

ILLINOIS FARMERS DROP HAMSTRUNG STATE INCOME TAX

Train of Injustices Likely If
Revenues Amendment Is
Adopted.

LESSON TO MICHIGAN

Illinois Farmers Opposed To
Changes That Do Not
Improve.

Chicago—In line with the forecast made in these columns on June 28, the Illinois Agricultural Association, most powerful of all farm groups in Illinois, and a branch of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has turned thumbs down on the so-called revenue amendment to the Illinois constitution, in spite of the fact that the amendment includes a provision that would legalize an income tax.

Among other bad features, the Association holds that the amendment would prevent the raising of funds to equalize educational opportunities, and would "have very bad results on tangible property, and most of all on real estate."

Looks Like Chicago

The Association officials object vigorously to a provision that would limit the State to 15 per cent of the revenue from a state income tax, the remainder to be returned to the counties in proportion to the amount collected in each.

"The State," says an Association statement, "should not be limited to 15 per cent of the net proceeds of any tax upon income. The legislative experience of the Association shows the extreme improbability of the two-thirds vote necessary to increase the percentage to more than 15. Much more probable would be a decrease in the percentage to be retained by the state, a change requiring only a majority vote of the members elected to each House. So severe a limitation upon the state would surely prevent it from receiving the revenue from income taxes necessary to enable it to assume certain indispensable functions, the most important of which is the assuring of equal educational opportunities to every child in the state."

See Further Evasions

Further, the Association says the amendment would pave the way for the use of a classified property tax, placing a low rate on intangibles. Such a tax is unwelcome to the farmers the Association believes, saying:

"In other states, the taxation of intangibles, such as stocks, bonds, notes, mortgages and money, at low rates, usually between one-fourth and one-tenth of the rate applied to real estate, has never prevented extensive evasion or produced more than a very small percentage of the total revenues. There is no reason to believe that it would be administered with any greater success in this state, where at least one-half of the households, most of them in Cook County, completely evade taxation not only of intangible but even of tangible personal property. The Illinois Agricultural Association has long opposed this use of classification. Low-rate taxation of intangibles would not save real estate from increasingly confiscatory taxes."

Special Assessments

The Association also holds that the amendment would threaten Illinois farmers with the evils of special assessment taxation, (such as the Michigan Covert Act) saying:

"Adoption of the amendment would enable the General Assembly to vest the corporate authorities not only of cities, towns and villages, which alone are named in the present revenue article, but also of sanitary districts, park districts, and other municipalities, with power to make local improvements by special assessment or by special taxation of contiguous property, or otherwise. The words 'other municipalities' include all taxing districts not specifically named.

"Without any mention of taxing districts other than cities, towns and villages, it is usually believed that the General Assembly cannot now vest the authorities of such other taxing districts with power to make local improvements by special taxation of contiguous property. This implied present restriction has doubtless prevented many attempts to secure the enactment of laws granting such power. Experience in other states, notably Iowa and Ohio, demonstrates the danger of confiscatory special taxes on contiguous property for road purposes. The proposed amendment would open wide the door for confiscatory special taxes, especially on contiguous property, for many purposes.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association has long been and is now heartily in favor of properly amending the revenue article of the state constitution. The pending amendment contains some good features which the association would approve, if they could be voted on separately. Along with the good features of the amendment

(Continued on page two)

Corporation Farming May Be On The Way

Bigger and Fewer Farms The
Trend; 9,000 Corporation
Farms at Work.

Washington—While figures from Michigan are still incomplete, and therefore not available, the federal census taken last spring indicates that the number of farms in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin—a section of which Michigan is an integral part—has decreased during the last 10 years.

The aggregate decrease in the number of farms of all sizes which have either been absorbed into larger units, or have been abandoned in the 42 states for which reports are complete, is 233,215, according to an Associated Press at Washington.

There is a Trend

The definite trend revealed by the figures is "bigger and fewer farms," indicating that mergers are not limited in their application to the fields of commerce, sports or amusement. The instances of farms being abandoned outright, are chiefly explainable by their isolation, and consequent inaccessibility from main traveled highways or railroad lines.

The definite swing toward large units of land for corporation farming is found now in the great grain raising region which includes Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota. The census would seem to indicate that eventually there will be the alteration between the farm of several thousand acres, or the small family tract.

But Alexander Legge, chairman of the Farm Board sees a middle course as feasible. Group management of individually owned farms is his idea.

Mr. Legge's Views

"Co-operation of production, rather than the dispossession of the small land owner," is the view of Chairman

11,000,000 PINE TREES PLANTED IN STATE THIS YEAR

Public Bought Some 648,000;
From Higgins Lake
Nursery.

Lansing—Almost 11,000,000 pine trees from the Higgins Lake Nursery operated by the Forestry Division of the Department of Conservation have been planted in Michigan so far this year.

The fall plantings in the state forests, to begin as soon as weather conditions permit, will add about eight or nine million more trees to the year's total taken from Higgins Lake.

Last spring the Forestry Division planted 9,640,500 small pine trees in the state forests.

The State Highway Department and other state agencies obtained 597,000 pine seedlings and transplants from the Higgins Lake Nursery and the Forestry Division sold 684,411 trees for a nominal sum to the public, making a total of 10,921,711 trees taken from the nursery so far this season.

The trees obtained by the state agencies were used for plantings along highways and on the grounds of various state institutions.

Private individuals, clubs, municipalities, and schools were the principal purchasers of pine trees from the state owned nursery. These trees are sold at costs ranging from two dollars a thousand for the smallest to fifteen dollars a thousand for four year old transplants. These prices were fixed to cover the cost of planting, tending, digging, and packing. The purchases ranged in size from 500 to 10,000.

3,733 Cars of Feed To Drought Areas

Washington—Permits for emergency shipment of live stock feed to drought stricken areas under the 50% freight rates for that purpose totaled 3,733 carloads up to Sept. 3, principally for Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, the Federal Drought Committee reports.

Feeds included in these shipments were mill feeds, 44%; corn 3%; oats 5%; hay and straw 48%. No Michigan counties have been designated as drought stricken areas by the Federal Drought Committee.

A great deal of talent is lost to the world for lack of courage.

Poor Pa Gets Too Frank With Ma

Pa fails to get his cue when Ma asks him to name her worst faults. He misunderstands and instead of praise he gives her a frank opinion.

How does it end. You must read Poor Pa on page 3.

WAYNE CO. SEEKS POSSESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE

Out State Is Responding To
Threat In Apportionment
Amendment.

Legge in his exposition of his ideas on the subject.

The grouping of farms, Mr. Legge says, would facilitate bank loans in that it would make one borrower a good credit risk whereas there now may be two or three bad ones.

The census has been looked forward to as an appraisal of advantages as between the family farm and the corporation farm. While large scale farming is well-established, more than 9,000 corporations engaged in farming in 1926 represented only 6 percent of the total gross income of American agriculture.

Difficulties Stated

In a survey of large scale farming, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce says corporation farming still is a negligible factor in the social organization of rural communities. Its growth probably will be slow. It is doubtful whether corporation-operated farms ever will encroach seriously upon the small units.

Extensive development of large scale farming, the chamber says, would be hampered by the difficulty of obtaining land in workable units. Many of the large farms now operating owe their existence to special conditions which do not hold for most farms.

Must Be Efficient

Taken as a group, the chamber says, large scale farms apparently have been no more, nor any less, successful than the average of the family-sized farms.

"It appears then," the chamber says, "that mere incorporation or organization of farming enterprises on a large scale will not automatically solve the problems of the agricultural industry. In order to secure greater net returns than are secured from the family type of farming, large scale farms must achieve an efficiency considerably greater than the average of such farms now in operation."

State Farm Bureau Ann'l Meeting Nov. 13-14

Lansing—All Farm Bureau members and friends are invited to attend the 13th annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, to be held at State College Thursday and Friday, November 13 and 14.

Business sessions start Thursday morning at 9 o'clock. Thursday evening the annual banquet and old time square dance and other entertainment features will be given. Business sessions continue Friday. It is likely that all business will be held in the Union Memorial building ball room.

Thursday morning Farm Bureau women will hold their annual breakfast at the Union building preceding opening of the annual meeting.

Wednesday, November 12, State Farm Mutual Insurance agents have their annual meeting at the Union building, opening with a luncheon at noon.

Roy Ward Named As Director of Producers

Buffalo.—Roy Ward, manager of the Dowagiac Farmers Co-operative Ass'n at Dowagiac, Mich., has been named as a director of the Buffalo Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of P. M. Granger of Charlotte. Mr. Ward is one of the veterans of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange. For many years he has managed the very successful Dowagiac Co-operative. Other Michigan Live Stock Exchange directors at Buffalo are E. A. Beamer of Blissfield and J. H. O'Mealey of Hudson.

Study U. P. Schools

Preparatory to the completion of their study of educational finance in Michigan, Dr. Paul R. Mort, advisor to the Educational Survey Commission, and Dr. F. M. Thrun of Michigan State College plan to spend the week of October 10 in the Upper Peninsula to further familiarize themselves with the school system in that part of the State. The educators will be joined by Supt. R. E. Cheney, of the Escanaba public schools, who has arranged an extensive schedule of interviews.

The Educational Survey Commission is a joint legislative commission appointed by the last legislature. Representative Charles H. Reed of Cleo is a chairman.

Exam for Drivers?

Washington—A universal system of licensing automobile drivers, in which all applicants would be required to take an examination to determine physical fitness and skill is to be urged by the American Motorists Association before the state legislatures meeting this fall. Twelve states now have such requirements.

Vote No! On Reapportionment

At the November Election

The Wayne county amendment to apportion the State Legislature aims to provide a working majority in both houses of the legislature for Detroit politicians. Following is the text of the amendment, as it will appear on the ballot:

With the echoes of the most hectic primary campaign in the history of Michigan still ringing in the ears of the electorate, desperate efforts are being made in every section of the State to arouse voters to a still greater pitch of excitement at the November election. All signs indicate that the principal fight will be waged over Wayne County's effort to dominate the Legislature and State affairs generally.

The opening gun was fired at a meeting of the Wayne County Board of Supervisors when State Representative Robert C. Wardell told the members that Wayne County must gain control of the Legislature to prevent the Michigan Farm Bureau and the State Grange from passing a flat rate 2 per cent income tax with no personal exemptions. It is now reported that the Wayne County Board plans to reach all registered voters in the county by mail urging them to vote for the amendment.

Farm Bureau Active

The Michigan Farm Bureau Lapeer at Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor and Leepier, where district meetings were staged, that all of out-state Michigan should line up solidly against the Detroit effort to capture State control and invited the taxpayers of Wayne County to co-operate, pointing out that Wayne County politicians have demonstrated at home that they represent the non-taxpaying interests primarily, and if given control of the Capitol will surely run the State on the same principles as they have the city of Detroit and the county. Attention was called to the fact that the Dykstra auto tax grab bill, sponsored in Wayne County received very little support from well informed taxpayers in Wayne County, because they feared the money would be wasted if turned into the hands of local politicians. Yet it is believed this measure will be among the first to be passed if Wayne County is permitted to dominate the legislature.

Grange in Action

Meanwhile the Michigan State Grange attacked the Detroit amendment on the grounds that it would deprive Americans of a voice in the government in the favor of unnaturalized foreigners with no interest in our institutions. In a statement issued at Lansing the Grange executive committee said:

"The battles of the revolution were fought against the tyranny of Englishmen over Englishmen. We are asked to vote to surrender the rights of the territory of Michigan to people of many lands, many languages and of other countries, living in our country, who are not citizens of this state, who cannot even choose their leaders."

Grange leaders and Farm Bureau leaders alike are making an effort to stir every local unit into action and the probabilities are that the reapportionment issue will be met by the most determined and solidly united front that has been presented in rural Michigan in years.

Outstate Cities Join

Outstate cities are also awakening to the seriousness of the issue. False propaganda to the effect that many of these cities will gain further representation in the legislature is being rapidly exploded and there is a growing realization that the tremendous gains in strength which Detroit would make if the amendment carried would permanently exclude even the largest of outstate cities from any real voice in State affairs.

Leadership in the urban campaign seems to have fallen to dynamic Editor Frank Sparks of the Grand Rapids Herald. He vigorously denounces his fellow townsman, City Manager George M. Welsh, who has attempted to swing Kent County into alignment with Wayne County. Mr. Sparks is leading a speaking campaign in the cities of the State against the amendment.

Pass This Paper to Your Neighbor

So that he may be informed on the importance of the proposed Wayne county reapportionment amendment to him, and so that he may act accordingly.

Alabama Reports One

Montgomery, Ala.—Alabama, engaged in eradication of tuberculosis among cattle, reports its first modified accredited county, Montgomery county, where in 41,027 cattle tested only two reactors were found. Principal reason, for years State law has required that all incoming cattle be T. B. tested. Reactors were excluded. Also, city health ordinances have been responsible for much tuberculin test-

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RECOUNT CONFIRMS BRUCKER; ALEX J. GOES DOWN FIRING

Recount Cost \$50,000 Instead
Of \$250,000 As
Reported.

DEMOCRATS HOPEFUL

Believe Their Chances Are
Better Than In Other
Campaigns

Lansing—The star which guides the destinies of Wilbur M. Brucker, 36, is ascendant. The recount of the 835,000 Republican primary ballots, held in Lansing from September 19 to October 2, failed to change the result of the primary as it was originally announced, and Mr. Brucker remains the nominee of his party for governor.

Opposing Mr. Brucker in the general election in November, is William A. Comstock, well known Detroit, nominee of the Democratic party. This year, because of the great dissension which raged in the Republican party in connection with this same recount, the Democrats feel that their chances for success are better than they have been for years.

Alex Groesbeck went down smarting; William Colmstock rubbed his hands together, figuratively, and started to map out his speaking program; Wilbur Brucker pleaded for a unified front for the November election.

Republican Convention

The character of state politics for the fall elections was fairly well cast on Friday, September 26, when both wings of the Republican party met in Grand Rapids for the state convention. The slate nominated was one pushed through by the Green-Haggerty-Brucker influence. Mr. Groesbeck remained in seclusion at the Hotel Pentland.

This is the slate which Republicans will present for election, following nominations in the Grand Rapids convention: Paul M. Voorhies of Detroit, attorney general; Howard C. Lawrence of Ionia, chairman of the state central committee, and confidential secretary to Gov. Fred W. Green, state treasurer; Frank Fitzgerald, business manager of the state highway department, secretary of state; O. B. Fuller, veteran auditor general, to succeed himself; Justice Henry M. Butzel, recently appointed to the supreme court, also to succeed himself.

Two Disappointed

Howard Lawrence rode in over the ambitions of Hoyt Woodman, deputy state treasurer for the past 20 years. Paul Voorhies was nominated in the face of a determined fight from Seth Q. Pulver, former state senator, who at various times has unsuccessfully aspired to be lieutenant governor, supreme court justice, and, it is popularly supposed, a member of the public utilities commission. Senator Pulver, spokesman for Governor Green, in the 1927 session, received a complimentary endorsement, but not enough votes to carry him into the nomination. He says he has sought honors for the last time.

Recount Final Results

Back to Lansing came the officials to resume the recount, which had been halted for the convention. The supreme court opinion on the Groesbeck petition, was handed down on Saturday, September 28; several hundred boxes had to be brought back to the great field house of the vocational school for boys at Lansing, for a second recount of the ballots, but the machinery was well oiled by then, and the result was not long in doubt.

It was pointed out in the issue of MICHIGAN FARM NEWS for September 27, that the recount was really a discount. The official figures show that the votes of 5,387 citizens were disqualified during the recount. It is significant, in passing, to note that Brucker lost 2,956 of these votes, while his opponent was deprived of the support of 2,401 votes, or 555 less. It sounds a bit complicated, but inasmuch as Groesbeck lost 565 votes less than Brucker by the recount, he, Groesbeck, gained relatively that is 565 votes by the recount. The figures of the canvassed returns of the primary election for these two candidates, showed that Brucker's plurality was 4,726; after the recount it had been scaled down to 4,161,—quite enough.

Cramton Supports Wolcott

Louis C. Crampton of Lapeer, nationally known dry was defeated for renomination, after 16 consecutive years of service in Congress. Jesse P. Wolcott, prosecuting attorney of Macomb county, was admittedly surprised when he found he'd beaten the supposedly unbeatable Cramton. Wolcott's first majority was only 102 out of more than 50,000 ballots cast in the 7th Congressional district. Mr. Cramton asked for a recount, a bitterly contested one, running along beside

(Continued on page two)

BULL TRAIN PLACES 57 PURE BREDS

Benzie County Cuts Scrubs
And Grades From 61
To 19.

East Lansing—Fifty-seven pure bred sires were sold to Michigan dairymen from the Dairy Profit-Purebred Sires train operated recently over the Ann Arbor railroad, in co-operation with State College.

Sixteen stops were made; 24 Holstein, 18 Guernsey, 11 Jersey and 4 Brown Swiss bulls were sold. Many scrub and grade bulls were replaced. Benzie county, through County Agent E. L. Hammond took 9 pure bred bulls, and reduced its grade and scrub bulls from 61 to 19.

Gratiot county took 11 sires; Wexford 7, Isabella 6, Manistee 5, Missaukee and Osceola 4 each, Clare and Livingston 3 each, Clinton and Shiawassee 1 each. Seventy-five bulls were carried on the train. Those sold brought prices ranging from \$100 to \$125 each. Ten years ago bulls of similar breeding sold from the train at \$400 and \$500 each. Butterfat is selling at 1 1/2 times the price of buttermilk 10 years ago. Every bull on the 1930 train had a record of at least 400 lbs. of butter fat on the dam. The 1930 bulls were superior to the bulls available a few years ago.

En route, the bulls were fed Michigan Milk, the gift of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., to the several breed ass'ns. Others co-operating were the Michigan Creamery Owners and Managers Ass'n, banks, business houses and newspapers in the region covered by the train.

A Poultry Parade

Washington—The largest poultry plant in the world, operated at Reseda, Calif., sells more than 150,000 old hens each year and maintains a flock of 500,000. The statistically minded can calculate that if these 500,000 chickens were marching in a line a foot apart the parade would extend more than 90 miles.

"Let's see. Eight pounds—eight times eight are eighty four. Take them for seventy-five cents, Mrs. O'Brien."

"Thank ye, Mr. Goldstein, I'll do that. You're always good to the Irish, I'll say that fer ye."

Sixth Thumb Potato Show November 5-7

Mayville—Sixth annual Thumb of Michigan Potato show for Bay, Sanilac, Tuscola, Huron, Genesee, Saginaw, Lapeer and Oakland counties is to be held here Nov. 5-6-7. Growers are showing a great interest. There will be exhibits of certified seed and table stock. Boys and Girls Clubs and agr'l high schools will participate. Seven choirs will be in a singing contest. A master potato farmer for the Thumb will be chosen to compete with other district champions at State College Farmers Week.

County Agent D. B. Jewell of Tuscola county gives the following suggestions to potato exhibitors:

Growers should select their samples at digging time. They should be dug by hand, and wrapped in the field before they are taken to the house. They should be selected for trueness to color, uniformity in size, shape and type, freedom from disease, freedom from hollow centers. Should be physically sound, clean, firm, bright, ripe, free from growth cracks, or checks. Place in a dark cool place for a week or so before wrapping and packing for shipping. Do not wash potatoes to remove dirt. Clean with a soft brush or soft woolen cloth.

'Curfew Shall Not Ring' Written 64 Years Ago

Rose Kartwick Thorpe, author of the nationally known poem, "Curfew Shall Not Ring Tonight" is critically ill at her home in San Diego, Calif., following a stroke of apoplexy. Mrs. Thorpe, who is 80 years old, wrote the poem when she was 16 years of age in Litchfield, Michigan, her girlhood home. She is the last living member of her family.

In the race of life common sense has the right-of-way.

Aunt Het Through Telling Folks Their Faults

Aunt Het swears she is through giving anyone advice hereafter except Pa. She wouldn't even relate his faults except for his "hateful habit o' tellin' me I'm wrong when I know I ain't."

You are guaranteed several smiles and chuckles if you read Aunt Het on page 3.

FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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Should Detroit Rule?

Just now the reapportionment question overshadows every other issue and will be the principal magnet that draws the voters to the polls at the November election.

This is an issue which directly concerns every man, woman and child, for upon the outcome of the balloting will depend the whole future course of State and local government. We will vote not only for our own political rights, but for those of our children.

Yet it seems to us that it is worthwhile to pause for a moment and realize that in balloting upon reapportionment we are re-enacting in a modern setting a scene which has had its counterpart at one time or another in every country that has a representative form of government.

In the course of their deliberations the members of the Federal Constitutional Convention gave thought to the need of curbing the large population states, and also considered the problem of large counties within a state, as the following excerpt from the Journal of the U. S. Constitutional Convention will show:

"GHORUM—Inclined to a compromise as to the rule of proportion. He thought there was some weight in the objections of the small states. If Virginia should have 16 votes and Delaware with several other states together 16, those from Virginia would be more likely to unite than the others, and would therefore have an undue influence. This remark was applicable not only to States, but to Counties or other districts of the same State. Accordingly the Constitution of Massachusetts has provided that the representatives of the larger districts should not be in an exact ratio to their numbers. And experience, he thought, had shown the provision to be expedient."

In arriving at the compromise which caused one house of the Federal Congress to be apportioned on a population basis while the other is not, the Convention did not ignore that earlier battle cry: "Taxation without representation is tyranny!" Instead it took the only course that could possibly have given full recognition of that powerful dictum.

"Representation" does not merely mean the right of an elective representative to sit on the floor of a deliberative assembly. It means the right to an actual voice in the conduct of public business. A minority of outstate representatives in a Detroit-bossed Legislature could give their constituents no more actual representation than the colonies had in Parliament—no more than the Irish members of Parliament had in later years.

To be true representation, representation must be effective. If Detroit secures the control of both branches of the Legislature she now seeks, the rest of the State will suffer a tyranny no less than that of pre-Revolutionary days. If 51 per cent of the population shall hold 100 per cent of the power, the remaining 49 per cent will have been robbed of a right for which patriots in every land have gladly shed their blood.

Russia Barred

Russia and all other nations have been barred from the selling of grain futures on the American exchanges, by recent action of the Chicago Board of Trade, following charges by Sec'y Hyde of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture that Russia had been selling wheat short at Chicago, depressing our markets.

Russian representatives admitted the sales but insisted that they were hedging actual sales of export grain against possible loss.

After investigating the situation, the Board of Trade ruled that "selling futures on our exchanges by any foreign government is a new development of commerce of a seriously objectionable character, and it must be brought to an end."

The Russian Soviet government is the only government that has ever engaged in the practice of short selling on our exchanges.

Russia wants money to carry on her five year program of state industrialization. Accordingly, she appears to be converting such basic materials as wheat, lumber, pulp wood and other products into cash by way of dump-

ing such products into other countries. France, within the past few weeks, has been the first to raise a barrier to such dumping by closing her ports to all such Russian imports, except through licensed importers of Russian goods, who shall be regulated and taxed accordingly.

Full of Ignorance

No subject, and of such vital importance, has perhaps ever been discussed in such profound ignorance as the Detroit scheme of legislative reapportionment which the people will vote upon in the November election. It is of vital importance because, if it carries, Wayne county will be given almost complete control of both branches of the law-making body of Michigan. It is being discussed in ignorance because its sponsors—and right now we are talking about City Manager Welsh, Representative Ate Dykstra, Commissioner George Veldman and the evening newspaper—persist in trying to tell the people of Grand Rapids that the adoption of this scheme will mean greater representation for Grand Rapids and the other cities in Michigan.

It doesn't mean anything of the sort. In many cases it means the exact reverse. It means, the evening newspaper to the contrary notwithstanding, that Saginaw will lose one representative instead of gaining. Bay county will likewise lose a representative instead of gaining. Grand Rapids will still have its three out of five Kent county members in the lower house.

On the other hand, Wayne county, which may as well be considered the city of Detroit since the county is all urban and all of similar interest, will gain 18 members of the house.

Ignorance on this subject seems due to several causes. Commissioner Veldman, for instance, is basing his argument on the incorrect premise that the matter upon which we are to vote is a statute and that therefore the Legislature may submit an alternate proposal. But the matter upon which we are to vote is a constitutional amendment. The Legislature can never touch it. If the people vote in favor of this amendment, it becomes a part of the Constitution forthwith and the deed is done.

If one will read both the amendment

as proposed and the Constitution as it stands he will learn, first, that the apportionment must be made by the Legislature with the counties as the unit. He will learn, second, that when the Legislature has apportioned to Kent county the five members it will be entitled to under the proposed amendment, it then becomes the duty of the Board of Supervisors to apportion these five members among the city and the several townships on the basis of population. Third, the recent census figures will give to the city of Grand Rapids, any way you may figure it, just three out of these five—if the Supervisors are willing to give the city three. We have three at the present time, so there is absolutely no chance of gaining a single member under this Detroit scheme.

On the other hand, Wayne county, which now has 21 members of the House, will be given 39 members. Genesee county, which now has three members, will get four, and Oakland county, which now has two members will get four.

These three counties are the only ones which can possibly gain, while some others like Saginaw, Bay, and Houghton, will lose one member each. Still others like Kent, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Ingham and Calhoun, will remain as they now are.

Many of the agricultural counties like Lenawee, Berrien, Monroe and Ottawa, will still retain their present representation. Muskegon will be lucky if she can retain her two and many of the others, like Ionia, will lose 18.

A little further study of the present Constitution, of the proposed amendment and a little simple arithmetic applied to the census figures will show very conclusively the total ignorance which has so far characterized the arguments of the proponents of the measure and will convince any sane man that the only thing to do on election day, is to vote "NO" on this amendment.—Editorial in Grand Rapids Herald, Oct. 8, 1930.

TO CLEAR TITLE IF OIL LEASE IS BROKEN BY LESSEE

News Gives Procedure For Clearing Title To Land.

By W. H. WISE, ATTORNEY

About a year ago numerous leases for gas and oil were signed by many property owners through the state, and these leases contained a provision that at the end of a year the lessee was to pay a rental of twenty-five cents an acre, and if that rental were not paid then the lease was to be null and void. These leases, being placed on record, constitute a cloud on the title when they have been forfeited or the terms of the lease have been broken or disregarded, because the record does not show that the lease has been broken.

There is an action at law by which such leases may be nullified and voided and an entry made on the record of the Register of Deeds to show that fact, but this procedure is somewhat lengthy. The Legislature has provided an easier and simpler way to have these leases voided and this method is set forth:

Procedure
It is the duty of the lessee, when the lease is forfeited or the terms of it broken, to have the lease surrendered in writing within thirty days after such forfeiture or breach. If the lessee will do this all is fine but where the lessee refuses or is careless and does not do it, then the property owner, the lessor, may serve a notice on the lessee in person, if he knows where the lessee is, or by registered mail, with a return receipt requested; or if the whereabouts of the lessee are unknown, then the property owner may publish for three consecutive weeks, a notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the land itself is situated. The notice in writing which is to be published should be in the following form:

"I, the undersigned, owner of the following described land situate in _____ County, Michigan, to-wit: (Description of land), upon which a lease dated the _____ day of _____, 19____, was given to _____, lessee, do hereby notify you that the terms of said lease have been broken by the owner thereof, and that I hereby elect to declare and do declare the said lease forfeited and void, and that unless you do, within thirty days from the date of this notice, notify the Register of Deeds of said County as provided by law, that said lease has been forfeited, I will file with the said Register of Deeds an affidavit of forfeiture as provided by law; and I hereby demand that you execute or have executed, the proper surrender of said lease; that you put the same on record in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County within thirty days from this date.
Dated this _____ day of _____, 19____.
Lessor,

After such notice has been given in any one of the three ways mentioned above, the property owner must, within thirty days, file with the Register of Deeds, an affidavit setting forth the facts such as the ownership of the land, the leasing, and the facts

constituting a breach of the lease. The fact that notice has been given to the lessee must also be included in the affidavit. If the lessee then has a good excuse for not having the lease voided, he must, within thirty days after the filing of the affidavit by the property owner, give a notice in writing to the Register of Deeds that he gives notice to the property owner and, of course, the lease then can only be voided by an action at law. But if such notice by the lessee is not filed within thirty days, after the thirty days have expired the lease is, in effect, voided, and is not required to be taken into consideration by the property owner or anyone else who is interested in his land. This method is simple and easily carried through and should prove to be a great boon to the property owners whose titles are encumbered by unvoided leases.

To Stop Closing Of Streams to Fishermen

Lansing.—"The fish in our streams are the property of the state. The man or woman purchasing a trout license has a right to those fish under certain limits," Director George R. Hogarth says in announcing that so far as possible the Department of Conservation will not permit the closing of unnavigable streams to the public for fishing purposes. Every legal means will be used to accomplish this end.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the public cannot be excluded from the waters of navigable streams, even though both banks are privately owned. Through purchase, lease and legislative action the closing of unnavigable streams to public fishing will be halted.

Fourteen Years Ago

The other day Con Huish, 33 months with the First Canadian Pioneers in France, was in the News office. We asked him what he was doing 14 years ago this October. He said:

"We were cleaning up after the battle of Somme—cleaning up and consolidating as it was called, and it certainly was a big job. At the Somme the Allies first used tanks. Fritz made a terrible mess of the country in his efforts to blow the tanks up. At the time I saw Germans try everything to stop the tanks and when they couldn't they threw their guns away like some baseball players do when they strike out.

"We were cleaning up—repairing trenches, digging new dugouts or repairing those we had just taken. Some were not damaged much as they were deep and well built. They made a good retreat for the always welcome game of penny ante.

"If any woman reader thinks her husband makes a mess of himself when he cleans some muddy place she should have seen us at this time 14 years ago. All the mud in the world was at that spot. We were mud from head to foot—and stinking mud at that. Sometimes a man coming up a trench looked like a moving mass of mud. We wore hip boots; I have seen conditions where a man would be five minutes making his way less than 100 feet, grabbing each boot in turn as he stepped to keep the mud from sucking it off. There farmers apparently never lacked rain, or got dried out."

Illinois Farmers Drop Hamstrung Income Tax

(Continued from page 1.) ment, however, are several provisions which would be wholly improper in our constitution since they would make our taxing system still more burdensome to most property, especially real estate.

"The Illinois Agricultural Association is convinced that the improper provisions proposed in the pending amendment, if adopted, not only could but would have very bad results on tangible property, and most of all on real estate. The good provisions of the amendment are far outweighed by its bad provisions. The Illinois Agricultural Association, therefore, has no choice but to refuse any support for the amendment. It regrets the delay in four years before a proper amendment can be submitted, but believes that delay is far safer than the incorporation of dangerous and improper provisions in a constitution so notoriously difficult to amend. In the meantime, much can be done not only in better enforcing the present revenue laws, but also in using the great power given the General Assembly by the present constitution, under which an income tax free from the restrictions proposed in the amendment can be enacted. Thus would be made possible the use of revenue derived from such a tax to reduce or replace property taxes."

Recount Confirms Brucker Nomination

(Continued from page 1.) the big recount, like the sideshow of a huge circus. The recount showed Wolcott ahead by only 25 votes, an uncomfortable margin. But Cramton was defeated. He recognized the fact.

Mr. Cramton, slated for chairman of the powerful committee on finance and appropriations in the House of Representatives, was bitterly disappointed, but said, "The conduct of the recount by the state board, was fair and impartial, and I accept the result. I extend my congratulations to Mr. Wolcott, and it goes without saying that I will support the entire ticket."

Politics or Bad Guessing

No one who attempts to be impartial would paint either faction in the governorship recount with cherubic colors, the fight was too bitter to be lost by the overlooking of any good "bets". Take, as an important example, the wide-spread announcement that the recount would cost the state more than \$250,000. Every newspaper in the state used that figure, as it was "estimated informally" to them by state officials best suited to make such estimates. Maybe they thought the cost would be that high.

The records of O. B. Fuller revealed October 7, that with only a few expenses yet to pay, the state had paid out \$44,000 for the recounts of votes for governor, as well as for the 7th district votes. The total cost will be about \$50,000, which indicates either good politics or bad guessing on the part of state officials.

Africans Grow Yankee Corn, Botanist Learns

Washington.—While traveling thru South and East Africa last year Dr. A. S. Hitchcock, botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture, was impressed with the vast fields of corn grown in Africa.

This Indian corn, called "mealies" by the Africans, was introduced from the United States and is now grown on a large scale by white planters. Doctor Hitchcock said he felt as if he were traveling through the Corn Belt while in South Africa. The natives, also, are beginning to cultivate corn, and are growing more of it each year, replacing some of the sorghums, which are the chief crop.

Corn is not the only American crop adopted by the Africans, for Doctor Hitchcock found the Irish potato, the sweetpotato, and the casava, a Brazilian plant, the source of tapioca, now grown extensively there. The fleshy root of the casava is one of the standard foods of that region.

9,000 Michigan Women Are Farm Operators

Michigan has about 9,000 women farmers, according to data collected by a distributing agency interested in the dairy industry of the state.

Of this number over 6,000 operate farms; 5,500 of that number operate their own farms; 29 are employed as farm managers and about 250 are tenants, the survey disclosed.

Dairying, poultry, fruit and hog raising are some of the branches of agriculture in which the women farmers of the state are following. Besides, there are hundreds of Michigan women helping in supporting families from the returns of small portions of the farm proper taken over by them for market gardening or for the culture of flowers. The acreage under cultivation by the women agriculturalists is approximately 440,000 acres or an average of about 50 acres each. The value of these farms is upwards of \$32,000,000.

MICHIGAN SEEDS NOTED

Michigan stands out in the production of quality seeds of all kinds. Michigan produces hay, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, beans, sugar beets, rye, barley, buckwheat, seeds, cabbage, onions, celery, cucumbers and other vegetables. Fruit: peaches, cherries, apples, grapes, plums, pears and berries.

Niggardly feeding of good cows is mistaken economy; likewise, liberal feeding of poor cows is just as poor practice.

The Ladies' Aid Society Spread

I've never et with rich folks much
Or dined at big hotels
That pile on style, and scrape and smile
And feed you mostly smells,
I've never called on kings and queens
And shared their royal chow
Of knees of bees and sweetizer cheese,
But let me tell you now
That I don't calculate to clem
I've never stowed a spread.
You bet I've et, and don't forget
I've marked those dates in red.
Those times at Hall's or Thomas's
Or Wilbur's or the Hall,
I guess the mess the L. A. S.
Set out was far from small.

I put the team in early
On the dates my mind recalls,
And scrubbed with care, and soaked my hair,
And donned clean overalls,
And beat it out across-lots
To the house the "Aid" was spread,—
And, boy, oh boy! what scads of joy
Went chasing through my head,
And oh! those pans of scalloped spuds,
And ah! those plates of ham,
And woe! (I vow I taste them now)
Those tarts of scobblly jam!
And oh! those cakes. I marshalled them
Before my gastric eye
In gay array, as on that day
They marched before the pie.

And what with chicken legs and ham
And tarts and cake and pies,
I charged my plate and ate and ate
Till I could scarcely rise,—
Yet still my voice I'd feelly raise
To holler "Pass the beans!"
And so although I do not know
The feasts of kings and queens,
Have never met Delmonico,
Nor sipped the Old World's brews
Nor said I've fed on lobster red
Or pickled oysters' thews:
While yet the fires of memory
Are flickering in my mind
No guy need try to say that I
Have never really dined.
—R. S. CLARK.

Detroit May Use Law

To Check Diphtheria

Detroit.—Dr. Henry F. Vaughan, Detroit's commissioner of public health, has announced that he is considering bringing charges of criminal neglect against parents whose children die of diphtheria.

Detroit has the highest death rate from diphtheria of all the large cities in the country, but there is no reason why a single case should exist, according to Dr. Vaughan.

"There are 900 doctors in Detroit who will administer anti-diphtheria treatment at a moment's notice, absolutely without charge if the patients cannot pay. For ten years we have been urging parents of children between six months and six years old to have their children immunized. Yet today there are only about 200,000 children safe from the disease," the commissioner stated.

A woman with charming manners can move mountains.



Lincoln told his best stories when trouble faced him; in explanation he said, "If it were not for this occasion of vent, I'd die."

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HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

Edited by MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.
Address all communications to her at Carleton, Michigan.

FATAL DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD CAN BE PREVENTED

Safeguards Unheard of Years Ago Belong to Youth Of Today.

MANY CHILDREN LOST

Others Handicapped for Life By Common Childhood Diseases.

This article is published at this time as a means of doing our bit towards saving the children of our state from needless suffering if possible. There's many a man or woman in most any community one may be in, who are handicapped by ill health or physical defects in doing their everyday work or enjoying the pleasures of life, simply because of something that happened to them in their tender years.

The state and counties are doing everything possible these days to protect our children. Are we doing our part as well?

In one county in Southern Michigan last year an attempt was made to make every school child immune to diphtheria; the only requirement was that the parents see to it that the children were at the selected central place in each township at the time specified and prepared to pay a quarter as a fee. It was disappointing to those in charge, to find some schools with but one or two representatives out of 25 or 30 scholars. In one instance, the parents were much concerned over the fee and said they could not afford it, yet before the year had passed, two of their little ones had died at intervals of a few months apart from diphtheria. Two little lives were sacrificed, the cost in money to the family was heavy and it caused an unnecessary disruption to the entire school schedule.

One woman said, "Had I known that you thought it was all right, I would have taken my children." It stands us in hand who do understand, to convince our fellow school patrons that these are modern advantages, while unheard of in our day, now are the rights of our children.

Following are timely paragraphs from "Preventing Diseases of Childhood," a bulletin issued by the Michigan Department of Health at Lansing:

DISEASES OF CHILDHOOD
"Do you know that almost one-sixth of all the deaths in Michigan in 1928 were of children of preschool age?"
"Do you know what caused these deaths?"

"Have you ever stopped to think who was responsible?"
"If we could add to these deaths the number of children who lived through illnesses only to carry for life a physical handicap, the total would be even more appalling. Many of these children died because their parents did not know how to care for them or feed them. Others died because their parents did not guard them against the so-called 'children's diseases' which are most fatal to children under five.

Every year diphtheria, whooping cough, measles, scarlet fever, and 'summer complaint'—preventable diseases—take their toll of the lives of hundreds of children. The responsibility of the home in preventing this needless sacrifice has been too little understood.

Diphtheria
"Diphtheria is one of the most fatal of childhood diseases for the child under five. It claimed 175 Michigan children in 1928 and yet diphtheria is easily preventable. Preventive treatment consists of three injections through a needle, of diphtheria toxin-antitoxin at intervals of one week. Following the third injection, three months must elapse before immunity develops, that is, before the child is safe from the disease.

"We can tell by a very simple test called the Schick test, whether an individual is liable to contract diphtheria if exposed. We know that practically all babies and young children are susceptible to the disease, and should be given the toxin-antitoxin treatment without the test. But to prove whether the treatment has been sufficient it is well to make the Schick test six months later.

"Toxin-antitoxin means safety for your child. Is it not worth while?"
"Have the baby receive the toxin-antitoxin treatment as soon as possible after he reaches the age of six months. Six months later have him Schick tested, and if he is not immune, let him have another series of treatments. Talk it over with your physician.

Whooping Cough
"Whooping cough is a most fatal disease for the young child. In 1928 a total of 212 Michigan children under five years of age died from it.

"If possible keep your children, and especially your baby, away from the children who have it. Help to enforce the isolation of whooping cough cases.

Measles
"Measles also takes its toll of young lives and leaves its trail of physical defects. In 1928 there were 253 deaths from measles in children under five years of age, making it the second most fatal disease during

POOR PA

By CLAUDE CALLAN



"Papa, tell me what my worst faults are." Ma says to me when we was both in a good humor. "I want you to tell me honestly what you think they are."

"You haven't got any serious faults, mama," I says, "an' besides most people get mad when you tell 'em their faults."

"I know most people do," Ma says, "but you've lived with me long enough to know I'm different."

"Well, if you must know, mama," I says, "I think you're too jealous an' you're a little unreasonable."

"Those are the last things I expected to hear you say," Ma says. "I wanted to know my faults, but I didn't want to be accused of things I'm not guilty of."

"There you go," I says. "You're mad because—"

"It's easy to understand why you jump on me about bein' jealous," Ma says. "It would suit you for me to close my eyes to everything an' let you disgrace me an' the children."

"Mama, dear, I told you to begin with that you didn't have any faults," I says, "an' I just—"

"You've got a jealous, unreasonable wife, have you?" Ma asked.

"I just thought you wanted me to accuse you of somethin', mama," I explained, "but I tell you here an' now that you're not jealous an' you're not unreasonable."

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that year for children of that age. Do not expose your child to measles with the mistaken idea of "getting it over." The consequences are too often serious. Remember that measles starts like an ordinary cold, and that if it is in the early stages that it is most communicable.

Tuberculosis
"Tuberculosis, which we usually consider a disease of adult life, affects children as well. The child may contract tuberculosis from some person who has it, or he may get the infection from the milk from tuberculous cows. Tuberculosis may kill the young child or it may be latent for years and cause death later in life. Bone tuberculosis of spine, hip or knee appears in childhood and cripples for life. Keep your child away from tuberculous persons. Be sure the milk he drinks is from cows shown by test to be free from tuberculosis.

Scarlet Fever
"Scarlet fever not only kills the young child but it may leave in those who survive it chronic heart, kidney and ear disease. Mild cases of scarlet fever, so-called scarlatina or scarlet rash, may be the source of contagion for the most severe types of scarlet fever.

"Protection against infection by the streptococcus causing scarlet fever may be secured by three inoculations with scarlet fever streptococcal toxin. Ask your physician about it.

Smallpox
"Smallpox can be prevented by vaccination, and yet during the year 1928 in Michigan, 1335 people were ill with smallpox. Smallpox is on the increase in the past few years and the cases are more serious and more frequently fatal. Our ancestors had a wholesome fear of an enemy that killed about one-third of the people, and vaccination was widespread. Then, when the resulting milder form of smallpox came a false sense of security and vaccination was neglected.

"Have the baby vaccinated against smallpox at 3 to 6 months of age. Repeat every five years.

Typhoid Fever
"Typhoid fever can easily be prevented by much the same form of immunization as is used for protection against diphtheria. Three injections of anti-typhoid vaccine are given. Have your child protected against typhoid fever before he enters school. Unless you are sure of the milk and water he drinks, have it done earlier. Repeat every three years.

"Diphtheria, smallpox, typhoid fever and scarlet fever can and should be prevented in Michigan. Is your child protected?"

Avoid Exposure to Disease
"Whooping cough, measles, tuberculosis and common colds are more dangerous to the young child than they are later in life. These diseases may be mistaken in the early stages for common colds, therefore, keep your baby or young child away from any one who is sick, even if only with a cold. Let no one kiss him on the mouth. Wash his hands and face before meals. See that every one in your household is careful about coughing or sneezing.

Women and Votes

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

Full suffrage rights were given to Michigan women by constitutional amendment in 1918. Women felt that the right to express themselves on the affairs of the state and nation should be considered their right as well as a privilege.

Men were convinced that that right should no longer be withheld from the feminine citizenship. Both men and women said that politics needed the refining influence of women, and we believe that the majority were sincere in that belief.

Are We Getting Expected Results?

However, we cannot help but question the results when we pause to analyze the political situation of today. Women are voting, probably as many as we have a right to expect, but are they cleaning up as predicted? If they are, all must agree that our state certainly would be in a most deplorable condition if women were entirely out of it politically.

We have just gone through the worst mud slinging, befuddled statistical controversy called a primary that has been experienced within our memory. If a tenth part of the misdemeanors charged by either faction is true, there is a wholesale job of cleaning up that is waiting for someone with enough courage to tackle it.

The sorry part is, that the public is so apathetic on the whole thing. Now, if our men will not sit up and take notice and demand a clean, business-like administration of our public affairs, why do not the women get busy? Why cannot we drop our partisan beliefs, but rather have for a guide the cleansing spirit we seemed to be so lavishly endowed with when we entered into the practice of helping to select public officials?

Few Michigan Women State Officers

When we study the Michigan situation as concerns women, we wonder just why there have been so very few women permitted to participate in the administration of official service? As yet, but two women have been elected to the State Legislature and each served but one term. This year out of the 157 candidates nominated by both parties, but two are women, both from Saginaw county.

Many other states have given to their women greater opportunities to serve. In 1928 Connecticut elected 20 women to the legislature, New Hampshire elected 13 and Vermont 10. A total of 145 women were elected to legislatures in 38 of the 48 states. There have been two women governors, two state auditors, two state treasurers and six secretaries of state. Eight women are now serving as members of Congress.

We are not overly anxious to have women occupy seats of office; never because she is a woman and should be given the preference. At most we had hoped that she should enter public service when she seemed to be the one fitted for the position, but we have come to the point where we feel that something must be done to bring back to the public itself, a feeling of security and faith and confidence and trust.

The citizens of Michigan should know that all their officials will keep within the bounds of the available finances and we should also know that we had a legislature that would make it impossible for them to do otherwise. We have thousands of upright, law respecting men and women in our state, many of them capable and willing to serve us in anyway necessary to keep Michigan proud of herself in all ways, why not unite in giving them a chance if those who have had an opportunity fail to do so?

Favorite Recipes

This recipe column is established with the hope of a mutual exchange among our readers. We desire reliable recipes, appropriate for general farm use and will appreciate contributions.

THE QUINCE

The Quince is one of our late fall fruits, highly desirable for its quantities of pectin, so necessary in making jelly. It has a very pleasant flavor and the color is also most attractive. When combined with other fruit juices, the process of jelly making is greatly simplified. Include the core and seeds when cooking the fruit for jelly.

When using such fruits as the quince or crabapple, the mass of pulp may be used two or even three times thereby increasing the amount of jelly from the quantity of fruit used. Each time decrease the amount of water used in cooking the pulp. The second drop is of a more delicate flavor and color than the first and is preferred by many, while the third is by no means half bad.

QUINCE HONEY

5 pounds sugar
1 pint water
Let boil until like wax, then add 8 large or 10 small quinces grated. Boil slowly until transparent, stirring all the time. Do not grate the quinces until ready to use or they will become dark. Use like jelly or conserve.

QUINCE AND CRANBERRIES

1 pound cranberries
5 quinces
1 pound white sugar
Pare quinces and grind fine, sort and wash cranberries, cook together until well done, add sugar and simmer one half hour. Put in glasses.

One may take the peelings, cores and seeds of the five quinces, and three and one-half pounds sour apples quartered; cook them together, covered with water, until thoroughly done; strain through jelly bag and add as much sugar as juice and cook until it jells.

QUINCE JELLY

To two cups quince juice take one cup cranberry juice and an equal amount of sugar as liquid. Cook as usual.

PEACH BUTTER

—That Is Different—
1 medium sized bottle of Marschlo cherries, run through the food chopper, together with the juice will flavor and color peach butter for four or five pint cans. For variety use a can of crushed pineapple to the same amount of peach pulp. Both make excellent spreads for the lunch sandwich.

Mrs. G. Tharp, Jackson Co.

"Keep your children under the doctor's supervision. If they are underweight, have diseased tonsils or adenoids, decayed teeth or other defects their resistance will be lowered and they will be more susceptible to disease. Have such defects corrected.

"Protect your children from the disease enemies of childhood so that they may be not only live, but grow to be strong and healthy men and women."

QUINCE AND APPLE PRESERVE

1 pk. sweet apples, pared and cut into eighths
6 quinces, pared and cut into thin slices
Cook in a heavy syrup until well done without falling to pieces. Seal in cans.

GRAPE AND ORANGE JAM

6 lbs. grapes
2 lbs. raisins
4 lbs. sugar
4 oranges
Cut off thin yellow rind of oranges and put through grinder with raisins. Pulp grapes and cook till soft; put through colander and then add skins and cook 15 minutes; add raisins and orange peel, juice and sugar; simmer gently till it jellies.
Mrs. J. I. Smith, Kent, Co.

GRAPE JUICE

Stem and wash the grapes.
Put 1 heaping cup of whole grapes and 1 scant cup of white sugar in a sterilized quart jar; fill the jar with boiling water; seal at once. Ready for use after several weeks. This makes excellent grape juice for invalids and is much used for communion purposes. It is a pleasant drink for any occasion.
Mrs. Edith Waggar, Monroe Co.

Bath Tubs

The bath tub is considered just as essential to the modern home as any other part of its equipment and its installation in the home is no longer thought of as an up to date ornamental fixture but for general use by the family, and every day of the year.

However, we do not have to go back into very ancient history to find that the prevailing attitude toward the bath tub and its use was far different. The first bath tub in the United States was built in 1842 and was considered such a curiosity that it was exhibited at a party. It was denounced as a luxurious and undemocratic fad. Later still Philadelphia was so shocked at the idea of washing the whole body that a law was passed prohibiting all bathing during the winter months. In Boston one had to get a doctor's permit to take a bath, as it was considered a highly risky performance.

It is told that in Queen Elizabeth's time the following information was made public: "The Queen bathed herself a bath where she doth bathe herself once a month whether she requires it or no." Surely, we have traveled a long way in a short time, but what will the coming generations have over us with our bath tubs, our showers, our bathing beaches and our swimming pools? Can science and inventive minds make us appear ridiculous fifty years hence?

Save your coffee cans to steam your brown bread in.

To freshen old hickory nuts put boiling water on them and let stand fifteen minutes.

Lawyer (for auto accident victim): "Gentlemen of the jury, the driver of the car stated that he was going only six miles an hour. Think of the long agony of my poor client, the victim of this accident, as the car drove so slowly over him!"

AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLLEN



"I seen the new grocer's wife on the street yesterday with an awful run in her stockin' an' I wanted to tell the poor thing so bad my mouth watered, but I've learned that good intentions don't make folks hate you no less when you try to lend a helpin' hand by pointin' out what's wrong with 'em."

"Me an' Pa was goin' to the county seat once an' I told a woman on the train that her child's nose needed wipin' an' she flared up and said she'd rather have it like it was than stickin' in other folks business."

"I'd like to tell Amy about the way her girl is carryin' on, an' sometimes I just itch to tell Sue Mae how to pronounce 'Michigan,' but I ain't takin' no chances."

"Tellin' folks their faults hurts their vanity an' they act just like a cat with its tail stepped on. They scratch the thing that's nearest to 'em, an' that's you."

"Most folks think they ain't got no faults, anyway, an' showin' 'em one just starts an argument, so you end up by seemin' to be knockin' when you started out to do a favor."

"I don't point out nobody's faults now except Pa's, an' I wouldn't do that if he'd quit his hateful habit of tellin' me I'm wrong when I know I ain't."

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Extra Money

There are few farm women who have not at one time or another sighed for an opportunity to make a little "extra money" or a bit of money of "their own."

One of the interesting developments of recent years has been the way in which numbers of women and girls on the farm have solved their personal financial problems. Roadside markets, flowers, vegetables, jams, cakes, coverlets, rugs, tourists rooms, poultry, rabbits, candy, etc. These and many others have contributed their welcome dime and dollars to purses on the farms.

It is a sad commentary on the economic status of agriculture that in so many cases it is necessary for the women and children on the farm to lend in various ways to add to the too-slender family income. Under intelligent and diligent management the farm should return sufficient income to enable the farm family to maintain an American standard of living. Until that time comes to pass, it is of some value for the farm woman to earn a bit of extra money here and there. Therefore these columns are open to individual contributions on ways and means to that end.

In the meantime she should set herself definitely to understanding the reason for present conditions and the probable effect of the remedies proposed; and shoulder to shoulder with her husband get behind plans and legislation that promise to put agriculture on a level with other industries.

In this edition we are telling how one woman we have heard about has created a real job for herself, and it is bringing her in quite an income.

She lives in one of the suburbs of Detroit and she has done the very thing that we must all learn to do if we succeed; she has catered to the hobby or fad of the day; she supplies what people want, not what she thinks they should have or what she prefers to give them. She knew that the entire country had gone bridge crazy, so she set about to make bridge players her customers and her experiment has more than met her expectations.

She makes covers for bridge tables. She takes a square of white outing that fits the top of the bridge table after it is hemmed on all sides with a hem of about three-fourths of an inch wide. On this she pastes with library paste, in one corner only, the cut out design of a spray of distinct flowers from cretonne.

She then makes a cover of a square of organdy a trifle larger than the other after it has a two inch hem on all sides. These covers are made of all of the delicate shades of organdy and the hem is made on the sewing machine with the stitch lengthened out and black embroidery floss on the right side and an silk thread to match the cover underneath. Ties to match the cover are sewed across each corner so that when the spread is placed in position on the table it may be tied to the legs and therefore keep the outing spread in place and the cover tight enough to play on.

This lady buys her material by the bolt at wholesale prices. She is very

Farm News Patterns



6972. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 39 inch material. For revers facing and belt of one contrasting material will require 1/4 yard 39 inches wide cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6987. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A 2 year size requires 2 yards of material 32 inches wide or wider. If made of flouncing 27 inches wide 2 1/2 yards are required. Price 15c.

6983. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 12 year size with long sleeves requires 2 1/2 yards of 35 inch material. With short sleeves it will require 2 1/2 yards. The collar and cuffs of contrasting material require 1/4 yard 35 inches wide, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6975. A Smart Ensemble

Cut in 3 Sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size will require 5 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. Without the bolero and sleeves the dress will require 3 1/2 yards 39 inches wide. The bolero alone with sleeves will require 1 1/2 yard 39 inches wide. To trim with bias binding or piping as pictured in the large view will require 8 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Collar, tab for waist, one belt section and cuffs in contrasting material require 1/2 yard. Price 15c.

6968. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 3 1/4 yards of 54 inch material if made with the capelet. Without the capelet 3 yards will be required. For contrasting material 1/4 yard 39 inches wide is required, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6976. Ladies' Undergarment.

Cut in 4 Sizes: Small, 34-36; Medium, 38-40; Large, 42-44; Extra Large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2 1/3 yards of 39 inch material. For yoke facings of lace 1 1/3 yard is required 5 inches wide. To trim with lace edging requires 3 2/3 yards. Shoulder straps of ribbon require 1 1/4 yard. Price 15c.

6929. Girls' Coat.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size with capes requires 3 yards of 39 inch material. Without the capes 2 yards will be required. To line the coat requires 1 1/2 yards 39 inches wide. To line the Capes will require 1 1/3 yard 39 inches wide. Price 15c.

6990. Ladies' Blouse.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size of one material requires 2 1/2 yards of 39 inch material. For contrasting material 1/4 yard 39 inches wide is required. Price 15c.

6646. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An 8 year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 35 inch material. For vestee of contrasting material 1/3 yard 35 inches wide is required, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

Fashion Book.

Our up-to-date fall and winter 1929-1931 book of fashions, shows color plates, and contains 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's patterns. A concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, also some points for the needle (illustrating 30 of the various, simple stitches) all valuable hints to the home dress-maker.

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(Patterns are 15c each, fashion book 15c. Send silver or stamps.)

Our Kitchen Laboratory

To keep cake moist, put a good sound apple in the box.

For sprains—Bathe in hot vinegar and salt.

Rub mud spots on dark clothing with a raw potato.

If one tablespoon of glycerine is added to each pint of grape jam, you will have no grape crystals.

For chapped hands—Keep a bottle of vinegar near the washbowl and particular in being absolutely accurate in her work in every way. If she by any means fails to make one satisfactory she does not offer it for sale.

She has found a ready sale for her work at the fancy work departments of two of the large stores of Detroit and their demands for spreads have made it necessary for her to hire help in cutting out the flowers.

after drying the hands, bathe them with the vinegar. In a day or so they will be as smooth as in summer.

The marks on paint made by scratching matches may be removed by rubbing them with a cut lemon.

When whipping cream add three or four drops of lemon juice to a cup of cream to make it stiff and firm.

Soot on the carpet, if quickly covered with salt, can be brushed up without injury to the carpet.

Fish may be scaled much easier if dipped in boiling water for a minute.

To improve the flavor of Tea and cocoa—A pinch of salt imparts a mellow taste to tea and makes cocoa seem richer.

When boiling a cracked egg add a teaspoon of salt to the water and the contents will not boil out.

FARMERS OPPOSE WAYNE DRIVE FOR STATE CONTROL

Farm Groups Organizing to Bring Out Rural Vote.

Lansing.—County Farm Bureau officers will co-operate with Granges, Farmers Clubs, Chambers of Commerce and service clubs throughout southern Michigan in perfecting an organization to defeat Wayne county's reapportionment amendment. This decision was reached at district meetings of officers and members held in Kalamazoo, Ann Arbor and Lapeer on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of the week of October 6. Membership plans and County Farm Bureau activities as well as the legislative situation were also open for discussion at the meetings.

According to the plans adopted, each of the southern counties will have a complete organization of workers including township and school district committees, each one being responsible for seeing to it that every farmer in the district is canvassed on the reapportionment question.

At Kalamazoo, Mr. E. E. Ungren, editor of the Michigan Farm News, was present and promised that the issue of the News for October 25 would be largely devoted to reapportionment. County Farm Bureau officers at all meetings announced that they would order extra copies of this issue for personal distribution to farmers who are not now subscribers.

Washenaw Editor Speaks
At Ann Arbor Mr. Hemingway, a Washenaw county editor, was present and consented to speak briefly. He opposed the Wayne county reapportionment measure, telling his audience that the situation in Michigan is similar to that in Illinois where certain elements in Chicago have tried for years to dominate the State government.

"These efforts have failed," Mr. Hemingway said, "not because Chicago is not strong enough to impose her will on the State, but because Chicago is divided on the question. Many of the taxpayers of Chicago know what it is to suffer under bad government. They are afraid to see the State of Illinois fall into the same hands that dominate city affairs, and if the people of Wayne county wake up to the true facts they will take the same attitude."

Mr. Hemingway suggested that the editors of the weekly press would appreciate short, concise letters and articles from farmers opposing reapportionment, and the conference agreed to see that many such letters are written.

Farm Bureau Discussions

The subject "What should and can our County Farm Bureau do for its members?" was discussed at Kalamazoo by Mr. Waldo Phillips, of Van Buren County, former president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and by Mrs. Delbert E. Harvey of Cass county. Speakers on the same subject at Ann Arbor were Mrs. Harry Hawley of Hillsdale and President Charles McCalla of the Washenaw County Farm Bureau. President C. J. Reid of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau and State Representative John W. Goodwine spoke at Lapeer.

The improvement of Farm Bureau quarterly meetings was discussed at Kalamazoo by Mr. Elmer Ball, secretary of the Calhoun Bureau; Mr. Warren Dobson of Branch county, and Mrs. Emma Dimmick of St. Joseph county; at Ann Arbor by Mrs. Edgar Bird of Monroe county, and President Vaughn Tanner of the Jackson Bureau; and at Lapeer by Mr. Irving Overbaugh of St. Clair county and Mrs. Helen Hill of Genesee county.

Discussion of the reapportionment amendment at Kalamazoo was under the leadership of Mr. Arthur Odell of Allegan county. The leader at Ann Arbor was Rev. W. A. Cutler of Monroe county, and at Lapeer, Mr. J. S. Mitchell took charge of this phase of the program.

Mr. Claude L. Nash, Director of Organization for the State Farm Bureau discussed future membership plans at each meeting. He told those present that the officers of the Bureau are working on a plan that, if adopted, would allow faithful members to pay out a life membership with no increase in their dues. New members, Mr. Nash said could become life members by paying dues for 10 years. The cost to old members would be somewhat lower he said. Life members, under the proposed plan would continue to receive patronage dividends and in this way could eventually expect to receive back all of the money they paid in as dues, or even more.

Co-ops Selling Illinois Cities 95% of Milk

Chicago.—Farmer owned milk co-operatives now sell 95% of the milk consumed in Illinois cities, according to Paul Potter in the Chicago Tribune. They include 32,282 farmers and sell some \$60,000,000 worth of milk annually. The organization was developed largely through the work of the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, the Farm Bureau in that State. Chicago, scene of many milk wars and strikes in the past, now gets 100% of its milk through the co-operative Pure Milk Ass'n. Illinois dairymen supply 60% of the Chicago demand. Stabilization of milk prices and demand appears near realization in Illinois.

People who can't are the first to criticize those who can.

Farm Bureau Milling Company Announced

Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, W. Va., Farm Bureau Services Owners.

Lansing.—Of much importance to Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia farmers is the announcement that the Farm Bureau Services of those States have organized the Farm Bureau Milling Co., of Chicago, Ill., with a charter comprehensive enough to take in every requirement in the distribution of dairy and poultry feeds.

For years the Farm Bureau Services of the four states have worked together closely in the matter of dairy and poultry feeds, seeds and fertilizer and other products. They have had their feeds and their fertilizers manufactured at the same plants, with resulting economies, which have been passed on to purchasing farmers.



New Farm Bureau Poultry Feed Sacks

Preceding organization of the Farm Bureau Milling Company, the four states last May agreed to adopt the same sack and trade marks for all Farm Bureau dairy and poultry feeds manufactured for the four states. A red and a blue horizontal stripe across the top front face of the bag and another red and blue stripe across the bottom section of the sack are distinguishing marks. Adoption of uniform sacks with resulting economies, required a uniform name. Farm Bureau Milling Co. was organized and made comprehensive enough to serve all future needs.

Grain Co-op Handles 17 Million bu. In July

Chicago.—The Farmers' National Grain Corporation bought 17,121,718 bushels of grain in July, the first month of the new crop season, corporation officials said Monday. Purchases included wheat, corn, oats and barley.

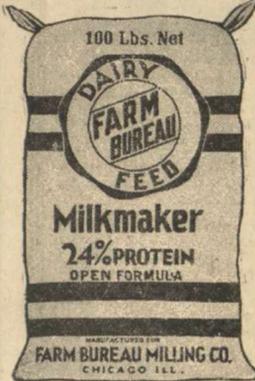
Farmers National Grain Corporation is the grain co-op recognized by the Federal Farm Board. Included in the 26 state or regional co-operative systems holding its stock is the Michigan Elevator Exchange.

Of the total receipts of wheat at Kansas City last month 32 per cent was handled by stockholders of the corporation. Branches at Omaha, End and Wichita also handled a large volume, the statement said. Branches at St. Louis and Indianapolis, in the soft wheat territory, handled a large volume. None of the purchases included large volumes of wheat stored by members to be sold through the corporation.

The corporation said its branches at St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth and Great Falls were ready to handle all the wheat its members were prepared to market in that territory.

Many self-made men are apt to forget that their wives bossed the job.

Simultaneously, the four State Farm Bureaus called a conference and reduced the number of formulas for the four states, many of them only slightly different, from 106 to a total of 30. Poultry, dairy and animal husbandry representatives from the four state agricultural colleges, together with State Agricultural Dept. feed control men from the four states were invited to the formula conference. The formulas agreed upon by the Farm Bureau Services were turned to the college representatives and they were asked to approve them or make changes that would assure farmers the best feed for each dollar he spent. The formulas were approved with the farmer in mind, not the manufacturer.



New Farm Bureau Dairy Feed Sacks

The Farm Bureau Milling Company, Inc., is capitalized at \$500,000, with \$300,000 in common stock and \$200,000 in preferred stock. All the common stock is owned by the State Farm Bureaus of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and West Virginia. No preferred stock will be sold at this time.

Officers of the Milling Company are: L. A. Thomas of Michigan Farm Bureau Services, president; I. H. Hull, Indiana Farm Bureau, vice pres.; D. M. Cash, Ohio Farm Bureau, sec'y; T. R. Bennett, West Virginia Farm Bureau, treas.

Directors: C. L. Brody and L. A. Thomas of Michigan; Murray Lincoln and D. L. Cash of Ohio; H. S. Agster and I. H. Hull of Indiana.

Census Lists, Records Closed to Everyone

Washington.—Dwellers on farms, ranches, and others who may have regarded with some misgivings some of the closely personal questions asked by takers of the federal census, may be reassured that the information gained by the government will not be divulged to any one.

During the first week in October officials of the census bureau flatly refused to open their records to agents of business enterprises for the copying of names to be used in personal or mail sales campaigns throughout the country.

Nearly Million Muskrat State's Annual Take

Lansing.—During the 1928-29 season two-thirds of a million muskrat pelts taken in Michigan were reported as sold to licensed fur dealers in the state. Some pelts are also made into coats, etc., and are used locally without going through the hands of a fur dealer. In addition to this, trappers sell a large number of pelts each year through the mails direct to fur houses out of the state, so that the total "take" in Michigan that year must have been near a million muskrat pelts.

THREE NEW OIL FIELDS IN STATE

Developments North and West Of Mt. Pleasant; And Near Clare.

Lansing.—Although Michigan's oil industry is moving but slowly, with low prices and light demands for the product, three new fields are in the process of opening up.

The most developed of these three fields is five miles north of Mt. Pleasant where the first well of any consequence came through early in June with a production of 500 barrels the first twenty-four hours. There was some exploitation of the same field late last fall but little was done until last spring.

Since the opening of the big well, 15 to 18 more wells have been started. At least two of these have come in, one of which is producing 180 barrels and the other 125 barrels a day.

The second new field in which work is now being carried on is four miles south of Clare in Vernon township. One well drilled early this year is now producing 50 to 60 barrels a day. Five more wells are now being drilled in this vicinity. One struck gas a week ago at 1,324 feet, a fact that is considered as a fair indication that oil will be found at the lower levels.

With the striking of gas in the western side of Isabella county, prospects are that the city of Mt. Pleasant will soon be supplied with natural gas. A pipe line is now being laid from the wells to the city.

So far two wells have been completed, one which is producing about 10,000,000 feet of gas a day and one which is producing about 2,500,000 feet of gas a day. Gas was struck at 1,320 feet.

Aliens Can't Hunt, But Can Protect Property

Lansing.—The Supreme Court of Michigan has upheld the law forbidding unaturalized foreign-born residents the right to hunt, but this law cannot forbid them from protecting their property.

A native born minor child of an alien may secure a hunting or trapping license, but must be accompanied while hunting or trapping by some adult legally possessing a license.

State Farm Life

Ask your State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Agent about this new life insurance plan. State Farm Mutual men and principles of service are behind it.

State Farm Life Insurance Co. Bloomington, Illinois
MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU STATE AGENT
Lansing, Michigan

WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS

We specialize in live poultry, eggs and veal. Used egg cases for sale in lots of ten or more, by freight or express. Also new coops for sale. Shipping tags and market information are sent free for the asking.

GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit

Look Ahead

Don't take chances. Get your protection now with the STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1400 new policies since January 1st. 21,500 members, over \$82,000,000 at risk. A classified policy covers only property mentioned. Our Blanket Policy covers all. Write us for sample policy or an agent to call.

W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.

Plowing and Oil

Tractors will be busy after rains come, turning over fields you want fall plowed.

Nights will be cold—and mornings snappy. Good oil is necessary at all times and especially do you need a grade of oil that will enable you to start your tractor easily and quickly on cold days.

FARM BUREAU WINTER OIL MEETS EVERY DEMAND

- 1st. It starts easily because it's dewaxed.
- 2nd. It lubricates perfectly all day under all conditions because it retains its body under extreme heat conditions.
- 3rd. It wears a long time because it resists the efforts of the heated cylinders to break it down or wear it out.
- 4th. It's priced so low that you can't afford to buy a cheap oil just to save a few cents per gallon.

Ask your Farm Bureau distributor about Farm Bureau oils for your tractor—and for your car.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan

PICTURES LEGION ORPHANS

Otter Lake—"Out of the Maelstrom," a two-reel motion picture depicting the lives of the American Legion's small wards at the Otter Lake Children's Billet, is ready for general circulation. It was announced by Charles H. Schultz, Michigan Department Commander.

Classified Ads

Classified Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a word. Where the ads are to appear twice, the rate will be 4 1/2 cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion.

FOR SALE—RAMBOUILLET RAMS \$15; Red Polled Bulls \$50 to \$75. Not registered. Cash or terms. D. Elbert Harvey & Sons, 2 miles southwest of Jones, Mich.

WANTED—TO RENT 40 to 80 ACRE general farm, by capable farmer, where owner is capable of financing everything and letting renter pay out each year or would take a farm for one-third where everything is furnished. Can furnish the best of references. Famed one of Norman Horton's Lenawee county farms five years. Write W. M. Langhorns, 309 1/2 S. Washington Ave., Lansing, Mich. Lansing telephone 21-898.

WANTED—TO RENT FARM FURNISHED, on shares. Write J. D. Parks, Danville, R.-5, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR by mature married man, 2 children, with long dairy and general farm experience. Write B. E. Hungerford, 1621 Johnson Ave., Lansing, Mich., or call Lansing phone, 54577.

WANTED—TO RENT GENERAL, dairy or stock farm on shares or on salary, with stock and tools furnished. 25 years' experience on large and small farms. Write Paul Ankerkemann, 1233 Pinehurst Ave., Flint, Mich.



Good Salesmen

In recent months both Detroit and Buffalo yards sales offices of the co-operative Michigan Live Stock Exchange have added to their regular customer lists some of the largest live stock producers in Ohio, Indiana and Michigan.

In these times extra good salesmanship, reputation in the trade, counts more than ever.

The Live Stock Exchange has been successful in carrying out his purpose—to enable the farmer shipper to get everything that his stock will bring, less the actual cost of selling. Investigate our work through your local live stock shipping association.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by bond meeting U. S. Gov't requirements.

Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.
or
Producers Co-Op Com. Assn.
East Buffalo, N. Y.

We Help Farmers

We advise and assist in problems concerning telephone, electric power line, transportation company, oil pipe lines or other rights of way over farm property.

We assist farmers in the matter of claims for stock killed or injured on railroads; their rights in the matter of drains, crossings, damage by fire set by locomotives, etc., damage to farms by gravel operations, power dams, etc.

We audit freight bill free and collect overcharges. Claims collected without cost for paid-up Farm Bureau members. Nominal charge to other farmers.

TRAFFIC DEP'T
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing Michigan

WE WILL BUY SEED

Medium Clover Mammoth Clover
Alsike Clover Michigan Alfalfa

For quotation, send us a representative sample. A representative sample is an equal amount taken from each sack.

We Clean Seed
30c bushel for one run.
50c bushel for two runs. We advise two runs when seed is very dirty.
\$.125 per hour for hulling sweet clover.
\$.100 per bushel of seed, charge for removing buckhorn.

All charges based on weight of seed as received at cleaning plant. We have most modern equipment.

Shipping instructions. WRITE US A LETTER giving full instructions regarding cleaning of your seed. Further, do you want the seed cleaned and returned to you, or do you want it cleaned and a price quoted you for the seed?

Ship your seed to us by freight, preferably prepaid. EACH BAG should be tagged with name of shipper and his address, also total number of bags in the shipment. Now is the time to have seed cleaned—before the rush late this winter.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan

58,000 POLICIES Sold in Michigan

The State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. offers you protection against

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- Collision
- Windstorm
- Property Damage
- Liability
- Theft

at very low annual rates for farm risks in a strong legal reserve company. More than 480,000 policies written in 28 states.

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There is a State Farm Bureau Mutual agent near you. Don't delay in seeing him. If you don't know him, or want further information, write us.

Michigan State Farm Bureau.—State Agent
Lansing, Michigan
State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
of Bloomington, Ill.

Planning Your Ration

Feed all the home grown feeds you can, but keep your ration balance. We want to sell you the Milk-maker or Egg-mash that enables you to use your own feeds most effectively.

This means using your oats, barley, wheat and corn throughout the feeding season in combination with a high protein supplement, such as Milk-maker 34% or 32%.

Don't depend entirely on home grown feeds now, and then be without them later on in the winter. Balance them with Milk-maker. It makes your feed go further and produce more milk and profit. Then you won't have to feed commercial feed alone late in the winter because your own feed will have lasted longer.

FOLLOW THESE SUGGESTIONS

With THIS ROUGHAGE	Feed MILKMAKER	With HOME GROWN GRAINS
Alfalfa	32% 34%	300 to 500 lbs.
Clover	100 lbs. or 90 lbs.	200 to 300 lbs.
Mixed Hay	100 lbs. or 90 lbs.	125 to 200 lbs.
Timothy		
Corn stover	100 lbs. or 90 lbs.	75 to 125 lbs.
Bean pods.		

The larger amounts of home grown grains can be used with hay of better quality in each class.

See your distributor of Farm Bureau feeds, for Milk-maker, the Money-making Feed.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan