

KEEP UP
On News Interesting to
Farmers Through the
Farm News

FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

PUBLISHED
For 19,000 Farm Families
in 55 Michigan
Counties

Vol. XIII, No. 9

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935

Published Monthly

Behind the Wheel

with J. F. Yaeger,
Organization Director

Lighted the Fuse

The annual picnic of the Oakland County Farm Bureau board was held August 13 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Williams near Highland. Mr. Williams has 20 acres of strawberries under canvas hose irrigation. Inspecting the layout was most interesting and, of course, strawberries were dessert at the sumptuous picnic dinner. Among those present was J. S. Mitchell of Holly. He introduced the resolution at the 1934 State Farm Bureau meeting that put us in the court case that eventually resulted in exemption from the 3% sales tax of materials used in agricultural production. It was quite a thrill to shake hands with the man who started this phase of so great a Farm Bureau project. County Agricultural Agent Bailey was also present. Fred Beckman of Clarkston is president and Mrs. Iva Miller of the same community is secretary-treasurer of the Oakland group.

Farmers Roads in Kalamazoo

I met W. E. White, chairman of the Kalamazoo County Road Commission and a loyal, enthusiastic Farm Bureau member, at the Farm Bureau picnic at Jo-Lo Island on August 6. Mr. White said all but 150 miles of roads in that county are graveled and that if the federal government comes through on money for farm-to-market roads as promised, every farmer will have a graveled road running by his place by next spring. Mr. White is proud of the fact that his county leads the State in grading and graveling of township roads. He has a right to be.

Horse Pulling Contests

Another series of Farm Bureau sponsored events that have brought out big crowds were the community horse pulling contests held in St. Clair County during the past month. At Smiths Creek July 30, Joseph Vossen's team of Percherons walked off with 5,000 pounds of gravel on a stone boat as though it were all in a day's work. That won 1st place. The Patrick Kelly team of bays was 2nd, pulling 4,300 pounds. The Chas. Rohl & Son team won in the light weight division. At the Goodell picnic August 15, the Carl Fox team of that community won in the heavy-weight division by pulling 4,700 pounds 10 feet. The lightweight contest was won by the Oscar Harmer team of Yale which pulled 4,700 pounds 27 feet. In each contest the winning team were awarded Farm Bureau lines and bridles among other prizes. Roy Welt, Farm Bureau organizer for St. Clair county, directed the contests.

Need for Organization

Everywhere I go farmers are realizing the need for organization. They see that only through organized effort can their fight to secure for themselves a just portion of the Nation's annual income become effective. A dozen counties are already planning fall Farm Bureau membership campaigns. A new Farm Bureau organization has been formed in the counties of Kalamazoo, Antrim and Charlevoix. They held their first annual meeting at Ellsworth August 28 with a large crowd in attendance. A fine program of music was presented by John Kooyer. Arthur Leonard of Mancelona won the prize for bringing the largest number of folks to the meeting as well as the prize for coming the longest distance, 34 miles. The prizes were given by the Ellsworth Farmers Exchange.

Farm Bureau Fair Exhibit

The Farm Bureau fair exhibit which has been set up at the Ionia, Yale, Hastings, Eaton and Crosswell fairs has attracted much attention. Hundreds of farmers have stopped and talked with the Farm Bureau representative in the booth. All have expressed satisfaction in the fine work done by the organization. The exhibit is yet to be shown at the Saginaw, Adrian, Allegan and Lapeer County fairs, as well as at many other functions during the fall and winter. (Continued on Page 2.)

The Deadly Parallel

National Farmers Union Chief From So. Dakota Attacks AAA in Michigan Speeches While 4 Northwest State Unions Praise It

Everson Speaks in Michigan

From The State Journal at Lansing
IONIA, Aug. 12—While several thousand visitors were coursing up and down the midway watching exhibits and shows set up for the Monday opening of the fair, 300 were attracted to an afternoon grandstand meeting at which national and state officers of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America talked. * * *

E. H. Everson, of St. Charles, S. D., national president of the Farmers Union, spared no one in his criticism, attacking the former administration, the present Roosevelt regime, and also, with especial vigor, the Farm Bureau. * * *

The AAA and Henry Wallace, secretary of agriculture, assailed by Everson at a series of other Farm Union rallies throughout Michigan last week, were again criticized. Everson described the crop reduction program as "un-Christian." He attacked the administrators of the AAA program as the "tools of exploiters of the farmer throughout the nation" and as agents of Wall Street.

Everson also assailed the administration for its borrowings for farm and other relief policies. He saw this mostly as a means of providing tax exempt securities for Wall Street.

In Isabella County

From The State Journal at Lansing
SHEPHERD, Aug. 12— * * * The climax of the assault on national administrative policies Friday (at Indian Mound Grove, Rolland Twp.) was a blistering summation by E. H. Everson, president of the national Farmers Union, who charged that the devices of Sec'y Wallace through the AAA and other farm relief measures have left the farmers little besides their shirts and their mortgages.

Saturday resentment flared in the audience when several talks that started out conservatively began to show a "red" flavor. The Journal reports that some hearers walked out on the (Saturday) meeting, and that "before long the agitation became so acute that officers of the Farmers Union feared a riot would ensue unless the troublesome element was removed from the meeting. Accordingly, five speakers who had shown "red" leanings were dismissed from the program. Officers of the Union announced they had no sympathy with the communistic sentiments."

From the Isabella County Times-News

* * * E. H. Everson, national president of the Farmers Union, assailed the AAA and administration relief measures as "having relieved us of everything but our mortgages." He branded the recent wheat plan vote as a "Hitler election" in which Sec'y Wallace "gave us only one way to vote—his way."

MAKING PROGRESS FOR RURAL LINES

Electrification Committee to Meet at Lansing Sept. 13

Progress is being made for a general and immediate extension of rural electric lines on the basis that the companies shall furnish the lines providing the farmers can give reasonable assurance of a paying load. That proposition was the point of agreement at the power conference July 16 at Lansing between the farm organizations power companies, public utilities commission, State College and other interests. A committee of power company, farm organization and public utility representatives, studying the situation since July 16, will meet again at Lansing, Sept. 13. At that time they expect to have summarized all petitions for rural service in the hands of the public utilities commission and the power companies in order to see the size of the job immediately ahead. Michigan now has 48,000 farms connected to electric lines, which has been done at a cost of about \$30,000,000.

Other questions to be worked out into a State policy include: What shall be considered a customer? Shall a farmer using lights, electric refrigerator and range be considered 2 or 2½ customers as against one for the farmer using lights only? Some power companies have that ruling in effect near cities. The Farm Bureau proposal is that the companies should build the lines without cost to the customers on the basis of an average of not less than 5 customers per mile for the entire length of the line. The Farm Bureau also proposes that the

Everson's Neighbors Speak

E. H. Everson of South Dakota, president of the National Farmers Union, spent early August in Michigan assailing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Secretary Wallace and others at Farmers Union meetings. At the same time 100,000 Farmers Union members in his home territory States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana were reading in their Farmers Union Herald for August official pronouncements of the board of directors of the Farmers Union Central Exchange of those States that were directly opposite to Mr. Everson's Michigan speeches. * * *

The Resolution

"WHEREAS, the agricultural adjustment program which we consider of great benefit to our more than 100,000 stockholders and patrons in the states of North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota and Wisconsin, has been menaced by various adverse court decisions, many of which are now pending on appeal to the supreme court of the United States;

"NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED: First, that we urge our senators to support the continuation of the existing processing taxes.

"Second, that we urge that these processing taxes be levied by direct action of Congress.

"Third, that we urge that Congress by specific statute authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to continue the adjustment program both as to processing taxes levied by Congress and contracts with the farmers."

Advice from Washington

The minutes of this meeting, report President Talbot of the Exchange inviting Mr. M. W. Thatcher, Washington representative of the Farmers National Grain Corporation to report on legislation pending in Washington which affects the Farmers Union program. The Farmers Union Herald account says:

"Mr. Thatcher said that at that time the situation of the AAA was serious from the standpoint of the farmer (before the Act had been amended), * * * and pointed out that should the program be discarded, it would devolve upon farmers who had opposed the AAA to submit a better plan.

"Mr. Thatcher deplored the lack of unity among the farm organizations, and stated that he particularly deplored an apparent lack of unity in the Farmers Union ranks, and that if the various Farmers Union business activities and their executives could not agree upon a program it was not to be wondered at that the farmers themselves were confused."

Kalamazoo and St. Joe Co-op Groups in Picnic

Farmers of Kalamazoo and St. Joseph counties gathered at Jolo Island Park between Comstock and Galesburg August 6th, and heard John Ketcham, State Commissioner of Insurance, urge farm organizations to work for the return of "the old-fashioned standards of thrift and home ownership." The picnic was sponsored by the farm Bureau and co-operative organizations of the two counties. Sports and a basket dinner rounded out the program.

Mr. Ketcham repeated his oft-spoken belief that, "When the farmer receives a fair price for his produce, the program of recovery will have been solved." He pointed the way to farm organization to gain that end.

J. F. Yaeger, director of organization for the Michigan State Farm Bureau, issued a call to farmers to cooperate in the Farm Bureau to repulse attacks by groups opposed to co-operative effort on the part of farmers. He urged defense of the Agricultural Adjustment Act as an example of a national co-operative project on the part of agriculture to better the farmer's economic conditions.

The Kalamazoo Farm Bureau and co-ops' ball team trounced the St. Joseph County nine, 17-5.

Prizes for the sport contests were contributed by the Three Rivers Co-op Exchange, Reynolds Feed Store of Centerville, the Constantine Buying and Selling Association, the Sturgis Grain Company, the Kalamazoo Produce Company and the Allegan Co-op companies make available at reasonable prices and easy terms of payment refrigerators, ranges, motors, water heaters, etc., in order to make revenues from new lines pay a return on the investment.

POTATO CONTROL PLAN EFFECTIVE DECEMBER 1 1935

90 Cents Per Bushel Is The Parity Price Sought On Next Crop

Washington—The Agr'l Adjustment Administration announces that by law the potato control act goes into its first allotment year, Dec. 1, 1935, which will continue until Nov. 30, 1936.

The Act proposes to levy a tax upon all potatoes sold in excess of a national sales allotment for potatoes. At present, parity price on potatoes, calculated on the average from August 1919 to July 1929, as provided in the Act, is about 90 cents per bushel. Prevailing market prices are about 45% of the proposed parity price.

According to the Act, States will be given allotments for potatoes to be sold tax free, on the basis of past production and acreage, and so on down to the individual producer.

On all potatoes sold in excess of the allotments a tax of 1/2 cent per pound shall be levied. The Secretary of Agriculture may lower that tax to 1/4 cent per pound. The tax will be collected upon the first sale of the potatoes and is to be paid by the seller.

At least 30 days before each allotment year, the Sec'y of Agriculture will announce the tax free allotment of potatoes for each State. Factors in arriving at this calculation will be the average of the four highest acreages of potatoes in the year 1927-34, the average of the four years of highest yield per acre in that period, and the average percentage of the crop actually sold by the growers in the State during the years 1929-34.

Allotments to farms will be made upon application by farmers. At least 95% of a State's allotment shall be to farms on which potatoes were grown during one or more of the years 1932-33-34, the Act provides.

FERTILIZER PRICES LOWER THIS FALL

Now About One-third Below Prices Asked Before The War

Fertilizer prices this fall are quite a little lower than they were this spring, according to the Farm Bureau Services at Lansing. The Services compares spring and fall cash prices to farmers on several analyses, as follows:

	SPRING 1935	FALL 1935	SAVINGS PER TON
0-20-0	\$24.40	\$23.10	\$1.30
2-12-6	30.70	27.70	3.00
4-24-12	56.20	50.40	5.80

These prices are typical of reductions all along the line, said the Farm Bureau. Practically all companies are using the same price levels, which hold over from the code days, but prices are down.

When it is considered that the spring fertilizer prices for 1935 were 27% below pre-war prices, it is easy to see that 1935 fall fertilizer prices are low indeed. It should pay every wheat grower well this fall to use fertilizer far more than has been the average habit.

Meetings for Dairymen Announced by Services

Farm Bureau Services announces three meetings to bring to dairymen important developments with regard to feeding organic minerals from ocean sources to dairy cattle. Meetings will be held:

3d. Rapids, Y. M. C. A. Sep. 15, 11:00 a. m.
Lansing Farm Bur. Sept. 19, 11:30 a. m.
Lapeer Sept. 20, 11:00 a. m.

A complimentary luncheon will be served at noon. Speakers are Prof. Geo. W. Cavanaugh, Cornell University, N. Y.; G. H. Beckwith, research dept., P. R. Park, Inc., San Pedro, Calif.; Mark Keeney, Sup't Overbrook Dairy, Cedar Grove, N. J. The meetings are being held through the cooperation of the Park Company, manufacturers of Manamir.

Bell Issues a Police Telephone Directory

Michigan law enforcement officers are being supplied with copies of the fourth edition of the Police Telephone Directory by the Michigan Bell Telephone company. The book contains the names, and residence and office telephone numbers of peace officers throughout the state and is designed primarily as a telephone reference list for their use in getting in touch with each other quickly, day or night, either at nearby or distant points. It is being distributed free to those state, county and municipal police officials listed in the book.

The diameter of the earth at the equator is greater than the diameter from pole to pole.

No Matter What Happens, We Will Control Production

Conditions Show It's Control or Chaos for U. S. Farmers, Davis Says

By CHESTER DAVIS
Administrator of the AAA
Editor's Note—Taken from an article written by Mr. Davis for the New York Times for Sunday, August 4, 1935.

Washington—No matter what happens, the fundamentals of the Agricultural Adjustment program are written in the National's agricultural policy for a long time to come.

There are many reasons why I believe this is true. I will mention only four of them:

1. The country's present mood does not encourage increased buying from abroad in order that we can expand sales abroad.
2. Farmers generally are coming to feel that it is stupid to waste soil resources in intensive production of larger crops than markets will take at fair prices.
3. As long as capital and labor in non-agricultural industries regulate production and hold prices inelastic, farmers are not going to be their shock absorbers if they can help themselves.
4. Farmers believe adjustment programs pay.

Unless Export Markets Return
Our national mood does not promise early revival of foreign trade. No one in Washington these days can be blind to the trend. For example, the



CHESTER DAVIS

Senate was held up for 2 days while debating the Agricultural Adjustment Act amendments because one Senator was apprehensive over manganese imports, although his State has not produced a shirt-tail full of manganese ore in the last 5 years, and we produce normally far less than 1 percent of the manganese we consume. The farmers are as sensitive as their industrial contemporaries where imports are concerned.

Yet our farm plant in the United States was built on an export basis. Unless our export markets return, agriculture faces continued adjustment or chaos. If adjustment continues, as I believe it will, the Federal Government will be a party to it one way or another.

Industry the Real Reducer
Farmers have had industry for their example in planning their programs. Agriculture will never match or seek to equal what other groups have done and now do in the direction of controlled production.

Harper Sibley, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, stated this clearly the other day when he said:

"I personally feel that we have not yet reached the point where we can find buyers for all the products we can grow under unlimited production. Industry has cut down its output 50 percent,

and agriculture, too, must stay down until it can expand its markets. To recommend that we go back to the old system of every farmer for himself, as some of the critics of the A. A. A. suggest, is foolish."

Adjustment Programs Have Paid
Millions of farmers are convinced that their programs under the Agricultural Adjustment Act have given them material and immediate aid, and that their increased buying has contributed materially to city business and employment. It is likely that the total farm income in 1935 will be 75 percent higher than that of 1932. I make no pretense or claim that agriculture adjustment should be credited with all of this gain.

To sum up: The idea of co-operation in production is deeply rooted in farm thinking today. It has survived a period of 2 years in which Congress was largely unaware of what was happening on the farms of the country. It has taken that long for the sentiment and thinking back on the farm to reflect itself in the halls of our National Legislature. The idea will survive the court processes that are ahead. The 3 million farmers who are co-operating directly in this adjustment program know what it is all about much better than their critics do.

A Political Issue?

Will the farm-adjustment program become a political issue? I do not think so. Certain principles will establish themselves beyond the high-water mark of partisan debate. For years we followed one agricultural policy. We forced land into production regardless of the need for it. We wasted it. There is no reason why, as the Nation works back to a safer basis, the new policy also cannot be beyond the scope of partisan feud. The resolutions adopted by the so-called "grass rooters" at Springfield, Ill., on June 11, were significant. After hours of oratory in which the Agricultural Adjustment Act was ripped up one side and down the other the convention resolution carried this plank:

" * * * Any program for national security must inevitably start with agriculture. We hold that no economic advantage of agriculture thus far attained shall be surrendered.

"The farmer is, of right, entitled to a fair and proportionate part of the national income and to receive a parity price for the products of his farm in domestic markets. Recognizing these facts, we endorse the enactment of such legislation, approved by the farmers themselves, as will accomplish such purposes."

Offer No Other Plan

If the grass rooters or anyone else know the legerdemain by which economic gains thus far attained by agriculture can be held and fair exchange or parity prices secured, under the present economic system, unless farmers can control their output at the volume which markets will take at that price, they have not revealed it.

Basis of AAA Program

The agricultural program rests on the principle that each important commodity should pay for its own security, and that the program as a whole should pay its own way.

Adjustment payments are additions to the income or price received by the co-operating producers. They tend to equalize the economic position of the man who co-operates with that of the man who doesn't. Lack of that equalizing factor has been the rock on

(Continued on page 4.)

FROM AN OPEN LETTER TO MRS. ZUK

(Written by the Editor of the Prairie Farmer, of Illinois)

Dear Mrs. Zuk:

You have been leading a meat boycott in Detroit, and recently you went to Washington to protest to Secretary Wallace about the price of pork. * * *

Perhaps, Mrs. Zuk, if you were to move out to the edge of Detroit and raise your own pig, you would understand better why farmers cannot raise pigs and give them away.

Do you remember back to 1932? Farmers sold 200-pound pigs for \$5.00 in those days, and wondered how long they could keep the sheriff away from the door with foreclosure papers. Meat was cheap in the butcher shops then. * * *

Mr. Zuk probably didn't have a job in those days. Nor did many other people in Detroit. * * * because farmers had no money to buy automobiles.

Now nearly everyone in Detroit has a job at good wages. Factories are busy. If pork were twice as high as it is, you could afford it better now than you could in 1932 when it was cheap, but when there were no pay envelopes. Detroit is the last place in the country which should kick about the price of meat. Detroit has its prosperity back because farmers are getting fair prices for their hogs, because they are using that money to buy automobiles. * * *

If you succeed in knocking down pork prices to unprofitable levels by your consumers' boycott, you will only be sawing off the limb you are sitting on. Your husband can't hold his job unless farmers can make money enough to buy city goods.

Starting prairie fires and boycotts is exciting, but you would be a much better citizen, Mrs. Zuk, if you would stay home and take care of the baby.

Sincerely,
The Editor (of the Prairie Farmer)

SERVICES ANN'L AT LANSING SEPT. 10 BIG CO-OP EVENT

C. L. Brody to Report Year's Work; W. R. Ogg to Speak

Delegates from 113 farmers' co-operative elevators, creameries and other farmer-owned merchandising and marketing associations which are stockholders of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., will attend the annual meeting of the Services at the Farm Bureau, at Lansing, Tuesday, Sept. 10.

Beginning in 1932 the Farm Bureau Services, which is the commercial service division of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, invited farmers' co-operatives to become stockholder members of the Services in order to participate in its government, and to qualify themselves under the law for patronage dividends and other advantages that are expected to come under such an affiliation of buying power.

June 30, 1933, some 30 co-operatives had become stockholders. June 30, 1934, the number was 73, and June 30, 1935, the stockholders numbered 113. Other co-operatives expect to qualify. Probably two hundred or more will attend the Services meeting Tuesday.

Tuesday in his annual report to Services stockholders, Clark L. Brody, secretary and manager, will report a good business year, and an "encouraging increase" in the volume of Farm Bureau seeds, feeds, fertilizers, fence, binder twine, spray materials, farm machinery, gasoline, and oils sold through co-operatives during the past year.

Sales Tax and School Aid

Mr. Brody will point out that Farm Bureau Services is where it is today because it has aimed to do more than sell farmers quality supplies at the lowest possible cost. The Services, Mr. Brody will say, has enabled local organizations to co-operate with the Farm Bureau to give farmers service on legislative, taxation and transportation matters. The Services and 180 co-ops recently financed and won a fight for exemption from the 3% sales tax of supplies bought by farmers for agricultural production. That action is now saving Michigan farmers \$1,000,000 a year.

Another Farm Bureau Services legislative effort in behalf of its farmer friends was the important support given by the Farm Bureau and associated co-ops for enactment of the bill providing about \$25,000,000 of State aid annually for our schools. Such co-operation, says Mr. Brody's report, has resulted in all high school tuition up to \$65 per child per year being assumed by the State, and other important aid to grade schools which should reduce the rural taxpayers' school tax, and place his cost of education on a reasonable basis.

The Program Works

The value of the 113 associated stockholders in uniting their buying power, and the aid that Farm Bureau Services has been able to give some of them has been demonstrated throughout the year. If all the stockholders could be encouraged to handle more nearly 100% of their own Farm Bureau Services supplies, the increase in buying power, and the lowering of the cost to do business could mean many thousands of dollars in savings for the benefit of the farmer members and their local associations. That such a program is commercially practical and produces the additional earnings through such savings has been demonstrated by a number of co-operatives on that plan, Mr. Brody said.

The fine support and interest from managers and directors of the associated co-operatives has made a successful year, Mr. Brody said before the annual meeting. The financial statement of the Services has improved steadily, and with continued good fortune in the future, the organization will be able to do many things that are desirable to broaden and strengthen its work in behalf of farmer members, he said.

W. R. Ogg, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will address the delegates Tuesday afternoon on the part that the Farm Bureau is taking in the advancement of the nation's agriculture.

Officers

- Officers and directors of the Farm Bureau Services are:
Wm. Zonnabell, Pres., Holland Co-op
Ray Allen, V-Pres., Oxford Co-op
C. L. Brody, Secy-Treas., Lansing
Directors
A. J. George, Buchanan Co-op
Thos. Berghouse, Falmouth Co-op
J. J. Jakway, Benton Harbor
M. B. McPherson, Lowell
Chas. A. Woodruff, Hastings
Paul Begick, Bay City
E. W. Irwin, Saginaw

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 State Farm Bureau 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, SEPTEMBER 7, 1935 No. 9

Farmers Union and the AAA

In this edition under the heading of "The Deadly Parallel" we present excerpts from Michigan newspapers regarding attacks made upon the Agricultural Adjustment Administration by E. H. Everson of South Dakota, president of the National Farmers Union, at meetings of the Michigan Farmers Union early in August.

In the same article we present excerpts from the Farmers Union Herald at St. Paul, Minn., for August, 1935. At the same time Mr. Everson was denouncing the AAA in Michigan, 100,000 of his members in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and Wisconsin—neighbors of his—were reading in the Farmers Union Herald strong endorsement of the AAA by Farmers Union officers of those four States.

There is further indication that Mr. Everson's tirades in Michigan do not represent the majority opinion of a block of 100,000 Farmers Union members in Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota and Wisconsin—in his own backyard—so to speak. We quote from an editorial in the Farmers Union Herald for August, 1935, an editorial which supports the position taken by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Michigan State Grange in favor of the AAA. Read this:

THE TRIPLE A AMENDMENTS

(Editorial in Farmers Union Herald, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 1935) The amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act have passed both the House and the Senate. The House bill and the Senate bill are not in accord with each other, and as we write these lines, committees are in conference seeking to harmonize the two bills. When finally accepted by both branches of the government and signed by the President, we will discuss the amendments fully in the Herald.

In the meantime, of most importance is what will the supreme court do with the entire adjustment program?

The arguments in the briefs of the lawyers who have brought suits against the Government and who have obtained temporary injunctions against further collection of the processing taxes are:

First, that Congress delegated power to levy processing taxes to the executive department of the Government.

Second, that the levying of processing taxes by the Federal Government is in violation of the rights and prerogatives of the 48 states.

Third, that it is class legislation, inasmuch as a tax is levied on all consumers for the benefit of agricultural producers.

With respect to the first, the new amendments have probably removed that objection, because Congress itself will now levy the processing taxes by direct and specific acts.

With respect to the second objection, the argument that the levying of such taxes is an interference with the prerogatives of the states, seems to a layman far fetched and absurd.

The third objection will prove to be a ticklish question for the supreme court.

For more than a hundred years our government has levied tariffs against imports for the protection of home manufacturers. If the tariff was high enough to afford protection, then no imports came in. The manufacturers raised their prices up to as near the tariff wall as possible. The manufacturers thus collected profit taxes from American consumers, which taxes went into their own private pockets. If it be unconstitutional to levy processing taxes and pay the proceeds to farmers, then manifestly it is unconstitutional to levy tariff taxes for the protection and benefit of manufacturers.

If the farmer cannot have what in effect is a subsidy to correspond to the subsidy which all these years have been paid to manufacturers, then neither should the manufacturers be permitted to collect a subsidy tax from American consumers.

The supreme court will likely think several times before making a decision against agricultural subsidy taxes when to do so will open up the tariff question and point the way to free trade.

It becomes tariff and subsidy for the farmers, or tariffs and subsidies for no one.

In any event, all contracts which the Government has made with farmers must stand. A contract is a contract. If the allotment payments to farmers cannot be made from processing taxes, the money must come from the federal treasury. This, of course, applies to contracts now in existence and not to future contracts.

If the supreme court decides the Adjustment Act to be unconstitutional, then the adjustment program as written is at an end. And when that program is ended, so are all programs which by law undertake to fix prices for farmers on an artificial basis. When farmers face that fact, there will be "blood on the moon," so to speak.

The Michigan Farmers Union has every right to exercise its judgment in opposing the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Mr. Everson has the same right. But when he comes into Michigan as national president of the Farmers Union and assumes to blaze away at the AAA in the name of the National Farmers Union, we now know that he's claiming a lot of support he hasn't got. When he does that he's talking through his hat, or shall we say his shirt, since he claims farmers now possess only a shirt and a mortgage?

What Are Taxes?

"Taxes are health, convenience, protection, safety, education; smoothness and safety of travel; security of property. Taxes are schoolhouses, teachers, class graduations; disease prevention, title to property, the day in court. Taxes are the police department and the fire department. Taxes are the parks and the roads which lead to pleasure land or to the bedside of a stricken relative."—Battle Creek Enquirer-News.

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 85% "Anxiety 4th" blood. Should appeal to registered owners. **DAIRY FARMERS**—cull your dairy herds and use a Hereford and see the quality of veal. Don't feed scrubs any longer. A. M. Todd Company (14 miles N. W. Kalamazoo) Menthla, Michigan. World's Largest Mint Farm. (3-2-11-558)

UNCLE'S DISADVANTAGE—A small boy, on being asked how it was that his uncle always won when he played cards but lost when he backed the horse, promptly answered: "Uncle can shuffle the h. ses."

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell, as recommended by State College Agri. 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, 123 E. Shawwassee St., Lansing. (3-4-11-608)

ANN ARBOR UNIVERSITY OPENS soon. Leading tea room. Good income. \$5,000 cash. Also good farms (some with immediate possession, crops, stock, tools) and houses for sale. Orin Ferguson, 721 Church, Ann Arbor, Phone 25839. (3-3-21-249)

A Midnight Shower

By R. S. Clark

Hiram, Wake up! It's raining. Go shut those windows quick. Good land-o-love, how it does pour. This weather makes me sick. Wake up, I say, it's raining hard, and coming on to blow. It goes right through the floor and soaks the paper off below. No, not the door; the window! Now fix the ones down-stair, And don't forget the pantry one, it always blows in there.

What next, you say? Come back to bed! You needn't mumble so. If you'd remember where things are you wouldn't hurt your toe. That rocker's set in that same place for almost seven year. Just waiting, I suppose you think, for you to venture near. So it could jump and jab you one. Now, what did we forget? I guess that's all; so climb back in. My stars, your shirt is wet!

Just hear it pour! Now who'd of thought a year or two ago. When everything was parched so dry the mulins wouldn't grow. That here in 1935 we'd get so sick of rain. We wouldn't want to see or hear a thundercloud again. It's simply rained this whole week long; morning, noon, and night. We prayed for this two years ago, and now it's come all right.

I want to wash, but what's the use? The clothes don't dry in-doors And if I hang them on the line the sky just ups and pours. My garden's getting full of weeds. There's greens I ought to can, But I won't work out in the rain for you nor any man. What was that little noise I heard. It sounded like a sheep. There, hear it, Hiram? What was that? I vum! The man's asleep!

Yes, sound asleep, and snoring now, in such a storm as this. Sometimes I'd gladly swap an arm for such dull nerves as his. As long as huckleberries thrive, and cantaloupes, and corn, Hiram is glad to be alive, and sleeps from night till morn. But I don't get a blessed wink, with worrying and fretting And putting windows up and down to save the place a wetting.

I doubt if he'll hear Gabriel's trump, unless it's just for me He'll likely snore supinely on throughout eternity. Oh well, I guess that shower is gone. The sky begins to clear. Hiram! It's stopped. Let's have some air. It's stuffy hot in here!

\$1 FOR FERTILIZER BRINGS \$2 GAIN
Wheat Experience on Several Thousand Farms Proves The Point

Here are figures that prove that \$1 invested in fertilizer for wheat produces an increase in yield worth about \$2. All parties not interested, read no further.

A few years ago the National Fertilizer Ass'n collected figures on the use of fertilizer on several thousand farms in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. Results on wheat were:

State	1893	1931	1931	1931
	Fertilizer	Fertilizer	Per A.	
Ohio	18.7	22.3	8.5	
Indiana	13.1	21.2	8.1	
Michigan	16.5	27.4	10.9	

To prove the \$2 point, take for Michigan this fall 250 lbs. of 2-12-6 per acre, for example. Its cost to the farmer is \$27.70 per ton, or \$3.46 per acre. If wheat will bring him 70c per bushel, then an average increase of 10.9 bu. per acre is worth \$7.63, as against a fertilizer cost of \$3.46 per acre.

Red Wheat Wanted

Michigan red wheat has been bringing a premium, which is expected to continue for some time. White wheats were in demand, but the supply is ahead of the demand. Michigan State College recommends Bald Rock as a good producer, stiff strawed, beardless, and runs higher in test weights than most soft red winter wheats. Millers like it. Every county agricultural agent has a complete list of Hessian fly free dates for Michigan counties. Exact information can be given locally.

Field Stacks Save Beans

Tests made of putting beans in small field stacks prove the pick may be reduced as much as 10 to 15 lbs. per bushel against beans cured at the same time in windrows or piles. The McNaughton system piles beans around a stake and well above it.

"I'll pay it any time!"

\$1.25 FOR 45 BUSHELS MORE WHEAT

When you treat seed wheat with *New Improved CERESAN*—the ethyl mercury phosphate dust—you buy a bargain! Just figure it out yourself:

The cost of treating seed for 40 acres, at the average U.S. rate of seeding, is only \$1.25. Yet you can expect at least 45 bushels more wheat from this acreage, for many tests on apparently clean seed prove that *New Improved CERESAN* increases yields 1.13 bushels an acre. You couldn't buy a better bargain any other way!

To get such results, *New Improved CERESAN* must increase stands and control stinking smut. One pound treats 32 bushels of seed. A measuring spoon in each can. 1-lb., 75c; 5-lbs., \$3.00. Ask for the new free Wheat Pamphlet.

TREAT SEED EVERY YEAR—IT PAYS
CONTROL STINKING SMUT Buy Ceresan at
Co-ops, Farm Bureau Dealers
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.



Behind the Wheel

(Continued from Page 1)
Planned on Will Rogers

The death of Will Rogers changes Lapeer County Farm Bureau's plans for its annual winter Farmers Day in 1936. Secretary of Agriculture Wallace headlined the big event last winter. The committee in charge for next winter's Farmers Day function had hoped to secure Mr. Rogers.

They Pitch In

If every county in the State had as enthusiastic Farm Bureau leaders as are the Dobson brothers of Branch county, there would be no stopping the Farm Bureau program. What others may say "can't be done", Warren and Elmer do. Much of the success of the recent Hillsdale, Branch and Calhoun county picnic was due to the efforts of these two men. The way they took hold and "ran the show" was a revelation. Watching the boys work would be an inspiration to anybody. County Agricultural Agent Schulz gives lots of co-operation.

In the Front Rank

When it comes to enthusiastic co-operation Bernie Klooster, manager of the Ellsworth Farmers Exchange, is among those at the head of the parade. Bernie is "sold" on a co-operative program. The fine way in which he manages the Exchange shows results. Recently, the office of the Exchange was enlarged by making two rooms into one. The result is a large, light office instead of the two small, less cheerful rooms that were in its place.

Butter Imports Stop; Price in London 20c

Foreign butter has practically stopped coming into the United States. During the first six months of 1935 some 21½ million pounds came in. Why? When 92-score butter was 35.8c a pound in New York last February, the finest New Zealand butter could be had in London, England, at 18.8c a pound. That and other low priced foreign butter could hop over our 14c per pound tariff and did so at a profit. Today, the New York price is less than 24c and the London price is a little under 20 cents.

Calf-Manna

A Better Way to Feed Calves

"Calf-Manna stands alone in the calf field and has accomplished results we have never been able to secure, even in feeding whole milk to our calves. Calf-Manna is easy to feed and we have noted very definite digestive benefits through its use. Calves fed the product have no setbacks and develop a superior body structure." — (Signed) Peter Risoen, Herdsman, FREEDOM FARMS, Wayzata, Minn.

Leading breeders of all breeds are endorsing Calf-Manna. The Calf-Manna way is the better way to feed calves. Feed it dry. Save labor. Calf-Manna prevents scours. Calf-Manna grows them bigger, better, faster and costs less. Get a bag of Calf-Manna from your nearest dealer today. Send for free circular, "CALF-MANNA, The Better Way To Feed Calves."

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
221 N. Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan
You can buy CALF-MANNA at all Farm Bureau Stores

NO MIDDLE GROUND FOR AGRICULTURE ON ORGANIZATION

Must Be Strong Enough to Win Battles, or Take The Leavings

Scottville—"The future of American agriculture is directly dependent upon the thoroughness with which American agriculture organizes itself," said W. R. Ogg, secretary-treasurer, American Farm Bureau Federation, at the Northwestern Michigan County Farm Bureau's picnic at Amber Grove, Mason county, Aug. 23.

"American agriculture," Mr. Ogg declared, "is either coming out of this depression period more strongly organized than ever, with consequent benefits to itself and the country at large; or, failing to organize itself, it may be driven by the reactionary interests in the United States into conditions of peasantry. There is no middle ground for agriculture to take. Either it must forge ahead, or be pushed back."

Mr. Ogg told his audience of the need for agricultural unity throughout the nation, and described how rapidly the farm movement is spreading throughout the United States. He described the growth of the Farm Bureau linking it with the educational work of the agricultural colleges; experiment stations, and extension services. He told how the Farm Bureau has worked to improve farming as a business.

"The program of the American Farm Bureau Federation," he declared, "is not a sectional one. It is national in scope. It is not a partisan program. It is purely economic in character. It does not consist of a few slogans which have a popular appeal. It is a practical program which has achieved definite results. It offers no magic formula to serve as a cure-all for agriculture's ills. It is founded upon sound economic procedure, sound economic formula, and wise experience of the past."

The attendance was 400. Sam Hjortholm, president of the Mason County Farm Bureau, gave the welcome. Wesley Hawley was in charge of the program. The Mason Farm Bureau band, directed by William Sommerfeldt, played. The Misses Inez, Marie and Doris Huddleston sang, with Arnold Wittkop playing the accompaniment. The rural students orchestra under the direction of Seeley E. Breen took part in the program.

Arm waving and oratory may capture an audience,—but it takes horse sense to hold it.

DON'T Rob the Hen TO ENRICH THE EGG

Laying hens need more vitamin A than is provided through yellow corn and alfalfa. Unless they get plenty in their feed the birds will rob their bodies to put vitamin A in the egg. The result is high mortality—colds, roup, bronchitis, etc. Help stop this loss by using feeds containing CLO-TRATE, the concentrated cod liver oil.

HEALTH PRODUCTS CORP.
NEWARK, N. J.
CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

CLO-TRATE is made under the Borden process (U. S. patent 1948358) and is fully guaranteed.

CLO-TRATED FEEDS ARE MORE DEPENDABLE

If it's Eggs You're After Here's the Way to Get Them



Heavy egg production is a strain on the system of any hen if she doesn't get the right feed. To feed for eggs you must give the hen enough feed each day to keep up her body weight and at the same time replace all the materials she uses up in egg production.

Dry Skim Milk in the ration gives the materials the hen needs—proteins, lactose and minerals and vitamins in palatable form. Be sure you feed milk if you want milk results.

GREEN VALLEY BRAND
Choice Grade
DRY SKIM MILK
Lansing Dairy Co.
Dry Milk Division
LANSING MICHIGAN

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.

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)
GREEN ROOF PAINT (400)	WALL PAINTS
ASBESTOS ROOF PAINT (150)	FLOOR PAINTS
TINNERS RED ROOF (600)	VARNISHES
	ENAMELS

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Michigan

Citizens of Tomorrow

It is an obligation of good citizenship to pay taxes; it is an obligation of government to spend this tax money wisely. In common with many thousands of other citizens, Michigan Bell Telephone Company recognizes its obligation to pay a share in the support of the functions of government.

The Federal, State and other taxes paid this year by Michigan Bell averaged \$7.28 for each telephone in use. In total this amounts to more than \$3,225,000, of which \$2,737,955.25 is in the form of payments to the State of Michigan. It is particularly pleasing to us that these State taxes go into the primary school fund for the purpose of educating our citizens of tomorrow.

The primary school fund helps support the State's elementary, grammar and high schools. It erects and maintains the buildings, buys supplies, helps pay the salaries of our 32,000 teachers. Into it go the State taxes paid by many of the utilities of Michigan, and of these Michigan Bell Telephone Company pays the largest individual tax. From 1921 to the present year the total taxes paid by us into the primary school fund amounted to \$32,643,350.99.

Like all other citizens who have a genuine pride in the progress of Michigan, we appreciate the value and profound importance of an adequate school system.

And to the telephone users of our State it must be a great satisfaction to know that indirectly they make an important contribution to a school system entrusted with the education and character-molding of 960,000 boys and girls—Michigan's school children today, her citizens of tomorrow.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

FERTILIZE YOUR FRUIT TREES... THIS FALL

with Granular 'Aero' Cyanamid

GET THE JOB OUT OF THE WAY OF SPRING WORK

Even though the top is dormant—

THE ROOTS ARE STORING UP NITROGEN AND OTHER PLANT FOODS FOR NEXT YEAR'S USE

FALL-FERTILIZED TREES ARE LESS

SUBJECT TO INJURY FROM SPRING FREEZES



'Aero' Cyanamid is the preferred source of nitrogen for fall use because it is NON-LEACHING

Send for Leaflet F100 on fall fertilization and our regular fruit Leaflet X307.

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
ATLANTA, GA. NEW YORK, N. Y.

'Aero' Cyanamid is Nitrogen plus Lime



"I PUT MY DAIRY ON A PAYING BASIS WITH CONCRETE"

"LAST year I raised my old dairy barn and put in a concrete foundation, floor, first story, walls and manger. Fixed up the milk house, too, with clean concrete walls and floor and a concrete cooling tank. Now I have a grade A dairy that's absolutely sanitary. It's easy to work in, the cows give more milk—and I make a lot more money."

state experiment stations have proved that a concrete silo is worth \$340 a year on the average farm. Concrete feeding floors and poultry houses; walks, troughs and foundations are other profit making improvements.

You can do the work with concrete, at low cost... and with certainty that what you build will last a lifetime. Check this list and mail to us with coupon. We will send you FREE a 72-page book that will be of much use to you for years.

That's just one example of how concrete improvements pay. We could quote dozens. For instance,

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

- Dairy Barn... Floors...
- General Purpose Barn...
- Foundations... Storage
- Cellars... Hog House...
- Grain Bins... Milk House
- Walls... Poultry House

2016 Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.
Please send: "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings."
Name.....
P. O.....
R. R. No..... State.....

EVERY 17 MINUTES



We Settle 2 Claims!

That is State Farm Mutual's experience in insuring 500,000 automobile owners in 35 States against public liability, property damage, collision and other losses.

Anyone may have an automobile accident. You may have one. Whether you are responsible for it or not, you may find yourself the defendant in a law suit for personal and property damages. If the verdict goes against you, the judgment may take all you have and subject you to garnishees for years.

Why assume such risk yourself when you can protect yourself with sound State Farm Mutual automobile insurance at very reasonable semi-annual rates? In case of an accident, the State Farm Mutual will assume your loss and protect your interests in accordance with the terms of our policy.

State Farm Mutual fire, theft and collision insurance protects your personal investment in a car, and at reasonable rates.

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



Home Office of State Farm Mutual Auto Co., Bloomington

LOOK FOR MOTIVE BEHIND AAA WAR, POTATO MEN TOLD

Farmers Should Reflect on Farm Prices as They Were

Cadillac—"Look for the motive behind the processors' court attacks and hostile propaganda against the AAA and determine for yourselves whether selfish interests are gaining up on the farmers' agricultural program," was the warning sounded by Clark L. Brody, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, to members of the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange at their annual meeting here Aug. 23.

Before farmers discard the AAA, Mr. Brody urged that they should reflect upon farm prices as they were before the Act became effective in mid-year of 1933.

Referring to the Hamtramck meat strike Mr. Brody said it made him wonder whether city housewives would rather have low food prices and no employment for their husbands, or high prices and full employment for their mates.

"Now that Congress has made potatoes a basic commodity, I believe it behooves Michigan growers to give the program a fair trial," Mr. Brody continued. "Last year, without regulation of any kind, conditions in the potato industry were deplorable."

Claude L. Nash, Michigan State College potato marketing man, said that potatoes would not become a basic commodity under the AAA until the 1936 crop. If an AAA marketing agreement could be worked out, Mr. Nash said, it would be possible to fix sales quotas and restrict shipments to No. 1 potatoes as a means of improving prices.

While the past season was disappointing from the standpoint of potato prices to growers, the exchange had a prosperous year, according to the report of General Manager Fred P. Hibst. Its sales of farm supplies increased 143 per cent. Its potato shipments doubled in volume, and sales were made in 95 cities in 14 states.

Declare Special Dividends
Due to the good financial showing, the stockholders decided to declare a special crop dividend of 1 per cent a hundredweight to the growers on their individual tuber sales, and a patronage dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the exchange's sales of farm supplies and the regular 5 per cent dividend on common and preferred stock.

Officers and directors were re-elected as follows: President, Joseph T. Bussey, Lake Leelanau; vice president, James McBain, McBain; secretary, O. E. Hawley, Shelby; treasurer, E. A. Rasmussen, Greenville; directors, Charles Cummings of Barryton, Albert Dietz of Rogers City, Albert Kipfer of Stevenson, L. G. VanLieu of Bellaire and George Munn of Blanchard.

Be Sure of Your Aim With Aluminum Paint

Ever see steam radiators painted with aluminum, bronze or other metallic paints? Looks nice, but such paints cut down the heat radiating efficiency of the radiator from 15 to 30 per cent, according to C. R. Robinson, Farm Bureau paint manufacturer.

The Bureau of Standards at Washington has made extensive tests of the effect of paints in increasing or decreasing heat radiation from surfaces. Its findings are stated in its Bulletin No. 254, which the Government Printing Office sells at 5 cents per copy.

Aluminum paint applied to a hot water tank is as good or better an insulator than an asbestos cover. Aluminum paint on steam or hot water pipes cuts down heat loss.

Radiators that have been painted with metallic paint need only to be painted with a radiator paint to restore the steam radiator's heating efficiency. The radiator paint bakes hard and makes the aluminum or other metallic paint underneath a part of the radiator itself as far as radiation is concerned.

CONTROL PESTS and DISEASE with **ORCHARD BRAND** FARM BUREAU PRODUCTS
INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES
FARM BUREAU SERVICES
221 N. Cedar St., Lansing

Don't Jump from the Frying Pan into Fire for a Loan

So Mrs. Wagar Observes After Seeing Practices of Some Lending Agencies

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

I am reminded every time I hear certain programs over the radio that there are many instances when "things are not what they seem."

These are times when but very few have the money to get what they actually need. If circumstances develop where it is imperative that cash must be had, we know not where to get it. Time was when almost anybody could step into a bank and transact a little private business and go out again with a loan. But that day is over.

But if one accepts literally some of the radio programs today, one would think finance is still an easy matter. All one would have to do would be to go to the nearest office of one of the numerous finance companies and get any amount needed without additional security or signatures.

It sounds easy, doesn't it? But how does it work out?

It's too bad our farm folks don't know just how many of their own kind have fallen the victims of these highly advertised companies which offer friendly service. The hard pressed client who borrows at one of these offices comes away with the cash, but he is tied to a note bearing as high as 3 1/2 per cent interest a month. He is also tied to a chattel mortgage covering all of his personal property—in many instances every critter and every piece of machinery and every piece of household furniture that he may own.

It's Quite Common

In my work of debt adjustment during the past year in my home county, I have been astonished to find the prevalence of these finance companies and the scope of their activities. They may be doing a lawful business and there may be times when they may do city businessmen favors, but certainly no farmer depending on a farm income should ever think of paying 42 per cent a year on any loan. It just can't be done.

The saddest part of the whole story is that in far too many cases the borrower is a man who doesn't do much business, or is a young man just starting out. Neither one realizes what he's contracted until a month or two has passed by.

One case was brought to my attention where the original loan was \$600. Over \$1,150 in interest and principal had been repaid to date, and the loaning company had made the borrower an offer of settlement for \$50 more!

This is just one example of dozens that I know of, where not only has the borrower been bled of all of the money he could scrape together but he has been robbed of his sleep and peace of mind for months and sometimes longer.

Take the Short Way
I write this article as a warning

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

Genuine Fire Insurance Protection

In Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Established in 1908 by farmers, for farmers, and still managed by farmers. Assets of over One Quarter Million Dollars. Has paid farmers of Michigan over \$5,000,000 since its organization. Michigan State Board of Agriculture carries insurance on all state experimental farms in this Company. Losses satisfactorily adjusted and promptly paid. Owns its own office building thereby saving high rental of office space as well as being accessible to members having business at office. Over One Million Dollars new business written during month of June.

First Company to write a blanket policy on personal property. Other provisions which make a broad and liberal policy contract, particularly adapted to insurance requirements of farmer. First Farm Mutual Company of Michigan to employ full time inspectors. Careful underwriting and systematic inspection eliminating undesirable risks and fire hazards result in fewer losses. A reduction in assessment rate four different times during the past year in which EVERY member participates. Reasonable terms granted to all members. Discounts allowed for lightning rods, fire resisting roofs and approved fire extinguishers. Fire prevention equipment sold at approximate cost. Neither Secretary or any Officer of Company profits in any manner by its sale. Solicitors licensed by the Department of Insurance. Policies accepted by Federal Land Bank, Home Owners Loan Corporation and other Lending Agencies. Write for free literature, references and financial standing of Company.

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

to folks in financial distress. Don't jump from the frying pan into the fire. If you have anything with any value that is free and clear, sell it and raise the money that way rather than take a chance losing it, together with all else you may possess through the foregoing type of loan and a chattel mortgage.

We have county agents, rural rehabilitation supervisors, debt adjustment committees and county Farm Bureau officers who would gladly try to work out a plan of financing a fellow farmer's problems if they were approached. At least they could point out the consequences to some of the methods used upon many unsuspecting people.

These are the times when we should be helpful to each other. Adversity should draw people together, should make people feel that they are to a great extent "their brother's keeper." I look with grave suspicion on the man who refuses to be sympathetic; who shows no interest in the family which is embarrassed; who condones his attitude with the thought that others might have slipped through as he did; and who feels that there's no adjustment necessary on his part.

If the past few years have not made him conscious of others' misfortunes, his prosperity has hardened his heart, and his contribution to humanity is a minus quantity. How thankful the world should be that this class is indeed scarce. And how comforting it is to find so many who are sympathetic, Christian, fellowmen.

It has always taken trouble and grief and privation to bring out the finer traits in humanity, just as it has taken the same experiences to emphasize the selfishness and greed in the very few.

Indian Game Law

Two hundred years ago the Indians in Kentucky set aside game refuges for bears and created what may have been the first game law in America. Bear fat, bear meat, and bear skins were the most prized returns of the hunt. Large areas were set aside as "beloved bear grounds" where only a limited number of animals could be killed each year.

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

The MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, which has rendered a highly efficient live stock marketing service to live stock producers for the past 17 years, now announces an enlarging of its services to the farmers of the state. A local daily market is now open at St. Johns, Michigan, to carry on a regular business of buying, handling and shipping all grades and species of live stock.

DIRECT TO THE PACKER—OR TO HIGHEST BIDDER
The farmer can now sell direct to the packer through the St. Johns' yard or to the highest bidder through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange Co-operative Commission Merchants at the terminal market at Detroit, or to the Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n at East Buffalo, N. Y.

5% Money
Available for purchasing Feeder Cattle and Lambs. No so-called red tape. No investment of five per cent of the amount of the loan in capital stock or in Production Credit Association. No guaranteeing the payments of any other borrower's loan. Six years of established and satisfactory feeder loan service. For complete information write:

THE MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE
St. Johns Hudson Detroit East Buffalo, N. Y.
Market Quotations—Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs., Station WXYZ and Michigan Radio Network at 12:15 P. M.

Buy Fence of Known Value

WHEN you buy Farm Bureau Fence you get known and tested fence value, just as you do when you buy other Farm Bureau supplies. Farm Bureau Fence is made of true copper-bearing wire containing not less than 0.20 to 0.30 per cent pure copper. It is heavily, tightly galvanized. And it is of the cut-stay, hinge-joint type of construction, with a springy tension-arc curve in the line wires. Experience has indicated that this is the most economical and satisfactory type of all-purpose farm fence.

Farm Bureau Fence is the kind of fence that you can buy and erect at your convenience. And after you've set it up, you can be certain that it will be there to protect your crops and livestock for a long time to come! Many farmers keep a supply of Farm Bureau Fence constantly on hand, erecting it as opportunity permits. Why not order your supply now? It will keep! And what's more, when up, it will last!

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

TRUE COPPER-BEARING STEEL



THICK TIGHT ZINC COATING

Rare as Apple Pies on Trees

A steer made up only of porterhouse steaks and rib roasts would be as much of an oddity as a ten-legged horse or a tree that produced not apples, but apple pies.

It is because so little of a steer can be cut into rib roasts and porterhouse steaks (an average of 26%), and they are liked so much, that they cost considerably more than the less demanded cuts.

Only about 55 per cent of the average live steer sent to market is meat. Only about 26 per cent of the dressed carcass consists of the rib and loin—the parts most in demand. Less than half of this loin is made up of porterhouse and club steaks—the choicest parts of all.

The choice cuts of beef are always in greater demand, while some others move slowly. In order to get rid of all cuts of beef

equally well, retailers necessarily maintain a wide range of prices on the various cuts and sell them at prices which will dispose of them promptly. Thus, porterhouse steaks may be selling for several times the price per pound of the less demanded portions, which must be priced at a great deal less.

Fresh beef is highly perishable, and must be disposed of at once. Consumer buying habits do not permit any other course and, therefore, fresh beef can not be held for "a price."

Swift & Company's average net profit is only a fraction of a cent per pound from all sources. Such has been true over a long period of years. This profit is so small as to have no appreciable effect upon meat or livestock prices.



Swift & Company

In daily touch with every meat, poultry and dairy consuming city, town, and hamlet in the United States.

Production Control Is Here To Stay, Davis

(Continued from Page 1.)
which farm programs of the past have wrecked. These payments are made by appropriations from the Treasury general fund into which go the proceeds of processing taxes imposed under the act.

The processing tax is an excise tax. The tax is simply an addition to the cost of raw material. The textile manufacturer, for example, buys his cotton at the open market price and in addition pays 4.2 cents a pound processing tax, which finds its way via the United States Treasury back to the cotton farmer as an addition to his price.

Legal Status of Processing Tax
Now to return to the processing taxes and adjustment programs. The public mind and the farmer mind are confused about their legal status. Several hundred suits to restrain collection have been filed. One circuit court of appeals, in the Hoosac Mills case, holding the tax unconstitutional, said: "The issue of whether under the Act it has been an unauthorized delegation by Congress of its legislative powers is decisive of the case before this Court."

That opinion was rendered on July 13, 1935. Just 10 days later, the Senate of the United States by an overwhelming vote of 64 to 15 passed broad amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act after 2 weeks of debate in which the effect of the Hoosac Mills opinion was fully recognized.

What Amendments Do
In effect, Congress says by these amendments: "Two years ago we directed the Secretary of Agriculture to follow certain methods in administering taxes and voluntary agreements with farmers. Since then the question has been raised in many courts whether Congress, in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of May 12, 1933, properly delegated its undoubted power to impose excise taxes. We now have the opportunity to meet that question, and we do so in a manner which makes our intent unmistakably clear."

Farm Opinion Supports
I do not know, of course, what the decision of the Supreme Court will be. But the mass movement of farm opinion has assumed a definite direction. For the past 18 years I have had opportunity to watch rather closely the forming of our national agricultural policy. I have never seen a time when the farmers were as much interested as they are today in the relation of their program and the tariff. There is growing among them a deep conviction that if the tariff system is valid, our Constitution will not prove to be a permanent bar to the farm-adjustment program. I believe that in the long run their well-considered judgment will prevail.

Wyoming is the 25th State to eradicate bovine tuberculosis. Michigan was one of the first.

The Suez Canal has no locks.

KILL WEEDS

by complete penetration
With
ATLACIDE

the chlorate weed killer, used as a spray. Kills leaves, stems, complete root systems of weeds. Used by U. S. Gov't and Agr'l Exp. Stations. Millions of pounds sold to kill:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Canada Thistle | Quack Grass |
| Bind Weed | Poison Ivy |
| Willows | Brush |
| White Top | Sow Thistle |
| Wild Oat Grass | Other Weeds |

Atlacide is safe to use when applied in weed killing solutions as recommended. Non-poisonous to live stock. Treat weeds this summer. They won't come back next spring. Our circular contains full directions and weed spray chart. Cost per weed patch is low. Atlacide is packed in 60, 100 and 200 lb. drums. See your Farm Bureau dealer.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
221 No. Cedar Lansing, Mich.

FLY SPRAY

Guarantees
Live Stock Comfort



Packed in 1 & 5 gal. Cans
15, 30, 55 gal. Drums

For Cattle, Other Live Stock,
Barns, Etc.

Farm Bureau Fly Sprays are made from petroleum products with 1 lb. of pyrethrum per gallon of spray, gov't formula. Quick, stainless, tasteless, harmless to man or animals. Sprays of similar effectiveness usually sell for at least 15% more.

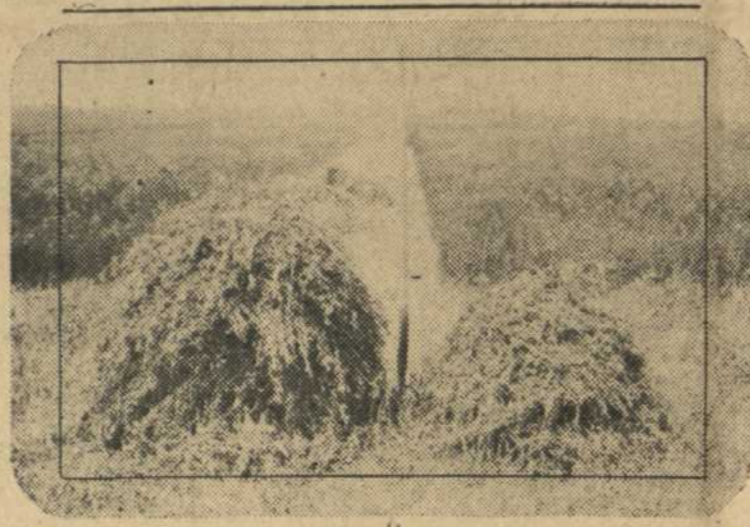
FARM BUREAU KILL-FLY for household use. In pints, quarts, gallon containers.

Buy at Your
Co-op Ass'n

Manufactured for
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS

Will Pay Profits on Fall Grain and Following Crop Yields



COMPARE THESE YIELDS OF ALFALFA AFTER WHEAT

WHEAT FERTILIZED
This alfalfa followed wheat which was fertilized with 250 pounds of 0-16-8 per acre.

NOT FERTILIZED
This alfalfa from an equal AREA on the SAME wheat field, but no fertilizer applied.

CROPS FOLLOWING FERTILIZED WHEAT PAY ANOTHER PROFIT

PUT ON LIME NOW

LIME THIS FALL FOR THE ALFALFA OR OTHER CROPS to go in next spring. The more time lime has to react with the soil in advance of the crop, the better the results. Apply lime at present prices. See your Farm Bureau dealer for:

1. Solvay Limestone from the Farm Bureau.
2. France Agstone Meal. Bulk only.

THE HARVEST TELLS THE STORY

250 TO 500 POUNDS OF FERTILIZER per acre for wheat not only increases the yield and quality of the wheat to pay the cost of the fertilizer and a nice profit, but the EXTRA YIELD of alfalfa or clover or other following crop will pay ANOTHER substantial profit on the fertilizer investment.

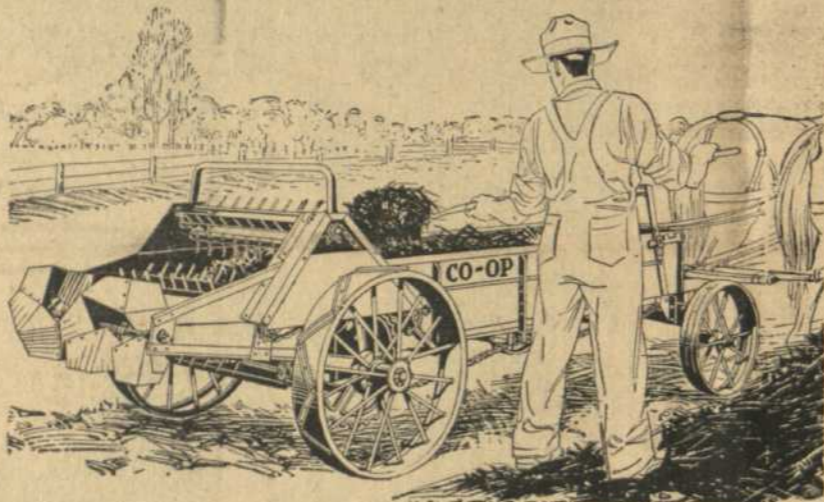
FERTILIZER FOR WHEAT TO BE SEEDED to alfalfa or clover should be high in phosphate, fairly high in potash, and have enough nitrogen to help the wheat to a strong start. It is profitable to keep up on the State College Fertilizer Recommendations for wheat and rye for Michigan's various soils and crop conditions. Your county agricultural agent and your Farm Bureau fertilizer dealer have this information.

YOU'LL LIKE FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS are built of the best materials recommended for producing top yields of high quality crops on Michigan soils. These materials are mixed and thoroughly cured in one of the largest and best equipped fertilizer plants in the country. The Michigan, Ohio and Indiana Farm Bureaus take the entire output of the plant.

NITROGEN IN FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS is guaranteed to be NOT LESS than 95% soluble in water. That means it's practically all available to the seedlings when they need it most for a vigorous start. Fertilizer nitrogen that's 70% water soluble satisfies State law. Our phosphorus and potash sources are the best. Farm Bureau fertilizers are extra dry, granular and easy to regulate in the drill. They drill perfectly and with even distribution. Ask your Co-op Ass'n for Farm Bureau Fertilizer.

Ask Co-ops for Information About the CO-OP SPREADER



A FIRST CLASS JOB—that's what you get when you buy a Co-op Spreader. A real crop maker and built to last. Box only three feet high, which makes it easy to load—yet it has a 14 inch road clearance underneath.

THE FARM BUREAU LINE:

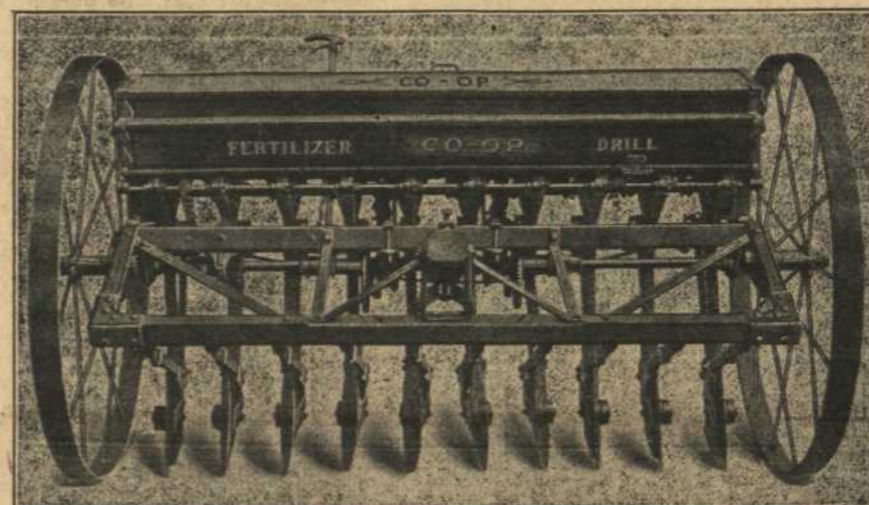
- Plows
- Discs
- Drags
- Cultivators
- Planters
- Mowers
- Rakes
- Loaders
- Wagons
- Tractors

EXCELLENT, WIDE SPREAD DISTRIBUTOR. Shreds and pulverizes manure and spreads it in a wide, even blanket of fertility. Wheel swing is automobile style turn. Spokes hot riveted through wheel lugs. Beater teeth cold riveted to sturdy bars. Won't work loose. Can be replaced in field. No welding. Bearings all self-aligning. Zerk lubrication.

TWO HORSES PULL IT EASILY. Spreader has 60 bushel capacity. Regulates for 6, 12, 18 or 24 loads per acre. Strong, steel construction for light draft. Our lime spreader attachment easily installed.

YOU BUILD YOUR OWN BUSINESS and profits when you buy CO-OP implements. See your Farm Bureau dealer for complete information. Farm Bureau machinery is eligible for Farm Bureau membership credits.

FARM BUREAU HAS A COMPLETE LINE of farm machinery, wagons and tillage tools. It will pay you to investigate. Write us about any implement.



CO-OP GRAIN DRILL with Fertilizer Attachment

EXCLUSIVE DISC SHOE FEATURE of Farm Bureau's Co-op Grain Drill avoids clogging. Disc cuts trash and penetrates hard ground. Hoe opens furrow and deposits grain properly in packed soil which retains moisture, improving germination prospects.

DISC BEARINGS ARE GUARANTEED FOR LIFE. Chilled iron sleeves fit into a chilled hub. Lubricated by Zerk system and pressure grease gun.

WHEELS ARE HEAVY AND STURDY. Iron or wood, 47 inch, with 3 or 4 inch tires. Made to last.

DRILLS GRAIN PERFECTLY. Double run feed. Easily adjusted to sow any amount per acre. Fertilizer feed will do likewise. Drill is equipped with positive fluted feed grass seeder attachment. Ask your Co-op Ass'n about this drill.



Certified FALL GRAINS

CERTIFIED WHEAT AND RYE out-yield ordinary stock and produce top quality grain. Their small extra cost is a good investment, especially this fall.

BALD ROCK—Beardless, soft, red winter wheat. Big yielder. Resistant to lodging. Developed from Red Rock.

RED ROCK—Old, reliable, bearded, soft red winter wheat. Holds many records for yield. Stiff straw; doesn't lodge.

AMERICAN BANNER—White, soft winter wheat. Beardless. Stiff straw. Winter hardy. Heavy yielder. Best for lighter wheat soils.

ROSEN RYE—Outstanding heavy yielding rye. Large plump berries. Well filled heads. There is no better rye.

WINTER VETCH—Sow with rye. Excellent cash seed crop. Michigan is specially adapted to vetch seed production. Vetch, a legume soil builder.

IF YOU HAVE BEEN UNABLE to get that summer seeding of alfalfa in as planned, in September it is likely to pay to risk 40 lbs. or so of Farm Bureau alfalfa seed on five acres. Prospects are good. We offer certified Hardigan or Grimm, also Michigan Variegated (not certified) a great long-lived, high producing alfalfa. Also, Montana, Idaho and Utah common. Ask your co-op for them.

WE BUY SEEDS—WE CLEAN SEEDS

LET US BID on your Michigan grown alfalfa and clover seeds. Send us an 8 ounce representative sample. Take equal amounts from each bag to make mixture from which to take sample. We supply mailing bags on request.

LET US CLEAN YOUR SEEDS in our modern plant. Very reasonable charges. Send sample and we will advise cleaning needed and price. Have seed cleaned early.



MERMASH

Makes Good
Pullets,
Steady Laying
Hens

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.

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