

### INSURANCE AGENTS IN LIFE WORK GET TOGETHER FOR DAY

Michigan Life Insurance is  
Nearing Half Million  
In New Concern

### ATTENDED MEETING

President and Public  
Relations Head Give  
Valuable Counsel

Representing life insurance as the one which could be made to bring the greatest direct relief to American farmers by enabling them to wipe the entire mortgage indebtedness of the farm in one generation, W. P. Madala, public relations director of the State Farm Life Insurance company, addressed some 200 guests, Michigan Farm Bureau agents of the county and their wives, at a local meeting at Michigan State College on October 15th.

In his presentation of the subject, insurance, Mr. Martindale, who formerly organized director of the Michigan Farm Bureau Federation several years, emphasized the need of considering the subject from the farmer's point of view rather than as a monetary consideration. He pointed out very closely with the general interest of organized agriculture to improve the living conditions of the farmer.

At the Farm Bureau local agents meeting, the new company are displaying considerable interest in the business. In the fact that some of those attending came from as far as Sanilac, Muskegon, Oceana and Monroe and among all the counties within that district.

The meeting, carried on as strictly a business meeting, was held on the first anniversary of the establishment of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance company agency in Michigan. In this connection Alfred J. Martindale, state agency director for both years, explained that during this year period the Michigan automobile insurance agency has issued more than 42,500 policies with the favorable record of having better than 85 per cent of the policies issued in force. Some concerns, he added, run as low as 50 per cent of policies remaining in force after the term of the premium period.

### Sold On Service Basis

As the automobile insurance taken on as an added service for farmers of Michigan, life insurance is being offered, not as another burden to sell the farmer, but as a great service, G. W. Coe, vice president of the company, stated. Mr. Fuller was given the whole afternoon for a detailed presentation of the life insurance set-up as adopted by the Bureau.

A successful life insurance agent, he learns to advise with his active buyer and aids him in arranging his financing problems. He advised that Farm Bureau agents of State Farm Life Insurance company will render the greatest amount of service to their neighbors and will be most successful by helping their clients and their clients set up a life insurance estate best adapted to their particular requirements.

Statistics brought out during the meeting showed that the average life insurance policy in other concerns amounts less than \$2,000 while the average policy in the State Farm company is better than \$3,000, indicating a greater need of life insurance.

### STATE DEDICATES WILD LIFE AREAS

Standard Type of Sanctuary  
Affords Protection To  
Every Animal

Michigan has now dedicated to the protection of game and other wild life 125,118 acres of land.

Approximately this 125,118 acres of land is divided into three classes; those areas owned and controlled by the state; those areas owned but under special protection; and those additional areas set aside as refuges and sanctuaries by legislative action or by the Conservation Commission using discretionary authority.

Seven large "standard" refuges comprising a total of 68,000 acres are now protected. Six of these have large areas of state owned land adjoining on which the public is privileged to hunt during the open season, and one is in a national park.

### Restore Monument

A move has been started to restore the first Washington monument to its original condition. This monument was constructed in a single day, on July 4, 1827, by 400 men of Maryland who had served in the Continental Army. The monument was built of field stones, forming a small, cylindrical tower on top of South Mountain, near Boonsboro, Md.

With complete restoration of the monument a celebration is to be held, commemorating Washington's birthday in 1932, marking the 200th anniversary of his birth.

### FLOCK INSPECTION SHOWS POOR LAYERS

Proper Feed Is Important  
For Greater Profit  
From Farm Hens.

By R. H. Addy, Farm Bureau Feed Specialist.

J. Alfred Hammah, extension specialist of the poultry department of State College, predicts that if the rate of growth in the poultry business continues for the next five years the way it has in the last five years, the value of poultry products and poultry will exceed the value of dairy products in the state and will hold second place instead of third.

However, the factor of profit should not be overlooked and with the good work that the college poultry department and the county agents are doing, it seems that it is not being neglected. The factor of profit is dependent very largely upon the health of the flocks and it seems quite general to have the county agents report that in poultry meetings in their counties a great deal of disease is found when flocks are inspected closely.

No flock, diseased in any way, is going to be able to make the returns on the dollar invested that it should and would if the causes of disease were eliminated. When disease is present treatment should be given which will be effective in controlling it.

Buying chicks from high producing flocks and using good cockerels will tend to increase production and aid in keeping the flock in a condition of health which enables the hens to continue heavy production, month after month.

It isn't always a question of feed alone, even when we are feeding rations which have plenty of protein and digestible nutrient with the ordinary minerals for supplying the calcium that enables a bird to produce heavily. There may be some things lacking in the feeds raised in the central west, such as we use here in Michigan, that are necessary to the continued health of high producing flocks. If this is true, it certainly is a problem for the poultryman in Michigan to have solved for him by someone especially trained in this particular line.

Experiment stations are working constantly on the problem and it is hoped that it will not be many years, at the longest, before we will have something definite on what supplementary feeds to use that will have a tendency, at least, to supply any needed factors to increase the health and disease resisting ability of the birds.

In the meanwhile, it is advisable that every flock owner attend the poultry meetings in his county, find out means of diagnosing disease and then follow the suggestions of the poultry department of the college or his county agent in controlling those conditions which tend to cause disease and lessen the money-making ability of his flocks.

### FISH INDUSTRY IS GROWING RAPIDLY

Fish taken from Michigan waters for commercial purposes last year had a total value of \$3,397,428. Five years previous to this the annual marketing of fish had a value of \$1,673,667. Figures taken from the state conservation department show.

The only species of commercial fish taken in increasing quantities during this five year period has been white fish. While the increase has been very slight the increase in valuation has resulted from the gradual rising market price.

### Build Alfalfa Mill

An alfalfa mill is to be constructed in the Yakima valley to supply meal for members of the Washington County operative Egg Association. About 3,000 tons of alfalfa will be used each year on which a premium will be paid for quality, it is stated.

### STATE COMMITTEE GIVES OUT RULES ON NAME CHANGES

Boards of Supervisors To  
Act Upon Proposals  
For Changes.

### AVOID DUPLICATION

Lake And Stream Names To  
Be Changed Only On  
Local Petition.

The name of any lake or stream in Michigan can be changed only upon authority from the board of supervisors of the county in which that particular lake or stream is located and the state of Michigan intends to usurp no authority in this, according to the state committee on changing geographical names.

This committee was appointed some time ago by Gov. Fred W. Green to formulate some system by which names of lakes and streams could be changed, principally to avoid duplication. The committee is composed of: George N. Fuller of the state historical commission, chairman; R. A. Smith, state geologist and L. R. Shoemmann, head of the land economic survey of the department of conservation; and, acting in an advisory capacity are; George E. Bishop, secretary of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau; Hugh J. Gray, secretary of the Michigan Tourist and Resort Bureau and T. F. Martson, secretary of the East Michigan Tourist and Resort Association. A complete system of routine by which names of lakes and streams can be changed, has now been formulated and announced by the Board.

The state of Michigan has many lakes and streams which are duplicated in names, according to the committee. There are innumerable "Grass" and "Mud" and "Crooked" lakes and several "Trout," "Silver" and "Crooked" creeks. This has often caused confusion in the past. To avoid this duplication the committee has formulated a system by means of which changes in name are to be made.

A desire to change the name of a lake or stream must originate with the people of the County in which the body of water is situated. By petition or request, the board of supervisors may be asked by the people to take some formal action toward changing a name. This petition presented to the supervisors must state the name of the lake or stream whose name it is desired to change; the reasons for desiring the change; and the preferred name.

If the board of supervisors agrees and adopts a formal resolution asking that the name of the lake or stream be changed, a copy of the resolution may be sent to the state committee. The committee will consider the petition. It will determine whether the preferred name is duplicated any place in the state; and whether a change in name is necessary and desirable. If the state committee considers the petition favorable, the petition together with the committee's recommendation, will be sent to the national board on geographical names. This board, in turn, will consider the petition. Its decision is final. If the national board approves the change, then the name of the lake or stream will be formally changed and the new name will be listed on all official maps and documents.

"Since the State Committee was appointed some time ago, the public has obtained an erroneous impression as to its objects and purposes," Chairman Fuller said, in announcing the formal name-change plan. "The public has been under the impression that the committee intends to change names of lakes and streams wholesale and without consent of the local residents. This is not true.

"We will change no names on our own initiative. The initiative must come from the county in which the lake or stream is located.

The committee is now ready for action whenever formal resolutions from boards of supervisors are presented to it for consideration.

### ROAD BUILDING TO EXCEED 1928 MARK

Construction work on State highways this season is expected to exceed the 1928 figure for mileage of trunkline highways completed. Last year the State highway department completed construction of 468 miles of trunklines and built or supervised construction of 512 miles of surfacing. Favorable weather during October and November will do much toward adding to the total mileage included in the 1929 program.

### THE GREEDY SUITOR



From the Chicago Daily News Courtesy of Railroad Data

### RECENTLY NAMED TAX COMMISSION ELECT OFFICERS

Farm Bureau Leader Honored  
With Chairmanship of  
Important Body

An act of the 1929 session of the Michigan Legislature, provided for the appointment, by the governor, of a commission to study and report on all matters relating to state taxes, and to make recommendations for the best methods of raising taxes for the state purposes. In accordance with the act, the governor appointed the following persons as members of the commission and at the organization meeting of the commission officers were elected, the personnel of which is as follows:

Wm. J. Thomas, chairman, Court House, Grand Rapids; Peter B. Lennon, vice chairman, Lennon; Raymond H. Berry, secretary, 1000 Penobscot Bldg., Detroit; A. F. Heidekamp, Lake Linden; Fred R. Ming, Cheboygan; Frank Wade, Flint; Melville B. McPherson, Lowell; Al. E. Petermann, Calumet and John A. Russell, Detroit.

It is the purpose of the commission to make a complete study of all the existing Michigan statutes having to do with taxation, as well as the statutes of other states. The act further contemplates that the commission will hold hearings throughout the state for the purpose of ascertaining the views, on state tax matters, of various citizens, organizations and groups, to the end that their ideas may be presented to the commission and prove of benefit in its desire to work out suggestions for an equitable and fair state tax program. The commission has not deemed it advisable to hold any hearings as yet and, before hearings are scheduled, it is the desire of the commission to obtain the co-operation of as many individuals, organizations and groups as care to assist it, suggesting to them that they give serious consideration to those state tax problems which affect their particular interests, and likewise, in general, any suggestions they may have to make in connection with or appertaining to any phase of state taxation.

(NOTE: County Farm Bureau units having matters of taxation which might be brought to the attention of the new commission on taxation should present their views or findings to the State Farm Bureau so that efforts may be co-ordinated through a single channel. A taxation committee of the state organization will be glad to consider county suggestions and present them to the commission.)

### A Revitalizer

The Trade-A-Day is a real Farm Bureau revitalizer because it presents the Farm Bureau to the public in a different way: real farmers and not professional salesmen and solicitors engage in the work and talk their propositions in a county-wide manner. This local influence of the individual, coupled with the mass appeal of having an entire county "worked" at one time, does more than individual salesmanship.

Thus the Farm Bureau is sold on a larger scale and the work of the volunteers is made easier and more delightful while considerably more interest and enthusiasm are aroused and more action is stimulated.

The Trade-A-Day in Farm Bureau membership work paves the way for follow-up activities, builds a stronger membership by stimulating organization and serves to break down sales resistance. Through it the Farm Bureau morale is greatly improved and with this improvement there usually follows an increased volume of Farm Bureau commodity business and a strengthening of group consciousness within the individual Farm Bureau unit.

This method of building the organization adds strength from within rather than from without and demonstrates there is no substitute for a loyal and well informed membership.

### MARKET IS UNSAFE FOR SPECULATIONS IN WHEAT & BEANS

Elevator Exchange Sees No  
Prospects Of Early  
Improvement.

WHEAT  
The market has been a sad disappointment to every farmer who has held his wheat. The crop in North America was short this year almost five hundred million bushels from last year's crop. Everyone who owned wheat thought it was good property. Heavy carry-over from last year, combined with general business dullness, has made for unsatisfactory price levels. It does not appear as if there will be much good to the wheat market until well into next spring unless the Federal Farm Board comes to the rescue.

CORN  
Corn down 15c per bushel from top prices with prospects of another 5c per bushel cheaper before the market hits bottom.

OATS  
More oats will be shipped into Michigan this winter than will be shipped out of Michigan. Prices should not change materially from present levels for some time to come.

RYE  
A very short crop and not much of any price change indicated.

BEANS  
While the Michigan crop was extremely short, the bean crop of the United States is about one million bushels larger than last year and the crops of foreign countries very much larger than last season. Beans are now coming into the United States from all European countries and Canada is likewise shipping heavily into the United States paying a duty of \$1.75 per cwt. Idaho farmers this morning are selling at \$5.75 to \$6.00 per cwt and farmers in New Mexico and Colorado are selling pinto at \$4.50 to \$4.75 per cwt. There is nothing in the situation today to indicate much of any advance in price of Michigan beans for the next two or three months.

### Life Guards Restore 43 Drowning Bathers

Life guards on the bathing beaches of four Michigan State Parks during the past season rescued 43 people from drowning.

Only three of the 46 persons taken by the life guards from the water failed to be brought back to consciousness by various methods of resuscitation.

### Excavators Unearth Historic Millstone

Workmen excavating for the cellar of a new building on Clinton street, Schenectady, N. Y., recently unearthed a historic millstone which was in use 222 years ago. In 1706, Captain Hendrick Vrooman, a hero of the French and Indian wars, petitioned that a grant of land be given him along Cohoe Creek, so that he might establish a mill for the benefit of the little frontier settlement. Permission was obtained, and the captain and his friends labored so diligently that the mill was ready for operation in the spring of the following year. The mill, which was known as "the mill in the woods," was still prospering at the period of the Revolution, and as the Mohawk and Schoharie valleys were known as the "Granary," it is believed that much of the flour which supplied Washington and the continental army was ground here.

The millstone weighs 1,200 lbs. and is four feet in diameter and two feet thick. There is a square hole in the center for the power shaft. It is in a perfect state of preservation.

Where it was hewn remains a matter of conjecture. It may have been taken from the vicinity, which seems probable; or brought by boat from New York, unloaded at Albany, and drawn by oxen to Schenectady, 17 miles to the west.

In 1711, Lambert Sternberg carried to Schoharie Valley the first wheat in the berry. The planting thrived. When the wheat was ready to grind into flour, both men and women traveled in bands of 15 and 20 to Schenectady, bearing it in sacks upon their backs. No person dared make the journey alone, for fear of Indians and wild beasts. Captain Voorman's mill was their goal, as it was nearest, and if the old millstone could speak, it would be eloquent indeed with tales of hardship, courage, and romance.

### DETROIT MOVES TO GET FIRST DIP IN STATE ROAD FUNDS

Gasoline, Vehicle Taxes Are  
Causing City Hands To  
Begin Itching.

READJUSTMENT IS SURE  
Big City Motorists Seeking  
To Open Up Campaign  
Of Publicity.

With the next session of the Legislature still more than a year in the future, the Detroit City Council fired the opening gun in the impending battle for State highway funds at its meeting on Tuesday, October 22, when two separate plans for securing a slice of the State money were proposed and referred to Clarence E. Wilcox, corporation counsel.

A motion by councilman William P. Bradley proposes that a bill be introduced by petition which would provide for the return of one-third of the gas tax paid in each locality. Councilman John C. Nagel moved that further consideration be given the bill introduced in the last Legislature by Rep. Ate Dykstra of Grand Rapids. This bill provided for a three-way split of the license tax, one-third to the State, one-third to the counties, and one-third to the city, village or township in which the owners reside. Under this proposed plan many Detroit folks hoped to see several million dollars returned to the City of Detroit.

It quickly developed that the differences between Bradley and Nagel were more apparent than real, however. The Bradley measure would give to the city and villages a third of all taxes collected from gas sold within their borders, and since there are comparatively few gas stations outside of cities and villages, these units would profit at the expense of the surrounding rural neighborhoods. Detroit would profit from gas sales made to out-state visitors, even though 90 per cent of the gas they purchased would be used in traveling through the open country back to their homes. In addition, the plan would give the cities the benefit of any further increases in gasoline tax.

The Dykstra bill in all probability would yield the city less money than the measure proposed by Bradley, but it was pointed out by Nagel that since the gas tax is collected from wholesale distributors, it would perhaps be impossible to divide the tax on the basis of the points at which the gas is retailed.

Before the session was over it became obvious that all parties were more concerned with getting something than with where it should come from. Plans have been discussed for inducing or forcing the state to re-

### DISTRICT RALLIES SHOW ENTHUSIASM FOR ORGANIZATION

Wright And Newell Gale Set  
Up Successful Schools  
For Volunteers.

### WINDER IS ON PROGRAM

One Hundred Fifty Attended  
Wacousta Rally, One  
Hundred at Cass City

One hundred volunteer membership solicitors and drivers and more than half that number of other guests participated in one of the most enthusiastic Farm Bureau District Rallies of the year, at Wacousta, in Frank Wright's district, October 23. The day previous, at Cass City, a similar rally was staged by about a hundred members from three counties. The Wacousta rally drew members from six counties.

Each of these big rallies will be followed up immediately with membership Trade-A-Day solicitation within counties or between counties. The forenoon sessions of the two rallies were devoted to instructing the workers who are to do the soliciting.

The Cass City meeting was staged for members in Newell Gale's district. The attendance at each of these rallies was very gratifying in view of the unpleasant weather that prevailed.

M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, took part in the speaking program at each meeting, bringing a message on organization activity in a national way. Stressing the need of a strong membership he said, "Any organization, such as we are maintaining, requires a sense of personal responsibility coupled with the idea that there is no substitute for membership, in order to carry on effectively."

He stressed the need of better marketing facilities for the improvement of the agricultural situation. Co-operation in purchasing is needed to unite the farmers' buying power for securing low rates in the purchase of commodities, in the buying of insurance and in securing financial assistance, he declared.

"Speculation and wasteful practices on the markets have increased tremendously," he declared.

(Continued on page two)

### WILL ROLL SNOW ON RURAL ROADS

A new plan of keeping rural highways in condition for use is expected to be tried out in northern Michigan this winter. The main trunk lines will be plowed as has been the custom but the country roads used more extensively by farm owners with their teams and sleighs will be rolled. It is said that this would keep the road surface higher than the banks and prevent drifting.—Cheboygan Tribune.

### Tax Board Maintains Levy to be Illegal

A federal tax imposed on the rental value of real estate occupied by the owner is unconstitutional, the Board of Tax Appeals has held. Such rental value, according to the opinion of the Board, does not constitute income under the Sixteenth Amendment, and a tax thereon is therefore not an income tax, but a direct tax, which, without apportionment, is invalid.

It is a considerable share of the auto taxes which Detroit pays, and it seems certain that by the time another year rolls around, this question will have become a major issue.

Either of the two proposals suggested at Tuesday's session of the Detroit Council are so drawn as to appeal strongly to out-state city and village politicians; since both propose a division of state highway funds upon terms which would virtually deprive the rural districts of any participation. This feature may, however, prove to be a boomerang. It will not only solidify rural sentiment against the measures, but may also lead to opposition from the powerful auto manufacturers of the State, and of Detroit itself.

Six million dollars spent in improving the roads throughout the State of Michigan will increase travel mileage, and the market for cars more than if the same sum is spent in Detroit. Moreover, the manufacturer is aware that Detroit and other cities can and will make the necessary improvements out of other funds if the State funds are not forthcoming, while rural districts are compelled to depend upon State funds because of their present poor financial condition.

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Delaware, Iowa, Michigan, Pennsylvania and Tennessee, make 10 states with a three cent tax. There still remain 10 states with a two cent levy.

Massachusetts and New York entered the gas tax field for the first time this year, with a two cent rate in each state. The other states collecting two cents per gallon are: Connecticut, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Texas, and Wisconsin.

The majority of states place motor vehicles upon the general property tax rolls in addition to the license and gas tax collections. Only 15 states fail to levy all three taxes. These states are: Michigan, Delaware, Idaho, Iowa, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Vermont.

There is a strong sentiment to the effect that it is better to collect a license tax which is large enough to cover both the ordinary tax on property as well as the value of the license to use the roads, rather than to try to tax each separately. However, it is noticeable that the Michigan weight tax is not sufficiently high to raise a sum equal to the combined yield of license taxes and property taxes, as applied in the majority of states which levy both. In fact, there are seven states which tax motor vehicles on the property tax rolls and at the same time levy license taxes which average higher than the Michigan weight tax. These states are: Arkansas, Connecticut, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Washington and West Virginia.

On the other hand Michigan substitutes a tax based on weight for a tax based on value, and this places the owners of low valued old vehicles at a disadvantage in comparison with the owners of high valued new cars. Four of the 15 states which levy no property tax on motor vehicles take the value of the car into consideration in fixing the license tax. These states are: Iowa, Minnesota, North Dakota, and Oklahoma.

The Michigan license tax could be revised in such a way as to grant much needed relief to the owners of cheap old cars and trucks, and at the same time increase the total yield from the tax.

The possibility of increasing both the gas tax and the license tax in such a way as not to overburden the rural drivers, many of whom are already overtaxed, will no doubt receive the earnest consideration of farmers. At the last session of the Michigan Legislature the plea of thousands of farmers for a distribution of part of the gas tax back to the townships was ignored. Yet if our motor vehicles were made to pay the same amount of tax per car that is levied in Ohio the full amount that was asked for by the farmers could be given without taking a dollar out of the present highway fund.

So many and varied are the questions which arise wherever the subject of motor vehicle taxation is discussed that the News has attempted to present herewith a sort of summing up of some of the major points most probable to be brought up when a definite Farm Bureau road program is undertaken.

If financial aid is to be sought for township roads, those who would expect to benefit the most should be the ones to devise some acceptable plan for gaining such aid. The question is big enough to afford subjects for discussion by County Farm Bureaus during the entire winter series of meetings.

Readers of the News having ideas bearing on a satisfactory system of township road financing should present them to the editor so that they can be carried out to other readers or used to assist any committees that may be appointed to work on road problems between now and the time the State Legislature convenes again next year.

LOBBYING AND LOBBYISTS

There are four classes of lobbyists: Those who have money invested in an industry for which legislation is proposed; organized trade associations which maintain offices in Washington; professional lobbyists who take any side of any case for payment and the class of lobbyists which filches anybody they can, claiming they have great influence with members of congress.

This description of a lobbyist is taken from testimony presented at a senate investigation of lobbyist activities in Washington and was given by a representative of the domestic sugar industry.

As the witness who gave the above definition asserted, every industry well organized and not using unethical methods has a perfect right to be in Washington and to keep in contact with legislation.

The American Farm Bureau maintains a legislative office in Washington with a full time employee stationed there to keep our government agencies informed to the needs, the wishes and the efforts of the agricultural industry and also to pass back to the leaders in that industry a proper and unbiased interpretation of the various governmental activities. Some say this employee is a lobbyist. According to the definitions given by this particular witness for the sugar industry, the Farm Bureau has a lobbyist at Washington. He comes under the second classification, that of the organized trade association with offices in Washington.

So far as the Farm Bureau organization is concerned its Washington office has been maintained solely for the purpose of carrying information to and from the farmer and the legislators. Any unethical move on the part of its employee in this office would not be tolerated.

The only logical method of handling information for an organization of the type and with such wide-spread activities as the Farm Bureau before our legislative body at Washington, is thru the maintenance of an information office. The one in charge of this office may be, and often is, termed a lobbyist but, so far as Farm Bureau activities are concerned, this type of lobbying is not unethical nor is it anything to be kept a secret for none of the work of the office is or is expected to be carried on under cover.

Contrasted directly with the work of the Farm Bureau office at Washington is the type of work carried on by the lobbyist who works under cover. Here we refer to a situation which has been brought to light by a senate committee investigating the activities of lobbyists in which an individual, posing as a power of influence in the ship building world is found to have placed his request for \$200,000 as payment for the part he claims to have played in rounding out an eight year ship building program in which contract for construction work totaling millions of dollars went to a single ship building corporation.

From the testimony submitted in the case, this particular lobbyist had no other part in the steering of contracts than to take advantage of existing situations. He was the type of lobbyist who is in the picture to take out all that he can gather unto him-

self. Were the Farm Bureau to permit its Washington contact to engage in such unethical practices as this, the work of the organization would never be accepted with the balance of weight it has been carrying in recent years.

Every activity of our Washington office is rightly based on an orderly program of our great organization, worked out in open meetings by those who are actively engaged in the important industry which the Farm Bureau is designed to serve.

THE FIGHT PROLONGED

A few months ago the whole nation gave voice to the sentiment, "Agriculture should be helped" and immediately our national legislative agencies began functioning in an apparent effort to re-adjust our tariff schedule primarily to benefit agriculture. Political parties and political leaders seemingly agreed that a properly adjusted tariff system would put agriculture on the road to health.

Our national tariff structure has been giving to other than the agricultural industry well defined advantages, so clearly that nobody questioned the need of a definite and equitable re-adjustment for the sake of this one depressed industry.

The re-adjustment began in earnest with a special session of congress called this summer for this specific purpose.

Agriculture was prepared to present its appeal. Through the Farm Bureau Federation a definite outline of tariff policies and tariff schedules was presented to the national legislature. This program or schedule of organized agriculture was designed by sincere workers who really sought something good for their industry. They laid their program before congress as a suggestion to be used for the basis of the tariff re-adjustment which all agreed was necessary. Immediately this program was attacked. Weeks and months of bickering and trading have followed since the Farm Bureau Tariff program was laid down.

As the situation stands today, agriculture sees no prospect of relief from an adjusted tariff schedule for months to come.

The selfish motives which have been so manifest in all the attacks against the tariff program which organized agriculture mapped out, lead one to believe that organization of agriculture needs to be strengthened and strengthened again in order to get a fair break in our legislative halls at Washington.

Let us consider the hours spent in taking testimony before the special committee on re-adjustment. We find the proponents of a program designed for the benefit of agriculture have taken time of the committee equivalent to about 28 hours of questioning while our "eager friends" of a few months ago have taken the equivalent of close to 130 hours of the committees' time for voicing their objections. At every turn they have attempted to insert clauses, provisions, and special schedules which would assist anything but the great industry that was to be benefited by the proposed re-adjustment.

Here we have a picture of the whole set-up: Three-fourths of the time devoted to the study has been taken up with objections and only one-fourth of the time actually devoted to constructive efforts.

Does this indicate that agriculture, with the best organization it can establish, has only to ask and it will receive? In the face of what has been taking place in the past few weeks, it is very evident that organization within our industry needs the strength of greater numbers.

The fight is not ended but will carry on into the next regular session of congress. Every farmers' organization, the Farm Bureau and all others seeking to help raise the level of living standards for the farmer, must rally the greatest membership possible to meet the objections which the opponents of an equitable tariff re-adjustment are seeking to bring up at every opportunity.

In their dealings with agriculture, our self-styled friends and sympathizers have shown that friendship ceases when the friend is in need.

There is only one answer to the whole thing: AN ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP, WELL INFORMED.

ENTHUSIASM IS SEEN AT DISTRICT RALLIES OF F. B. ORGANIZATION

(Continued from page 1.)

Touching briefly on the subject of rural education, he advocated a principle wherein the commonwealth as a whole would contribute to the cost of education so that equal standards of education, from the standpoint of cost per unit, could be maintained.

He contended that it is just as essential that a few millions be spent for the proper education of our farm children as it is to expand the vast sums now being used for law enforcement and defense. We spend money unhesitatingly on criminals; why not open up our national coffers to pass back some of those millions of dollars for the good of our farm children, he queried.

Likes Michigan Road Plan

The program aid out by the Michigan State Farm Bureau for making a definite study of road problems with an aim at equalizing the spread of costs so that agriculture will be called upon to bear its proper proportionate share of the costs of the rural roads was looked upon by Mr. Winder as a fit program for all the State Farm Bureaus to consider.

Clark Brody, secretary-manager of the state organization, speaking for a few minutes on the position of the farmers in Michigan, pointed to the need of getting in better shape in an organized way, for presenting our point of view on tax matters when the newly created state taxation commission asks the farmers where they stand, as the commission no doubt will do.

Michigan farmers must have more than wishes and prejudices on which to rely for obtaining what they need, he said.

A situation which has been brought to the attention of the Farm Bureau organization recently, he said, arising from the finding of oil and natural gas in certain sections of the state is placing the farmers quite at the mercy of the big corporations that are actively interested in the oil industry. These big concerns, it has been made

HYDE SAYS POLICY OF GOVERNMENT IS SELF REGULATION

Improved Trade Practices Are Suggested For Meat Industry.

"Self-regulation is the best form of regulation. But let us not forget that it must in truth be regulation. You have already formulated a proposed code of practices. Self-regulation will be merely begun by the adoption of that code. It requires voluntary compliance with the requirements of the code, and must persist through all the business practices of the trade," said Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, in message to the conference of the meat industry which assembled on October 11, at his invitation, in Chicago, to formulate and adopt improved trade policies for the voluntary self-regulation of the meat-packing and wholesale meat business.

Dr. John R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, represented the Department of Agriculture, delivered the Secretary's message and presided over the meeting. He explained to the representatives of the industry the powers of the department has in the regulation of meat packing through the provisions of the Packers and Stockyards Act, which, among other features, transfers to the Secretary of Agriculture most of the control of the meat business previously exercised by the Federal Trade Commission. He referred to the many conferences held by representatives of various industries and branches of the Federal Government, particularly the Department of Commerce, to encourage the adoption and use of ethical practices and economics in the conduct of business.

The Department of Agriculture, he said, feels it perfectly proper to participate in such a meeting and to offer suggestions and render assistance in disposal of the problems before the conference.

INSURANCE AGENTS IN LIFE WORK GET TOGETHER FOR DAY

(Continued from page 1.)

insurance on the farm than in certain other lines of occupation.

That the Farm Bureau insurance business is set up on a more economical basis than other concerns was brought out in one of Mr. Fuller's answers to the hundreds of questions put to him during the conference when he explained that this insurance is not a C. O. D. business, where the purchaser helps share the cost of "turned down" business after the policy has been delivered to applicants who "back down" on their agreement, and that every sale of insurance is a cash sale. Like all other cash businesses, he said, the cost of operation is less than where the customer pays after receiving the goods.

Substantial Business Seen

Because the Farm Bureau life insurance agents are farmers, the bulk of their business will be farm business or business written in small communities, resulting in a healthier average risk than the business written by most life insurance concerns.

While the Michigan State Farm Bureau has entered upon this new type of service during the past few months without much ado, the agency force has written close to a half million dollars worth of business in this state.

The Michigan business is being built up around the straight, ordinary life insurance plan. In Mr. Fuller's presentation of the whole set-up, he showed how the special features, such as endowment insurance and other features, are merely "re-worked" ordinary life insurance made to fit peculiar circumstances. Juvenile insurance, to cover the lives of children under 16 years of age, with protection from date of birth, is a new feature recently added, he explained. Although these special features are made available to those desiring insurance in different forms, the bulk of the company's business is expected to be built up of ordinary life insurance.

One of the most interesting features in connection with the life insurance set-up, as brought out at the meeting, is the fact that in building up a strictly policy-holder-owned company, the vast amount of money which ordinarily would go into the East, part of it to be divided among stockholders, and then to be loaned back to farmers at high interest rates, will remain in the Mid-west and earnings on it and the savings made in conducting the business, will revert to the purchasers. With the life insurance business gaining headway as the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance has in the past few years, spreading through half the states of the country, the concentration of its funds in the Mid-west will mean considerable while the return of the company earnings directly to the policy-holders will mean considerable in the aggregate to agriculture, since the majority of policy-holders undoubtedly will be farmers.

FARM MORTGAGES SHOW INCREASES

The total farm mortgage indebtedness in the United States was \$9,468,000,000 on January 1, 1928, an increase of \$108,000,000 over the debt on January 1, 1925, reports the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The total indebtedness on January 1, 1929 was \$7,857,000,000. Of the total debt for 1928, that on owner-operated farms, including debt on that portion of part-owner farms owned by the operator, was \$5,560,000,000; the debt on tenant-operated farms was \$3,644,000,000, and the debt on manager-operated farms was \$264,000,000.

"Hello," said Mrs. Jones to her neighbor. "I see you are around again with another little Carr." "Yes, another little Carr it is. And as far as I'm concerned I hope he's the caboose."

Teacher—I have went. That's wrong isn't it?

Johnny—Yes, Ma'am.

Teacher—Why is it wrong?

Johnny—Because you ain't went.

Editorials

LET'S TALK ABOUT AUTOMOBILE TAXES

Motor vehicles are taxed higher in 36 American States than they are in Michigan, according to figures released by the "Oregon Voter", a Pacific Coast publication devoted to the interests of taxpayers. The average total tax per motor vehicle in Michigan is estimated at \$30.74, annually, when gas tax and weight tax figures are combined.

The low level of taxation on the motor vehicles of this State seems to be due to two principal causes. First, the Michigan gas tax is only three cents per gallon while a majority of States are now taxing gasoline at higher rates. Second, Michigan has no property tax on motor vehicles.

Taxpayers and public officials are everywhere astounded at the rapid rise of the gas tax and its universal popularity. In 1919 the gas tax existed in but three states, Colorado, North Dakota, and Oregon and the tax was only one cent per gallon in each. As late as 1924 there was only one state where the tax exceeded three cents per gallon. Today a gas tax is collected in every state of the Union and there is no state where the rate is less than two cents per gallon.

South Carolina, this year, increased her tax from four cents to six cents per gallon, the highest rate in the country. North Carolina increased from four cents to five cents, and Montana from three cents to five cents. Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, New Mexico and Virginia were already taking gas at five cents. Six states—Indiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Vermont and Wyoming—increased from three cents to four cents this year, and two states—Louisiana and Nebraska—from two cents to four cents. The four cent gas tax was already in effect in ten states—Alabama, Arizona, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, South Dakota and West Virginia—so that there are now 18 states with a four cent tax. Utah collects a tax of three and one-half cents per gallon.

Illinois finally succeeded in passing a gas tax which would pass the test of constitutionality this year, making the rate three cents. North Dakota and Washington also increased their rates from two cents to three cents. These, with California, Colorado,



# Corn Raising Becomes Difficult In Michigan

Corn Borer Control Calls For Co-operation In Grower Ranks.

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagar  
Much printers ink has been used in the past few years in telling the story of the corn borer and in sounding warnings to the farmers as to its ravages if allowed to roam at will. Our agricultural colleges and experiment stations did their utmost to inform the producer as to the borer's activities and thousands of farmers attended meetings and watched demonstrations as to methods of combating the enemy. All were anxious to find some remedy, even if it required different methods of farming, for it appeared to be a serious proposition that had to be courageously met.

Something happened about that time which caused a halt in the fight. A few, and but a very few, such as always has been the case and perhaps always will be, began to breed discontent among the farmers by sowing suspicion in their midst. While all authorities of our agricultural colleges and all scientific research experts, along agricultural lines, were as one in opinion as to the introduction of the pest into this country and as to the actual danger to the production of corn if allowed to go unchecked and also as to the best available methods of combat, yet in the face of all that, these few declared the pest had been here for decades and that no stringent methods were necessary as it was no menace whatever.

And isn't it strange and lamentable as well, how some of our folks will fall for the story that they like to hear? Now we all wanted to find some easy way of killing of the pest; we wanted to believe that we had nothing to fear; we wanted to go on with our established way of caring for our corn crop; in fact we would rather not have even heard of the corn borer at all. But wanting a thing and having it is quite often a different matter. And this seems to have been one of those times. For no matter what our would-be agitators say about it there is "nothing to fear" and "no such animal anyway," we find we still have the borer in great numbers and to our sorrow we find that damage is the result. We find that early planted corn is its home and again we find that late plantings are used as harbors also. We find that the borer will suck the vitality from the stalk and in many instances the ear itself is weakened. And what is this leading to? What will it mean to the corn section of our state? What does it mean now?

**Situation Is Serious**  
One cannot shut his eyes to the fact, no matter how he would like to, that the situation is alarming when field after field of Monroe county corn fields this year show from 70 to 100 per cent infestation of 18- or more borers to the stalk. Some tell us a similar cry arose when the potato bug made its first appearance here and now everyone knows how to handle it—but there seems a difference at that, for with the potato bug the individual farmer can control those on his own farm and that is all that is necessary but with the corn borer going through the moth stage and being susceptible to wind traveling, no farm is immune no matter how thorough its owner cleans up his premises if he lives among the careless and lawless kind.

The situation seems to be getting more serious every year and it is to be hoped that our farmers will return to the frame of mind when they are willing to work with one another for the good of all.

Farmers are discouraged over the heavy taxes, they object to the seeming extravagance in public affairs, they feel the discriminations against their class in earning a living and they have a right to resent any injustice imposed upon them by anyone in any way. But why kick themselves? Who can estimate the actual loss the ravages of this pest has cost the farmers of any corn producing country and who can foresee what we are running into if we continue to shut our eyes to the job we have before us?

I regret very much that every farmer of southeastern Michigan did not visit, this fall, the corn borer station in Monroe county established and controlled by our State College.

Mr. Marston, its director, has made some interesting experiments this year which were far enough advanced so that anyone could understand them. For a few years he has been breeding corn, trying to find a type that might be immune to the attacks of the borer.

He has introduced a corn from South America called Maize Armago that the borer refuses to stop with. This corn would not be satisfactory to our purposes in its original type but when crossed with the Duncan, the Red Cob Ensilage and Golden Glow, three types of corn are being developed that will fill the needs of all of Michigan. These new breeds have been bred to retain their corn quality characteristic yet take on that particular borer resistant characteristic to the South American variety. It was almost unbelievable to see the plots of the crossed variety free from the borer and right in the midst of the plot a row or two of the native corn showing 74 and 80 per cent infestation.

One can readily see that our experimental friends have been busy in their job and they are bringing forth results that in years to come may prove to be one of the greatest blessings to our corn producers. We truly hope their work may continue and that they get the appreciation they deserve. But it is going to take time to breed corn to that extent that our seed corn will be revolutionized from the present types into a complete change and it behooves every one of us to do our part in keeping the enemy down until such time.

Why can not we have the spirit of co-operation that was shown a few years back? Why can not we send the doubting Thomas' back home to their own business? Why can not we wipe out that feeling of suspicion and distrust that only hinders progress and in the long run reflects on our prosperity? We know mistakes are made in all new movements but we must learn to be big enough to overlook those that could not be helped and help to make things go right without tearing down or blocking progress.

Constructive criticism is always warranted and should be welcome; destructive criticism has always been and will ever be a menace to any class, group or project.

Let's be firm in our appeals for justice but at the same time let's be willing co-operators among ourselves and with those whose mission is to help us overcome our troubles.

**ROADSIDE VENDING BRINGS OBJECTION**  
Property Owners Are Said To Have Authority To Oust Stands.

Complaint has been made to the state highway commission of hucksters usurping the sides of the road for vending purposes. As pointed out by one of the commission officials, however, this is a proposition up to the owners on whose land the hucksters stop. While the commission has asked for release of land fronting farms and rural property for highway purposes, this is all the interest the commission has in the property.

The landowners who leased to the state surrendered none of their other rights, it is pointed out, and may not anything undesirable. Owners rights, except for highway purposes as leased to the state, extend to the middle of the road.

Therefore any huckster or other purpose taking a stand on property fronting the highway is subject to oustment unless permission is granted by the land owner upon whose land the huckster may wish to park and do business.

The same authority exists when tourists dump rubbish, or remove trees or shrubs, or gather nuts or fruit from trees outside of enclosures fronting highways. Nine times out of ten, however, the land owner gives permission for use of his land when asked in the right spirit by persons desiring temporary use of such highway land.

**HAVE NEW PRODUCT FOR HORT EXHIBIT**  
Display of Nuts Arranged For Annual Show November 15-17.

Products of Michigan orchards, gardens, and apiaries will have to move over and make room for a new entrant at the twenty-first annual State Horticultural Show, November 15, 16, 17, when all species of nuts native to the state will compete for prizes for the first time.

The show will be held in Demonstration hall and the two main rooms will be used to give space to entries of fruit, flowers, vegetables, honey and nuts.

Two contests, vegetable judging and identification and judging of apples by Smith-Hughes students, will be conducted during the show. An educational exhibit prepared by the State Department of Agriculture will go on display.

Students in the horticultural department at Michigan State college are in charge of the local arrangements for the show. H. E. Chickering, Belding; M. J. Backofen, Battle Creek; and G. H. Poesch, Monroe, are the officers of the student's horticultural club.

Committee chairmen for the show are L. A. Zillman, South Haven; R. R. Toles, Romeo; W. J. Woodman, Paw Paw; H. E. Chickering, Belding, and F. E. Dorman, Cedar Springs.

**SCIENTISTS PROMISE THORNLESS BERRIES**  
Blackberries and dewberries without thorns has been a subject of interest to plant breeders for a number of years.

Two thornless varieties—the Cory blackberry and the Austin thornless dewberry—placed on the market in recent years have met with fairly good success. These thornless types are adapted to certain southern localities only.

# RURAL FIRE LOSS THIRD OF TOTAL

Farm Fires Consume About Hundred Million Dollars Every Twelve Months.

According to figures of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, the total loss from fire, exclusive of forest losses, in the United States in 1928 exceeded \$450,000,000. Because of the fact that comprehensive statistics are not available showing what proportion of the loss occurs on farms and in rural communities, considerable effort has been made and is being made by various interested organizations to arrive at an estimate as to what share of the loss is suffered by rural districts.

At a meeting in Chicago the latter part of September the committee on Farm Fire Protection of the National Fire Protection Association, the leadership of which has been accorded to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, endorsed the following statements:

"In the opinion of the Farm Fire Protection Committee, the loss from fires on farms in the United States is approximately \$100,000,000 annually.

"It is the opinion of the committee that the fire loss on farms and in rural communities (2500 population and under) may exceed \$150,000,000 annually.

"In addition to this extensive property loss there is a large rural loss of life estimated to be as high as 3,500 lives a year," say David J. Price, engineer in charge of the division of chemical engineering, Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, chairman of the committee. "These figures suggest that practically one-third of the total fire loss in the United States occurs on farms and in rural communities, and emphasize the importance of making concerted organized efforts to reduce the losses."

**GREEN NAMES NEW SANITORIUM BOARD**  
Governor Fred W. Green has announced that the members of the commission, previously in charge of the state Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Howell, will comprise the commission which is to function in accordance with an act of the 1929 legislature.

The Tuberculosis Sanatorium commission has control of all state sanatoria. Its purpose, according to the legislative act creating this commission, is to bring under single supervision all tuberculosis patients under state care.

The commission is composed of Ernest J. Browne, Howell, Edwin R. Vanderslice, Lansing, E. J. O'Brien, Detroit, Eugene N. Nesbitt, Grand Rapids, Schuyler L. Marshall, St. Johns and Mrs. E. D. Stair, Detroit. Dr. Guy L. Keifer, state health commissioner, is an ex-official member and chairman of the commission.

**O'CONNELL CLAIMS TARIFF INCREASE NEEDED BY FARMER**  
Thumb Senator Addressing Community Club Urges Tariff Changes.

Senator Philip O'Connell of McGregor waxed hot in his advocacy of a high protective tariff for farm products in a speech before the Bad Axe Community club in the Irwin hotel, Wednesday noon. Members of the county board of supervisors were guests at the luncheon.

"Farm relief will be brought about largely by a protective tariff," he declared. The need of a higher tariff on sugar was mentioned. "Sugar is one of the cheapest commodities on our tables and we can well afford to pay more money for it so that the farmer can raise beets at a profit."

Referring to the farmer as the life blood of the state the senator urged the need of helping the agriculturist out of the rut he is in. "It is just as logical for the government to aid the farmer as it is to pass legislation aiding the railroads and labor," he said.

Senator O'Connell pointed out that the tariff on dairy products had helped wonderfully. Butter remains now at near 50 cents a pound as compared to a wide fluctuation in price before the tariff was effective.

In a brief discussion of taxes the senator told of the needs of state institutions, the greatest cause of the increase this year. He intimated that while some improvements to state institutions are necessary many proposed changes are not needed.

**STATE DIVIDED INTO ENFORCEMENT UNITS**  
The state is divided into 19 conservation districts with a district conservation officer in charge of each. In 14 of these districts there is an assistant conservation officer who is immediately in charge of fire fighting in that district as a primary duty.

Under the district officers are county conservation officers, with one or two in each county of the state.

# SEED GROWERS ARE TO HOLD FESTIVAL

Improvement Association Is Sponsoring Affair At State College.

Michigan growers of quality seed corn, oats, barley, rye, wheat, beans, potatoes alfalfa and field peas will hold an old-time festival at Michigan State College Wednesday evening, November 6.

The Michigan Crop Improvement Association, which now has nearly 1,100 members, is sponsoring the festival and is inviting everyone interested in the production of better field crop seeds.

The evening's program will include a banquet, speeches and music by an orchestra to be organized by C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton. The orchestra will furnish music for an old-time dancing party.

The production of certified seeds has become one of Michigan's regular enterprises, and the festival is planned to bring together the people who are making this business a success. A similar party held several years ago was attended by a large number of the association members.

**FEWER CATTLE ARE ON FALL FEEDING**  
Less Speculative Activity Has Its Effect On Beef Business.

Some reduction in fall and winter cattle feeding this year as compared with last year is indicated by a 20 per cent decrease in the number of cattle and calves shipped from markets into the Corn Belt feed lots during July, August and September, as compared with the movement during corresponding months last year.

Shipments from markets into the Corn Belt were 13 per cent smaller than the five year average shipments during the three months period, and were the second smallest in twelve years. The falling off in shipments is attributed to the much poorer prospects for the corn crop this year than last, the lower level of fat cattle prices this year, the much less profitable results from cattle feeding during the first half of 1929, and to the absence of speculative activity in cattle that was generally prevalent in the summer of 1928.

**ROBIN HUNTERS PAY HEAVY COURT FINES**  
A year ago the Robin was voted as Michigan's most representative bird. Because Nonzo Tasti and Vincenzo Eucinozio killed eleven of them they are spending 60 days in jail and at the end of that time they must pay \$100 fines each or remain in jail for 90 days more. In addition to that punishment their automobile was seized.

The two men were arrested near Detroit.

**FISH FOOD COSTING THOUSANDS MONTHLY**  
The state now spends between \$2,500 and \$3,000 a month for meat alone to feed the baby fish it is rearing to plant in Michigan streams and lakes. Practically all of this money is spent for sheep's liver, known to be the best food obtainable at the lowest cost in the state.

**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.

WANTED TO RENT—FURNISHED Farm, 100 acres up—by man who has had life long experience at farming. Has two boys 18 and 20. Ready to take possession any time. For further particulars write Clair Brown, 410 East Hillsdale St., Lansing, Michigan.

# FARMERS BUY FAKE POULTRY MEDICINE

Michigan poultrymen are warned by the poultry department of Michigan State College that at least one man has defrauded State farmers by selling them a medicine supposed to cure almost every disease which affects poultry.

The salesman claimed to represent Michigan State College when he sold the remedy to one poultry raiser in St. Clair county. At other points in the State, he has posed as the representative of the Michigan Poultry Laboratory.

A sample of the remedy, when analyzed at the college, contained ground bran or middlings, wood charcoal, quassa, limestone, salt, and Epsom salts. None of these ingredients have a marked remedial effect upon diseases of poultry and any of them can be purchased at local stores if they are wanted.

College poultry specialists advise flock owners to call the local veterinarian, the county agricultural agent, or the College department before investing money in poultry remedies sold by strangers.

**MORE AGRICULTURAL STOCKS IN STORAGE**  
Stocks of dairy products, poultry, and meats in cold storage on October 1, this year were larger, and stocks of case eggs were smaller, than on October 1, a year ago.

A girl will wear skirts that hardly come to her knees, and then insist that the barber leave her hair long enough to cover her ears.

**OAT FLOUR HAS 30% MORE FOOD VALUE**  
Than ground oats commonly used in egg mash. That's why in 400 lbs. of oat flour used in Michigan Farm Bureau Egg Mash you get 120 lbs. more oat food material. It replaces hulls and fibrous material, etc., in ground oats and gives you a higher quality, better paying mash.

ASK FOR FARM BUREAU EGG MASH

**THE TREND OF LIFE INSURANCE SALESMANSHIP TODAY IS TOWARD THE PRESENTATION OF LIFE INSURANCE AS A PROPERTY**

We have a Policy that is particularly adapted to such a program.

**STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
Bloomington, Illinois

**MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU**  
State Agent  
LANSING, MICHIGAN

**GET MORE LIME FOR LESS MONEY**  
WHEN you buy Solvay Pulverized Limestone you get two-thirds more actual lime for your money than you get in burnt or hydrated lime.

Your farm needs this lime to sweeten sour soil and replace the lime removed by rain and harvests.

Solvay Pulverized Limestone supplies the necessary lime and gets results the very first year because it is ground exceptionally fine. High test. Furnace-dried. In bags or bulk. Order yours today.

Write for your copy of the latest Solvay Limestone booklet. It's free.

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

**SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE**

Sold by LOCAL DEALERS

**WE WILL BUY CLOVER AND ALFALFA SEEDS**  
We are in the market for all varieties of clover and alfalfa seeds. Send samples representative of each lot for prices.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service  
221 N. Cedar St.  
Lansing, Michigan

**FARM BUREAU No. 105**  
Is the oil for Model A Fords. Salesmen covering large mileages every week tell us that it stands up splendidly. They are satisfied that it's good for 1,000 miles or more. We have an oil for all cars. Your distributor of Farm Bureau supplies has our Oil Recommendation Chart. Get the number for your car and try Farm Bureau Oil. The price and service will cut your oil bill.

Farm Bureau Oils are 100% paraffine base, Sharples dewaxed. Sold by the quart and in 5, 15, 30 and 55 gallon containers. The savings increase with the quantity bought.

FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE Lansing, Michigan

**Farm Bureau Mash**  
Make More Eggs Because—

They contain more egg making food per ton than do ordinary egg mash. DO YOU KNOW—

THAT 400 lbs. of Oat Flour in Farm Bureau Egg Mash has 120 lbs. more egg making food than the same amount of ground oats, commonly used in egg mashies?

THAT 400 lbs. of Flour Midds in Farm Bureau Egg Mash has 60 lbs. more egg making food than a similar weight of standard midds, used in most egg mashies?

THAT Whole Yellow Corn Meal is used in Farm Bureau Egg Mash because the whole meal includes the germ with its vitamins and high food value is corn oil?

THAT nearly all poultry keepers who get started on Farm Bureau feeds stay with them, and that they are one of the largest selling lines of poultry feed in Michigan today?

If you are not using Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds, it will be well worth your while to investigate. Your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies can supply you.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service  
Lansing, Michigan

**Production Costs Often 25 to 40% Lower**  
T. E. Lux & Son of Union City Tell Us Their Experience with Milk Maker

Union City, Michigan, September 12, 1929.

Michigan Farm Bureau, Supply Service, Lansing, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—

We have been feeding your Milk Maker dairy feeds for five years, keeping careful record of costs of production. By observation and a comparison with the costs per pound of milk and fat with other dairymen delivering their milk to the same creamery, we find our costs never run higher and often 25% to 40% lower than the costs of those feeding other feeds.

We are often solicited by the agents of other dairy feeds, but none of them have been able to point us to a herd with records showing lower costs of production, nor stronger calves at birth. Our cows have no trouble at freshening time and we have no trouble with cows off feed. We believe this is due to the feed more than anything else.

We are milking 22 head of Guernseys and have 14 heifers coming on. We are glad to be able to obtain a dairy feed as economical and reliable as Farm Bureau 32% Milk Maker. From trial and observation it is superior to any dairy feed we know about. We prefer the 32% because we have our own grain and use the 32% to supplement it.

We believe that the manufacture and placing of good feeds at the call of farmers and dairymen over the state of Michigan is one of the outstanding services of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation for this service to our business.

Yours truly,  
T. E. LUX & SON.

Farm Bureau Milk Maker 24%, 32% or 34%, Lofibre 16% and Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds may be secured from your nearest local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies.

Write, or ask your local dealer for our booklet "Feeding Directions for Farm Bureau Feeds"

Mich. Farm Bureau Supply Service  
Lansing, Michigan