



FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers



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LOCAL SCHOOL AID BILL STILL UNDER FIRE IN SENATE

Offer Compromise to End Deadlock on Amount of State Aid

Lansing.—The Thatcher Bill to provide \$25,000,000 of State aid for local schools continues under fire in the Senate.

School interests who have advocated the full \$25,000,000 were fortified further when Republican Superintendent-elect of Public Instruction Keyworth stuck to the \$25,000,000 figure, which was promoted by outgoing Superintendent Voelker. Gov. Fitzgerald holds that Mr. Keyworth's election was a public approval of the Fitzgerald spring election declaration that \$20,200,000 is enough State aid for the schools.

The deadlock that developed in the Senate has been complicated by strife between the Governor and some ten Republican Senators. The Governor stated flatly that he would veto any \$25,000,000 bill. The opposition lined up solidly behind the Thatcher bill, regardless of party. Recently both sides began to itch for a way out and yet save their faces.

Since all parties to the argument agree that the schools need a total of \$68,000,000 to cover all expenses annually, that was the basis of a compromise formula that made its appearance in the Senate this week. Through it everybody seems to win enough of the argument to be satisfied.

The compromise proposes that under the Thatcher bill the State shall appropriate \$40,000,000 to the local schools. This sum shall include the primary school fund, amounts collected on delinquent taxes, and other revenues now due the schools. The local taxpayers will be expected to raise \$28,000,000.

Estimates on that portion of the delinquent tax money to be collected that will belong to the schools run all the way from 2 to 8 millions. Since the primary school fund will amount to about 14 millions, acceptance of the compromise would tap the State for 18 to 24 millions out of the general fund, all depending on delinquent tax collections. Gov. Fitzgerald has been agreeable to appropriating \$20,200,000 from the general fund, aside from the primary school fund and other school revenues.

Nevertheless, no matter which figure is finally adopted, rural school taxpayers will be aided by the efforts of the Farm Bureau and the Grange to provide a larger share of such State aid for one room schools than has appeared in previous bills.

A new and important feature, estimated to be worth \$2,000,000 annually to rural taxpayers, is the provision that State aid shall pay all high school tuition for pupils from rural districts, up to \$65 per pupil. All school districts having high schools will receive that amount of State aid per high school pupil. The bill seeks to equalize the local property tax for school purposes to 2 mills.

ALFALFA & CLOVER FUTURE LOOK GOOD FOR SEED GROWER

Michigan Produced Seed Has Good Reputation and Ready Sale

East Lansing.—Production of grass and legume seeds by Michigan farmers is pointed out by the farm crops department at Michigan State College as one of the most uniformly profitable farm practices.

This phase of the farm business is especially important now because there appears to be a definite trend toward replacing some field crops with grasses or legumes which will furnish pasture or hay and prevent soil erosion. Michigan seeds have an enviable reputation in the markets of the country and will find a good sale while this reputation is maintained.

Alfalfa seed production in Michigan is a comparatively new venture but some State farmers have a record of several years of successive good crops. Yields have been quite good and the quality has been excellent. Hardy strains should be planted to insure success with the crop and to obtain the kind of seed for which there is the greatest demand.

Red and alsike clovers are old favorites which have been displaced somewhat by alfalfa but they still have a place in the crop rotation and there is always a demand for good seed of these clover varieties. Sweet clover is another crop which does well in Michigan.

PRESIDENT



WALDO E. PHILLIPS

Waldo E. Phillips of Decatur, Van Buren county, vice-president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, became the president of the organization upon the death of President W. W. Billings on April 28.

The by-laws of the State Farm Bureau provide that the president and vice-president shall be elected by the board of directors from its members and shall serve for one year or until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

Mr. Phillips, like Mr. Billings, was one of the first members of the Farm Bureau in Michigan. He helped organize the Van Buren County Farm Bureau and later became its president. He has been a director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau almost continuously since 1921. Mr. Phillips was president of the State Farm Bureau for the year 1923-24.

Mr. Phillips was also one of the organizers of the Michigan Elevator Exchange. He has been a director of the Exchange for years, and today represents the Exchange on the State Farm Bureau's board of directors.

Mr. Phillips is recognized as an authority on farm legislation, farm credit and other matters of public interest to farmers. His counsel is valued by the Farm Bureau in these matters, and he represents the organization before many groups on such questions. The Phillips farm lies between Decatur and Dowagiac.

Holbeck's Bill Stalled; Moore Tries New Tack

Representative Holbeck's bill for a straight 3% income tax on personal income, with exemptions similar to those in the Federal income tax, has passed the House and lies in the Senate Judiciary Committee, from whence it is never expected to emerge. It is a foregone conclusion that Gov. Fitzgerald would veto the bill as one imposing new taxes. He has said that this legislature would not impose any new taxes.

Rep. Holbeck's bill, not being a graduated income tax, is an effort to have a State income tax and not be in conflict with the uniform taxation clause in the State constitution. Since no State income tax has ever been enacted in Michigan, the Supreme Court has never had the opportunity to rule upon the clause which has been held a legal barrier to a graduated State income tax.

Senator Andrew L. Moore of Pontiac has introduced in the Legislature a constitutional amendment proposing to repeal the uniform taxation clause. If adopted, the question would come before the people at the next general election. Repeal of the clause would open the way to a graduated State income tax.

At least one-half of the six and a quarter million farm houses in the country are believed to be structurally sound except for minor repairs.

Sales Tax Paid On Farm Supplies For Food Production

	Price to Farmer	3% Sales Tax
Aug. 15, 1934		
Com. Alfalfa, bu.	\$14.00	\$.42
Clover, bu.	15.00	.45
Egg Maat, cwt.	2.45	.07
Bran, 1/2 ton	16.00	.48
Midds, Fl. 1/2 T.	17.50	.53
Oil Meal, 1/2 T.	22.50	.68
Cottonseed, MI. 1/2 T.	23.00	.69
Milkmaaker, 3/4 T.	48.00	1.44
Fertilizer, 2-12-2, T.	20.90	.63
Fertilizer, 9-20-0, T.	24.40	.73
Fertilizer, 4-16-4, T.	37.00	1.11
Binder Twine, 150 lbs.	11.75	.35
Arsenate Lead, 200 lb.	20.00	.60
Copper Sulphate, 1 bbl.	19.30	.58
Fence, 80rd. 1047-5-11	45.60	1.37
Disc Harrow, 8 ft.	77.65	2.33
Grain Drill	170.00	5.10
Cultivator	83.20	2.49
Hay Rake, S. D.	124.20	3.73
Hay Loader	128.40	3.85
Grain Binder	246.00	7.38
Tractor	985.00	29.55

Shall a Political Death Be Dealt Farm Price Recovery?

Mrs. Wagar Presents Pointed Questions to Some AAA Opponents

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
Every so often we hear about "Agriculture at the Crossroads", but it seems to me that agriculture was never any nearer a point where it must choose between the road leading to suicide or the road leading to an independent future.

For years we have known that the American farmer was producing himself into the poor house—the more he produced the closer he moved to that dreaded goal.

The public seemed to enjoy it, for it meant cheap food and cheap raw material, so why should the public worry? Farmers know, and all others should know by this time, that the collapse came when the farmer had gone his limit.

Thought Farmer Was Imagining
Not until that calamity struck the nation as a whole, did the farmer get any public consideration. Every legislative effort he made was unconstitutional, or un-American, or unethical in the eyes of the powers that rule, as well as in the eyes of the public.

But when the mending day came, not only did business get consideration but agriculture got under observation as well.

GRAY SUMMARIZES AGR'L ADJUSTMENT FIGHT IN CONGRESS

Processors Can't Refuse to Help If Amendments Prevail

Washington—Chester Gray, legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau, summarizes the proposed amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as follows:

Controversial
The amendments which are attracting the most public attention and opposition from certain middlemen and opponents of the AAA in general are amendments to:

1. License middlemen, processors and distributors, to make effective marketing agreements concerning cherries, potatoes or other commodities containing production quotas when two-thirds of the producers of a product in number of producers or volume of the product agree on such a plan.
2. Provision for examination of the books and records of the middlemen or processor licensees by the Sec'y of Agriculture on matters which he deems "relevant" or important to the farmers' interests in the subject matter at issue.
3. Provision for licensing the minority of middlemen, processors or distributors, if such persons handling not less than 50% of the volume of business in any marketing plan agree to the plan. This would bring in the hold-outs who could wreck any plan.

Not Controversial
Proposed amendments to which there is little or no opposition are:

1. Striking out the word "reduction" in several places and substituting therefor the word "adjustment" which makes the Act true to its name, in that production should be adjusted up or down, as needed.
2. Provision for adding the interest and tax payments to the factors which make a parity price for farm products as of the 1909-14 average.
3. Provision for the payments of AAA benefits in kind as well as in cash.
4. Provision for use of some of the processing tax revenue for expansion of domestic or foreign markets for agricultural products.
5. More recognition of producer-owned and producer-controlled co-operative ass'ns in the marketing and distribution of the products being operated upon, either in the adjustment program, or under marketing agreements.

"We are in the midst of a hot fight at Washington, and it will require the united efforts of all friends of the AAA to win," Mr. Gray said.

Huron Farm Bureau Meets

Pigeon—Sec'y C. L. Brody and Jack Yaeger of the State Farm Bureau spoke at a dinner and evening meeting of Farm Bureau members and their wives at the Hayes M. E. church near here April 4. The meeting was attended by 150 and was the usual success that Huron county folks make of good food and thoughtful discussion of farm matters. The ladies of the group served the dinner. Mrs. Bert Morris sang and also led a program of community singing. The Huron County Farm Bureau is planning a picnic sometime in July.

Farmers at least got sympathetic encouragement when they appealed for a chance to help themselves,—something that had been denied them before.

Agriculture leadership was consulted in formulating plans to lift us out of the hole. Every national farm organization participated in this planning and the methods adopted were endorsed by all of them.

No sooner did we get started on the new program, when opposition became evident. Seeds of dissension grew into an immense crop of propaganda.

We are now at the crossroad. Which way will we travel?
Metropolitan papers, packers, millers, processors and even consumers are now numbered among the opposition.

These Questions Need Answers
Why has the country seemingly become so universally interested in the consumer all of a sudden, especially when farm production is the target? Why hasn't the country gone just as wild over the high cost of other things as well as food? Why doesn't the city press spread its ink against



MRS. EDITH WAGAR

the high cost of machinery, transportation, utility rates, speculation by handlers of farm products and in hundreds of other places where high prices seem out of line with ability to pay.

Why has a death notice been served on our farm legislative program created to protect our industry?

It's high time farm folks asked themselves this question of just why? And what's the matter with the farm folks? Why are so many of them willing to fall in with the opposition?

In this great national adjustment period why has the part that covers agriculture been made the largest of criticism, and why have all other programs been left unnoticed by comparison?

AAA Not Claimed Perfect
The Agricultural Adjustment programs may have their weak spots. We are willing to admit that, but through them farm folks have been able to get at least on the first rung of the ladder that takes them out of the hole. If the Act can be strengthened rather than discarded as many seem to want, we may reach the top.

If consumers' prices are wrong, let's work together to correct them, but let's not take the underpinning from our own business because the fellow to whom we pass our production misuses his opportunity. We might far better attempt to curb him rather than to cripple ourselves.

Let's insist that Agricultural Adjustment Act be not made a political issue. Adherents to all parties helped in the planning and all should refuse to allow partisan sentiment to influence their judgment now.

Time to Declare Ourselves
It is high time that we as farmers declare ourselves. Never before have we faced such an outlook for justice to our cause, but never have we seen better times so nearly within our grasp and still so close to being wiped away from us through the efforts of other interests and the indifference of our own class.

Let's declare ourselves; let's tell the world we want "hands off" by other interests; let's amend where amending is needed; let's adjust our own thinking until it gets focused on our own business and then let's agree to give our national program just as fair a chance and as perfect co-operation as other business seems willing to give their programs.

Agriculture can never get justice in a full measure when divided against itself. Let's go to the bottom of the criticism we hear, and get the motive behind it.

We must keep uppermost in our minds that the Act itself was an adjustment rather than a fixed policy, and so planned that it would fit the needs of the country through its flexibility. And we must keep in mind that we are the producers in this country rather than on the consumer side of the fence.

FARM BUREAU AID PLEDGED AAA PLAN AND AMENDMENTS

Directors Adopt Resolution of Support; Rap Hostile Processors

Lansing—Meeting here April 30, the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of directors, adopted a resolution of support for the Agr'l Adjustment Administration program and the proposed farm amendments to the Act, described by Chester Gray in another article on this page.

Michigan Farm Bureau's Resolution
Regarding the Agricultural Adjustment Act and the pending amendments in Congress, we believe there is grave danger of the farmer becoming confused and being caused to stand in the light of his own best interests and of industry and the public generally. This misunderstanding and confusion is chiefly due:

First, to the imperfections in the Act itself and the most unusual business and climatic conditions prevailing during the initial period of its existence;

Second, to the unwarranted and vicious attacks of middlemen and speculators and processors who are chiefly interested in securing an unwarranted share of both the producer's and consumer's dollar, and whose selfish interests will be served by keeping the farmer in an uninformed and disorganized state.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and affiliated organizations wishes to caution the farmers of Michigan and the nation not to assume a destructive critical attitude toward this attempt on the part of our national administration to assist the farmer in regulating his production to the needs of the consumer and in a manner that will be for the best interests of both.

The pending amendments as well as the original Act have been drawn with the sanction of and are supported not only by the Farm Bureau but by most of the major farm organizations. The amendments will go far toward removing the imperfections of the Act.

The Farm Bureau directors urge our people to bear in mind that this is an adjustment program and not merely one of reduction; that the Act and the farmer committees established by it may be needed as often to adjust production upward as to reduce it. It is the conviction of this Board that neither farmers nor manufacturers can expect to prosper by continuing to produce without any regard to the needs of the consumer. We therefore, decry the partisan and selfish attempts to confuse the thinking of the farmer during this initial period of drought and abnormal business conditions.

The farmer's attempt to adjust his production to the needs of the consumer is not one of the main causes for the increased prices the consumer pays. The farmer is still getting less than 50% of the consumer's dollar and the major portion of the rise in consumer's prices must be charged to increased cost of distribution and other factors beyond the farmer's ability to control.

The amendments now before Congress are seriously needed to better adapt the Act to the needs of the farmer, and we therefore urge our membership and local organizations to write their Congressmen expressing approval of these amendments and of the Act itself.

The farmer does not want to go back to the days to 5c cotton, 32c wheat, 3c pork, to panic, wide-spread mortgage foreclosures and conditions under which factory workers were plowed out from their jobs onto the street.

At 1934 Annual Meeting
At the November, 1934, annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, delegates from County Farm Bureaus and affiliated farmers' co-operative ass'ns adopted the following resolution of policy:

Agr'l Adjustment Administration
"We approve the principle of the Adjustment Program as the best method up to date to obtain and maintain parity for agriculture, and the retention of the processing tax as the best method yet developed for making the tariff effective for agriculture.

"We pledge the Michigan State Farm Bureau to continued effort to secure the recognition of beans and the other principal crops of this State as basic commodities under the act, and to further the development of marketing agreements satisfactory to growers pending a successful outcome of that effort.

"We recommend eliminating duplication of effort and unnecessary delay in the administration of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and urge that it be simplified in its control and operation. We favor providing greater freedom to the individual farmer in (Continued on page 3)

W. W. BILLINGS

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WATSON W. BILLINGS

Watson W. Billings, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and president of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, passed away at his home at Davison, Genesee county, April 28.

Representatives of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Ohio, Illinois, Indiana Farm Bureaus, directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Farm Bureau employees, and friends from associated farm groups in all parts of Michigan gathered at the Baptist church at Davison for the funeral, May 1.

Mr. Billings, who was 63 years of age, was one of the founders of the Farm Bureau movement in Michigan. He had been an early convert to the practical benefits to farmers from their co-operative effort. He helped found the Genesee County Farm Bureau and in time became its very successful president. In 1922 he was asked to direct the field forces of the State Farm Bureau in a county by county membership campaign that was successful and was completed in the following year.

In recognition of his ability, the Farm Bureau board of directors elected him to a directorship in 1924 to succeed Mr. L. Whitney Watkins, who retired from the board. In February of 1927 Mr. Billings was elected vice-president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and continued in that capacity until July 18, 1934, when he succeeded to the presidency upon the death of Michael L. Noon, who was then serving his ninth term.

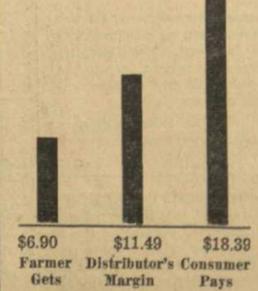
Mr. Billings was a splendid leader and devoted to the cause. Following the November, 1934 annual meeting the directors unanimously re-elected him president. During his term as head of the organization, Mr. Billings saw the Farm Bureau emerge from a period of substantial advancement every month in every department.

For 15 years Mr. Billings was a leader in the co-operative marketing of wool and at the time of his death was president of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n and a director of the co-operative National Wool Marketing Corporation.

Mr. Billings, like his predecessor, Mr. Noon, was a life long resident of his farm. Mr. and Mrs. Billings, together with three sons and their families, operated the Billings homestead farm in a family partnership. Mr. Billings is survived by his wife, Mrs. Mary Billings, and four sons: Lauren, Dwight, Pomeroy and Enos. Also by nine grandchildren, and a sister, Mrs. Frank Steinmetz of Flint.

A Study in Black of the HIGH COST OF DISTRIBUTION

(Estimate by the AAA of costs of a month's supply of 14 foods for a typical family.)



LEGISLATURE GETS FIGHT TO EXEMPT FARM SUPPLIES

Supreme Court Says Go There; Bill Farm Bureau Wants Makes Progress

Lansing—During April the Michigan State Farm Bureau and associated farmers elevators worked hard in the Legislature for legislation to exempt farm supplies for production purposes from the 3% retail sales tax. The prospects are very good for such legislation.

As reported in the April 6 edition of the Farm News, these groups support Senate Bill No. 78 for that purpose. The bill is sponsored by Senator Felix H. H. Flinn of Cadillac. This bill passed the Senate easily and is now in the House committee on taxation.

To attain the exemptions sought by manufacturers and by the Farm Bureau on goods bought by farmers and manufacturers for producing something to be sold, Senate Bill 78 would amend the Sales Tax Act to say that goods bought for "industrial processing or agricultural producing" are NOT sales at retail and not within the meaning of the Act.

Politics Slows Progress
While the Legislature went on record in July of 1933 as being unanimously in favor of exempting such manufacturing and agricultural supplies, and still appears to be overwhelmingly in favor of such exemption, politics is making the progress of the 1935 legislation along that line rather difficult. Senate Bill 78 is popular and should pass. However, there are groups within the Legislature that have bills of one variety or another to exempt food sales to consumers, to exempt sales to charitable and religious organizations, and so on. They have been maneuvering to incorporate their ideas into the Farm Bureau-manufacturer's proposal, or draft that proposal into their respective measures, or combine all of them into one measure. Such procedure might bring about a fatal disagreement within the Legislature, or finally a veto from the Governor.

Brown's Committee Solves Problem
The House committee on taxation, headed by Rep. Vern Brown, on May 2 reported action that seems to have solved the problem of the several sales tax bills in a manner that promises early settlement of the issues. Rep. Brown's committee amended Senate Bill 217 so that it covers only foodstuffs exemption. It amended Senator Flynn's bill, S-78, to include the less controversial exemptions for supplies for industrial processing and agricultural producing, and to exempt sales to religious and charitable institutions. Since the Senate must consider House amendments to Senate bills, there can be no delay by again referring the bills to committee in the Senate.

Representative Brown and his committee and Senator Flynn and his associates have done agriculture and manufacturing a great service through the interest and care they have taken in writing the amendments to the sales tax and directing them through the Legislature.

The Farm Bureau and manufacturers' efforts in the Legislature, began early in January, have assumed great importance since April 8 when the State Supreme Court decided that the circuit court in Wayne county erred in exempting industrial supplies from the sales tax in the circuit court interpretation of the law in the Boyer-Campbell case. The Supreme Court held that the language of the sales tax law is such that it taxes such supplies, and said that the manufacturers should look to the Legislature for relief.

The unfavorable decision in the Boyer-Campbell case automatically threw out any consideration for farm machinery and implements in the Farm Bureau's Ingham circuit court victory, now on the way to the Supreme Court on an appeal by the Sales Tax Board. The Farm Bureau took the hint from the Supreme Court and has since given constant attention to the fortunes of Senator Flynn's Senate Bill 78.

Clothing Dep't Moves
The Michigan State Farm Bureau Clothing Dep't, located at the Farm Bureau's headquarters at 221 North Cedar street, since 1921, has removed to the Farm Bureau Supply Store at 728 East Shiawassee street, Lansing.

FARMERS' PRODUCTION RECORD

Agricultural production in the United States has increased fifty per cent since 1900 while labor engaged in this production has increased only ten per cent and is less in quantity now than it was twenty years ago.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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Watson W. Billings

During the past 15 years a great many people in rural and urban Michigan came to know Watson W. Billings, a farmer near Davison in Genesee county. They came to admire him for his splendid character and his devotion to the cause of improving farming as a mode of living. His passing last week, while serving as president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, was the passing of a good friend and a leader who had vision. He also had the faith to sustain himself and others on the sometimes long road to accomplishment.

Mr. Billings early in life came to believe that co-operative organization among farmers was the practical method to bring about business and other improvements farmers want. He made himself a part of the community life and existing farm groups. He was one of the first to engage in the Farm Bureau movement. His faith was such, and he applied himself so diligently to the program that he was called to positions of responsibility in State Farm Bureau work. Eventually they led to the presidency of the organization.

Billings the man was a friend, counselor, and co-worker. Official titles meant nothing to his enjoyment of life. His sound judgment, his sincerity, and his willingness to give liberally of himself contributed much to the advancement of the Farm Bureau and other farmers' co-operative movements in Michigan. His courteous manner and genial personality, and his interest in others endeared him to all who knew him.

How Far Can We Look Back?

How far back can we remember? asks Wallace's Farmer of Iowa in a recent editorial commenting upon farm price recovery, some of the reasons for that recovery, and taking a look into the future. The editor makes this comparison of prices at Chicago for the second week in March for three years:

	1933	1934	1935
Corn	\$.27	\$.49	\$.83
Hogs	3.95	4.35	9.35
Cattle	5.35	5.95	11.00

Those examples explain, said Wallace's Farmer, why total national farm cash income moved up from 4 1/2 billions in 1932 to 6 billions in 1934. It is moving up toward an estimated 7 1/2 billions for 1935, according to President Edward O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau. Continuing, Wallace's Farmer said:

"How did farm prices and farm income improve this much? It was no accident; it was the product of hard work and co-operative planning. Payrolls, stimulated by recovery measures, went up and improved the domestic market. Producers of staple products decided to quit shipping fertility abroad for nothing, and reduced production. The administration's monetary policy helped push prices up. Federal purchase of 8,000,000 head of cattle helped the beef men. And then the drought gave a further push to feed and cash grain prices.

"Yet the fact remains that the United States has the same acreage of farm land as in 1932, all ready to be used to produce the same surplus and to secure the same low farm prices. Our exports of farm products are still shrinking. Exports will continue to shrink until the United States is willing to reduce tariffs in order to accept goods from abroad in exchange for the goods we want to sell.

"This means that just as soon as we get to producing at full speed again, without regard for soil fertility or markets, farm products prices will drop once more. This year, the acres taken out of production of staple crops—at the suggestion of farmers themselves are being used to make up for the deficiency in feed supplies brought about by the drought.

"In other words, in 1935 we are producing—not for the lost European market, but for the temporary domestic market created by the drought. That temporary market will be satisfied if not glutted by 1935 crops. So then what?

"What farmers should be doing, in this breathing spell, is to get ready for a long-time program that will be built around maintaining soil fertility, keeping production in line with normal domestic demand, and providing enough margin to insure against crop disaster and to increase exports if we get a chance.

"The AAA amendments, now before Congress, give American agriculture a better chance to do this. The first group of amendments make it possible for processing taxes to be used to help exports and remove surplus; they also strengthen the commodity loan program, and furnish aid for those farmers who must depend on marketing agreements in addition to crop control.

"Another amendment permits, if producers so desire, collecting a light processing tax on all livestock products in proportion to the amount of feed consumed, and for using these funds to cut down feed acreage sufficiently to keep livestock production in line with demand.

"None of these new powers proposed need be used if there is a revival of export trade or of domestic buying power. But farmers should have them in case they are needed. It may not be raining now, but there are clouds in the sky, and we'd better get the roof patched up before we run into another cloud burst like that of 1932."

Why Not?

If the Legislature should adopt the proposal by Senators Moore and Palmer that payment of 1934 and succeeding real estate taxes will automatically cancel taxes delinquent for 1933 and preceding years, what then?

Cliff Froh, editor of the Bronson Journal, believes that if the proposal becomes law, real estate taxes or a "bank game." The State will say to delinquents, "Pay your taxes or I'll spank." No payments forthcoming, the State will repeat, "Pay now, or I'll spank sure." Still no payment. Then the State proposes to say, "All right. Then don't pay them. I will be obeyed."

"What of the thousands of home owners who have paid?" asks this editor, citing several families in his community who worked hard to pay delinquent taxes. Shall the State now say to the loosed galleons, "Take it easy boys. You need never pay."

"If the State says that delinquent real estate taxes need never be paid, we and a hundred thousand other property owners will deliberately allow our taxes to go delinquent. Why not? Do you know human nature? Then you know that I write the truth," concludes the editor at Bronson.

Seeing Is Believing

It's hard to believe that crop seeds can be peddled like tin ware used to be, but seeing is believing.

Seed peddlers do business in Kansas. They usually sell from a truck and go from one community to another. They assume no responsibility for the variety or the adaptation of the seed they sell. They have no important interest in its purity and they assume no responsibility to the farmer who buys. They are suspected of bringing into Kansas unadapted varieties and stocks that may contain noxious weeds.

The Kansas Crop Improvement Ass'n is warning farmers to buy only tested and labeled seed from responsible producers, producers co-op ass'n, or seed dealers.

Father—"Why don't you get out and find a job? At your age I was working for \$3 a week in a store, and in five years I owned the store."

Son—"Yes, dad, but you have to remember that since that they have invented cash registers."

OUR PORCUPINE MOUNTAINS
The altitude of the northern peninsula of Michigan according to the department of conservation, ranges from 580 feet, the level of Lakes Huron and Michigan, to 2,023 feet on the highest point in the Porcupine Mountains.

Marthy Casts Her Bread

By R. S. Clark

Marthy she's an artist
At making pies and cakes.
She's the one invented
The "kind that Mother makes."

Threshers always manage
(You know how they do)
To get three meals at Marthy's
Before our job is through.

I can get a hired hand
Any time I look,
On Marthy's reputation
As plain and fancy cook.

When she sets the breadboard
With cookies on to cool
The kids drop in to visit
Coming home from school.

When the smell of Marthy's
beans
Comes waddin' from the south
I hustle in like Ol' Brer Wolf
A-dribblin' at de mouf.

Always, in the summer
Hobbes happen by,
You should see those fellows
Go for Marthy's pie.

Sometimes Marthy jaws 'em,
But she don't calculate
To ever send a human
Hungry out the gate.

I recall last summer,
One she fed and pie'd
And talked to some; the strap-
ping bum
Just set right there and cried.

Marthy felt so sorry,
And yet so sort of good,
She plumb forgot to ask him
To split some kindling wood.

Reason why she feels so
is 'cause her Cousin Franz
is listed in the Order
Of Knights of the Ragged
Pants.

Of course it's sentimental,
But she delights to feel
That some kind soul is handin'
Cousin Franz a meal.

That's her Handout Policy
She just don't calculate
To send a hungry human
Discouraged from our gate.

And I support her policy,
God is good to us,
And we ain't got no business
To starve some hungry cuss.

So I take satisfaction,
And Marthy takes delight,
In feeding sundry black sheep
That's outcast from the white.

Co-op Farm Machinery Plant Trains Michigan Farm Boy

Walter Schroeder One of Boys Being Schooled by State Farm Bureau

Editor's Note—Following is a letter from Walter Schroeder, 19, formerly of Charlotte, to the editor of the Republican-Tribune at Charlotte. It was published in that paper April 11. Young Mr. Schroeder is a graduate of the agr. dept. of the Charlotte High school. Because of his record there, his interest in the boys' Future Farmers of America, and his interest in Farm Bureau services, the State Farm Bureau selected him for training at the several plants making Farm Bureau supplies. He started at the B. F. Avery & Sons farm machinery plant. Another Charlotte youth, with a similar record, Harold Sloan, 18, is learning something of the seed business in the Farm Bureau's seed dept. at Lansing. The boys will move from one plant to another as their training fits them.

527 West Hill Street,
Louisville, Kentucky,
April 8, 1935.

Mr. Editor:
Being away from home sure makes one appreciate of the home town newspaper. Aside from the letters I get, reading the newsy Republican-Tribune is of the greatest enjoyment to me. The distance from home doesn't remove me from the activities that are carried on there.

After completing the first month at B. F. Avery & Sons company I am still trying to justify the confidence placed in me. The executives seem to have little doubt. Mr. Ransom, the assistant sales manager, is very willing to give his time in answering my questions that are the outgrowth of association with the plant.

To change the picture somewhat I have had some very maturing experiences. Men that push a truck all their lives hate to see some young fellow step out ahead of them. Some have made it the least bit unpleasant but I didn't mind. For one of this sort of people I enjoy the acquaintance of ten people that are very much interested, and go to great length to make me feel at home. In fact, the "Southern hospitality" is quite noticeable, and for a Northern stepping in to their midst I am enjoying an ever widening circle of friends.

The B. F. Avery & Sons company was founded in 1825 and as it stands today it is the newest, most modern unit in the United States for the manufacture of farm implements. This

is a very interesting and important part of the machinery plant. It covers thirty-five acres of ground, employ eight hundred and fifty men at full time, and at present the company is shipping fifty tons of machinery per day. Fifty ships to all parts of the world and is known equally as far for quality materials and workmanship. In my estimation along with many others, Avery is unsurpassed for quality products.

The work at the plant is not wholly foreign to me. Although I have lived on a farm all of my life, I have discovered I know very little about farm machinery. The department in which I work makes a check up on the whole plant. After selecting parts from stock, we assemble them to see how nearly perfect they fit together. Any little misfit is traced to the place of manufacture and the necessary correction is made. "Exactness" is Avery's standard. The original pattern is never used as a check, only duplicate patterns are used in the process of manufacture then after slight wear there is still an unchanged standard to go by.

Naturally to comprehend such a vast procedure it is necessary that I study at every possible chance and at the end of six months I expect to have a pretty good working knowledge of the machinery that I may be of better service to the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

I am just beginning to wake up to the vast possibilities of co-operative agriculture. In the machinery line alone, now that 22 states co-operatives are selling the finest machinery built, there is a vast new field open for young men who will prepare for them, in selling, agencies, servicing, etc.

I have realized for some time the value of vocational training in high school and at this point in my progress I doubly realize how fortunate I was to attend a school of such high standards, and at the same time study under one of Michigan's most distinguished vocational agricultural teachers.

Charlotte's agricultural department has shown its worth by attracting the attention of possibly America's greatest leadership training camp, the American Youth Foundation. I had the privilege of attending it one season, during which I made contacts that were invaluable. The only person I knew before coming to Louisville was one of the instructors at camp. As the camp slogan goes, "once a founder always a founder". Besides meeting me at the train this instructor made me feel at home at the Y. M. C. A. and my introduction at church very easy.

WALTER SCHROEDER.

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.

SEEDS and PLANTS

FROST-PROOF CABBAGE, EACH bunch fifty, mossier, labeled variety name, Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Dutch, Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizebreaker, postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.60. Tomato, large, well rooted, open field grown, mossier, labeled with variety name. Livingstone Globe, Marglobe, Stone, Baltimore, June Pink, McGee, Earliana, Gulf State Market, Early Detroit, postpaid: 100, 50c; 200, 75c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50. Pepper, mossier and labeled, Chinese Giant, Bull Nose Ruby King, Red Cayenne, postpaid: 100, 75c; 200, \$1.00; 500, \$2.00; 1,000, \$3.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark. (1-6-21-112b)

STATE CERTIFIED TOMATO PLANTS: Marglobe, Baltimore, Bonnie Pritchard \$1.25-10,000 \$11.00. Johnson-Jaytodd Stone \$1.00. Cabbage: Copenhagen, Golden Acre, Wakefield, Dutch 80c-10,000 \$8.50. Onions 75c, Portorican potato \$1.50. California wonder pepper \$1.50. Egg plants \$1.25. Osteen Plant Company, Pembroke, Georgia. (5-4-11-41b)

POPCORN WANTED

WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES FOR popcorn and beans—any kind. United Flour Co., W-1717, Pershing, Chicago, Ill. (5-4-11-16b)

PONIES

WILL BUY SHETLAND PONY, SADDLE, Harness, cart or buggy. Must be good and reasonably priced. Write R.B.H., Michigan Farm News, 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing. (5-4-11-12b)

FILM SERVICE

BOLL DEVELOPED, 8 PRINTS, OIL painted enlargement. Combination of pon on beautiful 8x10 hand-painted enlargement 55c. Quick service. Guaranteed work. Individual attention to each picture. Janesville Film Service, Dept. A-43, Janesville, Wisconsin. (5-4-11-32b)

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—Best Blood Lines. Two young bull calves carrying over 25% "Anxiety 4th" 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 scrub any longer. A. M. Todd Company (14 miles N. W. Kalamazoo) Monthly, Michigan. World's Largest Mint Farm. (3-2-11-55b)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering dept. Build your own septic tank and sewage system. Install when tank is built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been used 16 years. All in-structed. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 723 E. Shawansee St., Lansing. (4-4-11-60b)

FOR SALE—RUSSELL SAW MILL. Port Huron Engine, Sawed last April 3, 1935. Good condition. Saws 60 ft. long. Mr. Mary Proctor, 1342 South Main Street, Plymouth, Michigan. (5-4-11-34b)

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB FOUNDATION, etc. Quilts for beginners. Send for catalog. Berry baskets. Send for prices. M. H. Hunt & Son, 511 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich. (4-6-31-28b)

HOUSEHOLD HELP WANTED

WANTED—ELDERLY WOMAN to assist with housework. Move for home than 1935. Write Mrs. Mary Proctor, Michigan Farm News, 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich. (5-4-11-34b)

WANTED—FARM WORK

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY month by young man, 27. Dairy farm preferred. Can drive tractor and truck. Can furnish references. Herman Stanger, Michigan Farm News, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (5-4-11-34b)

Produce League Admits Farm Group Opposition

"During the past three years we have met with much opposition on the part of many farm organizations. They assume the position that we were organized to fight the truck," wrote the Michigan Produce Protective League in a recent letter to its membership. C. H. Runciman, Lowell elevator operator, is president, and Samuel T. Metzger, former Commissioner of Agriculture, is a vice-president of the League.

This is the organization that successfully supported in the 1933 Legislature the Act that imposed an annual \$50 license fee upon all wholesale handlers of farm produce for resale. Originally, that bill bristled with handicaps for truckers of fruit and other produce. It was hustled through in the closing hours of the 1933 session. Fruit growers took it to court and suspended its action. The Act was repealed in a following special session of the Legislature.

At this session the Michigan Produce Protective League is working for the enactment of House Bill 395 to provide an annual \$25 license for a trucker, with \$5 on each additional truck or branch.

On the other hand, the League is negotiating with Michigan railroads for lower potato rates, and with other railroads for lower rates on carload shipments of grapes into Southern States.

David Saranoff, once the \$15 a week radio operator who picked up the first SOS of the Titanic in 1912, is now the president of the Radio Corporation of America.

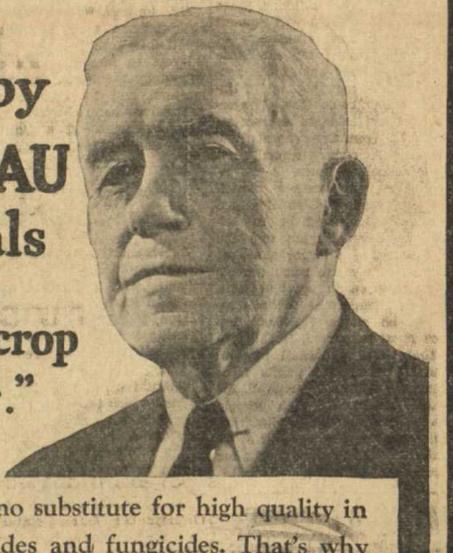
BOOST MICHIGAN WIN A PRIZE \$1,200.00 GIVEN

Do you want to win one of the big cash prizes offered in this contest? There's nothing to buy—nothing to sell—no work to do. Just submit an essay in 500 words or less telling of the greatness of Michigan and why it is a delightful state in which to live. You have 424 chances to win.

415 County Prizes 9 Grand State Prizes

Everybody has a chance to win, as college professors, school teachers, and librarians are excluded. The \$1,200.00 in prizes are given by the C. M. O. and dedicated to the boys and girls of Michigan who may be inspired to a higher standard of civic virtue by boosting their state and writing of the marvelous growth it has made in the past century.

Send postal or letter for Entry Blank today. Hurry to enter the contest. Try for one of the Big Cash Prizes. All entrants will receive an Honorary Certificate—something to prize for years to come. For Entry Blank address Contest Dept. F-433, Chicago Mail Order Co., 511 So. Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois.



"I'll stand by FARM BUREAU Spray Materials ... they kept my crop clean last year."

THERE'S no substitute for high quality in insecticides and fungicides. That's why we entrusted the manufacture of Farm Bureau Brand to General Chemical Company. High quality in materials makes spraying economical. There's no profit in paying the labor cost of putting on an ineffective application... Farm Bureau Sprays demonstrated their effectiveness thoroughly, last year. Naturally Bureau Farmers who used them will repeat this year. You too can profit by their experience. Let us quote on your spray requirements.

Farm Bureau Services Lansing, Michigan



QUALITY FARM BUREAU PRODUCTS

ARSENATE OF LEAD
CALCIUM ARSENATE
BORDEAUX MIXTURE
DRY LIME SULPHUR
LIME OIL EMULSION
and OIL EMULSION



ORCHARD BRAND ASTRINGENT

Also ORCHARD BRAND OIL EMULSION "83"—"ASTRINGENT" ARSENATE OF LEAD—ZINC ARSENICAL DITOMIC-SULPHUR—"POTATO SPRAY"—BORDEAUX, ARSENICAL, ROTENONE AND OTHER DUSTS NICOTINE SULPHATE—PARADICHLOROBENZENE—X-13 (PYRETHRUM EXTRACT)—PARIS GREEN

FARMERS' ABILITY TO BUY MEASURES INDUSTRIAL PROFIT

Industry Told to Forget Foreign Markets and Consider Farmer

When American industry has learned to ignore foreign markets and concentrate its attention on the American farm market, the United States will have declared economic independence.

That is the contention of Dr. Harry Everett Barnard of Indianapolis, research chemist and authority on corn products, as reported in the Detroit Free Press for May 1. Dr. Barnard was among the first delegates to arrive for the Conference of Agriculture, Industry and Science, which will be held next Tuesday and Wednesday at Dearborn Inn.

Dr. Barnard cited statistics to show the interdependence of farms and factories in the United States over a ten-year period.

"Notice," he said, "that year by year, the figures representing the wages received by industrial workers are very closely paralleled by the figures representing gross farm income. These figures seem to indicate that prosperity in the United States must be built upon the farmers' ability to buy what American industry has to sell."

The figures follow: (000,000 omitted).

Year	Gross Farm Income	Factory Wage Payroll
1923	\$11,041	\$11,009
1924	11,337	10,172
1925	11,988	10,730
1926	11,480	11,095
1927	11,616	10,849
1928	11,741	10,902
1929	11,918	11,621
1930	9,414	9,518
1931	6,911	7,256
1932	5,143	5,022
1933	6,256	5,547

* Including benefit payments to farmer by Federal Government.

The purpose of the Dearborn Inn conference, which will be attended by prominent industrialists, agriculturalists and scientists, is to plan for wider use of farm produce for industry.

Protective Tariff vs. Processing Tax

As Explained to Cotton Farmers by the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation

A tax known as a protective tariff has been levied in varied amounts and on various articles for more than a hundred years to raise the incomes of American industry.

Listed below are articles commonly used in most cotton growers' homes or on their farms. This table shows (1) the manufacturing cost or price, in which is included the cost of the raw material, (2) the tariff tax paid by farmers, and (3) the combined cost to the grower for the article. This combined cost, however, does not include the additional charges or costs to the farmer of transportation, advertising, and middlemen's profits.

The tariff tax does not go to the government on American manufactured articles, but is paid by consumers as increased returns to protected manufacturers. Likewise, the cotton processing tax, established under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, is paid by consumers, but this tax goes to farmers, in the form of benefit payments, who co-operate in the adjustment programs.

Article	Manufacturer's Cost	Protective Tax (Tariff) Paid by Purchasers Including Farmers	Total Manufacturing Cost and Protective Tax (Tariff)
Scissors	.50	\$.42½	\$.92½
Alarm Clock	.65	.37	1.02
Aluminum kettle	.60	.37	.97
Skillet	.20	.08	.28
Felt hat	2.00	1.23	3.23
Pocket Knife	.60	.70	1.30
Toy	.30	.35	.65
Tomatoe	50.00	30.00	80.00
Safety Razor	.20	.31	.51
Stove	4.00	7.45	11.45
Cotton shirt	.50	.21	.71
Overalls	.60	.26	.86
Bed sheet	.50	.12½	.62½
Shoes (pr.)	2.00	.40	2.40
Keg of nails	2.00	.30	2.30
Umbrella	1.00	.60	1.60
Butcher Knife	.15	.15	.30
Crosscut saw	4.00	.40	4.40
Paint (gallon)	1.00	.25	1.25
Bride	1.00	.15	1.15
Saddle	10.00	1.50	11.50
Shotgun	6.00	4.00	10.00
Suit clothes	10.00	7.15	17.15
Suit clothes	20.00	10.65	30.65
Woolen blanket (4 lb.)	3.00	2.20	5.20
Pencil	.02	.01	.03
Set of dishes (24 piece)	6.00	3.80	9.80

In The Rough

It was a hot, sultry session in the court and the judge was thinking other than judicial thoughts. Finally the lawyer said: "He claims

his wife was intractable, your honor, so he beat her into subjection with a golf club."

"How many strokes?" asked the judge absently.

Farm Bureau Pledges Aid to AAA Program

(Continued from Page 1.) utilizing his land, with the privilege of changing his production program as economic conditions may warrant.

"We suggest a permanent program to be based on the principle of the elimination of submarginal land that was brought into production during and following the war period because of high prices, and a rental program of crop control to be continued temporarily until the marginal land program can become effective enough to meet the needs of crop control, and that the control of livestock production be obtained indirectly by land elimination and crop control rather than by present complicated system."

Drench Lambs at 1 Month

Drenching lambs at one month of age is becoming a common practice in Michigan, and at monthly intervals thereafter. Lambs less than six weeks old have been found to be badly infested with both stomach worms and tapeworms. Thus, if parasitic lambs at this age are to be helped, they must be drenched when they are young. The regular copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate treatment is recommended, but only one ounce of the solution should be given to a strong lamb one month to six weeks of age weighing about 25 pounds. Lambs weighing 50 pounds can be treated with two ounces.

Exact directions for this treatment can be secured from your Agricultural Agent, or by writing to the Animal Husbandry Extension Service, Michigan State College.

Life Begins at 65

Cheer up, Grandma, don't you cry, You'll wear diamonds by and by; When the Townsend plan goes through How we all shall envy you. No more worry over bills, Butcher's duns or doctor's pills, No more panic over rent, Leave that to the government. You can soar away full fledged, With the over-privileged, Lead a life on pleasure bent, But you must spend every cent. Whoopie! Grandma! Keep alive! Life begins at sixty-five.

—The Christian Herald.

In one Wisconsin town, all of the elected officers of the parent-teachers' association are men. The wives act as co-workers.

Farm Bureau Women's Food Shop Success at Port Huron

Started in 1931; Women Are Averaging \$18 Sales in Two Afternoons

In December, 1931, a small group of St. Clair County farm women operated to form a Farm Bureau Women's Food Shop. Today that same group of women, with others added, is still operating that shop and netting a neat sum from the sale of their baked goods, eggs, dairy products and other items good to eat. The shop is located in a rented portion of the Kalamazoo Store in Port Huron and has an ever increasing list of satisfied customers.

In the first year the shop operated, the total sales amounted to \$2,200, approximately \$8 per week per woman. In the first four months of this year the gross weekly income per woman co-operating has been closer to \$18.

Bringing their foodstuffs to town every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon the women find no difficulty in selling their wares. In fact, they quite frequently find their supply exhausted before the demand is satisfied and close the shop quite early in the evening. Of course, this is not always true but the fact remains that their co-operative efforts have built up a nice business.

The idea originated with Mrs. Clarence Reid of Avoca. Visiting a relative in Marion, Indiana, Mrs. Reid saw a food shop in operation there. In that community 45 women co-operated and totaled \$7,000 in sales every month. If it will work in Marion, why won't it work in Port Huron? argued Mrs. Reid. It has!

Assisted by funds loaned them by the St. Clair County Farm Bureau, Mrs. Reid and her associates started the food shop, renting store space and buying a showcase to display their wares. In the intervening years, the business has grown to require added display space and the increased attention of those marketing their foodstuffs. At the start 10 per cent of the gross income was used to pay operating expenses. The loan

Pres. O'Neal Coming to Ann Arbor May 9th

Farm Bureau leaders in southeastern Michigan have arranged a conference with Pres. E. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau at the Chamber of Commerce at Ann Arbor Thursday, May 9 at 10:00 A. M.

County Farm Bureau members and co-op ass'n managers, county agents and vocational workers are invited to attend. National issues of great importance to farmers and agricultural education will be discussed by O'Neal. Mr. O'Neal will leave at noon. In the afternoon Wayne Newton of the Farm Bureau Legislative Dep't will bring interesting news from the Legislature. Farm Bureau people and others interested are urged to attend.

THE GIVE-AWAY

The newcomer rapped at the Peary Gates. "Who's there?" inquired St. Peter from within. "It is I," was the answer. "Go way. We don't want any more school teachers."

Inland Lakes Closed to Fishing Until June 25

Lansing.—All inland lakes of Michigan, except designated pike lakes, automatically close to general fishing Tuesday, April 30. They will remain closed until opening of the lake fishing season June 25.

The open season for the taking of bluegills, sunfish, white and warmouth bass in all lakes of Michigan comes to a close Tuesday, April 30, and remains closed until June 25, opening of the black bass season, when all lakes are opened to fishing again under the law.

Protect Your Baby Chicks!

Buy a HUDSON Oil Burning BROODER



With a Hudson Brooder Your Chicks Are Safe—So Is Your Investment.

Do not gamble with an obsolete brooder—get a dependable, time tested Hudson Unit. No temperature variations—Modern Hudson Burner Unit reduces operating cost to minimum.

Let us show you the up-to-date 1935 models—sizes to fit every need. The standard series No. 132 illustrated—500 chick size. Ask us about Hudson Feeders—Fountains—Nests—Ventilation, etc.

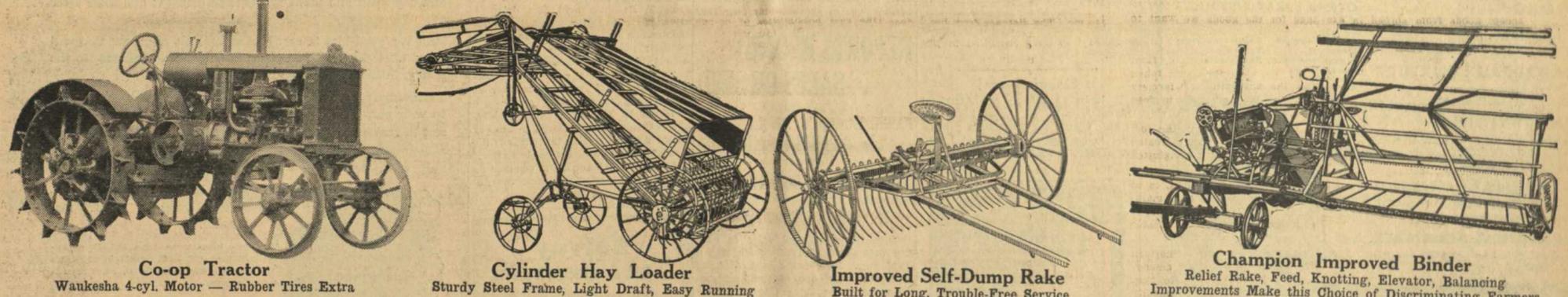
With a Hudson Brooder your chicks are safe—so is your investment.

BUY NOW AT THESE FARM BUREAU STORES

Lapeer Imlay City Lansing
728 E. Shiawassee

Farm Bureau's Harvesting Machinery

Greater Values, Extra Strong, and Designed for Efficiency and Long Service

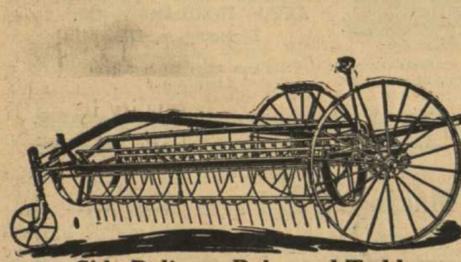


Co-op Tractor
Waukesha 4-cyl. Motor — Rubber Tires Extra

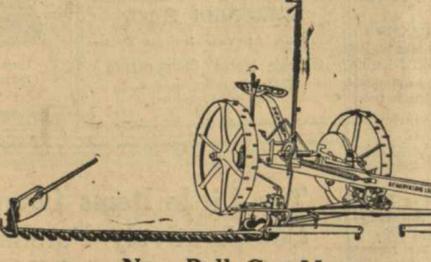
Cylinder Hay Loader
Sturdy Steel Frame, Light Draft, Easy Running

Improved Self-Dump Rake
Built for Long, Trouble-Free Service

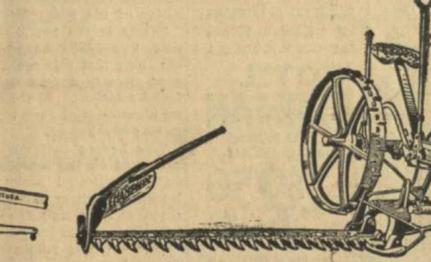
Champion Improved Binder
Relief Rake, Feed, Knotting, Elevator, Balancing Improvements Make this Choice of Discriminating Farmers



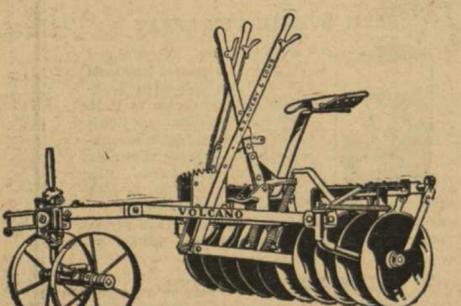
Side Delivery Rake and Tedder
Flexible, with Ample Strength for Heaviest Hay



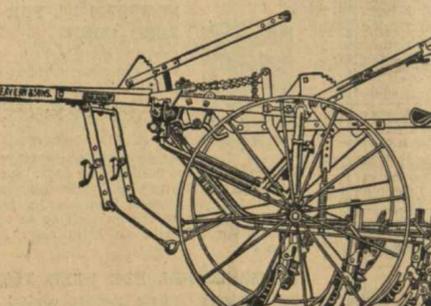
New Pull Cut Mower
Revolutionary Improvements Put This Mower Far Ahead



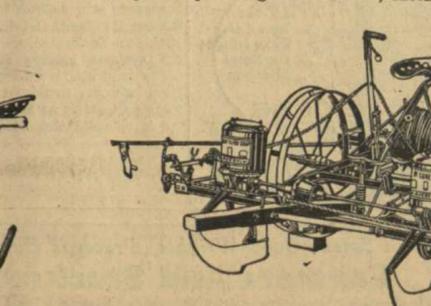
Champion Improved Mower
Exceptionally Strong Construction, Mechanically Correct



Volcano Disc Harrow
Perfect Disc Control, Lubrication, and Easy Draft



Jack Rabbit Cultivator
All Purpose, All Crop, Easy Handling Cultivator



Sure Drop Planter
Light, Strong, Positive Hill and Drill Planter

MAIL THIS COUPON For Free Booklets

Each booklet illustrates the machine or implement. It describes the features that makes it extra strong, long wearing, and convenient.

- Fertilizer & Grain Drill
- Volcano Disc Harrow
- Tractor Disc Harrow
- Tractor Plow
- Sulky Plow
- Walking Plow
- Volcano Disc Harrow
- Sure Drop Corn Planter
- Jack Rabbit Cultivator
- Co-op Manure Spreader
- Guard Rail Spike Tooth Harrow
- Spring Tooth Harrow
- Champion Mower
- Pull-Cut Mower (New!)
- Champion Grain Binder
- Champion Side Delivery Rake
- Dump Rake
- Champion Hay Loader
- Co-op Tractor

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ RFD _____

MAIL TO Farm Bureau Services, Inc.,
221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

You must see these implements and others of our complete line to appreciate them—
Displays at Hart, Lapeer, Imlay City, Hastings, Woodland Farm Bureau Stores—
At Buchanan, Holland, Hudsonville, White Cloud, and other Co-ops. Ask your Co-op.
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC., LANSING, MICHIGAN



CONCRETE \$ fix up your farm .. once .. and for all

It pays to fix up your farm with Concrete. It really improves a farm. Concrete is sanitary and fire-proof.

What do you need on your farm? New steps, sidewalks, a cellar floor, a sanitary milk house, new approaches, floors and mangers in the horse barn?

Let us help. Check the list below for free plans and suggestions on permanent concrete improvements for your farm.

- Address: R. R. No. P. O. State. Floors, Foundations, Basement Walls, Paved Yards, Tanks, Sidelwalks, Permanent Repairs, Milk House, Milk Choking Tanks, Feeding Floors, Poultry House, Septic Tanks, Making Concrete.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION 2016 Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

GRASSELLI SPRAY AND DUST PRODUCTS

- DUTOX • A non-arsenical insecticide that kills beetles and leaf eating insects. • LORO • A new contact insecticide. Kills aphids and many other sucking insects. • BORDEAUX MIXTURE A fungicide used to prevent potato blight, grape black rot, bitter rot, etc. • NUREXFORM • The Improved Lead Arsenate. An effective control for Codling Moth and many other chewing insects. • ARSENATE OF LEAD A dependable control for Codling Moth and many other chewing insects. • CALCIUM ARSENATE Used to kill leaf-eating insects on potatoes, tomatoes, etc.



Sterling Quality Jersey Farms say: "A BETTER WAY TO FEED CALVES"

At Princeton, Indiana, a nationally known Jersey establishment has compared Calf-Manna to other methods of feeding calves and voluntarily writes this letter: "It is a pleasure as well as a duty to my fellow Jersey breeders to add my endorsement of Calf-Manna. Our feeding method is very simple—hay and grain with one pound of Calf-Manna per calf daily."

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. 221 N. Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan

Labrador Population Small There are fewer than 5,000 people in Labrador. The country is ice-bound from October to May. Fish is the principal food, the land being too rocky for agriculture.

Special Service to EGG SHIPPERS Egg crates returned fifteen cents a crate. We are in a position to pay highest prices for your eggs.

Joseph Penstein & Son 1025 Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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

MER MASH Made with MANAMAR NATURE'S FOOD MINERALS FROM THE SEA

Chicks from Mer Mash fed here start life with an ample supply of easily assimilated minerals in their bodies.

Assure Red Blood & Vigor

NEW FARM LOANS WILL COST LESS

Federal Land Banks Reduce Rate from 5 to 4 1/4 Per Cent

Effective April 10, the Federal land banks reduced to 4 1/4 per cent the interest rate on new loans made to Michigan farmers through national farm loan associations and to 4 per cent on loans made directly by the banks, according to a statement by Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration.

This is the second interest reduction made by the banks recently, the interest rate on new loans through national farm loan associations having been reduced from 5 to 4 1/4 per cent on April 1, Mr. Myers pointed out.

From the time the Emergency Farm Mortgage Act of 1933 was passed up to April 1, 1935, the Federal land banks made loans through national farm loan associations at 5 per cent, with a temporary reduction to 4 1/4 per cent until July 12, 1935. After that date loans made during the two-year period will bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. New loans, however, made at 4 1/4 per cent will bear that rate during the entire life of the loan.

The interest rate on Land Bank Commissioner loans which are made on either first or second mortgage security will remain at 5 per cent per annum.

The interest rate of 4 1/4 per cent is the lowest at which the Federal land banks have ever made loans during the 18 years of their history," Governor Myers commented. "The saving which the land banks have been able to effect on new loans is being passed on to farm borrowers, furnishing additional evidence of the benefits of a co-operative bank banking system."

Moore's Delinquent Tax Bill Expected to Die

The bill by Senators Andrew L. Moore of Pontiac and William Palmer of Flint, designed to forgive all taxes delinquent for 1933 and prior years, providing that 1934-35-36 taxes are paid when due, appears due to die in the Senate when it comes to a vote.

The bill, described in our April 6 edition, is promoted as a "final" aid to delinquent taxpayers. It really amounts to complete cancellation of several years taxes for speculators and others who have banked upon such a bill being enacted. It practically repudiates the Moore-Holbeck Act of 1933 which gave delinquent taxpayers 10 year installment plan in which to pay. Most Senators believe the Moore-Palmer proposal is unfair to those who have sacrificed to pay taxes.

Going Down! It looks as though the American market is about as big as it's going to be. Where our population growth used to be somewhere around 1,800,000 a year, in 1933 it was only about 800,000.

CHICAGO'S GREATEST HOTEL VALUE

Hotel Sherman 1700 ROOMS 1700 BATHS from \$2.50

High Sales—Good Weights—Proceeds Guaranteed Farmers and Stockmen

Story of Two Dogs In Same Day's News

Alba, Mich., April 25 — William Palmer owes his life to Jack, his mongrel dog.

While cutting timber, Palmer severed an artery. He scribbled a note, fastened it to Jack's collar and told him: "Take this to Moran's Place, Jack."

Jack followed orders and A. Moran received the note at his home, more than a mile away.

Palmer barely was conscious when help arrived.

Grand Rapids, April 25—A story of a man's love for his dog was revealed here Thursday by the death of Edward L. Newton, 33, filling station operator.

Newton, seeing his dog endangered by an approaching automobile, leaped into the street, grabbed his pet by the collar, and hurled him to safety. But the motor car struck Newton and hurled his body 20 feet.

In a futile attempt to avoid hitting Newton and the dog, Bert Formosa, 32, swerved into a telephone pole, breaking it off at the ground as the machine overturned. He was unhurt.

OLEO TAX SEEMS HEADED FOR VETO

Governor Expected to Reject Any Measure Imposing A New Tax

Lansing—Senator Brake's bill to tax oleomargarine 5 cents a pound has been approved by the Senate and is now in committee in the House.

The Brake bill has the support of all dairy interests, the Farm Bureau and the Grange. They argue that since every pound of butter manufactured in Michigan contains within its manufacturing cost taxes on the farm, equipment, etc., amounting to around 5 cents a pound, the oleomargarine industry should contribute an equal share per pound to the cost of government.

The oleo industry has some 13,000 retail outlets in Michigan to sell about 12,000,000 lbs. annually. Aside from a manufacturer in Detroit who pays several hundred dollars in property taxes annually, the oleo industry pays nothing to local or State government in Michigan. Federal licenses to sell oleo cost about \$5 per year. Michigan's butter industry is estimated by Michigan State College to contribute about \$2,250,000 in taxes annually.

If the Brake bill should pass the House, it is predicted that the Governor will veto it on the ground that it is a new tax that he has pledged himself not to approve any new tax.

REPORTS RECORD SALES OF SEED

Farm Bureau's Seed Advice Is Acted Upon by Farmers

"Of course, the Farm Bureau should not expect to sell Michigan farmers all the seed they buy. If we did, they'd be much better off. But nevertheless, our 1935 seed sales to date are way ahead of 1934, which was a good year. 1935 spring seed sales are going to make one of the best seasons the Farm Bureau seed service has ever had," said R. W. Bennett, manager of the seed service, to the editor of the Farm News.

"Early in the year," said Mr. Bennett, "we began advocating through the News that this spring would be a good time to restore clover to many farm rotations. We have had tremendous sales of June clover, much of it to early buyers."

"We believe that our early advice was good on the scarcity of timothy, on the indicated heavy demand for Hardigan, Grimm and Michigan Variegated alfalfas, and the early season bargain in Farm Bureau sweet clover. Each month we publish in the News the seed situation as we see it."

"Last spring and summer, upon our urging, Michigan farmers bought thousands of pounds of certified Farm Bureau Hardigan and Grimm alfalfa, Michigan Variegated, western Grimm and common alfalfas at the lowest prices good alfalfa ever sold in Michigan. Reports indicate that all these seedlings have come through the winter in splendid shape."

Two-thirds of a pound of dried beet pulp takes the place of one pound of hay.

MICHIGAN NEARING LEAD IN ALFALFA

Not Far Behind Nebraska Where Drouth and Dust Took Toll

Michigan has a good chance to become the No. 1 State in the Union for acreage of alfalfa, and to get there in 1935, according to Prof. H. C. Rafter of the State College Farm Crops department.

Today Nebraska leads with 925,000 acres in alfalfa. Michigan is second with 891,000 acres, California is third, and Minnesota is fourth.

No doubt, Nebraska's acreage has received a major set-back in the drouth and dust storms she has experienced. Michigan has gained in alfalfa acreage steadily for the past 15 years and has never experienced a major set-back. On the other hand, Wisconsin has a great interest in alfalfa and would be among the leaders but for the fact that she has experienced five winters of severe winter killing since 1920. Generally, alfalfa acreage is building up rapidly through out the east.

Michigan has a long ways to go before she can be said to have enough alfalfa. In 55 of Michigan's best agricultural counties there are 806,000 dairy cows and 524,000 acres of alfalfa.

Court Dismisses Suit To Oust Milk Officers

Adrian—Judge G. Arthur Rathbun granted a motion in Circuit Court May 1 dismissing the suit of the Adrian local board of the Michigan Milk Producers Association to oust the officers of that organization on grounds that they were elected illegally at Lansing last Nov. 1.

The dismissal motion was presented at the close of the plaintiff's testimony by Donald I. Albaugh, of Detroit, defense attorney, who cited 11 reasons, largely points of law.

Judge Rathbun based his decision chiefly on a citation from Fletcher's "Corporation Law", as follows: "An election or other acts of a corporate meeting are not rendered invalid because of the receipt of illegal votes or the rejection of legal votes, if the result would have been the same had there been no rejection or receipt."

He explained that had the votes of all delegates alleged to have been elected as a result of influence on the part of Association officials cast their votes to correspond with the plaintiff's wishes and had the plaintiff's delegation been seated in the Lansing meeting, the result of voting would have been the same.

Judge Rathbun held that delegate bodies in convention are a law unto themselves and that the majority rule prevails unless fraud is shown. He also ruled that stockholders have a right to work for the election of certain directors in the same manner as in political conventions.

Walter M. Nelson, of Detroit, plaintiff's counsel, who declared in answer to the defense motion that "this is the age of convulsions in the milk matter," said that he did not know whether an appeal would be taken until the decree was settled finally.

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

Buy Fence of Known Value TRUE COPPER-BEARING STEEL THICK TIGHT ZINC COATING FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

We'll Sue You! This threat is heard not long after strangers—or even neighbors—get tangled with each other in an automobile accident. There's more or less damage to be paid for. It sounds bad—and it is bad. If suit is started, you have to hire a lawyer, and perhaps pay both damages and costs after all. Win or lose, it's hard on your pocketbook. Isn't it a good idea to carry an automobile insurance that will stand all legal expense and assume the loss, according to the policy, in case YOU should have an accident? Furthermore, that policy can be made to cover any damages to your car, which eliminates the necessity of your bringing suit to recover property damages from the other fellow. 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, national, legal reserve company. STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO. Bloomington, Ill. Michigan State Farm Bureau State Agent

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 FARM BUREAU FLY SPRAY SEMESAN BEL FOR SEED POTATOES FARM BUREAU PAINTS FARM BUREAU SERVICES AT LANSING, MICHIGAN

5% Money In capital stock in a Production Credit Association. No guaranteeing the payments of any other borrowers' loans. Five years of established and satisfactory feeder loan service. For complete information write us. Market broadcast each Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 12:15 P. M. over Station WXZ and the Michigan Radio Network Michigan Live Stock Exchange Hudson, Mich.

CHERRY MARKETING AGREEMENT SIGNED BY SEC'Y WALLACE

Proposed by Farm Bureau in 1934; Before Processors For Signatures

In August of 1934 the Michigan State Farm Bureau took action at a midwest States Farm Bureau meeting at Chicago to promote a cherry marketing agreement under the AAA for Michigan and Wisconsin sour cherry producers.

Oct. 25 the Farm Bureau's proposal brought representatives of growers, processors and canners from Wisconsin, New York and Michigan to Chicago, together with State Farm Bureau officers of those States, to discuss the cherry marketing agreement with representatives of Sec'y Wallace. The Michigan Farm Bureau was thanked for its work and Sec'y C. L. Brody was asked to continue its assistance.

The week of April 15 it was announced in Michigan that Sec'y Wallace had signed a marketing agreement which provides a minimum price to be paid by canners and other processors of red, sour cherries to the growers of this fruit. The agreement is the result of the meetings mentioned above, and other meetings of growers and processors on the subject. If a majority of the processors sign the Wallace agreement, it becomes effective.

If the agreement becomes effective by signatures of the processors, it will be administered by a control committee made up of representatives from the processors, the growers, and co-operative marketing organizations. The men who will compose the control board and their alternates have already been named so there will be no delay after the agreement is signed.

A control board is named for each of five cherry producing districts. Michigan, Ohio and Indiana are the states composing the second district. Members of the board named for this district are Howard C. Morgan, Traverse City, and W. A. Godfrey, Benton Harbor, for the processors. Their alternates are W. P. Hartman, Grand Rapids, and H. K. Royal, Shelby.

Co-operatives will be represented on the board by A. J. Rogers, Beulah, or his alternate, C. W. Hinman, Benton Harbor. The producers' representatives are George Bolling, Traverse City, and H. S. Newton, Hart, with Homer C. Willobe, Traverse City, and Forrest Steimle, Eau Claire, as alternates.

In making decisions affecting national issues, the first and second districts each have one vote, and only one vote is given to the third, fourth, and fifth districts combined. The proposed agreement provides that the control board shall recommend prior to June 10 a minimum price to be paid by processors of sour cherries to the growers. The processor may pay more but can not pay less if the agreement becomes effective.

Among those very active in Michigan for the cherry marketing agreement are the officers of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the Mason, Oceana, Grand Traverse, and southwestern Michigan County Farm Bureaus. Wesley Hawley Farm Bureau district representative for the northwestern Michigan fruit belt counties, was especially interested. A. J. Rogers of Beulah, officers of the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, and many others could be named as having contributed much to the success of the cherry marketing agreement thus far.

Uncle Ab says that the shortness of the public's memory is responsible for most of the public's troubles.

PUBLISHERS' STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION

This is to certify that the average circulation per issue of the Michigan Farm News for the six months period July 1st to and including December 31st, 1934, was as follows:

Copies sold 19,994
Distributed free none

Total 19,994
(signed) Michigan Farm News Co. (Publisher)

By E. B. Ungren, Bus. Mgr.
Subscribed to and sworn before me on this 30th day of April, 1935.
R. W. Bennett, Notary Public.

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

Extra Yields Alone Pay Seed Cost

Certified Seeds Are Good Buys

R. W. Bennett, Manager of Farm Bureau's Seed Service Says

WITH FARM PRICES COMING BACK as they are, I believe that this is a wonderfully good spring to put in certified corn, beans, and other field seeds. The extra yield per acre from certified seed is usually more than enough to pay the entire cost of the seed, which is not expensive.



R. W. BENNETT

ANOTHER EXTRA RETURN from certified seed is the uniform high quality of the entire crop. It's likely to grade at the top or near it and bring you more if you sell the crop. You can gain again by being able to sow less of these certainly good seeds per acre.

WHEN YOU HAVE FITTED LAND why take a chance on seed that may not be adapted to Michigan? Only Farm Bureau guarantees to the farmer to the full purchase price of the seed the vitality, description, origin and purity as described on the analysis tag. Farm Bureau alfalfa and clover seeds come to you in sealed Farm Bureau Brand bags. Certified grains are shipped in large bags.

BECAUSE CO-OPS AND FARM BUREAU DEALERS often order certified seed grains as needed, we recommend that you place your order with your dealer NOW. With just a little notice, you can always be sure of certified seed from the Farm Bureau. This spring we make these recommendations:

CERTIFIED SEED CORN

BE SURE TO GERMINATE YOUR OWN stocks of seed corn. We have run numerous tests for farmers on corn they thought was all right. Some lots germinated as low as 47 and 67%. FARM BUREAU certified seed corn is all butted and tipped. All varieties grow and mature in sections of Michigan for which they are intended. All high, vigorous germination. 90% or better. Field selected, dried, shelled and graded by corn specialists. We recommend:

Husking Corn

Certified M.A.C., Pickets, Golden Glow, Farm Bureau Yellow Ensilage, White Cap, Polar Dent, Duncan, and Ferdens Yellow Red Cob, Leaming, Eureka, Sweepstakes, Dent Varieties.

Ensilage Corn

Certified M.A.C., Pickets, Golden Glow, Farm Bureau Yellow Ensilage, White Cap, Polar Dent, Duncan, and Ferdens Yellow Red Cob, Leaming, Eureka, Sweepstakes, Dent Varieties.

CERTIFIED SEED BARLEY

Certified SPARTON barley generally outyields other varieties by 3 to 10 bushels per acre. Peat land barley comes well recommended for peat or muck soils.

SUDAN GRASS and other 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. One bushel of oats and 1 bushel of Canada field peas make a fine hay crop. Cut when oats are in the milk. Other good emergency hay crops are our Michigan grown Soy Beans, Rye and Vetch. For muck land, plant Michigan grown Siberian Millet. 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.

Beans Are Coming Back

Certified Robust Beans can always be depended upon to outyield other varieties. We have a limited quantity of the popular light Cranberry beans. Ask for Farm Bureau Red Kidneys, limited stock, choice, grown by E. E. Twing at Bailey, Mich.

Certified Alfalfa Situation

Certified Hardigan and Grimm blue tag alfalfa stocks are almost gone. A word to the wise is sufficient. These varieties have no superior for yield and quality of hay. Eligible for production of certified seed. Better get it now if you want it.

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED ALFALFA

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 hardiest, longest lived and heaviest yielding varieties. These fields were not registered for certified seed production, but they have produced seed, which is known as Michigan Variegated. Naturally, Variegated is an excellent hay yielder. The seed is selected, high test and thoroughly cleaned. The price is a money saver. There is great demand for this seed.

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.

Timothy
Field Peas

Soy Beans
Buckwheat

Rape
Vetch

Lawn Seed
Sunflower

IF YOU'RE FROM MISSOURI—



LAFORREST BROS. AT PINCONNING raise broilers in batteries. They decided to test Mermash against another mash selling at \$7 per ton over Mermash. At the end of two weeks, there was such a difference in the two lots of chicks that they were weighed:

MASH	NO. CHICKS	TIME	WEIGHT END
Mermash 18	162	2 wks.	30 lbs., 13 oz.
(- - -)	162	2 wks.	24 lbs., 8 oz.

Mermash put 6 lbs. and 5 oz. more growth on 162 baby chicks in two weeks time, and cost less to feed.

These Tests Should Show You

Henry Van Sickle at Grand Ledge fed a certain mash to his hens for two years. Noticing the results a neighbor was getting with Mermash, he built a wire partition in his hen house. 90 hens were placed on each side - no selection - just as they came. For 12 days one side got Mermash, the other side the old mash. Here's the record beginning March 25, 1935:

No. OF EGGS PRODUCED		
Other MASH	MERMASH	
Mon.	28	25
Tues.	35	31
Wed.	32	31
Thurs.	35	36
Fri.	34	33
Sat.	33	49
Sun.	34	53
Mon.	34	45
Tues.	42	58
Wed.	37	57
Thurs.	44	54
Fri.	40	65
Total	427	532



Patented Cover Non-Collapsible Runs to last foot.

Trouble Free Twine

FARM BUREAU TWINE is made of the highest quality materials by skilled workmen to give A-1 service. It is made by one of the most modern twine manufacturers in the U. S. Rigidly inspected. Description below explains why. There's no grief with this twine. 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 snags or breaks.
- Insect treated.
- Strong, uniform.
- Thoroughly tested.

35,000 Satisfied Customers

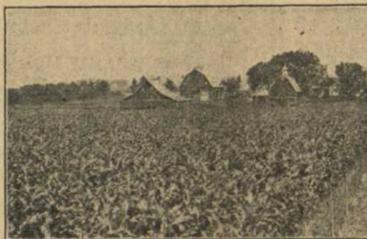


AN INCREASE OF 100% over our 1934 sales for spring delivery proves that Farm Bureau oils and greases are winning new customers and holding old friends in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana.

ASK YOUR CO-OP about the Farm Bureau petroleum products illustrated here. We have an oil or grease for every type of service.

FARM BUREAU GASOLINE is available at pumps and by tank wagon service from many Michigan Co-op Ass'ns. It's blended for power.

DEMAND THESE IN FERTILIZERS



Higher Yields With Farm Bureau Fertilizers

Buy Farm Bureau Fertilizers and you get these things and more. Made by farmers as they would have it made.

1. Plant food in form that dissolves readily in water, like sugar does. It's available.
2. Nitrogen in form 95% soluble in water. 70% meets State law.
3. Highest grades of phosphorous and potash carriers.
4. Mechanically perfect—extra dry, free running, easy to regulate.
5. Neutralized against any acid condition that may develop.

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24 and 32% Protein

For Farm Bureau Supplies

SEE YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER

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

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24 and 32% Protein