MARY WATSON, 1018 S. Main St., Farmington, is asking the legislature to pass House Bill No. 157 which, if enacted, will mean a revolution in the way through which Michigan's rural and small towns will be governed. The bill makes 80 the minimum age for admission to the office of township commissioner; one-third on basis of area of each township. It thus meets the requirements of the law and is not a compilation, containing the following parts:

1. A summary of the law in the form of a table showing the names of the officials, the duties of each.
3. An explanation of the language used in the law.
4. The provisions of the law in their entirety.

This law, when enacted, will give the farmers in every township the right to elect an officer to whom they can look for help in solving their problems. The township commissioner will have the power to appoint such other officers as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of the law. He will also have the power to call special meetings of the township board.

The township board will have the power to levy taxes to provide for the maintenance of the roads and to take care of public improvements. They will also have the power to make regulations for the protection of the public health and safety.

In conclusion, it is believed that this law will be a great benefit to the farmers of Michigan and will enable them to have a government that is more in touch with their needs than is now possible under the existing system of township government. The farmers are in full support of this bill and urge the legislature to pass it without delay.
Michigan Farmer. The issue is published by the Michigan State Extension Service and the Michigan State University Press. The content is divided into several sections, including news, legislation, and general articles related to agricultural and rural life in Michigan. The document appears to be a legal or legislative text, possibly a bill or a report, discussing topics such as road construction, bonuses, and legal responsibilities. There are references to specific sections of law, such as "section 1 of this act," indicating that it is part of a broader legislative context. The text includes detailed information on how funds are to be distributed and what duties are to be carried out by various individuals and entities. It also mentions the Michigan State Capitol, Lansing, Michigan, as a key location for government activities. The overall tone of the document is official and formal, typical of legislative or administrative communications. The document is well-organized, with clear sections and subsections, making it easy to follow the flow of ideas and arguments presented. The language used is precise and technical, reflecting the nature of the subject matter. The document appears to be a transcription of the original text, accurately capturing its contents without altering the original meaning or context. The document is a valuable resource for understanding the legislative process and the responsibilities of government officials in Michigan during the time it was written.
FARMERS CAN CUT LOSSES ON GRAIN

Simple Treatment Will Stop Spreading of Diseases

The usual tax levied by or on account of the State tax on investigation will be of service to the farmer. It is a good thing that the tax on investigation is required by law to be paid in cash beforehand. This is not always the case, however, as the tax is often paid in a lump sum at the end of the year.

The tax on investigation is levied upon the landowners in proportion to the value of their lands. The value of the land is determined by the assessor and the tax is based upon it. The tax is paid in cash and the amount paid is credited to the owner's account in the county treasurer's office.

The tax is charged against the owner of the property and is not deductible from the owner's income. The owner is liable for the tax even if he is unable to pay it. The tax is not subject to any deductions for personal property.

The tax is paid by the owner of the property and is not charged against tenants or mortgagees. The owner is liable for the tax even if the property is mortgaged.

The tax is not deductible from the owner's income tax. The owner is liable for the tax even if he is unable to pay it.

The tax is not subject to any deductions for personal property. It cannot be claimed as a deduction from the owner's income tax.

The tax is not charged against tenants or mortgagees. The owner is liable for the tax even if the property is mortgaged.

The tax is not deductible from the owner's income tax. The owner is liable for the tax even if he is unable to pay it.
Use Consideration In Buying Alfalfa Seed

Short Crop Last Season May Put Interior Seed On The Market

Despite what many Michigan farmers have been told, there is a sizable lot of interior seed available at present. However, this is not to be taken as a signal to go out and buy interior seed. It is safe to say that the situation last year was much worse than it is now.

The reason for this is the fact that the grower of interior seed is not as plentiful as it used to be. In the past, the grower of interior seed was the one who was responsible for the production of the seed.

However, with the advent of the economic depression, the demand for interior seed has decreased. This has led to a decrease in the production of interior seed, which in turn has led to a decrease in the supply of interior seed.

It is important for Michigan farmers to remember that the supply of interior seed is not guaranteed. The grower of interior seed is not as plentiful as it used to be, and the demand for interior seed is not as high. Therefore, the supply of interior seed is not guaranteed.

The best course of action for Michigan farmers is to buy seed from the grower of interior seed, who is more likely to have a guaranteed supply. The grower of interior seed is more likely to have a guaranteed supply because he is more likely to have a guaranteed demand.

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