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Farm News

FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

THE NEWS
A Progressive Newspaper
For Michigan Farm
Homes

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40 MILLION LEVY IN 1910 GROWS TO 340 MILLION IN '30

Ayres Says Economy in Large Chunks Is Michigan's Only Relief

Detroit—Addressing the Detroit Real Estate Board recently, Clarence L. Ayres, president of the Economy League of Michigan, in urging "governmental economies in large chunks" to relieve taxpayers said that in 1930 the State and all its subdivisions of government levied over \$340,000,000 in taxes as against \$40,000,000 in 1910.

In 1930, said Mr. Ayres, Michigan spent nearly 75 millions on highways alone, or nearly twice the entire levy in 1910.

The situation, according to Mr. Ayres, is the result of a growth of so many boards, commissions and other spending agencies, and the enlargement of powers of other central agencies which have by their rulings forced extravagances on local communities.

Mr. Ayres urged use of all highway revenues within various districts to pay for roads already built before building more; curtailment of expansion of our educational system beyond actual school needs; curtailment of power to force agricultural drains, restraint on local commissions and boards by enabling taxpayers to stop unnecessary expenditures. The real cure for our ills is to spend less, Mr. Ayres urged.

Farm Bureau to Present Planks for Agriculture

Chicago—The American Farm Bureau Federation will present the needs of agriculture to the Republican and Democratic national conventions when they convene here in June. Since the Farm Bureau, Grange and Farmers' Union for the first time are agreed on a definite legislative program, it is believed that the three organizations will present a unified program to the political platform makers.

All Michigan Road Signs Have Significant Shapes

Do you know your road markers? Can you recognize by their shape and color, the signs which guard schoolhouses, stop streets, dangerous curves and railroad crossings?

Stop signs are octagonal, school signs are square, curve signs are square but set upon one point and railroad crossings signs are round. These signs should be familiar to every automobile driver.

Producers Ask State To Review Milk Haul Costs

Lansing—The Michigan Milk Producers' Ass'n has asked the State Dept. of Agriculture to review milk hauling charges for the Detroit area, according to the department. Some say that present milk prices and road conditions incline some distributors to favor buying long haul milk rather than short haul, that the hauling pays better than the milk.

Brucker Proposals Travel Slowly in Special Session

Bank Bill Enacted; Weight Tax Distribution Plan In Controversy

Lansing—April 8, ten days after Gov. Brucker had called the Legislature into special session to act on his program to relieve public expense, to aid stricken taxpayers, to assist in opening closed banks and safeguarding others, to refund pressing bonded indebtedness, to reduce State salaries and governmental expense by 15%, to curtail local school expense where needed, to consider a State income tax and to distribute all the automobile weight tax to local governments for highway purposes, ten days thereafter the Legislature had enacted one banking bill, had ratified the Norris-Lane Duck measure, and each house had acted favorably on several bills.

The banking bill enacted permits bank receivers to pledge bank assets to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for cash.

Immediately the Governor had read his message, administration leaders offered about 30 bills in the interest of the various recommendations. Undoubtedly more are to come. Immediately began the struggle to enact as recommended, the efforts to change the bills. Special interests irked by proposed highway changes, the income tax proposal and so on appeared to voice objections, to re-write bills to their fancy. Each bill is something of a tug of war of its own, and the tugging is under way.

The big battle is as to how the Legislature shall distribute all of the automobile weight tax to the counties, who shall control its distribution within the counties and how, whether or not such monies may be spent for other than road purposes, etc.

Thousands of willing hands and minds are eager to influence the handling of the weight tax money. The administration's intent in passing back the second half of the weight tax money is to enable local governments to pay road debts, reduce road taxes and eventually relieve real property of the road tax.

The Governor has proposed State 15% salary cuts and economies which he thinks will save \$4,000,000. If local governments follow suit, taxpayers will save \$32,000,000 more, he said. So far the legislature has changed that to 10% reduction on salaries beginning at \$1,200 annually up to 25% in the higher brackets.

The NEWS presents a digest of the Governor's Message to the Special Session, noting proposals that have been enacted at this writing:

REAL ESTATE BONDS

The Governor recommends that the matter of distressed real estate bonds: That legislation be provided to assist in solving the problem; to help bondholders help themselves; that Governor be authorized to name a non-salaried commission of three State officers with authority to require reports on defaulted bonds, to assist bondholders organize, etc.

LAME DUCK AMENDMENT

The Governor recommends ratification of the proposed amendment to the U. S. Constitution providing that Congressmen and the President and Vice-president shall take office the January after their election. (Ratified by Legislature.)

REFUNDING BONDS

The Governor observes that a large percentage of local taxes is for retirement of principal and the carrying charges on bonded indebtedness, recommends that the Legislature provide for refunding of bond and note obligations, subject to supervision of the Administration, with power to the Board to issue bonds without principal or sinking fund payments for a limited time. Purpose of refunding bonds,—to readjust pressure caused by universal shortage of funds.

SOLDIER BONUS BONDS REFUNDING

The State has \$5,000,000 Soldier Bonus bonds due in July, 1932. The Governor advised that it is more economical to pay \$1,000,000 from cash on hand and refund the balance over four years, paying same from the annual tax levy provided for that purpose, than it is to pay the \$5,000,000 which would necessitate selling sinking fund bonds that have depreciated.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES

The Governor Proposes a reduction of \$4,000,000 in State operating expense and that and local taxes on land and buildings can save \$32,000,000 if they will cut costs proportionately. He recommends suitable legislative action to make the following curtailments effective July 1, 1932:

1. Reduce total State personal salary and other expense 15%, with greater proportional reduction in the higher brackets.
2. Reduce by 15% salaries paid out of any other State funds.
3. Reduce by 15% supplies, material, contracting service expense of University of Michigan and Michigan State College. Adopted by House.
4. Cancel all "capital outlay" appropriations and reduce all other appropriations 15%.
5. Recommend personnel commission for greater degree of legislative control over State payroll.

SCHOOL BUDGETS

Observing that by Constitutional provision (Continued on page 4)

1932 WOOL POOL TO BE RECEIVED AT LANSING WHSE.

Ass'n Will Advance 10c Per Lb.; Services Co-ops to Accept Wool

Lansing—Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n will receive, grade and warehouse the 1932 wool pool at Lansing in the Shiawassee street warehouse (formerly the National Grocer Co. warehouse) which has been leased by Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Location is 726 East Shiawassee street, Lansing. Drive 1/2 block north of State Farm Bureau building on North Cedar St., to Shiawassee; warehouse is two blocks east, across tracks.

The Wool Marketing Ass'n has been authorized by the National Wool Marketing Corporation to advance 10 cents per lb. when wool is received at the Lansing warehouse on Michigan medium and fine wools. Clips that are entirely western wools will draw 8 cents per lb. advance. Michigan wool buyers are reported to be paying 10 to 13c per lb. for good wool.

The wool pool is now receiving wool at the Shiawassee street warehouse. First wool drawn to the warehouse were loads pooled by Rep. Stanley Powell of Ingleside Farms, Ionia, and A. H. Lust of Litchfield.

Cash advance is made when the wool is weighed in. Wool will be graded from time to time during the assembling season. Poolers will receive the usual grading sheets after grading. All wool should be sacked for delivery to the warehouse to preserve identity of the shipment.

Each sacker should bear a Wool Ass'n shipping tag carrying the pooler's name, address and other information requested.

Wool pooling sacks, shipping tags will be sent poolers on their request to Sec'y Brody of the Ass'n at 221 N. Cedar street, Lansing. Farmers wishing to pool for the first time may secure wool marketing contracts of the Ass'n by writing Mr. Brody. They describe the plan in full.

Poolers may truck wool to the warehouse themselves, neighbors may go together in trucking wool in. It may be shipped by freight collect. Cash advances are wool f. o. b. the Lansing warehouse. Rail or truck freight, if any, will be deducted from the advance.

Services Dealers Accept Wool

Wool pool information can be had from any local Farm Bureau supplies distributor in Michigan and most of them are prepared to accept wool for shipment to Lansing.

Wool pool meetings are being held in various parts of the State. Wherever farmers care to get a wool meeting together, the pool will send a representative to talk.

Each annual wool pool is an individual business deal. The finances and other arrangements of one annual pool are absolutely separate from all the others, the Ass'n advises.

The Lansing Farm Bureau Supply Store has moved to the Shiawassee street warehouse. Farm Bureau Services is storing seeds, fertilizers,

POOLING WOOL AT LANSING WAREHOUSE



State Representative Stanley M. Powell of Ingleside Farm, Ionia, about to unload some 240 fleeces to the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n pool at its Shiawassee Street Warehouse, Lansing, April 5. Next is a trailer load of wool from A. H. Lust of Litchfield.

Mason Bureau Offers Motion Picture Series

Ludington—The Mason County Farm Bureau is to become a user of Official American Farm Bureau motion pictures. A schedule has been arranged for showing these films from April 18 to May 2, 1932, in various parts of the county.

The following pictures will be shown: "All in the Same Boat", "After the Fog", "The Way Out", and "Deadline". The films are sent to us free and we will make no admission charges. There will be music and other entertainment," advises Wesley Hawley, sec'y of the County Farm Bureau.

The first meeting will be at Oriole Hall, Ludington, Michigan, Monday evening, 8 o'clock (fast time), April 18. There will be music by the Ludington high school orchestra and a short talk by Mr. Lawrence Lind, Sec'y of Ludington Chamber of Commerce. The remainder of the schedule is as follows: Scottville Community Hall, April 20; Custer, April 22; Fountain, April 25; Free Soil, April 27; Summit Town Hall, April 29.

To Carbide System Owners

Any reader of the Michigan Farm News who may wish information on carbide lighting systems or their operation or on carbide is invited to write Mr. Gilmore of the National Carbide Corporation in care of the Michigan Farm News, Lansing, for this information, which is given without charge.

The St. Lawrence Seaway will move the Atlantic Sea base inland, save one thousand miles of rail haul and open a continent to the sea.

oils and other products there, which should be convenient for wool poolers who truck to Lansing.

IOWANS WEIGHING LIVESTOCK BEFORE TRUCKER GETS IT

Say Truck Shipment Shrink Exposed Is Returning Business to Rails

Lansing—L. E. Osmer, manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, just returned from Iowa, brings us this interesting live stock shipping story:

Iowa shippers, in these tough times, are checking their shipping ideas with a set of scales. They are beginning to weigh before it leaves home the stock the trucker takes to market. They're checking the trucking cost and shrink with railroad freight and shrink.

Those who make the comparison quit long distance trucking of livestock, Mr. Osmer said, reporting that frequently the shrink alone from trucking amounts to more than rail freight and shrink combined.

"There's a lot of weighing being done in Iowa these days," Mr. Osmer said, "and the railroads are getting back their livestock business."

Winners Of Branch County F. B. Scholarships Graduate

East Lansing—Two Branch County Farm Bureau Scholarship students graduated from the Short Courses at Michigan State College during the winter term. Emmet Smith of Bronson received the scholarship for the two year course in general agriculture, and Walter Ely of Union City received the scholarship for the winter term course in general agriculture.

In 1929 the Branch County Farm Bureau adopted this forward looking plan of setting up a scholarship fund to be used for the payment of fees for two students in the Short Courses at Michigan State College each year. The individual who earns this honor is selected by a committee composed of the county agricultural agent, county school commissioner, a county banker, and two members of the Farm Bureau Board.

Holstein Breeders Have Sale at Howell, May 11

Michigan Holstein breeders are planning a sale of purebred Holsteins Wednesday, May 11, at Howell, under the direction of the Michigan Holstein Friesian Ass'n.

Each animal in the sale over 6 months of age will have passed a clean test for Bang's disease (contagious abortion). Consignors include Detroit Creamery Farms, Van Hoesen Farms, Lakefield Farms, Blythfield Farms, Serradella Farms. Fourteen young animals suitable for 4-H club work are consigned by Battle Creek Sanitarium Farms.

Jay B. Tooley of Howell, treasurer of the Ass'n, will be sales manager.

1932 DAIRYING

"The importance of keeping and using dairy records will be greater in 1932 than in past years."—The 1932 farm outlook.

Declares Gold Standard is Cause of Money Shortage

Inadequacy Brought Disaster To U.S. Though Rich In Goods

Four Billions in Gold Held Up 51 Billions in Bank Credits; Call for Cash Stalled System and Beggared Values; We Need Money Based On Our Production, Wilson Says

By LUCIUS E. WILSON
Advocates of the gold standard are put to straits to explain the cause of the present panic.

They cannot admit that the monetary system had any part in the disaster unless they also confess that a reform is needed.

The moment that attention is fastened upon the breakdown of the means of exchanging goods and services, that moment the whole involved mechanism of gold and bank credits discloses its catalogue of injustices and ineffectiveness in the face of business needs.

If the gold standard is to be preserved, the cause of the panic must be laid against something else. An astonishing variety of ingenious and plausible explanations have been invented, all of them intended to divert attention from the shortcomings of the gold standard.

1928-29 Joy Ride Years?

Witness the attempt to make the public believe that the years of 1928 and 1929 were an era of unclouded prosperity and that we must pay for the "joy ride of those years". Yet any farmer who cares to review the

is the admitted means of adding to the luxuries and necessities of material life. There were no more vacuum cleaners in American homes in 1929 than there were good for housewives of the nation. There were no more good clothes, or good books, or automobiles, or farm machinery, or fine furniture, or carpets, or rugs, or houses, or water supply systems, or pictures, or electric lighted homes than human beings found intensely desirable. It is nonsense to say that "we were having a joy ride in 1929."

Are We Better In Want?

Who will arise to say that we are better off when we go hungry and cold and unshod? Although it will always be true that an individual here and there may commit excesses and will use the growing wealth if the world in whoopee, yet the same type of individual raised his own particular kind of hell ten thousand years ago when he had nothing more than a breech clout to wear and resorted to a stone hammer instead of machine guns.

The substantial and intelligent part of the human race will find the means of advancing civilization in freedom from economic want; and the more leisure the race can win from the task of feeding, clothing and housing itself, the more attention will be given to the pursuit of a better ordered way of life. The unremitting striving of mankind for greater degree of legislative control over State payroll.

Such simple truth should be accepted universally. Proving them to be surplusage. Yet the

self, for example,—if a man produced one bushel of wheat and exchanged it with the tailor for one coat both men benefited from the transaction; but if the farmer produced two bushels of wheat, and the tailor two coats, the exchange was doubly desirable. So long as men wish wheat and coats, increased production profits society.

Production Increases
Only within a few years since the war has the problem of surplus production come into public notice. No attempt was made to discover whether it was surplus production or curtailed consumption. Just because the producing power of the nation had enormously increased, the public jumped to the conclusion that we had too many things.

No attention was paid to the millions of people who were living in city slums, underfed, underhoused and underprivileged. Nor was the public even mildly interested in meeting the growing unemployment which, sooner or later, was bound to react upon the purchasing power of millions.

A few men, notably Henry Ford, really believed in the doctrine of high wages to be paid out of high individual production; but they were a mere handful. So, during the ten years following the war, American factories adopted new machinery that turned out more and more goods with less and less employees.

Money System Perilously Balanced
If the distribution of this mounting store of goods had kept pace with the rate of increased production, this America of ours would

now have been enjoying a marvelous era of happiness and genuine excess. But we were cursed with a money system that is inflexible, unscientific and unbelievably involved. We had about four billion dollars of gold, and that was our entire stock of basic money. On that gold our banking system set up an enormous inflated body of bank credits amounting (in 1929) to about fifty-one billion dollars.

There was a reason for this immense and steadily expanding credit balloon. The stock of gold could not be increased. It is not possible to go out to the mountains with pick and shovel and dig gold at will. There is an old saying among prospectors that "Gold is where you find it." The world may need ten billions of gold tomorrow, but the need is futile because the gold cannot be found. Therefore something had to be done to those busy years after the war to "piece out" the gold if we were to buy and sell the huge volume of goods that became greater each month as marvelous machinery multiplied production. The only thing that could be done if we clung to the outgrown myth of gold was to substitute bank-credits for money.

Stock Panic Upset It
These bank credits worked well enough (although they were enormously expensive to business) so long as people were willing to use checks for ninety-five percent of their transactions, and never ask for cash. But, when the banks were frightened by the stock market collapse in 1929 and began to require customers to pay notes (that being

the plain meaning of the bankers polite phrase "contracting credits") there were other customers who lost faith in banks and asked for money. Thus started the vicious downward spiral of credit contraction, the forced sale of goods at distress prices, the further contraction of credit, the runs on banks and the ultimate disaster of today.

The Gold Standard Remedy
Now we are humbly attempting to buy and sell the mountain of production, with the mole hill of a money-credit that has been cut to less than half its 1929 size.

Of course it cannot be done. Even the advocates of the gold standard recognize that bitter fact. But they are not willing to unshackle us yet.

They are proposing that we reduce production, so that the mole hill of gold will be sufficient to handle it. They propose to close up two-thirds of the automobile factories; drop all the plans for highway construction; stop all public building operations; fire every possible employee from public and private pay rolls and reduce the scale of living to the level of a hundred years ago.

Somewhere in the stores of childhood you will find a tale of a giant who lives in a great castle and maintained a bed on which unwary travelers were invited to rest at night. But if the traveler happened to be a very tall man, so that his head or feet stuck out beyond the bed, the cruel giant would chop off the protruding members to fit the bed. That is what the gold standard advocates propose to do to business. The pro-



LUCIUS E. WILSON

By the rapidly increasing use of machinery the present generation multiplies its production of goods. John Stuart Mill told us years ago that production should finance it-

(Continued on page 2.)

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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Less To Worry About

Mr. R. Perry Shorts, a regent of the University of Michigan, called attention in a recent address to some interesting and hopeful facts concerning the present depression.

There are, said Mr. Shorts, 36 million men at work as against four million idle. Some authorities put it as high as eight million idle, but the fact remains that most of the population is working for pay.

Fifty-eight out of every 100 farms are not mortgaged, said Mr. Shorts. In that respect farmers are undoubtedly far better off than city wage earners are with respect to their homes.

Several thousand banks have failed, but more than 20,000 are still doing business, and since they have survived the past two years on their own resources, they should be able to "ride out the storm" with the United States Government aids rolling up behind them, Mr. Shorts reflects.

War debts and foreign loans should be paid and may be paid, but why agonize unduly over them if Mr. Shorts is correct when he says that if all the war debts were cancelled our annual income would be reduced by only \$2 per person?

No one knows just how long the depression will continue. Very likely the change for the better will be hardly noticeable for a time. But it will come. In the meantime, such observations as those made by Mr. Shorts are encouraging, to say the least.

Live Stock Co-ops Grow Despite Distress

During the most distressing times the live stock business has ever known, the National Live Stock Marketing Ass'n, co-operative, with which is affiliated the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, advises that in 1931 it increased its membership about 50% and its territory about 100%.

On 22 terminal markets, including Detroit and Buffalo, the National Live Stock affiliates, including the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, sold over \$118,000,000 worth of stock.

A continuous fight has been made to maintain open markets, the Ass'n said. During the year an agreement was reached with packers and government agencies on market grades of hogs—a question of long standing. Uniform grades for market cattle and lambs are now under consideration. The Ass'n has built up its credit service to producers to the point where it has loaned \$12,000,000 during the past year and a half, it was said.

All farmers' co-operative business is on the gain. Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Bureau reports that total business transacted by all co-ops in 1930-31 was \$2,400,000,000 as against \$2,300,000,000 for 1927-28 when prices were much higher. Had the 1927-28 prices prevailed last year, the volume of farmers' co-operative business in dollars would have shown a 41% gain over 1927-28, Mr. Stone said.

Another Good Argument Gone

When we were at that age when candy and other sweets were the No. 1 interest in life, we were frequently and firmly discouraged by being told that candy caused tooth decay, and so on. Dentists and physicians subscribed to the theory. Young hopefuls of this generation undoubtedly hear the same story.

Now comes the University of Michigan to say that neither sugar nor germs cause tooth cavities, at least not in rats which were fed as much as 53% cane sugar for as much as nine months without developing cavities. Nine months in a rat's life is comparable to nearly one-third of a man's life.

The cause of dental cavities is still unknown and the investigation continues. The best thing that humans can do, until absolute knowledge of the cause of tooth decay is known, is to make sure that expectant mothers eat plenty of foods containing phosphorus and calcium for proper bone formation, the University advises.

Farmers Have a Final Answer

The producer's share of the price consumers pay for meat has been reduced to the lowest point on record, said C. B. Denman, live stock member of the Farm Board recently. Agencies between the farmer and the consumer have not necessarily profited by the increased percentage of the consumer's dollar they retain as they have not reduced their costs proportionately to the decline in retail meat prices.

Such a situation does force an excessive burden on the farmer. His products are worth only half as much as in 1913 in exchange for commodities he buys. A farmer living on the same farm as in 1913 must sell over twice as many hogs to buy commodities used in production and living, while three times as many hides are needed in trade for a pair of shoes.

An equitable distribution of the price consumers pay for meat is pertinent to the welfare of the live stock and meat industry. The necessity of farmers being self-sufficient under present circumstances is not only evident but becoming an actuality. Increased farm and local slaughter of hogs during the past season is but evidence of their efforts to evade trading raw products for finished goods at present unfavorable exchange relationships.

Isn't It So?

A fellow has to be a contortionist to get by these days. First of all, he's got to keep his back to the wall and his ear to the ground. He's expected to put his shoulder to the wheel, his nose to the grindstone, keep a level head, and both feet on the ground. And, at the same time, look for the silver lining with his head in the clouds.

FOODS CHEAP, BUT SOME ADULTERATE

Dep't of Agr. Hand Is Heavy; All Ice Cream Is White Again

Lansing—"Foods are the cheapest in years, yet we are receiving more reports of attempts at adulteration than usual," said Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of agriculture, recently.

Not long ago the Department found a manufacturer of vegetable compound in Detroit offering his product to sausage makers stating that 75 lbs. of meat and 4 lbs. of compound would make 100 lbs. of sausage. The Department advised manufacture of the compound was not illegal but its use as a sausage adulterant would bring swift prosecution to the sausage maker. Another smart idea gone wrong.

"For the first time in our experience," said Mr. Powell, "we have found a milk distributor adding color to milk and cream. That was stopped."

"Yellow ice cream is now a thing of the past. It was colored to appear

richer. All ice cream is white today, probably for the first time since 1918. By terms of the same law, effective April 1, 1932, fruit flavors must contain the fruit juices for which they are named. Strawberry ice cream, for example, must contain 5% strawberries; nut ice creams must contain 3% nuts; custard ice cream must contain eggs. Imitation ice cream cannot be sold unless plainly labeled as such. The department can require exact statements as to the vitamin content of milk or other advertised dairy products."

The Department says that the lower priced ice cream, generally offered at 17c per pint, reflects present conditions by being a richer and better ice cream with higher butterfat content than the ice cream it replaced.

College Cancels Celebration

East Lansing—Michigan State College as an economy measure has abandoned plans for celebrating the 75th anniversary of the founding of the college. A four-day program had been planned for June 10-13. Several days ago the College advised Gov. Brucker that it act for a 15% reduction in operating expenses.

Gold Standard Cause Of Money Shortage

(Continued from page 1)
ducing ability of our inventive people has outrun this antiquated and rigid gold scheme. Therefore, instead of scientifically increasing our money supply, in keeping with production, it is proposed to cut off the head and feet of business to keep it as small as the bed of gold.

Correction

In our March 26 edition under the drawing headed "In 1928 Banks Loaned Twelve Times Their Cash Reserves" the last sentence should have read: "When banks extend their credit ratios to this extent they are inherently UNSOUND, yet in 1928 this was a common practice." March 26 a typographical error made the text read "inherently sound".

'This Way to Prosperity'

This is the title of a booklet written by Mr. Lucius E. Wilson which discusses the stabilization of money. It can be had by applying to the Michigan Farm News postpaid for 25 cents.

What They Say of Wilson Articles

Calls Pyramiding Credit Money Inflation for Banks

Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Michigan.

The article by Lucius E. Wilson in the March 12 issue is an eye opener for all. Of course, most farmers have so little money and have such a hard time getting it that we seldom give a thought as to how the other fellow pyramids his profits.

Pyramiding credit 12 or 14 times is nothing more than inflating the currency; but the greatest crime is short selling it and calling it credit. They sell something they cannot produce under any circumstances.

We have tried to outlaw this on our stock exchanges but it seems there are so many of our higher up gentlemen involved that action is next to impossible.

Wish you could print an article on the English and Canadian banking laws, giving a few of the reasons why they are and why there are so few failures. What safeguard have they to protect depositors?

More power to the Michigan Farm News and Mr. L. E. Wilson. We believe you are on the right track.

Traverse City, Mich.
March 26, 1932.
H. C. CARTER.

Partly Agrees With Wilson Holds Bank System Vicious

Editor:

I discover Mr. Wilson and myself have some views in common, though not completely so. I think his illustration by pyramiding bank credit overdrawing. I am not ready to impute criminal motives to big bankers. I do hold that the banking system from the Federal Reserve down is vicious. Altruists could not make it function permanently with justice.

Money in no wise measures value. It is only a medium of exchange. To be sound and stable in value, every dollar should have that value of goods under government custody that may be had in exchange upon presentation.

Money is only a method of bookkeeping in cases of uncompleted exchanges. Warehouse credits would serve the purpose and be more convenient except in small amounts. If we must have money for psychological reasons, bonded warehouses should be the channel through which the government issues it. That authority should be withdrawn from banks.

Sanbury, Ohio.
March 17, 1932.
H. P. MILLER.

Waiting For More

Editor:

The series of articles in the Farm News by Lucius E. Wilson are the clearest and best I have ever read on this subject, and I am anxiously waiting for further articles by him on the subject of finances.

Northport, Mich.
March 19, 1932.
HERMAN WAAGBO.

Interested

Editor:

I am much interested in Mr. Lucius Wilson's series of articles in the Michigan Farm News. . . please send me two or three extra copies of the March 12 edition.

Cassopolis, Mich.
March 15, 1932.
JAMES G. BONINE.

Much to the Point

Editor:

Mr. Wilson's articles are much to the point. If I can do anything to help in this work, direct me.

Niles, R-6, Mich.
March 17, 1932.
A. G. BLANCHARD.

If Mr. Williams Had Spoken As He Thought

"If Mr. Williams (referring to Dameron Williams of the American Cotton Shippers Association) had said that he represents merely eight hundred cotton shippers, who are the richest men in the south, per capita, of any group of southern business men, while the farmers whose products they have handled are the poorest and live at the lowest standard of living of any class of American citizens engaged in productive enterprise, and that according to research conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture and Southern Experiment stations they (the cotton shippers) had extracted as much as \$40 per bale in the handling of cotton, before the cotton growers set up their own marketing organization, and that the influence of the co-operatives to save this exorbitant profit and extravagant handling cost is the reason for his opposition to the Farm Board and the co-operatives, he would have been telling the whole truth and nothing but the truth."

—From the statement of C. O. Moser, vice president of the American Cotton Co-operative Association before a committee of the House of Representatives.

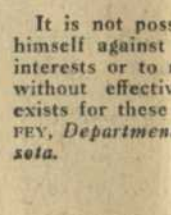
Granulated sugar sprinkled over the top of a sponge or common loaf cake before putting into the oven will make a rich brown crust that does not require frosting.

Why Organization?

I have endeavored, both in a public and private character, to encourage the establishment of Boards of Agriculture in this country.—GEORGE WASHINGTON.



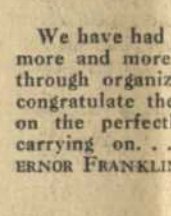
The answer to what the farmer can and must do to put himself on a parity with other industries is contained in the one word, "organization."—ALEXANDER LEGGE, former Chairman, Federal Farm Board.



It is not possible for the farmer either to protect himself against the forces that are unfriendly to his interests or to render better service to his customers without effective organization. The Farm Bureau exists for these primary purposes.—DEAN W. C. COFFEY, Department of Agriculture, University of Minnesota.



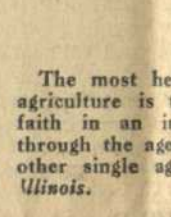
The Farm Bureau's activities in stimulating and guiding various kinds of agricultural co-operation, in my opinion represents one of its most notable contributions toward placing the farmer in a position of economic equality in the nation.—ROBERT P. BASS, former Governor, New Hampshire.



We have had the good sense in New York to realize more and more as the years have gone by that it is through organization that we can get somewhere. I congratulate the Farm Bureau of the United States on the perfectly magnificent work which they are carrying on. . . . More power to your arm.—GOVERNOR FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, New York.



Co-operating in many ways with the other great farm organizations in America . . . the American Farm Bureau Federation is performing a great service to American agriculture and the nation.—ARTHUR J. WEAVER, former Governor of Nebraska.



The most helpful movement of modern times in agriculture is the Farm Bureau. . . I have more faith in an improved and permanent agriculture through the agency of the Farm Bureau than in any other single agency we have.—FRANK O. LOWDEN, Illinois.

President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation has invited every Farm Bureau member in the nation to accept appointment on his Membership Committee for the month of April, pledging himself to call on at least one non-member neighborhood family during that period, tell him the story of the Farm Bureau movement and its purpose, and invite that family into membership. Mr. Mont Baird of Hopkins, Allegan county member, first from Michigan to enroll, made his call and won a new member, Mr. W. F. Nicobi. Following is the Enrollment Blank for Michigan:



PRES. E. A. O'NEAL

ENROLLMENT BLANK

PRESIDENT'S MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE OF THE A. F. B. F.

E. A. O'Neal, President, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. O'Neal:

I will do my part. I am happy to accept appointment on the President's Membership Committee of the A.F.B.F. and will serve for the next 30 days on that Committee. During that time I will call on at least one non-member neighbor farmer, will tell that family the story of our organization, and will do everything in my power to bring them into the organization. In doing this, I realize that I am doing my part in the effort of the entire organization to secure equality for American agriculture. Count on me.

(Name)

(Address)

(State)

(County)

Working in air laden with radio-active dust may produce eventually fatal results if continued for only a relatively short time.

Many degenerative diseases of the tissues may be the final sign of the activity, cancer and some types of anemia being commonest, as shown by workers engaged in watch dial painting who pointed their brushes between their lips, and by lung cancer among miners in mines where the dust of radio-active ore is breathed regularly. A valuable remedy when under control, radium may be a subtle danger in unskilled hands, Dr. Weller declares.

Uncle Ab says that one article of food which is as much of a gamble as cantalope, is church-supper pumpkin pie.

WANTED—TO RENT

WANTED—TO RENT FARM, 160 acres up, everything furnished. Have 3 boys, youngest 16. Experienced farmer. C. L. Conrad, Saginaw, W. S. Gen. Del. (4-9-11)

Hiram Philosophizes

By R. S. Clark

I often hear folks wish their childhood back. But few, I guess, are right sincere about it. Their wish is always tempered by a lack of thorough-goingness that makes me doubt it.

I'm not so sure that I should like to be a boy again, and have to learn untaught. The lessons life has held; for I can see I have not learned so aptly as I ought.

Yet mine has been a smoothly ordered way. And God has dealt right graciously with me—Has cleared the path before me day by day—Has lighted life for my dim eyes to see—

Has given me to know that he is near, And that His love is ceaselessly outpoured. That life is his who lives it without fear, That what seems lost through Him can be restored.

No high adventures have I struggled through, No crisis in my life has turned its tide. I have not done the best that I could do. But, Heaven is my witness, I have tried.

The past is gone, I would not wish it back. The future is forever out of reach. Today is mine, to tramp my lowly track. And learn as best I can what life can teach.

Today is mine, and yours, and we must do Our lowly service now. Speak now our speech. Today's the day; for yesterday is through; Tomorrow is forever out of reach.

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.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, Leghorns, Bredred & White Rocks, R. I. Reds, assorted chicks for broilers; full count; live delivery guaranteed; postpaid; 1932 catalog free. AMERICAN CHICK FARM, Box B, Zeeland, Mich. (1-23-61-37p)

SEEDS and PLANTS

DUNLOP STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$3 per 1,000; 5,000 @ \$2.75; 10,000 @ \$2.50, 20 varieties. Best plants in Michigan. All kinds of Nursery Stock. Seeds. Write us before you buy. Free list. Prices down where they belong. James G. Prestage & Sons, 1112 ALLIGAN NURSERY, Allegan, Box X, Michigan. (2-13-61-42b)

GUARANTEED SEEDS—CERTIFIED Worthy Oats, Purity 99.8%, Germination 98%, C212-708, bushel, 45 cents. Certified Spartan Barley, Purity 99.8%, Germination 98%, C3123-508, bushel, 70 cents. Certified Golden Glow Corn, Purity 99.9% Germination, 94%, Shelled, Graded, C3020-508, bushel \$2.25. Two or more at \$2.15 bushel. Phone 20-F-4, Ralph G. Collins, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan. (3-12-41-47p)

SEED POTATOES—IDAHO RUSSETT Burbank 35c bushel at farm. You can grow baking potatoes in Michigan if you plant the Burbank. F. W. Johnson & Son, Edmore, Mich. 4-9-21-28p

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SALE—FROM 1 1/2 TO 7 INCH four and five ply new belting. Five cents per foot up. Also 75 foot endless belts. Stead work tanks, 3 to 8 gals. Write for prices. O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich. (4-9-21-29p)

LIVE STOCK MEN

SELL YOUR OWN

Buy your feeders . . . Finance your purchases . . . Sell them finished . . . Co-operatively all the way.

You can send your stock to Detroit or East Buffalo yards and sell it direct to the packers through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, which is as near to you as your nearest shipping ass'n or member who is affiliated with us. Get the FULL RETURNS from your stock.

Some 20,000 farmers, belonging to 150 Michigan shipping ass'ns, have at Buffalo and Detroit their own sales offices, top notch salesmen, and the largest volume on both markets.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by \$50,000 bond meeting U. S. Government requirements

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCH. Detroit PRODUCERS CO-OP ASS'N East Buffalo, N. Y.

Collision With Stationary Objects

Your chances of colliding with a fence, post, tree or culvert, of damage to your car as the result of an upset, or being forced off the road are greater than the chance of colliding with another car.

The damage to your car may be great. You don't have to carry that risk. We have stationary object collision to cover such accidents. It covers glass breakage from any cause. The rate is very reasonable.

Ask our local agent about Stationary Object Collision. The rate is very reasonable. It may save you many times your insurance investment.

No One Can Afford to Drive Without Insurance.

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO

Bloomington, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

State Agent

Lansing, Mich.

Home and Family Section

Edited by MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.

Address all communications to her at Carleton, Michigan.

Welfare Burden Calls For Discipline

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

In the recent tax surveys of some of our counties great emphasis has been placed on the fast growing burden of welfare work. It is astonishing when one learns of the demands falling on the already overburdened taxpayer for the support of dependents.

It costs something like \$11,500 a year to care for the inmates of the three penal institutions of the state, this does not include the reformatory institutions, nor the several state hospitals, nor the homes for people specially afflicted. The latter three classes are largely of the state. They cannot help their condition and need our greatest sympathy and best care.

In Monroe county the mother's pension bill for last year was between \$2,000 and \$4,000 per month, and the hospitalization bill was almost \$10,000 for the year. This does not include any of the hospital bills for the care of the insane, nor does it include any of the hospital bills paid by the townships. The real welfare work was appalling in its extent.

Now, how are we going to meet this obligation that society places on the taxing public?

More and more the home owner is being behind in paying his taxes; and more he realizes that he will sooner or later be on the welfare list himself if the present system continues.

We wonder if public sentiment, if we aroused, could not offer some worthwhile suggestions. Why not seek what constitutes a balanced budget for those supported by the state? Why let the applicant do the buying at all? Why not buy in quantity from within the county, if possible, the necessary potatoes, the corn and wheat or rye made into meal and flour, beans, which is a good substitute for meat, eggs at present prices, Michigan apples, cherries and why not keep some of our surplus milk off the city markets and keep our poor healthy by supplying them with their needs at the same time save ourselves and our doctor bill?

Everywhere we hear of great wastes being practiced by allowing

What To Do With Eggs?

"What can we do with our eggs?" That is the query we hear on all sides for they have not been so cheap in years, and the farm woman has found her old standby, the egg basket, going back on her.

In the first place, eat them. Save on the meat bill by serving cheap eggs; they are wholesome food and there are many ways of serving them so that the family need not tire of them.

Those that are offered for sale should be strictly fresh. Do not have them standing round waiting for a higher price. Gather them regularly and keep in a cool place.

Candle them and remove any that has any tendency of cloudiness. The thin blood spot will be visible to the careful candle.

Never offer for sale a dirty egg; clean nests and plenty of them help tremendously in clean egg production.

Grade your eggs and sell by grade. Have uniform size and weight in each class.

When once you have established a market through these painstaking methods, you will get the best possible price for your product according to the market value of the times.

Tempting Apple Dishes

DIFFERENT APPLE SAUCES

Make apple sauce frequently as the season is growing short when they can be kept in condition for use.

Serve the hot sauce with a lump of butter melted in it and sprinkled with grated nutmeg. Or add a cup of raisins during the last part of the cooking and cook until raisins are plump. Add a few slices of lemon or a little grated lemon rind as another change.

HONEY FILLED BAKED APPLE

The next time you bake apples, surprise the folks by dressing them up with honey filling. Beat a half cup of cream until stiff and whip in gradually one at a time two tablespoons of honey, about one-fourth cup of finely chopped nut meats and a pinch of salt. Serve in the center of the baked apples when cold.

APPLE CUSTARD PIE

For apple custard pie, line a pie tin with crust and put in the following mixture and bake in a slow oven: 2 heaping tablespoons of apple sauce, one tablespoon of flour, one egg well beaten, a cup of sugar, a little nutmeg and one pint of milk.

APPLE DRESSING

When serving a roast of pork bake with it an apple dressing made with three cups of bread crumbs soaked in one cup of warm milk; add a pinch of salt, two tablespoons of butter, one well beaten egg and a large chopped tart apple.

APPLE PUDDING

Pare and cut fine apples and put a layer in a well buttered pudding dish, then a layer of bread crumbs, sprinkle with brown sugar and cinnamon and repeat until the dish is full; add several lumps of butter and pour sweet milk on until it comes nearly to the top of the pan. Bake in a moderate oven until brown and serve with cream.

THE AWAKENING

By Jessie Felt Linbeck

Last night, upon my window pane, I heard the fingers of the rain; Tapping soft they seemed to say "Waken! Spring is on the way!"

This morning, 'neath a rain-washed sky, I saw a bluebird wheel and fly And over the fields of silver sheen I saw the first, faint blur of green.

Daffodils will soon unfold All their wealth of bursting gold; Through quickening soil the crocus peep For Spring is stirring in her sleep!

Household Helps

After oiling the sewing machine, it is a safe practice to sew through a blotter which will absorb any surplus oil.

A hot sand or salt bag is often much more comfortable and practical for neuralgia than is a hot water bottle. It should be sewed up like a bean bag and heated in the oven.

Spread layers of newspapers on the floor before laying the rugs. They will lay longer and appear heavier.

Grease the measuring cup before measuring syrup or molasses and the ingredient will not stick to the sides of the cup and there will be no waste.

Sausages will not crack open when frying if they are first rolled in flour.

Heat the knife blade before cutting a loaf of fresh bread. This prevents the usual breaking and crumbling of the slices.

A pantry shelf shower is one greatly appreciated by the bride-to-be. Cans and jars of fruit, vegetables, jellies, preserves and relishes can be included as well as small cooking utensils, pot holders, waxed paper and other small essentials.

To remove stains on mattresses cover them with a thick paste of laundry starch and soap jelly, allow it to remain until dry and then brush it off with a whisk broom.

It will be much easier to do a large ironing if one stands on a thick rug while doing it. If one does not have a small, thick rug, try folding an old piece of carpet several times.

Keep anything with rubber in it away from your silver, for rubber tarnishes silver badly. Even one little rubber band around a box of silver will tarnish the silver in a few hours.

There is nothing so soothing as hot milk to the very tired person. It should be heated to the scalding point, a little salt added.

The use of a wooden or part woolen pressing cloth will ward off that shiny look that so often looms up at the home pressing.

Sheer material will not pucker when it is stitched on the machine if strips of paper are placed underneath it and the stitching done through both fabric and paper.

To tell when a cake is done; it shrinks from the pan; it springs back when pressed lightly with the finger; it leaves a clean, non-sticky tester of straw or toothpick.

Tack the tape measure to an empty spool. Sew a snap to the other end so that it can be rolled up and fastened in place.

Put your wood box on casters so that it can be moved when cleaning.

Use the waste space between the shelves in your dish cupboard by adding another shelf. An in-between shelf only six inches wide makes cups and tumblers accessible and saves waste space. Also narrow shelves are more convenient for spices and cooking supplies.

When taking off snap fasteners from a garment, have a piece of heavy paper at hand through which to snap them together. Then when they are needed much time will be saved by finding matched parts together.

Chintz curtains hung on kitchen windows will brighten a dark and gloomy room.

On the average, an eight-ton yield of silage to the acre costs about \$7.50 a ton; five tons cost \$11.00; and eleven tons cost \$6.00 a ton.

Willie, "Gee, what big feet your new puppy has."

Eddie, "Yeah, he's gonna be a police dog when he grows up."

FARM NEWS LISTS COUNTY SEED LOAN COMMITTEEMEN

Applications For Loans Must Be In Washington By April 30

Lansing—The Michigan Farm News presents herewith the County Seed or Crop-Production Loan Committees for Michigan for 1932, to whom farmers desirous of a U. S. Dept. of Agriculture loan for seed or fertilizer for 1932 crop production should apply.

Applications for such loans must be made in time so that the local committees can pass on the same and have them at the Farmers Seed Loan Office, Dept. of Agr., Washington, not later than April 30.

Farmers applying for such loans must be unable to secure the credit locally; they pledge the Government, their 1932 crops in repayment of the loan; tenants or contract farmers must secure waivers from the actual owners of the land until the government loan is paid.

Crop production loans range from \$3 per acre without use of fertilizer to \$6 per acre with fertilizer, if required, except in the case of truck crops and potatoes for which the limit is higher. Not more than \$400 will be loaned to an individual farmer.

The loan committees serve without pay or allowance for postage or other necessary expenses. They stand such expenses themselves. County agricultural agents at the various county seat towns are advising farmers in preparing applications, etc. Many seed and fertilizer loan applications have been forwarded from Michigan. Following are the county committees:

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| ALCONA
O. R. McCreedy, Chm., Glenview, R-1
Arthur J. Hendrick, Harrisville, R-2
Oscar Dahl, Spruce | ALGER
William E. Smith, Trenary
Carl N. Chase, Trenary
Matt Panti, Rimeley | ALLEGAN
Frank Peck, Chm., Allegan
Charles H. Chase, Martin
George Masters, Pullman | ALPENA
Lee Richardson, Chm., Alpena
Charles H. Chase, Alpena, R-2
Jay Bingham, Alpena | ANTRIM
T. R. Shepard, Chm., Alba
Wm. Bowers, Central Lake
A. B. Fairbank, Elk Rapids | ARENAC
W. G. Jennings, Chm., Standish
John E. Smith, Sterling
Henry Solle, Au Gres | BARAGA
Thos. D. Tracy, L'Anse
Harry J. Hendrick, L'Anse
P. Perry Shaislad, Baraga | BARRY
David Goodyear, Chm., Hastings
Fred Robinson, Hastings
Kim Sigler, Hastings | BAY
W. E. Markes, Chm., Bay City, R-4
W. S. Litch, Bay City
James Peltol, Piquette | BENZIE
H. B. Woodward, Benah
John E. Smith, Benah
A. E. Taylor, Benzonia, RFD | BERRIEN
O. A. D. Baldwin, Chm., Bridgman
Fred C. Franz, Watervliet
A. C. Franz, Niles | BRANCH
R. G. Rye, Chm., Coldwater
Wm. Bowers, Coldwater
M. L. Tyler, Coldwater, R-3 | CALHOUN
Vern Voorhes, Chm., Albion, R-6
Harry J. Hendrick, Albion
Robert P. Wisner, Albion | CASS
Vern H. Greenman, Battle Creek, R-5
W. H. Phelps, Marshall | CASS
Harry Gleason, Chm., Cassopolis
Carroll Jones, Cassopolis
Wallace Meyers, Dowagiac | CHARLEVOIX
W. G. Cornell, Chm., East Jordan
Wm. Sanderson, East Jordan
Richard Fadden, Charlevoix | CHEBOYGAN
George Nimmo, Chm., Cheboygan
Albert Carlson, Cheboygan
Guy Trouble, Aloha | CHIPPEWA
Don Finlayson, Sault Ste. Marie
William Cummings, Sault Ste. Marie
Sam Taylor, Sault Ste. Marie | CLARE
C. H. Sutherland, Chm., Clare
Clare Cotton, Clare
Henry Madson, Clare | CLINTON
E. E. Hall, Chm., St. Johns
John O. Smith, St. Johns
J. E. Crosby, St. Johns | DELTA
Leslie Frank, Chm., Escanaba
John O. Smith, Escanaba
E. J. Bergman, St. Bark River | DICKINSON
Frank Morett, Chm., Iron Mountain
Ed. Wickman, Iron Mountain, R-1
Fred Langford, Iron Mountain | EATON
Elmer Lundberg, Chm., Dimondale
Delbert Cronk, Charlotte
Claude Reader, Charlotte | EMMET
Ellis Luesing, Chm., Levering
George Cook, Harbor Springs
C. Curtis, Jr., Petoskey | GLADWIN
Ralph Brubaker, Chm., Gladwin
Fred Leonard, Gladwin
Adelbert Greer, Gladwin | GOGEBIC
R. A. Heideman, Chm., Ironwood
Frank Milavetz, Ironwood
George Sanderson, Ironwood | GRAND TRAVERSE
C. A. Wood, Chm., Kingsley
Carl J. Brown, Kingsley
Waldo M. Spruit, Traverse City, RFD | GRATIOT
J. B. Smith, Chm., Alma
Audrey Mellinger, North Star
M. O. Nagle, Breckenridge | HILLSDALE
O. F. Freed, Chm., Hillsdale
Otto Gilmore, Camden
A. F. Anderson, Litchfield | HOUGHTON
E. A. Haman, Chm., Chassell
W. J. Thompson, Hancock
J. B. Paton, Calumet | HURON
Alex Guyer, Chm., Bad Axe
George Amos, Bad Axe
Van V. Phelps, Bad Axe | INGHAM
Geo. Graham, Chm., Mason, R-2
John Avery, Mason, R-2
George Runciman, Williamston | IONIA
Henry Welch, Chm., Ionia, RFD
Wm. H. McCartney, Lake Odessa
Wm. Toan, Portland | IOSCO
Waldo Curry, Chm., Tawas City, R-1
Chas. Timreck, Tawas City
Harry Goodale, East Tawas, Star Route
Lloyd G. McKay, East Tawas | IRON
Wm. Reynolds, Chm., Crystal Falls
Carl Lindquist, Iron River, R-1
E. J. Van Orman, Iron River | ISABELLA
John Benford, Chm., Mt. Pleasant
James Sterling, Pleasant
W. N. Peterson, Wyan | JACKSON
Frank A. Aldrich, Chm., Concord
W. E. Peterson, Jackson, R-4
Roy Cuff, Jackson, R-5 |
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| KALAMAZOO
Orville Crapser, Chm., Spring Arbor
Fred Dewey, Chm., Kalamazoo
Cyrus Walker, Chm., Kalamazoo, R-4
Clarence R. Smith, Chm., Kalamazoo, R-1
John K. Kline, Chm., Kalamazoo, R-1
William Purcell, Chm., Schoolcraft | KALKASKA
L. O. Bloomer, Chm., Kalkaska
Glenn Cotton, Chm., Kalkaska
Geo. F. Bow, Chm., Kalkaska | KENT
Charles Johnson, Chm., Sparta
Lee Griswold, Chm., Cedar Springs
William T. Shaffer, Chm., Grand Rapids | LAKE
R. J. Smith, Chm., Baldwin
Claude M. Nicholson, Chm., Luther
James H. Evans, Chm., Chase | LAPEER
C. L. Laesch, Chm., Lapeer
Ralph Davenport, Chm., Lapeer
E. S. Ivory, Chm., Hadley | LELANAU
Glen Whitmore, Chm., Suttons Bay
Stanley Garthe, Chm., Northport
Frank Shook, Chm., Cedar | LENAWEE
Wm. E. Seager, Chm., Blissfield
J. H. Jacklin, Chm., Sand Creek
Wm. Shephard, Chm., Adrian | LIVINGSTON
Fred Marr, Chm., Howell
E. N. Manning, Chm., Howell
D. H. Hoover, Chm., Howell | LUCE
V. F. Gornely, Chm., Newberry
W. B. Stevens, Chm., Newberry
A. A. Matlock, Chm., Newberry | MACKINAW
J. D. Erskine, Chm., Alpena
Joe Luenpitz, Chm., Alpena
A. A. Powers, Chm., Ignace | MACOMB
Clarence D. Atwood, Chm., Mt. Clemens
E. G. Condon, Chm., Mt. Clemens, R-2
Harry Green, Chm., Washington, R-2 | MANISTEE
Ellsworth Billman, Chm., Kaleva
Frank Porter, Chm., Copemish
George Benson, Chm., Arcadia | MARQUETTE
Charles Stuke, Chm., Ishpeming
E. S. Rice, Chm., Marquette
August Sylverson, Chm., Marquette | MASON
M. S. Stowell, Chm., Scottville
H. J. Gregory, Chm., Fountain
O. Cook, Chm., Ludington | MCCORMACK
A. R. Vestling, Chm., Ludington | MECOSTA
J. Frank Marford, Chm., Big Rapids
Albert James, Chm., Bersey
Herman Rogers, Chm., Morley | MENOMINEE
M. A. Nadau, Chm., Stephenson
E. T. Wilford, Chm., Powers
Albert Kipfer, Chm., Stephenson | MIDLAND
Wm. J. Baker, Chm., Midland
Robert Murphy, Chm., Coleman
John Thompson, Chm., Freeland, R-2 | MISSAUGUEE
Albert Buning, Chm., Falmouth
R. H. Hoover, Chm., Lake City
Wm. H. Overton, Chm., Lake City | MONROE
Wm. Gutmann, Chm., Monroe
Burton Knapp, Chm., Monroe
John Murphy, Chm., Carleton, R-4 | MONTCALM
Harry Lansing, Chm., Greenville
Thomas Skedgell, Chm., Coral
Harry Wager, Chm., Edmore | MONTGOMERY
F. M. Webster, Chm., Atlanta
Fred Thompson, Chm., Lewiston | MUSKEGON
S. J. Linck, Chm., Ravenna
Adolph Anderson, Chm., Montague
John Nash, Chm., Holton | NEWAYGO
George Howard, Chm., Fremont
T. L. Fry, Chm., Fremont
C. Kempf, Chm., Fremont | OAKLAND
R. J. Smith, Chm., South Lyons
James Leese, Chm., Ortonville
J. S. Mitchell, Chm., Holly | OSCEOLA
J. M. Davis, Chm., Meigs
Walter Churchill, Chm., New Era
Thos. Welsh, Chm., Hart | OGEMAW
Wm. F. Gibbs, Chm., Alger, R-1
Jos. L. Fritz, Chm., Rose City, R-1
Nelson Mills, Chm., Prescott, R-2 | ONTONAGON
Wm. Siren, Chm., Wainona
Andres Anderson, Chm., Ewen
Rudolph Stindt, Chm., Topaz | OSCEOLA
Vern Stille, Chm., Marion
C. A. Stiles, Chm., LeRoy
Ed. York, Chm., Ewart | OTSEGO
Frank J. Shipp, Chm., Gaylord
Norman Glasser, Chm., Gaylord
Mark M. Demetree, Chm., Johannesburg | OTTAWA
Fred Graham, Chm., Grand Haven, R-2
William Rienebaum, Chm., Coopersville
Dick Smiley, Chm., Hudsonville
Wm. Zonnebelt, Chm., Holland | PRESQUE ISLE
Peter Przybyla, Chm., Posen
Alfred Karsten, Chm., Rogers City
E. L. Porter, Chm., Onaway | SAGINAW
George Brush, Chm., Meville
Frank Stevens, Chm., Cheboygan
James Graham, Chm., Freeland, R-4
Otto Bowser, Chm., Birch Run | SANILAC
Charles Olson, Chm., Sandusky
James Mahaffey, Chm., Marlette
Bert Mortimer, Chm., Yale
George Lee, Chm., Deckerville | SCHOOLCRAFT
Wm. B. Thomas, Chm., Manistee
Albert Huescher, Chm., Cooks
Isaac Pawley, Chm., Gulliver | SHIAWASSEE
Paul Cline, Chm., Owosso
Floyd E. Walworth, Chm., Cornua
A. B. Cook, Chm., Owosso
C. E. Noyes, Chm., Owosso | ST. CLAIR
C. J. Reed, Chm., Avoca
Roy Pearce, Chm., Columbus
Raymond Wurzell, Chm., North Street | ST. JOSEPH
H. E. Bucknell, Chm., Centerville
C. D. Mosher, Chm., Centerville
Clarence Brody, Chm., Constantine | TUSCOLA
Clarence Meyers, Chm., Caro
Ed. Fulford, Chm., Kingston
Frank Baker, Chm., Vassar
Wm. Cartwright, Chm., Cass City | VAN BUREN
Earl E. Copley, Chm., Decatur
A. B. Wiggins, Chm., Bloomingdale
John M. Stafford, Chm., Lawrence
George Landrus, Chm., Grand Junction
Miller Overton, Chm., Bangor | WASHTENAW
C. A. Curtis, Chm., Saline
Fred Notten, Chm., Grass Lake
Chas. McCalla, Chm., Ann Arbor
Wm. Harwood, Chm., Ann Arbor, R-6
Fred Blumhardt, Chm., Clinton, R-1 | WAYNE
R. A. Fisher, Chm., Plymouth
Frank Clark, Chm., Belleville
August Bunte, Chm., Flat Rock | WEXFORD
J. J. Yeldman, Chm., Cadillac
Jay Horton, Chm., Manton
L. M. Hilton, Chm., Mesick |
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Drop 72 Hr. Wait In Feeding Chicks

New Knowledge Shows They Should Be Fed In 12 to 24 Hours

The traditional 72 hour wait before feeding baby chicks is headed for the discard—it is a method that can be no longer justified.

Feed is frequently withheld with the idea of permitting the yolk sac to become absorbed and avoid digestive trouble. This plan is no longer justified, for it is found that many good chicks retain the yolk sac for as high as five or six weeks. A three-day wait, furthermore, causes the chicks to become very hungry and may result in their eating sand and litter, a condition that very often causes death, according to C. E. Holmes of the Wisconsin college of agriculture.

Holmes gives the following method, which he uses in growing healthy, peppy chicks at the University poultry yards. When chicks are dry and well fluffed, he takes them from the incubator and places them in a clean brooder, which is usually from 12 to 24 hours after being put in the chick boxes, they are removed to the brooder house in which has already been placed both feed and drink. The first feed is placed on cardboard so the chicks may readily find it. The milk or other drink is placed in fountains.

Shoes for the baby should be one inch longer and one-fourth inch wider than the outline of his foot.

A&P Reduces Price Of Bread to New Low

Lansing—Effective March 26 the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company reduced its 1 lb. loaf of bread to 4 cents and the 1½ lb. loaf to 6 cents, the lowest price, it said, that bread of its quality, whole or sliced, has ever been sold. An increase in bread consumption in this period of wheat surplus would be a good thing in helping reduce surplus stocks.

Striped Cucumber Beetle Killed by New Insecticide

The Grasselli Chemical Company reports a new, non-arsenical insecticide, which applied as a dust 4 to 6 pounds per acre produces practically 100% kill of the striped cucumber beetle. It kills the diabrotica beetle too. It is barium-fluoroborate, commercial name, Dutox. It is said to be safe to foliage and soils and can be applied as a spray. Also in combination with copper-lime dusts, Bordeaux spray or nicotine sulfate. Hereafter, about the best growers could do was to repel the cucumber beetle. Dutox kills the beetle. It is effective in controlling the Mexican bean beetle, blister beetle, cabbage worm and cabbage looper.

NATIONAL CARBIDE FOR HOUSE-LIGHTING COOKING AND IRONING

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Buy Quality Fence through the Farm Bureau

Farm Bureau Fence is good, durable fence and will give many years of efficient service at low cost. Made by a large steel manufacturer, in a modern factory where high-grade farm and poultry fence has been made for many years. Farm Bureau Fence gives full value for every dollar. It is made in a size and style for every purpose about the farm.

Best results can be obtained by erecting this fence on Farm Bureau Steel Posts. These posts are made of high-carbon rail steel. They are strong and rigid and will make your fence neater and more durable. They are suitable for both temporary and permanent enclosures.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc. Lansing, Michigan

Farm Bureau Garden Seeds

Like Farm Bureau alfalfa, clovers and other field seeds are

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Nature gives us but one best chance. Make the most of it with Farm Bureau garden seeds.

Write for our Garden Seed Circular. Best varieties for Michigan.

PRICES ARE ROCK BOTTOM

FARM BUREAU SUPPLY STORES

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Vitamins In Garden Rows

"The garden can supply such an assortment of vegetables that every vitamin which can be obtained from plant sources is included," according to Mrs. Luella Mortenson of the home economics extension at the University of Wisconsin.

Vitamin A

Carrots, lettuce and spinach are excellent sources of vitamin A, which protects against infections and promotes growth and vigor. The yellow varieties of corn supply this vitamin in goodly amounts, too.

Vitamin B

Stimulates the appetite and keeps the digestive tract in good condition. Vitamin B is not found quite so abundantly in vegetables but peas, asparagus, celery, cauliflower, turnips and parsnips contain good amounts of it.

Vitamin C

Tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce,

Life Insurance Aids Farmer Who is in Debt

If you are in debt you probably are paying for your farm or parts of it and have family responsibilities, both of which require years to complete.

You expect to pay your financial obligations in time and have the place free and clear. It will take time.

Life insurance in proper amount will assure you at once that your family will have a free and clear place and money to face the future should you be taken away.

It will make the years in which you are earning your home and raising your family less worrisome and financially stronger by reason of the life insurance savings that are accumulating.

Life insurance may be converted to cash or monthly income when your need for protection has passed with the years.

Life insurance companies pay most of their money to living policyholders. You are more likely to be a living policyholder years from now if you have less financial worries. Let us tell you how State Farm Life policies serve farmers' needs.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.
A LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY

Michigan State Farm Bureau
State Agent Lansing, Mich.

PROPER PACKING OF WOOL MOST IMPORTANT NOW

Pool Says the Little Things
Make Big Difference
In Selling

Lansing—Whether wool prices are low or high it pays to prepare and pack the clip properly for delivery, according to the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, which quotes wool salesmen working on the Boston market.

"When the wool prices are good the penalties exacted by the wool trade for improperly packed wool are all the traffic will bear. When prices are as low as at present, it is difficult to sell inferior and poorly packed wool at all," said J. W. Wilson, Manager of the Co-operative Nat'l Wool Marketing Corporation Sales organization for 26 affiliated pools.

Improperly Packed Clips

"Growers are giving more attention than ever before to proper packing of wool, but even today every wool warehouse in the country contains plenty of examples of improperly packed clips. There will be a few fleeces tied with the weather side out, some loaded with chaff and dirt from shearing, others with dung locks rolled inside, a few tied with binder twine and some bags with the gray and black wool thrown in with the white fleeces," Mr. Wilson continued.

"Mill buyers appear to have remarkably keen eyesight when it comes to spotting imperfections. They can see defects from afar and when they try to strike a bargain for a particular lot of wool the imperfections are emphasized to the utmost.

"The first requisite to good market demand is good wool. Frequently growers fail to realize full value on good wool because of indifference or careless methods at shearing time. Proper packing is the most important item. It is particularly desirable that the 35,000 farmers in our wool pools use diligence in shearing and packing their clips to bring the best possible returns. Co-operative wool is sold strictly on its merits. Poor packing means extra grading and handling costs at assembling points to put the clip in marketable condition.

Shearing, Packing Rules

"Rules to be observed in shearing and packing wool are simple. It costs no more to do things the right way.

"Shear only when wool is dry. Shear in a clean place. Keep dirt and chaff out of the wool. Keep the fleeces intact after clipping off the tags and stained wool. Roll the fleeces with the flesh side out. Tie each fleece separately with PAPER twine. NEVER use binder twine or string. Pack the dead, gray, seedy, burry wool and tags separately.

"Much wool is penalized because of excessive use of branding paint. This is one of the most difficult problems faced the industry today, by growers and manufacturers alike. Growers should avoid having too much paint on the fleeces, as this usually is difficult to remove. Only standard branding paint should be used. Insoluble branding fluids must be clipped off by hand before the wool can be made into cloth. This is expensive and the cost is discounted from the fleeces.

"In the pool every man's fleeces are graded for his account. Good wool gets a top grade. Carelessly handled wool, tied with binder twine, etc., is graded accordingly and joins wool of a similar character," Mr. Wilson advised.

Walking Stick Insect Menaces Oak Forests

Ann Arbor—Oak forests of north central Michigan are menaced by a new surprise attack from a new enemy, the "walking stick" insect, which in the last few years has increased from a curiosity in the insect world to a serious pest, whose eggs literally shower the ground in infested areas, reports Samuel A. Graham, professor of economic zoology in the University of Michigan School of Forestry and Conservation.

The walking stick insect, a wingless relative of the grasshopper, gets its name from its angular shape and brownish color, which gives it the appearance of an animated twig. Ordinarily it is a rarity and because of its excellent disguise is seldom seen by the casual wanderer in the woods. In the present unusual outbreak, however, the insects are so numerous in some areas of the north central portions of the state that one can scarcely walk with comfort where they are feeding, and in some places they are so numerous in late summer that they have eaten all the available leaves and are found wandering aimlessly in search of food.

One reason why this insect is usually a rarity is its careless habits with its eggs which are simply dropped hit or miss by the female, with the result that the young may die before they find food, or be devoured in the egg by other insects or birds. The eggs, which resemble tiny beads, now lie in some areas as numerous as 30 to 100 or more in a square foot, according to Prof. Graham. Strangely enough the Michigan walking stick eggs do not hatch the next spring after deposit the previous fall, as elsewhere, but lie over two winters and a summer before hatching. This is fortunate for the oak trees since defoliation annually is much more serious than that occurring alternate

Brucker Ideas Travel Slowly in Legislature

(Continued from page 1)
vision the entire school system is a State system, the Governor remarked that the schools promotional state, conducive to excessive costs for present conditions, has passed; that while many school officials are co-operating in a policy of retrenchment, others are not.

The Governor recommends a 15% reduction in school expenses below the 1930 budget, with legislative intervention in behalf of taxpayers where necessary; that Legislature should require any district considering expenditures beyond above reduced figure within next three years to obtain State administrative board approval or lose State aid.

The Governor recommended that the Legislature submit to the people an amendment to the State Constitution authorizing the Legislature to abolish some definite part of the general property tax levies for local school operating expenses

and replace these funds with the proceeds from a properly limited graduated income levy.

HIGHWAY TAXATION

In providing emergency highway relief, the Governor said, it should be remembered that highway tax relief is needed in varying degrees in all parts of the state, and that the time is here to abolish property taxation for highway purposes and substitute automobile tax revenues in its place; also that any action taken must not over-burden the use of automobiles, must not unduly postpone improved highways to communities that have waited patiently; must deal fairly with counties that have not over-built. Covert roads, must deal equitably with city and rural taxpayers, must prevent repetition of present difficulties. The Governor recommended:

1. That State highway construction be curtailed.
2. That an amount equal to the entire weight tax be returned to the counties annually.
3. That out of this appropriation the McNitt-Smith-Holbeck annual appropriation be apportioned as provided in the

Act.
4. That the remainder of this appropriation shall be apportioned to the several counties as the legislature may determine.

5. That out of the county's share as apportioned, there shall be the following distribution and payment:

(a) A portion to cities and villages as the legislature may determine.
(b) State supervision to fix definite priority of city use of such funds, carefully earmarking such money so it cannot be used for other purposes. Priority to be:
(1) To pay assessments against city under Act 59, 1915, Covert Act.
(2) To pay city share of any general tax for county road or bridge bonds other than Act 59.
(3) To pay city at large bonds for streets, bridges.
(4) To pay city's share under Dykstra act.
(5) Maintenance and improvement of important city streets connecting with trunk lines.
(c) State and county supervision to

fix definite priority for county use of these funds, earmarking same so it cannot be used for other purposes. Priority to be:

(1) Covert assessment district, township and county relief where needed to reduce levy on property by application of pro rate payment to each.
(2) Reduction of county mill tax levied on property.
(3) Maintenance of county highways.
(4) Reduction of general highway township bonds.
(5) New construction of highways.
(6) Adoption of more mileage under McNitt-Smith-Holbeck Act.
(d) The Covert Act should be amended to permit:
(1) Refunding of outstanding bonds over a longer period.
(2) Suspending for five years the operation of that portion permitting new construction.
(e) That no county be permitted to levy county road taxes upon real estate except as an emergency, by two-thirds vote of the board of supervisors and not to exceed one-fourth of the amount now

permitted under existing law, except to meet bonded indebtedness.

(f) It will be the policy of the administration to purchase county highway bonds for highway sinking fund investment where possible and necessary to rehabilitate counties demonstrating a need therefor.

"If this program is adopted it will not be a diversion of one dollar of automobile weight tax revenues but will constitute a strict application of these funds to highway use without necessitating the raising of additional taxes. To return this local tax from real estate would, because of its uniform scope, furnish real tax relief and at the same time help rescue these distressed areas afflicted by Covert assessments for highways. In this way all would benefit without discrimination. This objective will bring about genuine tax reduction," the Governor said in conclusion.

When Circulating Petitions
Men and women signing petitions must be qualified electors of the town-

ship or city stated opposite their names.

Petitions must be circulated by a qualified elector. Names must be signed in his presence as he must swear to the statement at the bottom of the petition.

Women signing petitions must sign their own name, such as Mary J. Jones or Lucy Smith and not as Mrs. James Jones or Mrs. L. Smith.

Do not sign more than one petition; never use ditto marks for address or dates; never date signatures on Sunday.

Read the petition carefully before signing. No department has authority to remove names from petitions after they have been filed.



CHICKS FED MERMASH GROW FASTER

Well Begun is Half Done—

Michigan soils and crops are lacking in iodine,—an important food element.

Mermash supplies chicks with iodine from the sea,—in food form. Chicks raised on Mermash simply walk away from those raised on other rations. They are healthier, grow faster, feather better, mature earlier. Chick losses are lower. Cost per chick is lower.

Mermash includes the ocean product Manamar in a poultry ration that is outstandingly good. Manamar is composed of kelp, which is an ocean plant, and of fish meal. Both ingredients are rich in digestible iodine and other minerals essential for health and growth.

Mermash 16% protein is a superior dry mash. Starts chicks, grows pullets and maintains peak egg production at lowest cost by supplying all the essential elements. It's a life time ration. Mermash is also a fine ration for the rapid growth and development of young ducks and turkeys.

And the price? Mermash aims to be the lowest priced, good, chick-starter and growing mash on the market.

BLENDED PROTEINS

There are no mystery elements in Mermash. The open formula names every ingredient and the amount thereof. Mermash ingredients were chosen to blend proteins to produce healthy, quick growing chicks. Mermash wins the pen against pen tests.

For MERMASH—see your local distributor of Farm Bureau Feeds

IF YOU HAVE NOT FED MERMASH—

This Coupon will bring you THE STORY OF MERMASH and our Special Introductory Price Offer for your first bag of Mermash.

Name _____
Address _____

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FERTILIZER RETURNS \$2 or More for \$1 Invested

John W. Sims, fertilizer authority, tells us that a farmer should demand a return of \$2 or more for every \$1 invested in fertilizer.

In 1929, says Mr. Sims, 344 Michigan farmers reported an average extra return of \$5.05 for each dollar's worth of fertilizer used on corn; and an average extra return of \$4.53 for each dollar invested in fertilizers for potatoes.

In Ohio 1,518 farmers reported an average increased return of \$3.71 for each dollar invested in fertilizer for corn; 358 farmers said the dollar in potato fertilizer returned an average of \$5.08.

PRICE OF FERTILIZER IS LOWER

Crop prices are lower than in 1929, but the price of fertilizer is also lower, which balances somewhat the lower crop prices. The use of proper fertilizer is an investment that is likely to yield 200% or more within 6 months time.

Farm Bureau fertilizers contain the highest quality plant foods. With fertilizer also, well begun is half done. Active ingredients in our fertilizers dissolve in water and are ready when the young plant needs them most.

Farm Bureau fertilizers are extra dry, granular, easy running and regulating,—and good to handle. You'll find the prices right. Ask your distributor of Farm Bureau supplies.



JOHN W. SIMS

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TWINE ... TIRES ...
LIME ... SUPPLIES

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan
221 North Cedar Street

Keep Your Motor PERFECT with Farm Bureau Oil

Farm Bureau paraffin base motor oils are built to rigid specifications to maintain their lubricating qualities under all operating conditions.

You can depend on Farm Bureau oils for 1,200 to 1,500 miles of service. You can be sure that at 45 to 60 miles an hour Farm Bureau oil is giving perfect service.

You will be well satisfied with the price of

Farm Bureau oils and the real economy in their long life and the worry-free lubrication.

For your auto, truck, tractor or stationary engine ask your Farm Bureau dealer for our guaranteed

MIOCO, 100% Paraffin Base

BUREAU PENN, 100% Pennsylvania

Ready by the quart, in 5 gallon cans, and in larger drums.

25,000 farmers in Michigan, Ohio and Indiana use Farm Bureau oils. Farm Bureau greases keep gears in perfect condition and the chassis free from squeaks.



MICHIGAN VARIEGATED For Long-time Heavy Yielding Stands

We recommend Farm Bureau's Michigan Variegated alfalfa as a great, low cost, long-lived, heavy producing alfalfa. Consider its history:

Michigan Variegated alfalfa seed comes from fields sown to genuine Hardigan Grimm, Ontario Variegated, Lebeau or Cossack varieties, which are our hardest, longest lived, heaviest producing varieties. These fields were not registered for certified seed production, but they have produced seed. Seed from such fields is Michigan Variegated.

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED

Will give you large yields of high quality hay year after year. The production is comparable to that secured from the Grimm variety. Michigan Variegated is selected, high test seed, thoroughly cleaned in our modern plant. Its price is a money saver. Farm Bureau's Michigan Variegated is guaranteed to meet State College requirements as to origin, ancestry and variegated bloom characteristic of this hardy, Michigan grown alfalfa.

SEE A SAMPLE OF MICHIGAN VARIEGATED SEED

Go to your Farm Bureau seed dealer and see his poster showing samples of Farm Bureau alfalfa seeds. Mail us the coupon below and we'll send you a sample of Michigan Variegated, together with descriptive literature.

When grain prices are low, forage crops are most profitable. Lay a foundation for plenty of hay and future prosperity by sowing Michigan Variegated alfalfa this year.

Other Farm Bureau CERTAIN-SEEDS are Red Clover, Alsike, Mammoth, Sweet Clover, Timothy and Beans.

SEED GUARANTEE: Only Farm Bureau guarantees to the farmer to the full purchase price of the seed its vitality, description, origin and purity as described on the analysis tag.

For Farm Bureau ALFALFA SEED
—see your local distributor
of Farm Bureau Seeds

Let us show you ... Michigan Variegated—

This coupon will bring you a sample of Farm Bureau MICHIGAN VARIEGATED alfalfa seed and our descriptive circular.

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Address _____

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AUTOMOBILE
INSURANCE
AT A "FARM
RISK RATE"