

## FLYNN ACT EXEMPTS FARM SUPPLIES FROM 3% SALES TAX

### TWENTY MILLIONS OR MORE IN STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS

#### Expect Thatcher-Sias Act to Make School Costs and Finance Easier

Lansing—State aid for local schools and exemption of farm supplies from sales tax were important items for farmers in the completed work of the 1935 legislature.

According to the compromise arrived at, the State will add between 20 to 25 million dollars annually to the primary school fund for the aid of local schools.

#### This is the Plan

1. Appropriation for 1935-36 is \$36,040,000 including the Primary School Interest Fund.
2. Appropriation for 1936-37 including the Primary School Interest Fund is \$37,400,000.
3. Appropriation for 1937-38 and each year thereafter is \$38,000,000 including the Primary School Interest Fund.
4. Millage was set at 2 1/2 mills. A district must vote to raise and must levy at least 2 1/2 mills for operating expenses to receive any of the state aid.
5. Basic allowances and the additional allowances for each elementary pupil for all small elementary schools were raised.
6. District with fewer than 12 pupils will receive \$65 per pupil in average membership, less Primary School Interest Fund apportionment and 2 1/2 mill tax on the valuation of the district.
7. Transportation aid will be paid to township and rural agricultural school districts in amounts determined by the state superintendent of public instruction, but in no case to exceed \$40 per year per pupil transported. Present transportation aid to rural agricultural schools will be deducted. Transportation aid will not be allocated to districts which do not vote to raise the maximum tax allocated by the county tax commission. The State Board of Education will have supervision of the routes and busses used, with the power to act to make changes if need be.
8. Money will be distributed through the county treasurer's office to the districts within the county.
9. Tuition will be paid to the high school districts each fall beginning with the fall of 1935, at the rate of \$65 per year and pro rata for a part of a year, for each tuition pupil who attended the high school during the previous fiscal year. Properly certified reports regarding tuition pupils must be filed with the state superintendent of public instruction.
10. Township unit schools within certain limitations will be allowed up to \$500 extra for each separate school in the district in addition to the central school.
11. No state aid can be used for other than operating expenses. No state aid, therefore, can be used for debt service or capital outlay. No state aid money can be used to pay salaries of members or officers of boards of education or school boards. Penalties are provided for violation.
12. State aid will come from the general fund of the state rather than from the retail sales and liquor taxes. These are the provisions of the Thatcher-Sias bill which had the support of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Michigan State Grange. They made important suggestions regarding provisions of the Act.

#### Governor Can Prune

The schools may not realize these totals in State aid, since the legislature appears to have appropriated \$6,000,000 more than the expected revenues. Gov. Fitzgerald has the right to prune all legislative appropriations pro-rata to balance the budget for the next two years, according to one of 160 amendments attached to the department appropriations bill passed in the early morning hours of the closing session. Nevertheless, there will be very substantial State aid for local schools, and if need be the schools will take only their share of a general pruning.

#### Delinquent Tax Relief

Gov. Fitzgerald signed another tax relief bill which extends time for paying 1933 and 1934 taxes without penalty to November 1, 1935. The new act provides a collection fee of 4%, which takes the place of penalties and interest under general tax laws that could be as much as 14 1/2% on taxes for those years.

### Never So Many on Farms, But Births Are Responsible

The farm population—now the largest in the nation's history—is estimated by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics as of January 1, 1935, at 32,779,000 persons. This is 270,000 persons more than on the same date in 1934. The increase is attributed to a surplus of births over deaths rather than to any marked farmward movement from cities. The bureau says the movement away from farms last year was larger than the movement to farms. It is estimated that 783,000 persons moved out of cities, towns, and villages to farms last year, but that 994,000 persons moved from farms to cities, towns, and villages.

### RETROACTIVE PART OF SALES TAX ACT BRINGS QUESTION

#### Mogan Wants to Know Whom the State May Owe

The retroactive feature of the Flynn sales tax amendments has caused James E. Mogan, director of the State board of tax administration, to ask Attorney General Toy for an opinion as to how far back the clause shall apply, and to whom it shall apply.

The retroactive clause was written into the amendments to protect the interests of taxpayers who had withheld the tax collected, or had paid it under protest, pending settlement of the court cases for exemption of farm and manufacturing supplies. Nearly all other firms paid the sales tax on production items without protest.

If the Flynn Act is completely retroactive, Mr. Mogan believes the State may find itself liable for \$3,000,000 in taxes collected. About \$1,000,000 has been paid under protest.

Mr. Mogan was quoted as saying that he has no way of determining whether the retroactive clause includes all payments made and reaches back to July 1, 1933, or not. He is also quoted as saying: "In previous cases, I have been told, unless an assessment has been protested, its payment is not returned, even though a retroactive bill governing its collection has been passed by the legislature."

Most of the farmers' co-operative ass'ns associated with the Farm Bureau in the sales tax court suit and succeeding efforts, acted upon legal advice from the Farm Bureau and withheld or paid under protest all sales tax collected on the items under dispute. Only firms associated with the manufacturers or Farm Bureau's court suit were in legal position to take such action in behalf of their patrons.

It is obvious that no firm will be (Continued on Page 2.)

### Gov. Fitzgerald Signs Flynn Bill Exempting Farm and Industrial Supplies From Sales Tax



Gov. Fitzgerald on May 23 signed Senator Felix H. H. Flynn's bill to exempt from the 3% sales tax goods purchased for consumption or use in industrial processing or agricultural production. The Flynn Act will eliminate \$500,000 or more in sales taxes paid by farmers and manufacturers on supplies and machinery annually, according to the Michigan State Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau and one hundred eighty associated farmers' elevators and creameries, and manufacturers were at odds with the State Board of Tax Administration in the courts and elsewhere for nearly two years before the dispute about pyramiding of sales tax was settled amicably in the Legislature. The Flynn Act is now in effect.

### GOV. FITZGERALD SIGNS BILL BEFORE FARM BUREAU AND CO-OP MEN WHO LED 23 MONTHS FIGHT FOR CHANGE

Farm Bureau Believes End of Tax on Production Supplies Will Save Farmers \$500,000 or More Annually; Farm Bureau and 180 Co-ops Make Good

When Governor Fitzgerald signed the Flynn Act on May 23, it marked the successful conclusion of 23 months work by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and 180 associated farmers co-operatives to exempt farm supplies from the 3% sales tax. The Flynn Act was effective with the Governor's signature.

During the 23 months period since July 1, 1933, it is estimated that farmers have paid nearly \$1,000,000 in sales tax on seeds, feeds, fertilizers, spray materials, machinery, fence and other materials bought to produce goods to be sold eventually at retail. Statements by State Board of Tax Administration officials have indicated that farmers were paying about \$500,000 annually in sales tax.

Exemptions Under the Flynn Act  
Senator Flynn's Act (Senate Bill 78) introduced in January amends the Michigan general sales tax law. It provides that "sales at retail" subject to tax shall NOT include sales of goods "for consumption or use in industrial processing or agricultural producing." That was the intent of the 1933 legislature which enacted the sales tax.

It would appear therefore, pending rulings from the State Board of Tax Administration, that the words "consumption" and "use" exempt seeds, feeds, fertilizers, binder twine, sprays, insecticides, machinery, implements, live stock, poultry and other items purchased by farmers to produce farm products to sell. These items appeared in the Farm Bureau's petition for exemption, presented to the sales tax board in July, 1933. They were included in the Farm Bureau's law suit against the board, and were declared exempt by Judge Carr of the Ingham circuit court in his decision. However, the State appealed, and while the appeal was pending the Farm Bureau got behind the Flynn bill and rolled up out-State support for it.

The Flynn Act also provides that sales to churches, schools, benevolent, charitable, educational, scientific institutions, children's homes not operated for profit, and sale of books and food to students by educational institutions not operated for profit are exempt from the sales tax.

Proceeds Go to General Fund  
The Flynn Act also amends the sales tax law to turn all proceeds into the general fund of the State, to be disbursed only on appropriations by the legislature. Specific appropriations of \$12,000,000 for welfare, \$19,000,000 for the State, \$500,000 for the University of Michigan, and \$200,000 for the Michigan State College were stricken from the general sales tax law by the Flynn amendments.

History of Sale Tax Fight  
The Farm Bureau protested in July, 1933, when the State sales tax board began its work by making a "component parts" ruling under which wood, steel, glass, cloth and the like used by manufacturers were not subject to sales tax. However, farmers' purchases of seeds, feeds, fertilizers were held not to be for resale but for consumption and therefore subject to tax. Both farmers and manufacturers protested that machinery, oils, fuels and containers should not be taxed.

When the Farm Bureau's petition for exemption of farm supplies (reproduced in this edition) was rejected in August, 1933, without a hearing, the Farm Bureau began to organize its membership and affiliated farmers co-operative ass'ns for more effective protest measures.

Concurrent Resolution No. 99  
In the meantime, the 1933 Legislature, returning in mid-July of 1933 for the formal adjournment, adopted unanimously Concurrent Resolution No. 99 advising the sales tax board that the Legislature did not intend to tax any manufacturing or agricultural supplies for producing goods to be sold. The board was understood to have agreed to follow the resolution. Senator Flynn of Cadillac introduced the resolution in the Senate.

The State Board of Tax Administration, struggling with the imposition of the general sales tax upon some 50,000 retailers and many kinds of business, backed and filled in indecision upon the manufacturers' and farmers' protests. Presently, it became known that the then Sec'y of State Fitzgerald, a member of the board, supported the Farm Bureau and manufacturers' viewpoint and was pressing upon the board a resolution that would grant the exemptions.

Board Yielded Once  
August 30, 1933, the sales tax board adopted a resolution exempting all goods sold to a manufacturer or farmer to be used in producing goods to be ultimately sold at retail. In a few days, by a party vote, this resolution was withdrawn without having been in effect. Attorney General O'Brien had said that the board exceeded its authority.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau then appealed to Gov. Comstock to permit the coming special session of the Legislature to act on the matter. Although several special sessions followed, the question was not submitted.

### Tiny Farms Make Farming in China High Pressure Affair

#### Chinese Love Flowers and Trees But Can't Spare the Land

Ithaca, N. Y.—How does Chinese agriculture compare with that in America? Professor H. H. Love of the New York state college of agriculture says one striking difference is in size of farms. In America the typical farm has about 70 to 80 acres; in China it has between two and three acres. Many farms have less than one acre. "The Chinese love flowers and trees, yet they cannot spare the land for anything but food. Attractive lawns and large shade trees that beautify the American homestead are not parts of the farm picture in China.

"Because his farm is small, the Chinese farmer must grow as many crops a year as possible. Often he must sow a crop on the land before the one that is growing has matured for harvesting. In many places cotton seed is planted in the wheat before the wheat is ready to harvest. When the wheat is harvested the cotton is well started. Again, in the fall it may be necessary to sow the wheat in cotton before it is all picked.

"The market gardener will grow his cucumbers on poles or supports so that some other crop, such as beans, may use the ground freed of cucumber vines. In America, weeds are turned under the soil as a fertilizer; if the Chinese had weeds they would harvest them for fuel.

"The Chinese farmer has no need for the large number of work animals or tractors that the American farmer uses. On many farms in China the soil is turned by hand, and all the operations are done by hand. In some places even wheat is transplanted in hills, and nearly all of the 50,000,000 acres of rice are transplanted by hand.

"The Chinese farmer harvests wheat and rice by hand, usually with a small hand sickle. Likewise he threshes by hand in the farmyard, on ground that has been hardened and rolled smooth.

"Such crops as are marketed are carried part, if not all, of the way on the backs of men, women, donkeys, and horses. The wheelbarrow, also, is important. The dairy problem does not concern the Chinese farmer, but some milk is produced and a few goats are kept in some places.

"The Chinese farmer can not jump into an automobile in the evening after work and run into town; nor can he ride a hundred miles or so on Sunday to see friends or relatives. Neither does he have the radio to inform him on weather, market conditions, farm topics, and the news of the world.

"In America we have our state agricultural colleges, experiment stations, our national department of agriculture with its divisions of research and extension to aid the farmer. In China less attention has been given to the creation of such a program until recent years."

### FARM PRODUCTION APPROACHES 1929; WAGES KEEP UP

#### AAA Reviews Recovery Made in the Past Two Years

Washington.—Agricultural production in the United States for 1935 will be within 85% of the 1929 production—given average weather—notwithstanding the 1934 drought and the efforts of agriculture to adjust itself to loss of foreign markets. Industrial production will probably be 66% of 1929, according to the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

Increases in employed factory workers incomes have more than kept pace with increases in food costs since early 1933, but still more persons must become employed.

Even with the increases of food prices during the past two years, they are still below the level of the first year of the depression. Three-fifths of the increase in food prices came in the first year after March, 1933, and were due to industrial and money recovery programs. Two-fifths of the increases have come in the past year or more and are due to the 1934 drought freeze and adjustment programs.

The large part that drought has played in eliminating the burdensome surpluses of two years ago is shown by these statements from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture: "Four-fifths of all wheat and corn reduction were due to drought; all reduction of barley, oats and hay was due to drought.

No cattle numbers were reduced by the AAA. Millions of drought starved cattle would have died on farms if AAA had not salvaged the meat to feed families on relief.

One and one-half million tons of hogs were eliminated by the AAA reduction program. Drought eliminated another 1,800,000 tons by forced marketing, etc. Drought reduced feed supplies would have necessitated much of the AAA cut anyway, it is believed.

All AAA crop control programs—except for rice—provide for greater production in 1935 than in 1934. To rebuild meat supplies AAA has encouraged shifting of surplus acres into feed crops and pastures.

More than a billion pounds of meat, butter, cereal foods, cabbage, lard, cheese, sugar, beans, apples, sirup, citrus fruits—which were threatened with waste or were burdening farm prices—were brought by the AAA in 1933 and 1934 and distributed to consumers without incomes. It has been termed the greatest food conservation undertaking in peace time.

Today, average weekly earnings of workers employed in 25 lines of manufacturing have increased from their low level in 1932 slightly more than food prices have increased.

Livestock tonics, serums, beddings, and medicines for stocks are exempted.

Seeds, feeds, fertilizers and similar production items have never been subject to sales tax in Ohio.

### Farm Equipment Free From Sales Tax in Ohio

Columbus, Ohio.—Farm equipment articles exempted from the Ohio state sales tax by the passage of the recent amendment sponsored by the Ohio Farm Bureau are here listed:

Articles used in cultivation, production and fertilization: plows, drags, cultipackers, shovels, weedeas, harness, fuel for heating greenhouses only, disc, harrows, rollers, hoes, planter, grain drills, coal for generating power, manure spreaders, cultivators, drain tile, rakes, spray equipment, fuel used in heating, and brooder houses.

Articles used in harvesting crops: mowers, wagons, grain binders, corn cutters, sacks and similar containers, aerating equipment, husking machines, bowls and jars, milk refrigerators, hay loaders, hay tedders, corn binders, corn shredders, vegetable washers, threshing machines, flat sleds, incubators, shellers, chop grinders, hay racks, forks, ensilage cutters, twine, baskets, vegetable binders, ladders, milk pails, milk coolers, and potato diggers.

Power equipment used in production: tractors, stationary motors, windmills, milking machines, cream separators, churns, power sprayers, treadmills, milk coolers.

Paint, repair parts, lubricating oils and greases used for the above items are exempted from the tax. Livestock and poultry used in producing tangible personal property,

### Michigan Farmers May Save \$1,187,000 a Year In Sales Tax on Farm Supplies

PROVIDING, that sales of farm supplies for production purposes should again attain the 1929 volume shown in the table below. A year ago sales tax board officials estimated that farmers were paying not less than \$500,000 annually in sales taxes on their supplies. Such sales to farmers are larger than they were and prices of supplies are higher.

Class of Retailer	Total Stores	Net Sales (1929)
*Farm implements machinery, equipment implement dealers with hay, grain and feed	163	\$3,668,574
Hardware and farm implements	283	8,919,475
Feed stores—Flour, feeds, grain, fertilizers	233	10,075,710
Fertilizer stores	11	32,455
Harness shops	64	374,982
Farmers supply stores	13	431,729
Seeds, bulbs, nurseries	35	1,415,983
Coal and Feed stores	173	10,914,304
Grain Elevators, with retail sales	18	1,070,303
Feed stores with groceries	94	3,010,742
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>\$39,587,098</b>

\$39,587,098 x 3% is \$1,187,612 Sales Tax if all the above sales were subject to tax

\*From U. S. Census, 1930, Retail Distribution in Michigan

# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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

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

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

Editorial and general offices, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. Postoffice Box 960. Telephone, Lansing, 21-271.

E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

Subscription 25 cents per year; 4 years for \$1, in advance.

Vol. XIII SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1935 No. 6

### The Sales Tax Victory

In this edition we devote considerable attention to the successful conclusion of the two year fight waged by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and 180 associated farmers' elevators and creameries for exemption of farm supplies and equipment for production purposes from the 3% sales tax.

For the first year the Farm Bureau carried the fight alone. Early in 1934 it organized the farmers' co-operatives to assist in the court battle which was won. The State appealed but the case never reached the Supreme Court. A successful conclusion was finally arrived at in the closing days of the 1935 legislature.

This fight was in a just cause. It was to stop the collection of \$500,000 or more annually from Michigan farmers in sales taxes on production supplies and equipment. Manufacturers were exempt on their materials for resale which were comparable to seeds, feeds, fertilizers. Farmers were compelled to pay tax on feed they intended to resell in the form of meat or milk or eggs; to pay tax on seeds and fertilizers to be resold as crops or livestock or livestock products, and so on. Farmers' products were subject to sales tax again when sold over the counter. The Farm Bureau protested without results. The Bureau then determined to fight it out to a finish.

Full credit for the farm sales tax exemptions granted in the Flynn Act are due the legislature, of course; but the Farm Bureau and 180 co-ops are due even more credit. The Farm Bureau singlehandedly made an issue out of the farm supplies sales tax question. It financed the fight for a year. In May of 1934 it organized the co-operatives, who contributed important financial aid. The Farm Bureau and co-ops proved their points in court. The Farm Bureau and the co-operatives mentioned on page 3 of this edition fought the farmer's battle.

Once more the Michigan State Farm Bureau has demonstrated its ability to bring important benefits out of the organized strength of its individual Farm Bureau members and affiliated farmers' co-operative associations. Any Farm Bureau member reflecting upon what the sales tax victory means to him should find satisfaction in his membership.

### NRA and AAA

Now that NRA has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, we believe that the general feeling in the matter is one of relief. It was good medicine in June of 1933 and produced good results for months thereafter, but after the business patient got better he regarded his daily dosage with increasing distaste.

While political opponents and much of the press declaim that the downfall of the NRA opens the door to real business revival, it must be noticed that throughout the nation employers of labor, in large and small businesses, announce that they will not reduce wages nor lengthen hours of labor, nor abandon the decency brought back into so many lines of business by the fair trade agreements in the codes. The codes could become nuisances, and some did. In our opinion, the greatest tribute paid to NRA has come after the Supreme Court has found it unconstitutional and not binding.

Farmers' co-operative ass'n's will be glad to be relieved of the assessments and reports called for by the various code authorities to which they were subject.

They were a pain in the neck. On the other hand, the co-operatives benefited by having the fertilizer, machinery, coal and other businesses put upon a square, competitive basis as between themselves and other dealers, and for getting the customers' trade. Secret rebates, premium offers, trick prices and the like were forbidden.

NRA, if you will remember, was compulsory medicine. By means of the Blue Eagle, the United States held the nose of business and presented what was considered the necessary dose to start recovery. Business swallowed. The various codes were really what the majority (or an interested but powerful minority) of the several lines of industry prescribed for their particular business. If the proposed code weathered the hearings and the President signed it, the code had the force of law and its terms were compulsory for all in that line of business. The customers were expected to pay the bill.

Quite different has been the growth of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, which some predict will go the way of the NRA. Maybe so; maybe not. It is true that the AAA amendments now before Congress were of a compulsory nature upon minorities of producers or processors, providing actual majorities approved a plan in question. However, in view of the NRA decision, it is certain the AAA amendments will be changed or withdrawn.

Farmers participating in the AAA programs do so voluntarily. Some 3,700,000 are co-operating with the AAA today. The AAA lives up to its contract with the farmer and expects him to do the same, or forfeit his benefits. The AAA will prosecute for fraud or theft. The processing tax finances the crop control operations and appears to be as legal as a sales tax. The AAA might possibly come to an end in the Supreme Court. If it should, we believe farmers will find much in AAA they will want to keep.

NRA and AAA were founded to bring order out of business and farming chaos, and to improve business conditions and prices. After two years of NRA and AAA there is a much better business and farming order. Business is better—much better. Most if not all prices for industrial and farm products have made very substantial improvement. In our opinion, NRA and AAA have been powerful and progressive influences the past two years and are entitled to their full share of credit.

### Michigan's Centennial

During the years 1835 and 1836 several hundred Michigan communities will celebrate 100 years of Michigan as a State. Although Michigan was not formally admitted to the Union until 1837, Michigan became a State in 1835. When a census in the early 1830's disclosed that Michigan territory had more than the 60,000 inhabitants required to qualify for admission as a State, the people acted. They adopted a Constitution elected a legislature and State officers. They asked for admission to the Union.

Because of a dispute over our southern boundary, Congress refused to act for many months. By what was known as the Five State plan for the Northwest territory, Michigan's southern boundary was to have been a line east from the southernmost edge of Lake Michigan. Ohio, admitted to the Union earlier, had moved the line north in order to take in the harbor advantages at Toledo. Michigan insisted upon her rights. Ohio refused to yield, and in this she was supported by Indiana and Illinois. The three States had powerful voting power in both houses of Congress. Michigan was advised that she could be admitted only by recognizing the Ohio claims. In 1837 Michigan yielded in a compromise that gave us the Upper Peninsula. But Michigan became a State in 1835.

### Retroactive Part of Sales Tax Question

(Continued from page 1.) able to do anything about its protested or withheld sales tax for some time. It is responsible to the State for withheld sales tax until pending legal questions are cleared away. Protested sales tax will not be returned by the State before that time. Repayment can be expected to take some time.

Mr. Mogan's questions about the retroactive clause must be answered. The State must say what items are or are not considered for use or con-

servation in agricultural production. Business firms interested will be liable for sales tax on items not in the exempt class. The Farm Bureau has advised all co-operatives of these facts, and to wait for legal advice from the Farm Bureau.

"When the government goes into business it can always shift its losses to the taxpayers."—The late Thomas A. Edison.

A famous chef warns that half the joy of eating an egg is lost if it is boiled too long. Or too late. Punch adds.

## All Wrong

By R. S. Clark

Now Marthy is queen of my household; She is also queen of my life; Her virtues galore, by the dozen and score;

Proclaim her a jewel of a wife. Without her my spirit would languish. I bless her with unstinted praise. I jingle and toot on the tinsel and flute For Marthy—the Joy of my Days (Most days) The Pride and the Joy of my Days.

It is seldom occasion arises When Marthy indulges in wrath. But when the time comes, my ears start to hum And it's best to keep out of her path. It's no use to try to withstand her, I'm licked from the tap of the gong. Whatever I say on that unlucky day Or whatever I think, I am wrong. Dead wrong, And Marthy will know I am wrong.

It's no use to say I am sorry. It's no use to argue or swear. My well-earned position is deepest penitence; Her dictum has sentenced me there. Success does not come to the guffin, Nor Victory Fide with the strong, So I go out-of-doors and I fuss with the chores. Well knowing I'm doing them wrong All wrong— However I do them is wrong.

I fiddle a spell with the backwards; I tinker the latch on the gate; And I pity poor me (which all critics agree Is the lowest of pastimes to date) Then, as I am thinking it over, The notion comes flapping along That maybe some way on some previous day Unbeknown to myself I was wrong. Quite wrong. Undeniably, utterly wrong.

Do you find it so, Gentle Reader, Or am I peculiar in this? Do you sometimes decry by the gleam in her eyes That your Missus has found you remiss? If you do, take a tip from Old Hiram (Let the blind lead the blind, as it were) When she says you are wrong, that you were all along, Take shame, for most likely you were. You Cur! Think hard and you'll see that you were.

## Flynn Act Takes Sales Tax Off Farm Supplies

(Continued from Page 1.) however, that the legislature had power to grant the relief sought. Both the Farm Bureau and manufacturers had done much work in the legislature by this time.

Flynn Bill Appears January 24, 1935, Senator Felix H. H. Flynn of Cadillac, author of the Senate version of the Concurrent Resolution 99 in July 1933, offered Senate Bill 78. It was designed to exempt farm and manufacturing supplies for production purposes from the 3% sales tax.

The Farm Bureau and manufacturers promptly co-operated with Senator Flynn. The complexion of the State Board of Tax Administration had changed somewhat and the members, including Attorney General Toy, Sec'y of State Atwood and State Treasurer Fry, joined in the effort to find the exact legislative language that would amend the Sales Tax Act to produce the desired exemptions.

Senator Flynn and Chairman Vernon J. Brown, of the House taxation committee, and their committee members, in the course of time skillfully piloted the Flynn bill through both houses and kept it free from embarrassing political amendments and riders. May 23, 1935, they presented it to Governor Fitzgerald as a bill recognizing that farmers and manufacturers buy their raw materials to process or produce goods to be sold, and that the sales tax should be collected when the finished goods are sold over the counter. Governor Fitzgerald signed the bill, which was effective at once. At least \$500,000 annually in sales tax dropped off Michigan farmers. Once more the Farm Bureau had demonstrated what the organization can accomplish.

## Lespedeza a Poor Second To Any Usual Forage Crop

East Lansing.—Lespedeza is not apt to be a satisfactory crop in Michigan although it has proved valuable in the south on acid soils, according to the farm crops department at Michigan State College. It is better to correct the acidity of Michigan soils and to seed legumes adapted here than to try to grow unadapted forage plants on acid soils. Alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, or alsike are all superior to lespedeza for use in Michigan. All of them will make a successful growth on properly prepared seed beds.

For emergency hay crops, soy beans, Sudan grass, or a mixture of the two is much better than lespedeza in Michigan. Sudan grass is also a good one-season pasture crop. Recent importations of suitable Sudan grass seed have made an adequate supply available.

## ANGLER AND ANGLEWORM

The word "angler" was applied to a fisherman years ago because of the use of a hook or an "angle" for the purpose of catching fish, according to the Fisheries Division, Department of Conservation. Because the earthworm was commonly used as bait it received the name of "angleworm."

## Farm Bureau Began Sales Tax Fight with this Petition

Rejected by Sales Tax Board; Was Foundation for Court Victory

Editor's Note—This petition to exempt farm supplies from sales tax was presented to the State Board of Tax Administration by the Michigan State Farm Bureau July 25, 1933, and rejected August 7. It was the foundation of the Farm Bureau's sales tax fight from that point on.

In behalf of Michigan farmers and in accordance with House Concurrent Resolution No. 99, we petition: That purchases by farmers of seeds, fertilizers, lime, commercial dairy and poultry feeds, feedstuffs and grains for feeding, spray materials, poultry and livestock, fruit trees, plants, binder twine and other products purchased exclusively for manufacturing, assembling, producing, preparing, or wrapping, crating and/or otherwise preparing all agricultural products produced by farmers for delivery to be sold be exempt from the 3% retail sales tax now being paid by farmers on such purchases.

Bought to Sell All seeds, fertilizers, feedstuffs and similar goods are purchased by farmers solely for the purpose of producing or manufacturing products which eventually will sell at retail. All such purchases become part of the products sold at retail in the form of vegetables, fruits, processed grains, milk or milk products, eggs, poultry, or meats and the various by-products of these industries. All such products when sold at retail are properly subject to the 3% retail sales tax.

FACTS CONCERNING SUPPLIES Seeds and Plants Seeds are purchased exclusively for producing vegetables, grains, forage crops or plants to be sold at retail in forms subject to tax: 1. As vegetables. 2. As processed grains for human consumption. 3. As constituents of milk, eggs, livestock and poultry products sold at retail. 4. As fruits, berries. 5. For other uses than food. Fertilizers and Lime Fertilizers are purchased by farmers solely for the purpose of producing larger crop yields from the contained nitrogen, phosphorous, potash and other elements, which become part of the crop, which may be sold directly at retail as with vegetables and fruits, or may be processed as with grain, or undergo further farm processing by being fed to poultry, dairy cattle or other live stock, to be finally sold at retail as eggs, milk or milk products, meat or other live stock products.

Feeds and Feedstuffs, Mill Feeds Commercial dairy and poultry feeds, other live stock feeds, mill feeds, hay, meat scraps, and all other animal and poultry feeds, including oyster shell, grits and the like, are purchased by farmers solely for the purpose of producing dairy, poultry and live stock products, which are sold at retail as milk or milk products, eggs, meat or other live stock products.

Even the by-products of crop and live stock operations are turned back on the land to produce crops and live stock and their products which are destined to find a final retail market.

Live Stock and Poultry Farmers purchase poultry and live stock to consume home grown and commercial feeds to produce poultry, dairy and live stock products to be sold as personal tangible property at retail.

A large percentage of poultry and live stock is purchased to be fed as a short or a long time crop. It is sold at retail as meat and various by-products.

Practically all of the poultry, dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep and hogs maintained to produce eggs, milk, or maintained as breeding stock, finally passes into retail trade as meat in the course of the business.

Spray Materials, Insecticides Farmers purchase such products exclusively for producing a high quality of crop and to produce a large volume of such quality goods to be sold at retail.

Therefore, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, for and on behalf of Michigan farmers, and their organizations, a list of which is here attached, petitions the State Board of Tax Administration for a Trade Ruling exempting from the 3% retail sales tax purchases of farm supplies by farmers for production purposes. MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, CLARK L. BRODY, Executive Secretary.

## We Quote From House Concurrent Resolution No. 99

"RESOLVED, That the legislative intent, in passing Act 167, Public Acts of 1933, was to exclude from the provisions of the act any sale of anything used exclusively in the manufacturing, assembling, producing, preparing, or wrapping, crating, and/or otherwise preparing for delivery any tangible personal property to be sold; and be it further

"RESOLVED, That the word 'producing' as used herein shall include agricultural production."

The Farm Bureau holds that the farmer purchasing farm supplies for production purposes is a producer or a manufacturer of tangible personal property to be sold at retail. He should not be compelled to pay and absorb sales tax on ingredients, which become part of goods which are sold at retail and are taxable. The farmer must absorb a sales tax laid on his supplies for production purposes since he sells the products of his production at retail, he expects to pay the 3% sales tax.

Therefore, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, for and on behalf of Michigan farmers, and their organizations, a list of which is here attached, petitions the State Board of Tax Administration for a Trade Ruling exempting from the 3% retail sales tax purchases of farm supplies by farmers for production purposes.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, CLARK L. BRODY, Executive Secretary. Lansing, Michigan, July 25, 1933.

Michigan Elevator Exchange... Lansing Michigan Potato Growers Exch... Cadillac Michigan Live Stock Exchange... Detroit Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n... Detroit Michigan Bear Growers, Inc... Saginaw Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc... Benton Harbor Mich. Co-op Wool Mktg. Ass'n... Lansing Lansing Sugar Beet Growers Ass'n... Lansing

## Soft Answers Turn Away Wrath, Usually

One shopkeeper in the Free City of Danzig got the best of the electioneering Nazis. He had Catholic religious books and pictures on display in his window. Nazis came along and smeared the word TRAITORS across the glass.

He took out his pictures and books and replaced them with portraits of Hitler, Goebbels and Goering.

"What have I to do with what people write on my window?" he protested when the Nazi police arrived. "I am a patriot."

So the police rushed their mopping squad to the spot and removed the word TRAITORS. So the shopkeeper put back his religious pictures.

The Nazis failed to get control of the Free City by more than 15,000 votes.

When Negroes rioted in New York's Harlem a few weeks ago because they thought a Negro boy had been killed by a white 5 & 10 employee, they smashed the windows of white shopkeepers. Negro storekeepers painted the word "Colored" on their store fronts.

A wily Chinese laundryman wrote on his window, "Me Colored Too." They smashed it anyway.

## Mrs. Alice Alexander

In 1923 Mrs. Alice Alexander was a stenographer for the Michigan Securities Commission. In 1935 she is a famed attorney and head of the corporation division of the Dep't of State. She is an outstanding authority in this intricate legal field. In one year she made 16,000 decisions with only three appeals. She has presented and won cases before the Michigan Supreme Court and before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Uncle Ab says we are likely to lose a friend every time we try to use a friend.

The Dead Sea in Palestine is the lowest point on the earth's surface, being 1,290 feet below sea level.

## 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—Best Blood Lines. Two young bull calves carrying over 25% "Anxiety 4H" blood. Should appeal to registered owners. DAIRY FARMERS—call your dairy herds and use a Hereford and see the quality of veins! Don't feed any longer. A. M. Todd Company (14 miles N. W. Kalamazoo) Mentha, Michigan. World's Largest Mint Farm. (3-2-41-555)

**POPCORN WANTED**

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR popcorn—any kind. United Flour Co., W-1717 Farming, Chicago. (6-1-11-15)

**FARM HELP WANTED**

WANTED—SINGLE MAN OF GOOD habits wanted for farm work by month on dairy farm. Give references. Write Dan Edwanger, Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Michigan. (6-1-11)

**WANTED—FARM WORK**

SINGLE MAN, 30, EXPERIENCED, wants work on farm within 20 miles of Lansing. Chas. Guthrie, 117 Rheamont, Lansing. Phone 63-477. (6-1-1)

**FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS**

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr. 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, \$7.00 delivered. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shawansee St., Lansing. (3-4-41-608)

**BEKEEPPER'S SUPPLIES**

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB FOUNDATION, etc. Outfits for beginners. Send for catalogue. Berry baskets. Send for prices. M. H. Hunt & Son, 511 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich. (4-6-21-28)

**FILM SERVICE**

ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 PRINTS, OIL painted enlargement, also valuable coupon on beautiful \$3.10 hand-painted enlargement 2c. Quick service. Guaranteed work. Individual attention to each picture. Janesville Film Service, Dept. A-43, Janesville, Wisconsin. (6-4-21-22)

School district reports show that there are 37 school districts in Michigan that have not sent a student to high school in the last 17 years.

Grain and grain by-products are sometimes cheaper than hay, all costs considered.

Uncle Ab says it is almost better to have no knowledge than to have knowledge and not use it.

Mixing fifty pounds of superphosphate with each ton of manure almost doubles its fertilizing value.

## 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.

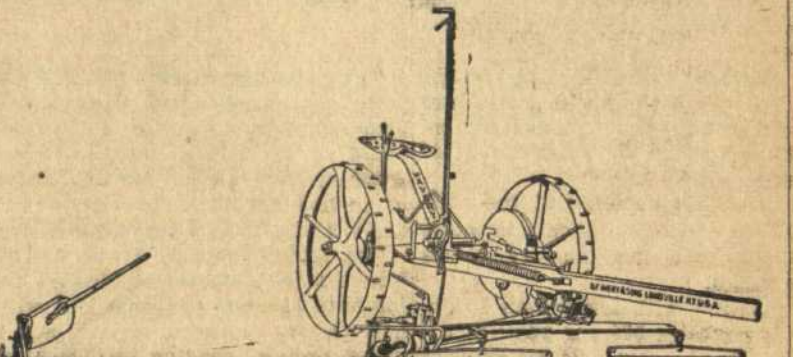
After age 45 these fixed premiums will buy less Paymaster insurance each year. Policy fee with application is \$5, \$12.50 or \$17.50. Premium guaranteed not to increase. Please use information about your Paymaster life insurance policies.

STATE FARM LIFE INS. CO. Bloomington, Illinois

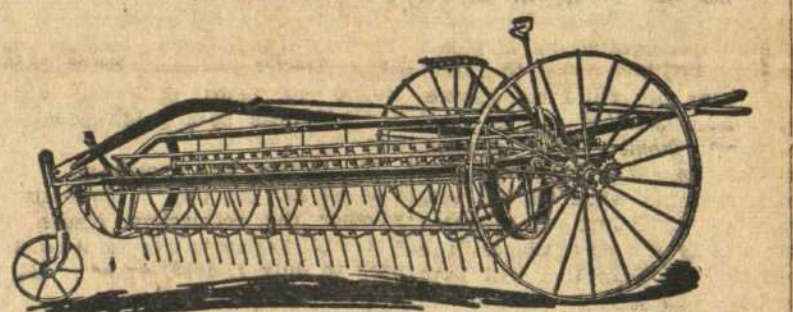
STATE FARM LIFE INS. CO. Michigan State Farm Bureau, State Agent, 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. Without obligation to me, please send me information about your Paymaster life insurance policies. NAME: ADDRESS:

**Farm Bureau's Harvesting Machinery**

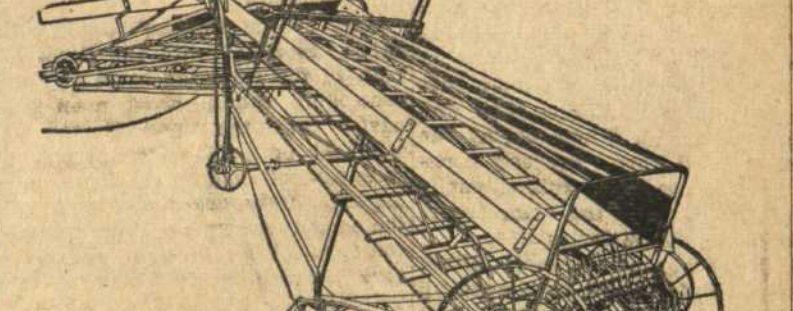
**Greater Values, Extra Strong Designed for Long Service**



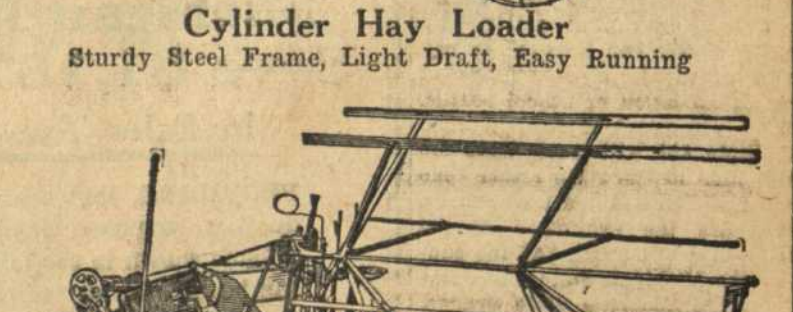
**New Pull Cut Mower**  
Revolutionary Improvements Put This Mower Far Ahead



**Side Delivery Rake and Tedder**  
Flexible, with Ample Strength for Heaviest Hay



**Cylinder Hay Loader**  
Sturdy Steel Frame, Light Draft, Easy Running



**Champion Improved Binder**  
Relief Rake, Feed, Knotting, Elevator, Balancing  
Improvements Make this Choice of Discriminating Farmers

**Ask your co-op ass'n about our machinery**

PARTS SERVICE  
B. F. Avery & Sons Co., of Louisville, Ky., manufacturers of Farm Bureau's Co-op Machinery, can supply parts for machines Avery made 30 and 50 years ago. In fact, they have patterns for the first Avery machines built 106 years ago. We can supply repair parts for most farm machinery.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.  
221 No. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

### FIRST DRAIN TILE LAID CENTURY AGO

Idea Came to New York From Scotland; Once a Lost Art

Ithaca, N. Y.—Just one hundred years ago the first drain-tile laid in American soil was placed on a farm near the city of Geneva.

In 1821 a young Scotchman named John Johnston bought this cold, wet clay farm, which tradition says was worn and poor when he bought it.

In 1851 Johnston had laid sixteen miles of tile on his own farm, and in 1856 more than fifty-one miles of tile stretched across his land.

History says that the use of drain-tile originated in the northern part of France where drain-tile were discovered in the soil of a notably productive convent garden in 1620.

The invention and development of clay tiles to form an underground channel to remove drainage water marks a very important epoch in the history of drainage and agriculture.

Johnston ordered some tiles from Scotland, which reached New York harbor on the night of the memorable fire of 1835.

### Farm Debt Committees Have Done Much; Task is Great

Frazier-Lemke Act Failure Emphasizes Farm Debt Conciliation

Editor's Note: Mrs. Wagar's article is of special interest. The Supreme Court has declared the Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium act unconstitutional. The farm debt conciliation committees try to bring debtors and creditors together on a basis whereby a Federal Farm Loan or other loan can be had to settle the debt satisfactorily and start the debtor anew with a single loan.

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR We are told by those who are in a position to know that there are still far more farm debt situations to adjust than have been given consideration, even if we have felt that a good job has been done by the debt conciliation committees.

Much educational work must be done. Those in debt and finding it impossible to go on should know that there is assistance provided for just such emergencies.

Not only is the debtor considered but those holding liens and chattels of any sort may appeal to these same county committees. Assistance can be given in thawing out the frozen holdings.

To be sure, it means co-operation on the part of all parties concerned if satisfactory results are brought about.

Debtors must acknowledge that the debt is a just and honest one. On the other hand, those holding the securities should be willing to see that conditions have materially changed since the loan was contracted.

Put Both Parties On Feet Consideration should be given the man who contracted a debt during flush times, feeling certain that he could repay within a reasonable time.

Again just as much consideration must be given the holder of the debt. It is a rare occurrence to find the debt other than an honest one and we must plan to save just as much of his equity as possible and still protect the other party to a like extent.

The committee must be broadminded and should be informed on all of the details governing a debt; the committee should be tactful, for it needs tact and patience and resourcefulness to bring about an adjustment that leaves both parties satisfied.

The result should leave the debtor in a situation that will allow him time and terms to get on his feet so as to be able to pay his debts.

### Michigander in Alaska Gives Us a Glimpse of His Life

Is Only Gov't Official on 520 Mile Stretch of River

Editor's Note—Lee S. Gardner, formerly of Sparta in Kent county, but for many years a resident of Alaska, is now U. S. Gov't Commissioner over a large area in the general vicinity of Fairbanks.

Right now, I owe no man a dime, have grub in the cache for a while, fifty or sixty bush in the sock, and several little buns coming in soon.

Last summer and fall I spent all my time and several hundred dollars putting up a school building in the village. About next Monday we start school with the ten or a dozen kids now in the village, and will run it for two or three months. I think until the natives leave for their spring trapping camps.

The material in the school building cost about a thousand dollars. I went up the river and got out logs and had some sawed for two floors and a big hip gable roof.

The building is 18 by 36 feet inside and two floors above a full basement. In these cold days it heats up well with our heating stove, so is a fairly warm building. I also went out and got the logs and we got good big ones. They make a fine building. I have talked with a woman next door. She has no children, and she has agreed to teach the school. I will furnish the wood, lights, etc., and the government sent in the books and supplies last fall in a limited amount, so we will be really fitted out; quite well.

School Came First It may be about like an old prospector putting his time and money into sinking holes for the elusive gold where there is poor panning, but I guess both of us have our kick out of it, and that is a large part of life, eh? But I turned down a job last fall for two and a half months at \$7 a day and board 7 days a week to keep at it and another tentative offer of \$7 a day for next summer in another camp, so you can see I am not starving yet, and will not so long as the salmon run up the old Big Muddy.

And also, the result should be such that the holder of the debt, can liquidate at a reasonable figure. Every committee can cite instances where greed has predominated or where the debtor seemed to be the victim of a cunning rascal who desired to get possession of some coveted home or property.

These county committees may serve anyone appealing to them who live in rural sections or in cities of less than 2,500 population. The client does not necessarily have to make application for a farm or home loan before consideration can be given his particular case. The instructions cover all debts where adjustment seems necessary.

Committees Give Their Time Heretofore, these committees have given their service without compensation of any sort whatever, spending their own time and at their own expense. No fee, commission, expense account or salary was permissible and, so whatever has been accomplished, the committee has shown a spirit of unselfishness and public loyalty.

In some instances, the only way out has been to tell the applicant he has gone to the end of his rope and he might far better admit it, let the other fellow have what he has and go out and make a fresh start.

Some Hopes for the Future Out of all of this confusion and uncertainty should come new hope and a greater foresight; there should come a bit more heart in business transactions; there should be a permanent adjustment system; there should be a strong self-resolution that debt should be avoided if at all possible and that people know their own business a bit better in the future.

It has been through reasonable debt that most of our progressive farmers have been able to become established. In normal times an up and doing farmer can risk a debt and feel assured he can pay it. But there should from now on always be that danger signal ringing to warn that man against too deep a plunge even if times are above normal.

At home we sleep on a Simmons Beautyrest, but she made me a reindeer fawn skins tent summer. I will ask Elena to make you a real Eskimo parka, and you will then be fitted out for a real cold winter. If you had a reindeer skin sleeping bag, you could go outside to sleep at 40 below, and sleep as snug as a bug in a rug. The winter skins get hair about two inches thick, and so thick and heavy that you can hardly pack it less than an inch thick.

At home we sleep on a Simmons Beautyrest, but she made me a reindeer fawn skins tent summer. I will ask Elena to make you a real Eskimo parka, and you will then be fitted out for a real cold winter. If you had a reindeer skin sleeping bag, you could go outside to sleep at 40 below, and sleep as snug as a bug in a rug. The winter skins get hair about two inches thick, and so thick and heavy that you can hardly pack it less than an inch thick.

Plenty of Elbow Room This Commissioner's job here includes several ex-officios. I am ex-officio justice of the peace, coroner, probate judge, public recorder, and several other minor ones. I am the only government official of any kind except postmasters for about 120 miles down river and about 400 miles up river. So, even though there is not much money involved, think of the responsibility.

I was over on the Yukon for a coroner's inquest on the 14th of this month, my first coroner's job. Collecting the jury from here and there, all going by plane, we held the inquest and all got back in two days, including the preliminary hearing and binding the native, who seems to have killed his wife in a drunken brawl, over to the Grand Jury in Fairbanks. The total remuneration for inquest and hearing nets me \$10.50, but think of the fun we have. I hear that the deputy marshal took the prisoner and two witnesses in to Fairbanks soon after by plane, so I guess he will be tried there soon.

I will be going into the woods again within a month for the spring to get out a set of cabin logs, a good cabin, for ourselves.

We own one cabin in Kalskag, one here, and one that I built down river about 45 miles where I thought I was going to start a milk farm. But the school building is the only house

worth much in the bunch. We bought the cabin we live in now from a native boy. It is 30x20 and fairly warm, but I want to build a better one, with more room. I also have orders from down river for rats of wood and saw logs, and will try to get them out at the same time. Lots of love, from the straying and wayward son, Lee S. Gardner.

Aniak, Alaska.

### "Where There Is No Vision"

"Delivery of mail by this government to the doors of the farmers will destroy the rural life of which America is so proud," thundered old Matt Quay of Pennsylvania. "The center of rural life is the country post office, where farmers gather to meet each other when they get the mail, and all that will be swept away by this socialistic scheme."

"It will cost the government at least \$50,000,000 a year," wailed Senator Stewart of Nevada, who was himself worth twice that much. "This idea represents a dangerous innovation in government," said Senator Wolcott of Colorado. "The people don't want this foisted upon them."

And so on for 40 pages in the Congressional Record of 1897!—From the Illinois Agricultural Association Record.

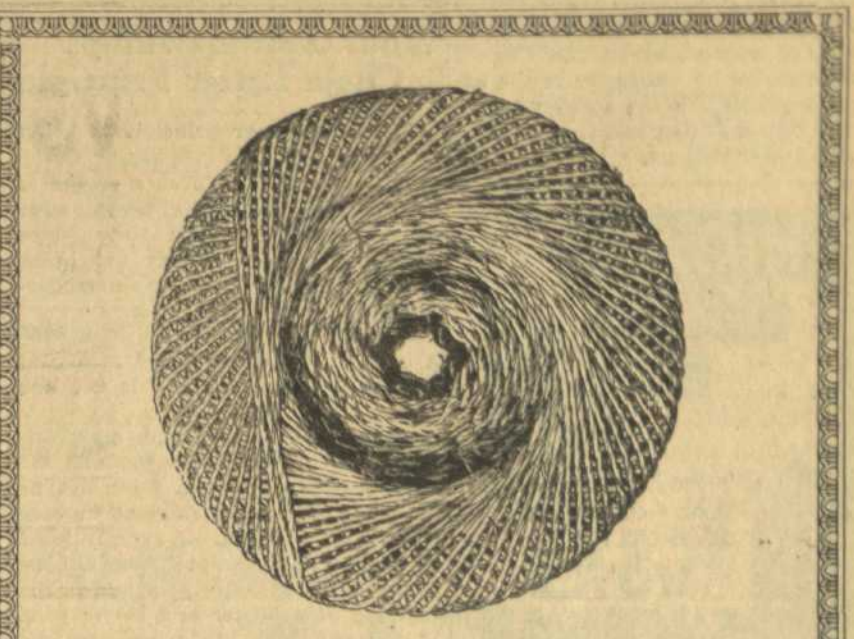
HUEY'S EMPIRE GROWING Louisiana some day may be the largest state in the Union, built up by soil deposits from 26 other states. The Mississippi carries down, millions of tons of choice farm land every year and deposits it in the Gulf of Mexico.

Just one hundred years ago the first drain-tile laid in American soil was placed on a farm near the city of Geneva, New York.

Ninety per cent of all history books concern Europe, which makes up only about seven per cent of the earth's land surface.

### STOP THE 1935 BEETLE ARMY

with the tried and proved insect control ANCHOR INSECTICIDE The best control known for the Striped Cucumber Beetle Ask your field agent, county extension agent, nursery or write us for booklet. THE AMERICAN GYPSUM CO. Port Clinton, Ohio



### Money Saving Facts About Farm Bureau Twine

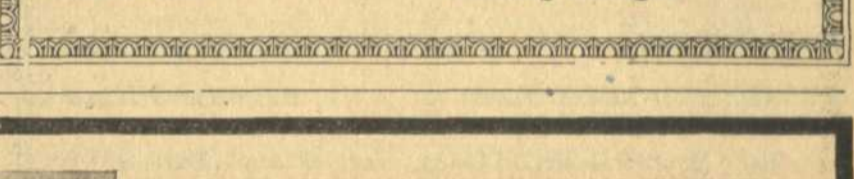
The difference between the price of poor twine and good twine varies from 3 to 6 cents per acre. The difference between the cost of poor twine and good twine out in the harvest fields, where time is money, must be figured in dollars. You pay this difference if you use poor twine.

When Bundles Break Suppose you are harvesting the crop on a 20 acre field and you have a break of one bundle per acre. What is it worth to you to stop the binder 20 times to make 20 adjustments? And will you get by with an average of but one broken bundle to the acre? Whenever your past experience has included twine troubles, what did that twine really cost you?

Farm Bureau Twine is trouble free. Uniform length of fibre means uniform thickness. There are no extremely light and heavy places to cross in the knotter when the thin strand passes through the heavy strand without knotting. Farm Bureau Twine is correctly twisted so that it will not kink and snarl when running from the ball.

The patented criss-cross cover of our 8 lb. ball protects the inner core and guarantees free running twine to the last foot. See further information on our twine on page 6 of this paper. Ask your Co-op Ass'n for Farm Bureau's good twine.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc. Lansing Michigan



Two 8 lb. balls of Farm Bureau twine in twine can (cut away) to show how patented criss-cross cover insures all twine running out without snarling.

### "I'm getting fine control with FARM BUREAU Spray Materials right now!"

ONCE AGAIN Farm Bureau Spray Materials challenge comparison. It's quality that gets results in insecticides and fungicides. Farm Bureau Brand is a quality line. We know, because we went into it thoroughly before we entrusted our manufacturing contract to General Chemical Company. We know there's nothing better on the market, today... Labor is the big cost item in spraying - or dusting, too, for that matter. The one way to economize is to use quality materials, and get results without waste. There's time yet to switch to Farm Bureau for late season requirements.

### Farm Bureau Services Lansing, Michigan

- ARSENATE OF LEAD CALCIUM ARSENATE BORDEAUX MIXTURE DRY LIME SULPHUR LIME SULPHUR SOL'N and OIL EMULSION



### WE CAN THANK Farm Bureau and 180 Co-ops For These Sales Tax Exemptions

Hereafter, when you make purchases of farm supplies or equipment, at approximately the retail prices shown below, you WILL NOT PAY the 3% retail tax shown in the right hand column.

Thank the Farm Bureau and 180 co-ops below for their 23 months effort in court and in the legislature. Success came when Gov. Fitzgerald signed the Flynn Act May 23.

Table with columns: Item, Price to Farmer, Sales Tax, Price to Farmer Added, 3% Sales Tax, Price to Farmer Added. Items include Alfalfa, Clover, Eggs, Bran, Nix, Oil Meal, Cottonseed, Milk, Fertilizer, etc.

### Farm Bureau Membership \$5 per Year

- MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Michigan FARMERS CO-OPERATIVES Albion Elevator Co., Allegan Farmers Co-op, Alico-Berry Bros, Ann Arbor-Chas. McCalla, Auburn-Farmers Co-op Union, Avoca-Kerr & Co., Bad Axe-Farmers Elevator, Bangor Fruit Exchange, Barryton Co-op Potato Ass'n, Batavia Co-op Company, Battle Creek Farm Bureau, Belleaire Marketing Ass'n, Benton Harbor-Gr. Lakes Fruit, Benton Center Fruit Ass'n, Blissfield Co-op Company, Boyne City Co-op Co., Bridgewater-Farmers Produce Co., Bronson Co-op Company, Brooklyn-G. Raynor Boyce, Brunswick-Tri-County Mktg., Buchanan Co-ops, Byron Center Co-op Co., Cadillac-Mich. Potato Growers, Cadillac Co-op Co., Caledonia Farmers Elev., Caro Farmers Elevator, Cass City-Farmers Produce Co., Cassopolis-Central Farmers, Cedar Produce Exchange, Cedar Springs-Harry Shaw, Charlotte-Farmers Elevator, Charlevoix Co-op Ass'n, Chesaning Farmers Elevator Co., 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., Delton Farm Bureau Elev., Dexter Co-operative Co., Dorr-Salem Co-op Co., Dowagiac Farmers Co-op, East Jordan Co-op Ass'n, Eau Claire Farmers Exch., Elk Rapids Marketing Ass'n, Elkton Co-op Farm Produce, Ellsworth Farmers Exchange, Evart Co-operative Company, Falmouth Co-op Exchange Ass'n, Fennville Fruit Exchange, Fennville Farm Bureau, Fowlerville Farmers Co-op, Frankfort-Guster Carland, Fremont Co-op Produce Co., Grand Rapids Growers, Inc., Grass Lake Farmers Elevator, Harbor Beach Farm Bureau, Hartford Gleaner Co-op, Hartland Area Mills, Hamilton Farm Bureau, Haslett Elevator Ass'n, Highland Producers Ass'n, Hillsdale County Co-op Ass'n, Holland Co-op Company, Howell-Livingston Co-op, Hudson-Michigan Livestock Exch, Hudsonville-Farmers Co-op, Jackson-Farmers Supply Store, Jeddville-Farmers Elevator Co., Jonesville-C. S. Bator, Kalamazoo-Farmers Produce Co., Kent City Farm Bureau, Lake Leelanau-Provoment Co-op, Lansing-Michigan Elevator Exch., Lansing-Farm Bureau Supply Sto., Lawrence Co-op Company, Lowell-C. H. Runciman, Ludington Fruit Exchange, Manalona Co-operative Co., Marcellus-Four County Co-op, Marlette Farmers Elevator Co., Marshall-Farmers Co-op Elev., Marshall-Cahoon Onion Growers, Memphis Co-op Company, Middleville Co-op Ass'n, Middleton Farmers Elevator, Milan-Henry Hartung, Millburg Growers Exchange, Montgomery-Tri-state Co-op, Montague-White Lake Mktg., Mt. Pleasant Co-op Elevator, Muskegon Farm Bur. Mktg. Ass'n

There are 16 embassies and 36 legations maintained in the city of Washington—the embassies by the nations important in the foreign affairs of the United States, and the legations by the lesser nations.

**CHICAGO'S GREATEST HOTEL VALUE**

In the heart of Chicago's Rialto—close to stores, offices and R.R. Stations.

**HOTEL SHERMAN**  
1700 ROOMS  
1700 BATHS

from \$2.50

Favorite Chicago Home of American Business Men

**DRIVE**  
Your Car Right into the Hotel Sherman

**HOME OF THE COLLEGE INN**

**Wool Growers Adopt Chain Letter Principle**

The chain letter principle is being advocated by the Michigan Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n as a means of increasing the tonnage of co-operative consignments. Growers who have pooled their own fleeces are being urged to induce at least five neighboring growers to do likewise.

As each member's wool is graded a copy of the Grade Sheet is mailed to him, together with a letter, one paragraph of which says:

"This is Your Association, maintained to serve and benefit you and the other members. We want you to take an active and loyal interest in promoting its program of orderly wool marketing on a non-profit basis. Let's apply the chain letter principle to the building of a bigger and better pool. If you and each other member who have already consigned wool this season would go out and induce just five of your neighboring growers to bring or send their wool to the pool, think how your Association would grow. This would help you, too. The more volume we have, the more influence we can operate and the more influence we can have in strengthening and stabilizing the wool market. We are counting on your help in building a bigger and better pool. Do not fail your Association."

**Houghton Lake**

With an area of 30.8 square miles, Houghton Lake in Roscommon county is the largest inland lake in Michigan, but it is one of the shallowest, says the Department of Conservation. Although more than eight miles long and four miles wide, it is nowhere more than 25 feet in depth.

**GRADING IN MICHIGAN WOOL MARKETING ASS'N POOL**



**TOP**—E. L. Upham, of Boston, National Wool Marketing Corporation grader, grading Michigan fleeces at the Lansing warehouse of the Michigan Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n.

Farmers bringing their wool to the pool may see it graded. Many are taking advantage of this opportunity.

Mr. Upham's knowledge of what mill buyers expect in the appearance of fleeces is used to improve the fleeces graded. A little cleaning or touching up here and there often keeps a fleece headed for the higher grade basket and several cents more per pound in value.

**BOTTOM**—Graded piles of graded half-blood, three-eighths, and quarter-blood combing wools. Later these and other grades will be sacked by grade for shipment to eastern mills. Mills buy on sample from the piles.

**Does Your Fire Policy Offer Full Protection?**

Every Farm Mutual Company in Michigan will do just what its policy contract calls for and no more. However, there is a difference in policies. We invite you to examine our policy contract. Note the blanket policy on personal property and other broad and liberal provisions. This is not a reflection or condemnation of any other company or its officers, inasmuch as we believe they are all honest and sincere in their desire to grant fire insurance protection according to terms of their policy. Salesmen of all Farm Mutual Companies are licensed by the Department of Insurance.

Our Company established in 1903 now has assets and resources of over One Quarter Million Dollars, over half of which is in cash or Government Bonds. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. Write for financial statement and folder "Outstanding Features of Our Policy."

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MICHIGAN  
W. V. Burras, Pres. 702 Church St., Flint, Mich. H. K. Fisk, Sec'y

**FRANCE AGR'L PRODUCTS**

AGSTONE MEAL HI-CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME  
PULVERIZED LIMESTONE SPRAYING LIME

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

THE FRANCE STONE CO.  
MONROE, MICHIGAN  
or — THE FRANCE STONE CO., Toledo, Ohio

**WOOL POOLING Is Price Insurance**

Demand for wool is strengthening and the prices are rising. To be sure that you secure full value for your fleeces, market them co-operatively on a graded basis through a grower-controlled, non-profit organization. An immediate cash advance of 14 1/2% per lb. is available on the delivery of the wool. The balance of the net proceeds is paid when the wool has been graded and sold. The Pool is the grower's protection against dealer-controlled markets and excessive speculative profits.

It wool is brought in privately to the Lansing warehouse at 728 E. Shawassee St., it need not be sacked. However, sacks and shipping tags are available from any of the local assemblers listed below, or will be furnished free upon request to the Association. Wool may be shipped by freight, charges collect. The incoming freight will be deducted from the cash advance and check for the balance mailed promptly.

For further information regarding the way in which consignments are handled write the Michigan Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n at Lansing, or see your nearest local Wool Pool Assembler, listed below:

- Afton.....H. L. Ostrander
- Albion.....Farmers' Elevator Co.
- Allegan.....Allegan Co-op Co.
- Ann Arbor.....Walter Rorabacher
- Atlanta.....James Milroy
- Batavia.....W. E. Dobson
- Battle Creek.....St. Cr. Farm Bur.
- Bay City.....Farm Bur. Store, Main & Henry
- Brooklyn.....W. E. Randall
- Buchanan.....St. Joe Shpg. Ass'n
- Byron.....J. Fred Smith
- Care, R.....Dorr Perry
- Cass City.....John McLeilan
- Cassopolis.....Central Farmers' Ass'n
- Catho.....George Catho
- Charlevoix.....Charlevoix Co-op Co.
- Charlotte.....Forest King
- Charlotte.....Farmers' Elev. Co.
- Clare.....Richard Brooks
- Clare.....Walter White
- Clarkston.....John Lessner
- Climax.....Niles Hagelshaw
- Constantine.....Kenneth Munson
- Corunna.....Floyd Walworth
- Curpan.....Louis McFadden
- Dattin.....Erwin Williams
- Davison.....Enos Billings
- Dowagiac.....Farmers Co-op Ass'n
- Elba.....Earl S. Ivory
- Ewart.....Ewart Co-op Co.
- Ewart.....R. N. McLachlan
- Fairgrove.....Earl Smith & Sons
- Fairgrove.....Otto Montei
- Fenton.....W. H. Kaddy
- Gladwin.....Fred Swinehardt
- Grand Blanc.....Maurice Meyers
- Grass Lake.....W. D. Alber
- Grass Lake.....David Crouch
- Hart.....Farm Bureau Store
- Hartland.....J. R. Crouse, Jr.
- Hastings.....Farm Bureau Store
- Hope.....W. E. Borland
- Howell.....Livingston Co-op
- Imlay City.....Farm Bur. Store
- Ionia.....Herbert E. Powell
- Ithaca.....C. V. Tracy
- Jackson.....Dennis Cobb
- Jeddo.....Jeddo Elev.
- Kalamazoo.....Farmers Prod. Co.
- Kent City.....Kent City Co-op
- LaSalle.....Farm Bureau Store
- Levering.....Frank Schmalzried
- Linden.....Claus Tideman
- Lowell.....M. B. & Don McPherson
- Manistique.....Lee Stewart
- Marcellus.....Four County Co-op
- McBain.....James W. McBain
- Meick.....Alonzo Catley
- Milan.....Henry Hartmann
- Millington.....Farm Bureau Store
- Mt. Pleasant.....Mt. Pl. Co-op Elev.
- Nashville.....Roy Brumm
- Niles.....Niles Farmers Inc.
- North Adams.....Bert Taylor
- Omer.....Wm. Tulloch
- Oxford.....Oxford Co-op Elev.
- Parm.....E. C. Chambers
- Paw Paw.....Paw Paw Co-op Ass'n
- Perrinton.....R. C. & G. N. Blank
- Pinconning.....Farm Bureau Store
- Port Huron.....Farm Bureau Store
- Quincy.....Elmer M. Dobson
- Reading.....Reading Co-op Co.
- Richland.....C. F. Bisell
- Rogers City.....Co-op Mktg. Ass'n
- Romeo.....Gray Elevator
- St. Johns.....Arthur J. Gage
- St. Johns.....E. Crosby
- Saginaw.....Farm Bureau Store
- Supply Store, 220 Bristol St.
- Stanton.....Stanton Co-op Co.
- Stanwood.....Stanwood Co-op Co.
- Tustin.....Elev. & Lumber Co.
- Vandala.....Bonnie & Probst
- Vassar.....K. Thurston
- Vernon.....W. H. Sherman
- West Branch.....H. P. Reach
- White Cloud.....Co-op Ass'n
- White Pigeon.....Glen Wade
- Woodland.....Farm Bureau Store

**MAIL THIS COUPON NOW**

Michigan Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing

Please send me a 1935 Wool Marketing Contract and other information about your Association. I expect to have about \_\_\_\_\_ lbs.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

**RISING MARKET STIRS INTEREST IN WOOL POOL**

Grader Upham Says 1935 Pool Receiving Best Line Of Fleeces

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Wool growers have much for which they might well thank the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n in connection with recent developments. The Association early in the shearing season predicted that the wool price level would rise as the season advanced and pleaded with growers to resist the efforts of private dealers to buy wool at unwarrantably low bids. This constant oral and published advice encouraged a "holding" policy and tended to force old-line dealers to raise their offers in order to do business.

Those who pooled their fleeces have double cause for rejoicing. They have already received a substantial cash advance, paid on the delivery of their wool to the Pool, and in addition have the assurance that regardless of how high the market may soar, they will receive the balance on the net returns in the final settlement and will thus profit fully by any strengthening of the wool market between the time of pooling and the date of final sale of their wool.

Meanwhile, the grower who sold early in the season, when the price was low, must take his medicine and wait for his sheep to grow another annual wool clip before realizing any more wool revenue. Some sold outright for as low as 10¢ per lb., and many others for no more than the pool is now paying as a cash advance.

Consignments of 1935 wool arrive at the Lansing warehouse at 728 East Shawassee street every business day. The present cash advance is 14 1/2% per pound on all wool except fed lambs, on which the advance is 11¢. Some growers who deliver their wool stop to see it graded. Wool brought in by the grower himself may come sacked, or loose in the car, trailer or truck. Consignments shipped by freight or commercial truck must come sacked. The ass'n pays the incoming freight and immediately forwards a check to the grower for the balance of the cash advance.

Grading of the 1935 receipts commenced Monday, May 20, with E. L. Upham of Boston in charge. This is the fourth consecutive season that Grader Upham has handled this important feature of the Association's service. Mr. Upham reports that the quality of the 1935 fleeces is the best of any season that he has graded the Michigan wool. This would indicate that the Pool is having an educational value and is assisting its members to produce better quality wool and prepare it for market in more attractive condition.

As yet the Directors of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association have not set a final date for the receipt of consignments for the 1935 Pool. A year ago they fixed July 21 as the last day on which wool could be delivered and it is expected that a somewhat similar policy will be followed this season.

More than fifty different kinds of butter and cheese are known.

**Wool Pool Members in 3 Counties Coming to Lansing**

At the suggestion of some of its members, a tour of wool growers from Allegan, Barry and Kalamazoo counties to State headquarters is being arranged by the officers of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. Wool pool members and other growers from these three counties will make the trip Tuesday, June 4. They will plan to arrive at the warehouse, 728 E. Shawassee St., Lansing, by 10:30 a. m. where they will see the grading and handling of the consignments and hear wool pool officials.

The program for the day includes a dinner at the State Farm Bureau on Cedar St. and an interesting program. Representatives of the State College animal husbandry department, Mr. E. L. Upham of Boston, the wool grader, and Association officers will be among the speakers.

**Emergency Pasture Calendar**

- From Farm Crops Dept Michigan State College
- May 1-25**  
Start pasturing alfalfa. Hold to 8-12 inch growth throughout summer or pasture off completely by July 5.
  - May 25-June 15**  
Turn on 2nd year sweet clover when 8 inches high. Pasture closely as long as it lasts.
  - Mid-June into July**  
Start pasturing oats any time from 8 inch growth to heading. Graze off completely.
  - July into September**  
Pasture Sudan grass.
  - July 1-September 1**  
Pasture 2nd growth alfalfa.
  - September 1**  
Stop pasturing heavily-grazed alfalfa for 6 weeks. Pasture 3rd growth alfalfa from hay meadows moderately. Sow rye, or rye and vetch for late fall and early spring pasture.
  - September 15 and later**  
Watch out for frosted Sudan grass. Stop grazing with first severe frost.
  - October 15**  
Pasture any vigorous alfalfa till season ends. Pasture fall-sown rye, or rye and vetch.

**Hillsdale Farm Bureau Visits Lansing June 5**

June 5 one hundred or more members of the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau plan a tour to Michigan State Farm Bureau headquarters at Lansing. They will visit the seed, supply, insurance and other service departments there, see the grading operations of the Wool Marketing Ass'n and take dinner at the Farm Bureau. Sec'y C. L. Brody and employees of the Farm Bureau will speak at the afternoon meeting.

The male mosquito has a short life and does not attack humans; it is the female that is the blood-sucker.

**KENTUCKY FARM CHIEF BACKS AAA AT ANN ARBOR**

Kilgore Says 3,700,000 Farms Enlisted in Co-operative Program

About 150 farm leaders from central Michigan counties gathered at the Masonic Temple in Ann Arbor, Thursday, May 9, and heard Mr. Ben Kilgore, secretary-manager of the Kentucky State Farm Bureau, discuss pending Agricultural Adjustment Administration legislation. Mr. Kilgore substituted for President O'Neil of the American Farm Bureau.

In his entrancing southern drawl, Mr. Kilgore led his audience through the mazes of national legislation and its relation to agricultural progress. He pointed out that the AAA program was a farmer sponsored program and that the Farm Bureau had played a prominent part in the work. He admitted that the program was not perfect but, in view of the fact that it was the first time that agriculture had ever been so recognized, it should not be abandoned but should be changed where necessary and perfected.

The AAA farm program has at present 3,700,000 farm people under contract with two million more indirectly affected by the licensing programs. This, pointed out Mr. Kilgore, is the largest number of farmers ever to be enlisted in a co-operative effort.

Mr. Kilgore discussed the effect of the AAA program in the tobacco and cotton states and pointed out the need for extending its effect into other agricultural projects such as potato growing sections. He said that, contrary to other reports, the New England States cotton mills had made more money in 1933-34 when the AAA program was in effect than they did in 1932 when it was not.

Pleading for nationalism as opposed to sectionalism, for service as opposed to selfishness, Mr. Kilgore urged that farmers accept the challenge. He said that they bear a responsibility to themselves, to their families, their communities and to the future of agriculture.

"We prosper only as we take into our own hands the responsibility of our own welfare", he concluded.

The meeting was an all day affair with Mrs. Wagar, State Farm Bureau director, as chairman. Mr. C. L. Brody, secretary-manager of the state organization, spoke on the recent Dearborn conference of agriculturalists and industrialists and the part that the Farm Bureau representatives had taken in it. He characterized the conference as a possible fore runner of great results.

Other speakers were R. Wayne Newton, Farm Bureau's legislative representative, Director Baldwin of the Michigan State College extension department, and R. V. Gunn, M. S. C. economist. The afternoon program followed a dinner with the Washtenaw County Achievement Day women's group and resolved itself into a general discussion of matters of interest to farmers.

Esquimos like fat so well that they will eat butter by the pound; traders have used butter as gifts to establish friendly relations with them.

**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:

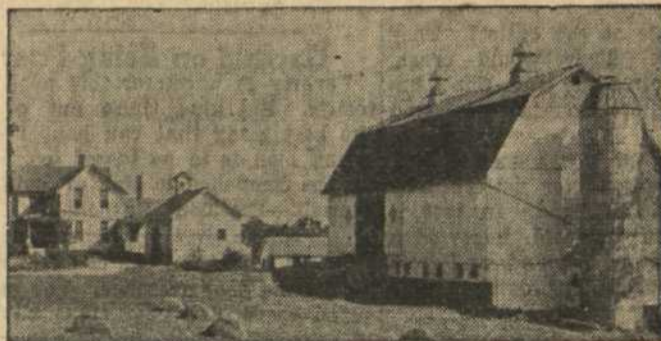
MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCH. Stockyards, Detroit. PRODUCERS CO-OP ASS'N East Buffalo, N. Y.

**5% Money**

Available for purchasing Feeder red-tape; No investment of five per cent of the amount of the loan 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. Market broadcast each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 12:15 p. m. over Station WXYZ and the Michigan Radio Network.

Michigan Live Stock Exchange Hudson, Mich.

**Farm Bureau Paints**



One gallon of Farm Bureau house paint will cover 300 sq. ft. two coats on average surfaces. It's a job that settles the paint question for six years or more.

Good paint is the cheapest at the beginning and in the end. Cheap paint disappoints by failing to spread more than half to two-thirds as well as good paint. A third more paint is required. And you may have to do it over again within a few years.

Farmers and others have been robbed of thousands of dollars by buying paints that failed to meet the advertising claims. Farm Bureau paints are made according to specifications for durable paints, as determined by tests of the U. S. Bureau of Standards and the Forest Product Laboratories of the Dept't of Agriculture. When the Battle Creek Farm Bureau repainted its buildings with Farm Bureau paint, the boss painter, with 20 years experience, said the paint was the very best.

Farm Bureau house paints are a combination lead, zinc, and inert with pure linseed oil and thinners. Our Red Oxide Barn Paint is bright red and will not fade. Ask your co-op about Farm Bureau paints. We list them below and the approximate square feet a gallon of each will cover for one or two coats:

(2 coats)	(1 coat)
HOUSE PAINTS (300)	LIQUID ASPHALT ROOF PAINT (150)
BARN PAINTS (250)	ALUMINUM PAINT (700)
(1 coat)	WALL PAINTS
GREEN ROOF PAINT (400)	FLOOR PAINTS
ASBESTOS ROOF PAINT (150)	VARNISHES
TINNERS RED ROOF (600)	ENAMELS

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Michigan



**THIS WAY LIES DISASTER . . .**

Excessive Federal restrictions, unregulated competition, the depression, have had their way with America's railroads.

Today the public views the plight of the lines with awakening understanding and broadening concern, and there is growing alarm that close by may be stalking the ominous specter of government ownership.

Disastrous as would be federal usurpation of rail control, might it not be the signal for that final economic calamity—the socialization of all industries?

Under present policies and conditions could government have done better with the railroads than has private management? Could government, in the future, do as well?

Memories of America's War-Era rail management are too fresh, too painful; the strangely similar results of like policies in other countries are too current, too repugnant to blind the thinking to government ownership's deficiencies and undesirabilities.

Simple sanity in transportation policies will solve the railroads' problems, while their seizure will only breach the walls which guard private industrial initiative against all-engulfing socialization.

Michigan's delegation in Congress should so be advised.

**Michigan Railroads' Association**

**No Terror**

One night hubby returned home more soured than usual, and fell asleep in the garden. His wife determined to cure him of his bad ways, and with the aid of a sheet and an electric flashlight, transformed herself into a very fair imitation of a ghost. Then she went out and shook him.

"Whash that?" murmured the toper. "Satan," came the reply in a sepulchral tone.

"Shake hands, old horah, I married your sister."

**Loans for Stock Feeding**

Farmers can obtain short-term loans from their production credit associations to finance the purchase of feeder cattle and lambs, according to a circular recently issued by the Farm Credit Administration.

**He Made Money by simple rules**



"Yes, I made a profit during these lean years."

"Start with good stock and keep it good—that's the first and most important step. House well and keep clean. Feed the best feeds you can buy. Birds will keep healthy if they are fed well and kept clean."

"Chase off your place those fellows who come around trying to sell cheap and tricky feeds."

"In the main that's the way I make a good living out of chickens."

This successful poultryman said some nice things about PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL, but the best thing he said was—

"I've been using it for many years. I'll take no other at any price."

It's safe and profitable to insist upon having PILOT BRAND.



OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION  
New Rochelle, St. Louis, London, Eng.

**Gov. May Forbid Fires or Smoking in Woods**

Lansing.—A bill signed by Governor Frank D. Fitzgerald authorizes the governor to forbid by proclamation the use of fire by any person entering forest or woodlands whenever the forests of the state are in danger of fire by reason of drought. The bill was effective with the governor's signature.

The governor may designate the area and the time in which the proclamation shall be effective.

Under the act, which is Public Act No. 29, 1935, the governor may forbid any person to build a campfire of any nature, except at authorized campgrounds or places of habitation; to smoke a pipe, cigar or cigar except at places of habitation, campgrounds or in automobiles or vehicles operating on state, county, township or private roads; to throw from any automobile or vehicle matches, ashes, burning tobacco or other burning material and to burn any rubbish, slashings, brush piles, stumps in connection with the clearing of land for cultivation, logging or rights of way or public utility operations.

**Such Was Fame**

Years ago in Flint, Michigan, there were 20 cigar making firms. Many prominent citizens had a cigar named after them.

**Let the Spark of Life in Man Amar GET YOUR CHICKS OFF TO A FLYING START TO FEED MINERALS**

The right start is a big step towards success with your chicks. Livability—rapid, but sturdy, growth, health and vigor mean early production—big eggs, practically no "pee-wees" and better profits. You can get that start with Mergash containing...

**MER MASH**

Made with MANAMAR NATURE'S FOOD MINERALS FROM THE SEA...  
FREE BOOKLET...  
See your Farm Bureau Dealer or write: FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC., Lansing, Michigan.

**Assure Red Blood & Vigor**

**Fight Over AAA Brings Back the Hamilton-Jefferson Feud**

**Wallace Sets Struggle Today Against Background Of History**

(Remarks of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, before a farm meeting at Alexandria, Louisiana, May 11, 1935.)

The next few weeks will be crucial. If the ranks of agriculture hold firm, we have some chance to improve the Agricultural Adjustment Act and come closer to winning for agriculture its fair share of the national income; but if the ranks of agriculture are divided, it is almost a certainty that what farmers have battled for for 15 years will be lost.

You see, what is really going on today is another episode in the famous struggle between Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton. The present danger is that the ghost of Hamilton will triumph, and in that triumph the rights of agriculture will be sunk without a trace.

**Two Very Different Men**

We have a good deal about Jefferson today from men who call themselves Jeffersonian Democrats but who are principally corporation attorneys using the plea of States rights to preserve special privileges. It's going pretty far afield, it seems to me, to try to quote Thomas Jefferson in defence of huge vested interests. You know as well as I do that Jefferson was first, last, and all the time for the farmer. In his time 80 per cent of all the people were farmers, and he hoped this would continue.



HENRY A. WALLACE

Hamilton, of course, had very little time for farmers. He believed in national unity, it should be said to his credit, quite as much as Jefferson, but whereas Jefferson wanted unity achieved under the sovereignty of the people, Hamilton wanted unity achieved by the grant of governmental powers to a relatively few powerful groups. Hamilton figured that by granting tariff concessions to business, and financial advantages to bankers and speculators, these powerful groups would preserve national unity and at the same time run the country to best advantage.

**Both Won a Victory**

When the party of Thomas Jefferson came into power in 1800, it was hailed as a great victory for representative government and Jeffersonian agrarianism. The truth is, however, that it was only a partial victory. What Jefferson won was a political victory; in economics the battle had gone to Hamilton. For Hamilton had already firmly established the practice of loaning governmental powers to business and finance in order to give them advantages which he considered necessary to national unity and progress. Tariffs for industry, banking legislation for financial interests, were\* so well entrenched that even Jefferson could not dislodge them.

That was more than a century ago. The political victory of Jefferson has remained intact, but it has been more and more endangered, in recent years, by the consequences of Hamilton's economic victory. For that Hamiltonian victory, agriculture, in particular, has had to pay through the nose. It has had to sell in an open market and buy in a protected one. It has had to stand by, powerless, while finance and business and labor have accumulated more and more governmental powers. It has seen the device of the corporation and the labor union make hash of the traditional competitive market. It has seen industry not only exercise, but abuse the right to adjust production to a changing demand—with the blessing of government. Yet when agriculture has asked for the governmental powers necessary to adjust its production to make fit for lost foreign markets, the Hamiltonians have held up their hands in righteous horror.

That was the situation up until 1933. Franklin D. Roosevelt, a Jeffersonian rather than a Hamiltonian, came into office at the insistence of the millions who thought that if governmental powers were to be loaned to one, they should be loaned to all, that the dispossessed, the disadvantaged had even greater need of them than the financially high and mighty.

**A Farm Tariff That Works**  
Since the farmer has to buy in a protected market, the farm program of the New Deal found a way to help him sell in a protected market. For the first time, through the device of the processing tax, the majority of farmers had a tariff that actually worked for them. Agriculture in 1933 won the right to adjust its production to the market that actually existed.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act borrowed the centralizing power of government so that agriculture might

at least begin to win back a little of its fair share of the national income. This goal, it was widely agreed, was desirable not merely for the sake of agriculture, but quite as much for the sake of the Nation.

Now that these governmental powers have been used by millions of farmers for two years, the cry has arisen that they must be taken away. I do not hear this cry from any large number of farmers. They know that a moderate use of these governmental powers has helped put them back on their feet.

It is around the cotton adjustment program and processing tax, as you know, that the enemies of a New Deal for agriculture have rallied. They haven't quite got the nerve to say that the cotton farmer is making too much money, but if they win their fight against the cotton program, the cotton farmer will certainly soon be making less money.

**Who Slashed Production Most?**

Agriculture is still a long way from having its fair share of the national income. Yet when it comes down to a question of abundance versus scarcity, we find agriculture far closer to normal production than industry. The representatives of business have no right to complain about production control by the AAA. Throughout the depression agriculture kept on producing at the same old rate, and prices were cut in two. You didn't see industry let its prices fall 50 per cent. Industry cut production 50 per cent in order to maintain prices within 20 per cent of normal. Farm machinery production was cut 80 per cent while prices dropped only 5 per cent. Acres of factories were left idle; millions of workers were plowed out into the streets.

Last year, despite the worst drought on record, agriculture produced about 85 per cent of 1929 production. Industry was still 60 per cent of 1929 production. This year, agriculture will probably come even closer to 1929 production. Will industry do as well?

**No Economy of Scarcity**

Those who charge the AAA of inducing scarcity simply do not know the facts. The American farmer always has produced enough food for every man, woman, and child in the United States, and I am sure he will continue to, given a chance to stay on his farm and in business. The adjustment programs have cut down production for an export market which no longer exists; they have not deprived the American people of an ounce of necessary food.

This year, given average weather, the harvested acreage of our 18 most important food and feed crops will be 40 million acres above that of last year. That means an increase of 16 per cent over last year. To me, that does not spell the economics of scarcity. Agriculture did not start the scarcity idea, has never practiced it, and never will. It asks for a society in which all groups will produce for an ever-increasing demand, but a society in which the productive effort and the productive reward of each great group will be in continuous balance with all.

**Sauce for Gander, Too**

That is the purpose and the method of the adjustment administration. Agriculture must insist upon the use of governmental powers exactly as long as they are employed by labor and industry and finance. The processing tax is the farmer's tariff, the marketing agreements and licenses are the farmer's corporation laws. When industry is willing to abandon its tariffs, agriculture will be willing to abandon the processing tax; when business agrees to repeal the statutes authorizing corporations, agriculture will gladly abandon marketing agreements and licenses.

**Policy of Abuse Gets Nowhere**

Some say farmers should do nothing for themselves, but should break the big corporations. It is awfully easy to arouse farmers this way, for they have been betrayed again and again by corporations. But making speeches against corporations, even passing anti-trust laws against them, doesn't get us anywhere. The only sensible alternative is for agriculture to obtain and to use governmental powers comparable with those already used by corporations.

That is what agriculture is doing under the AAA, but as I said at the outset, agriculture's continued use of these powers is today in danger. The ghost of Hamilton is abroad in the land. He has come back because he sees that his economic victory of a century or more ago is in peril. As he has watched the New Deal, he has discovered to his horror that it not only proposes to give the management of their economic affairs to the people, but that it actually has put the notion into practice. He thought that he has established an economic government of, by, and for the few, and he has come back because we have strayed far from his principles.

**Comfortable For Whom?**

The ghost of Hamilton does not like to see governmental powers loaned to some six or seven million farmers. Farmers, he would say, exist merely to provide the cities with cheap food and manufacturers with cheap raw materials. Farmers, he would continue, have already won too much through the Agricultural Adjustment Act. It is time to scrap it, says the ghost of Hamilton; time to pound the rostrum and holler about invasions of liberty (whose liberty?); time to suppress, once and for all, the agrarian spirit which is forever disturbing a status quo so comfortable—for the Hamiltonians.

I say it is time to lick the ghost of Hamilton. I say it is time for farmers to get up on their hind legs and fight for what they know to be simple justice.

**Some Interesting Dates In Michigan's 100 Years**

- 1820—Population of Michigan by Federal Census of 1820 was 4,842,225.
- 1822—Democratic Party wins State control.
- 1833—State Bank Holiday. Repeal of Prohibition.
- 1834—Republican party returns to power.
- 1835—Michigan Centennial of Statehood.
- State Once Considered Useless for Farming
- Michigan once was branded as being utterly worthless as prospective farm land, according to the Geology Division, Department of Conservation. The obstacles caused by the lakes, rivers, streams, bogs and swamps induced surveyors sent by Congress into Michigan territory early in the
- 1836—First railroad completed in Michigan.
- 1837—Michigan admitted to the Union.
- 1838—Grand Rapids incorporated as a village.
- 1841—University opened at Ann Arbor.
- 1844—Iron ore discovered in Marquette County.
- 1845—Colonies of Mormons settled on Beaver Islands.
- 1847—State Capital moved from Detroit to Lansing.
- 1852—Michigan Central R. R. completed to Chicago.
- 1854—Republican Party born "under the Oaks" at Jackson.
- 1855—Ship canal completed at Sault Ste. Marie.
- 1856—Abraham Lincoln visits Michigan.
- 1857—Michigan Agricultural College opened.
- 1859—Salt discovered in the Saginaw region.
- 1860—Michigan carried for Lincoln, 6 votes.
- 1861—First regiment leaves for Civil War.
- 1864—Michigan carried for Lincoln, 8 votes.
- 1865—Fourth Michigan Cavalry captures Jefferson Davis.
- 1874—Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society organized.
- 1876—Centennial celebration of the Declaration of Independence.
- 1879—New State Capitol at Lansing dedicated.
- 1886—Michigan College of Mines opened at Houghton.
- 1895—Central Michigan Normal School opened as a State institution at Mt. Pleasant.
- 1898—Michigan sends five regiments to the war with Spain.
- 1899—Northern State Normal School opened at Marquette.
- 1902—Ford Motor Company organized.
- 1905—Western State Normal School opened at Kalamazoo.
- 1909—New State Constitution goes into effect.
- 1918—State Prohibition Law enacted.
- 1917—Michigan legislature votes \$5,000,000 for the Great War.
- 1920—Equal suffrage amendment to the State Constitution takes effect.
- 1921—Marshall Foch visits Michigan.
- 1924—Prince of Wales visits Detroit.
- 1927—Charles Lindbergh, native of Detroit, makes trans-Atlantic flight.
- 1929—The swanm driftable Graf Zeppelin passes over Southern Michigan on its round the world flight.

19th century to report that the country was worthless as farm land.

**BUDDING NATURALIST**  
Little Albert came home from school with a new book under his arm. "It's a prize, mother," he said. "A prize? What for, dear?" "For natural history. Teacher asked me how many legs an ostrich had and I said three." "But an ostrich has two legs." "I know that now, mother, but the rest of the class said four; so I was nearest."

It takes about 2.85 pounds of tobacco to make 1,000 cigarettes, selling at \$7.50 retail. Federal taxes included.

**You Can't Fool NATURE**

The original jungle fowl laid her clutch of eggs, hatched and raised her small brood "in season" when the natural food elements were available to her. Almost everything about our modern hen is changed—type, habits, laying capacity, surroundings—but Nature still demands the same essential food elements for egg production, hatchability, healthy growth—in season or out.

Mrs. Moolley Cow collects the essential nutrients: proteins, vitamins, minerals—from natural feed and makes her milk the most nearly perfect food. Dry skim milk is the final concentration of all the milk proteins, lactose, minerals and water-soluble vitamins in natural form, convenient to use in breeding flocks, chick starter, growing and laying flocks—at any and all times of the year!

You can depend on the high grade product of these reliable Michigan manufacturers to supply the natural elements which Nature requires in your feeding rations.

Arctic Dairy Products Co., Detroit  
Kalamazoo Creamery Co., Kalamazoo  
Lansing Dairy Co., Lansing  
Detroit Creamery Co., Detroit  
McDonald Dairy Co., Flint  
Halpin Creameries, Inc., Pinconning  
Michigan Producers Dairy Co., Adrian  
Wolverine Dairy Products Co., Midland

**Our Collision Policy Leads in Paying Policyholders**

Collision insurance for your automobile must be measured by the treatment you can expect if you present a claim.

\*During 1934 only 17 of several hundred automobile insurance companies of all kinds paid more than \$100,000 to policyholders for collision losses.

The State Farm Mutual, one of the largest legal reserve companies, in 1934 paid its policyholders collision losses totaling \$1,109,357.00. That exceeds by \$144,076.00 the amount paid by any two companies!

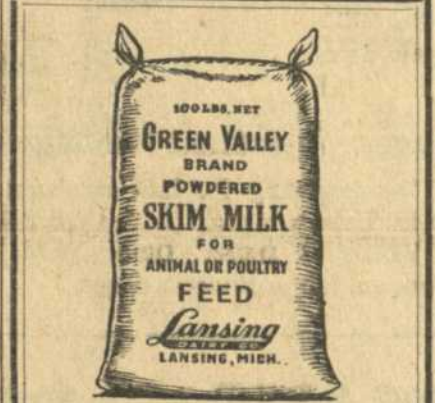
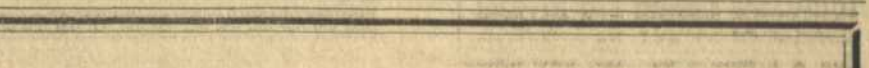
State Farm Mutual's plan that pays 80% of ALL collision loss is the plan which puts collision expense money back into the possession of the policyholder. Our plan pays the insured, and that's what he expects when he buys collision insurance. Furthermore, we believe our insured are paying less money for more public liability and property damage protection.

\*Figures from the National Underwriters.

The semi-annual expense of such protection in the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company is very reasonable.

We have more than 500,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 35 States in this strong, legal reserve company.

**STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO.**  
Bloomington, Ill.  
Michigan State Farm Bureau State Agent



Guaranteed Analysis  
Protein 32%  
Lactose 50%  
Minerals 8%  
Contains Vitamin G, the growth promoting vitamin.

All poultry rations should include liberal quantities of dry skimmilk.  
Green Valley Brand is choice grade dry skimmilk. Good in all rations for calves, poultry and swine. Write for details.

**Lansing**  
Dry Milk Division  
LANSING MICHIGAN

**The Little Items Count in Making the Farm Pay — Co-operatively Purchased, These Items Bring More Value for Your Money.**

**SEMESAN JR. FOR SEED CORN**

Costs 2 1/2¢ per acre to treat seed field and sweet corn, and it earns dollars. Semesan Jr., protects seed from decay, blights, rots. Improves yield several bushels per A. Half hour treats seed for 80 A. Average increase in yield in many tests has been around 10%. Semesan Jr. will not control corn smut, wire worms and grubs. When seed is planted Semesan Jr. protects it against disease spores on seed or in soil. Ask your Co-op. This year it is more important than ever.

**SEMESAN BEL FOR SEED POTATOES**

Offers greater control of seed potato diseases at less cost in less time and with less labor. A pound treats 60 to 80 bushels of potatoes. The cost is only 1 1/2¢ to 3¢ for each bushel of potatoes planted. No 1 1/2 to 2 hour soaking is necessary. Improved Semesan Bel comes in powder form. Mixes easily with water. Potatoes can be treated as fast as you can fill and empty the baskets. One man can treat 10 to 30 times more potatoes a day than with the old soak methods. Semesan Bel greatly increases yield and quality of potatoes.

**FARM BUREAU FLY SPRAY**

Deadly to flies. Powerful and lasting fly repellent for stock. Made from petroleum products and pyrethrum to U. S. government formula. Quick and stainless. Odor not unpleasant. Will not taint milk nor cling to clothes. One pound of pyrethrum in each gallon of spray. Sprays of similar effectiveness usually sell for at least 15¢ more. KIII-FLY is our household spray for flies, ants, moths.

**FARM BUREAU PAINTS**

Our house paints are made of pure lead, zinc and linseed oil to U. S. Bureau of Standards formulas for good, lasting paint. Our red oxide barn paint is the same quality. Farm Bureau paints save money by spreading nearly twice as far and lasting in good condition nearly twice as long as cheap paints. Paints for all roofs. Interior paints. Ask your Co-op.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES AT LANSING, MICHIGAN

**Get in the Swim in Michigan**

With the passing of spring, everyone begins to think about vacation; and as you plan yours, you demand at least two features: It must be spent amid the kind of surroundings you like best. Its cost must not exceed the amount you have fixed as a maximum.

No matter what sort of vacation you prefer, the ideal site for it lies right in the State of Michigan. You need not go farther—and your money will! If your favorite sport is fishing, you have in Michigan's famed streams and myriad sparkling inland lakes the perfect angler's paradise. If you prefer golf, you can choose among hundreds of fine links throughout the State. If it is touring by automobile that appeals most to you, Michigan offers you alluring motor trails lined by an interesting variety of natural scenic beauties. And if you are a lover of water sports, you will find your native State bountifully equipped to provide you with exactly the kind of vacation site you prefer. Here you can pick and choose among five thousand lakes, bodies of water ranging in size from a pond to a vast inland sea.

Spend your own vacation in Michigan. Call its unsurpassed facilities to the attention of your friends in neighboring states. By doing so, you will assure them of a pleasanter vacation. In addition, you will help to promote the popularity and prosperity of your native State.

It is for the purpose of doing our share in this promotion that this series of advertisements is being published by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, an organization that prospers only as the citizens of Michigan prosper.



**MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.**

**COYOTES COMING FARTHER SOUTH**

White Coyote Trapped in Newaygo; Numbers Increasing

Lansing.—Farmers living near the corners of Lake, Mason, Oceana and Newaygo counties, no longer will be startled by the appearance of a mysterious white coyote that ran, like a streak, through the woods.

The freak predator, which had been ranging in the vicinity for the past two years, was trapped recently by Matthew Vastcek of Carr Settlement and its pelt sent to district conservation headquarters at Baldwin.

Except for a gray stripe along the top of its neck, the freak coyote was entirely white. Several months ago Elmer Thompson, conservation officer of Newaygo county, saw the coyote running with a coyote pack in Newaygo county; it was seen several times by others. Blame was placed upon it for a number of depredations.

Coyotes seem to be extending their range farther south in the lower peninsula, says Officer Martin. And at the same time they seem to be increasing. Byron Aldrich, conservation officer of Mecosta county, recently ran a coyote with two dogs all day, starting at 8 o'clock in the morning and quitting at 6 o'clock in the evening. He was able to shoot the animal when it stopped to fight the dogs, which were exhausted.

**Farm Bureau's Bird Mixture in Demand**

Lansing.—Michigan's game and song birds are not without friends. So many orders for supplies of the food patch seed mixture have been received by Michigan Farm Bureau that the two tons of seed thought adequate for 1935 are nearly exhausted.

Orders to date call for more than 3,700 pounds of the seed mixture and the volume of requests has been growing so rapidly that the Game Division, Department of Conservation, has arranged to have another 2,000 pounds made available.

It is believed the additional supply will be sold entirely before the June 15 deadline for planting seeds. Supplies of the seed mixture must be ordered from Michigan Farm Bureau, 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing.

**Age Gains on Youth**

A population containing fewer youths and more old people is in prospect for this country, should immigration bars be maintained, according to Dr. O. E. Baker of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. There are now about 10 percent fewer young children in the Nation than there were five years ago, and about 17 percent more persons over 65 years of age.

**No Call for Sally**

Sally Rand and her bubble dances may have intrigued many at the Century of Progress, but she has no box office appeal for the Ionia County Free Fair—not even at \$5,000 for the week. Sally offered to come for that. According to Fred A. Chapman, Sec'y of the fair, Sally will not be there next August.

**Farmer Has Best Rating**

Persons who start forest fires in Michigan are classified in the order of the number of fires as follows:  
Fishermen, hunters, trappers, picnickers, hikers, flower pickers, motorists, berry pickers, pulp or lumber cutters, poachers, construction crews, boat crews, campers, tramps and farmers. The State Dept. of Conservation makes the classification.

**MICHIGAN'S THREE BIG RIVERS**

Saginaw River and its tributaries drains a larger area than any other Michigan stream system, according to the Department of Conservation. It embraces approximately 6,250 square miles. Grand River is second in size, draining about 5,600 square miles. Menominee River has the largest drainage system in the northern peninsula, embracing 4,100 square miles, 1,450 miles of which are in Wisconsin.

**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 Dep't., 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, about every three months.

BE SURE Farm Bureau brand goods are entered on slip as "Farm Bureau Alfalfa," "Milk Maker," "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

**SOW ALFALFA THIS SUMMER**

**Seeding Conditions Are Favorable**

**No Crop Like Alfalfa to Produce Abundant Pasture or Hay**



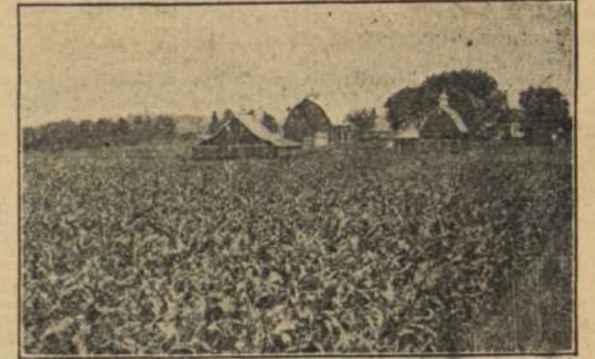
**Farm Bureau Alfalfa in Monroe County**



**Poland China Hogs Doing Well on Alfalfa**



**Grower of Certified Alfalfa Seed Roguing Field**



**Higher Yields After Alfalfa or Sweet Clover**

**Hardigan and Grimm**

**Certified, None Better for Quality and Yield**

Certified Hardigan or Grimm, Blue Tag, have no superior for yield or quality of hay. Eligible for production of certified seed. Sow this superior seed at the rate of 7 to 8 lbs. per acre. If you plan to sow some this summer, see your Farm Bureau dealer now.

**MICHIGAN VARIEGATED**

**A Great, Low Cost, Long Lived Hay Producer**

Michigan Variegated Alfalfa seed comes from fields sown to genuine Hardigan, Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Lebeau, or Cossack varieties, which are our hardest, 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.

Variegated is an excellent hay yielder. The seed is selected, high test and thoroughly cleaned. The price is a money saver. Why pay fancy prices for "affidavit" Grimm or Hardigan when you can get them in Michigan Variegated at lower prices? Sow 8-9 lbs.

**Alfalfa Special**

We have some Michigan Variegated containing a little sweet clover and June. First cutting will eliminate the sweet clover, and leave a bargain field for pasture and hay.

**Other Varieties**

We offer these old reliable, winter-hardy, high producing western alfalfa seeds:

MONTANA GRIMM  
KANSAS COMMON  
UTAH COMMON

**Farm Bureau Certified Ensilage Corn**

We have a limited supply of the following for late seedings: SWEEPSTAKES, Ohio grown, grain in ensilage, fine in Thumb section; RED COB ENSILAGE, Ohio grown, for fodder only; WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT, Ohio grown, some grain in ensilage; REID YELLOW DENT, Ohio grown, fair grain in ensilage.

**SWEET CLOVER**

Farm Bureau white blossom sweet clover has been in great demand this spring. Much of it will be sown from now on to fall. As a green manure crop, low cost pasture, roughage, hay crop and cash crop for seed, sweet clover deserves its many friends.

Farm Bureau yellow blossom sweet clover produces an excellent stand and is not so coarse as white blossom. Our yellow blossom is Michigan grown, of very good quality, and is cheaper than usual.

**EMERGENCY HAY CROPS**

Sudan Grass offered by the Farm Bureau is native grown. It comes from California and Texas. High quality seed and good germination. It has been reclaimed by the Farm Bureau to assure you the very best seed. Other good emergency hay crops are our Michigan grown Soy Beans, Hungarian and Siberian millets. Michigan grown Siberian Millet is for muck land. Plant June 15. Hay crop in 60 days. Cut before seed forms. Demand is heavy for these seeds.

**Michigan Grown Soy Beans**

Farm Bureau's Manchu soy beans, grown in Michigan, are worth more to you than southern grown seed. They are acclimated. Are of uniform size and drill well. They should mature easily for seed north to Bay City. Drill 45 lbs. to the acre, or broadcast 90 lbs.

**Any Forage Crop Seeding a Good Investment**

We have a little Farm Bureau June, Mammoth, Alsike and Sweet Clover ready for late seeders. Also Kansas common and Montana Grimm. Remember, rape makes fine sheep or hog pasture. It can be broadcast immediately after corn is cultivated last time.

<b>Timothy</b>	<b>Soy Beans</b>	<b>Rape</b>	<b>Lawn Seed</b>
<b>Field Peas</b>	<b>Buckwheat</b>	<b>Vetch</b>	<b>Sunflower</b>

**CORN -- BEANS -- POTATOES**

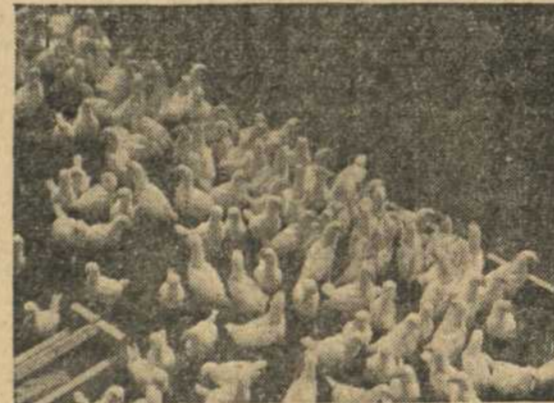
**Farm Bureau offers State College approved fertilizer analyses for all Michigan crops and soils**

**See your co-op**



Only Farm Bureau fertilizers have their nitrogen 95% immediately available to plants, or water soluble. We use the best phosphorus and potash sources. Our fertilizers are mechanically perfect, extra dry, free running and easy to regulate in the drill. Acid neutralized.

**They've Got Us on the Run!**



BUT WE'RE ENJOYING IT because we are shipping a thundering lot of Mermash for baby chicks.

IMLAY CITY FARM BUREAU store sold 48½ tons of Mermash the first 10 days of April. St. Louis Co-op Creamery says farmers have been taking it away like nobody's business, and so on.

MERMASH 16% PROTEIN dry mash is a life time ration for chicks, pullets and laying hens. Chicks fed Mermash are strong, grow fast, feather well. Cost per pullet is low and they are early steady layers.

THAT MUST BE WHY we're having another spring rush for Mermash.

MERMASH CONTAINS THE BEST Ground yellow corn, pure wheat bran, flour midds, meat and bone scraps, alfalfa leaf meal, Mermaker, which is Pacific ocean kelp and fish meal (Manamar formula) to supply essential mineral elements in food form.

**Farm Bureau Binder Twine**



Patented Cover Non-Collapsible Runs to last foot.

LOOKS LIKE WE'LL ALL NEED lots of twine this year. We suggest speaking for Farm Bureau twine at your co-op now so you'll be sure of it. We think it's the best twine made. Good fibre, made perfectly, runs freely without tangling, bunching or waste. Farm Bureau has the patented cover that does not collapse. We offer:

FARM BUREAU TWINE 500 ft. per lb. in 5 or 8 lb. balls. Av. tensile strength not less than 80 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.

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

**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.

**Quality Saves Money Here**



Ask your co-op ass'n for these Farm Bureau petroleum products.

- Motor Oils
- Tractor Oils
- Cup Greases
- Tractor Greases
- Grease Gun Stock
- Transmission Grease
- Stock Disinfectant
- Fly-Spray (cattle)
- Kill-Fly (household)

**MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker**

MILKMAKER FORMULAS 16, 24 and 32% Protein