

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1923

Entered as second class matter at the postoffice at Charlotte, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917. Authorized January 12, 1923.

Published the second and fourth Saturday of each month by the Michigan Farm News Company, at its publication office at 114 Lovett St., Charlotte, Mich.

Editorial and general offices at 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. Postoffice box 798. Telephone, Lansing, 21-371.

E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

Subscription price \$1.00 per year, in advance.

VOL. VII SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1930 NO. 20

The Future of Legislative Reapportionment.

The Michigan Farm News rejoices with the Michigan Grange, the Michigan Farm Bureau, and all the many county committees of political parties, farmers clubs, chambers of commerce, luncheon and service clubs, and other agencies and individuals inside and outside Wayne County who shared the honor of helping defeat the reapportionment amendment.

The News takes a pronounced pride in having been the first newspaper to make opposition to reapportionment a live issue. Readers of the News followed step by step the development of the movement from the time the amendment was ordered drafted until the present issue in which the vote which accomplished its defeat is analyzed.

The News takes even greater pride in the fact that despite the heat of battle it at no time has failed to distinguish between the principle of a fair reapportionment of Legislative representation and the particular brand of reapportionment upon which the voters registered their disapproval on November 4. The News has not defended the present system of apportionment. The News opposed the Detroit plan because it believed the cure was worse than the disease.

The Detroit reapportionment plan is dead, but the reapportionment idea will rise, phoenix-like, from the ashes of that defeat. If out-state Michigan should relax its vigilance because of the present victory, who can doubt that the thing will be upon us again, and at no far distant date?

The proper time to deal finally with reapportionment is now, while the taste of defeat on the one hand and the shock of a close call on the other will make reasonable people of us all. The fair minded men and women of Detroit and of the out-state counties should unite at once to lay this spectre and propose a plan of reapportionment that will accomplish a lasting and equitable solution of the problem—one that will give all interests a fair voice in the government of Michigan.

If there are any in Detroit who still feel too cheery to compromise, let them peruse the record of 70,000 Wayne, Genesee, and Oakland County voters, so nauseated by the advocates of the amendment as to vote against increasing their own representation at Lansing. If out-state citizens feel over-confident, let them remember the present amendment was defeated, not by out-state votes, but by the "No" votes in the metropolitan area itself.

The Grange at Coldwater.

The war clouds which pervaded the upper atmosphere at Coldwater cast a regrettable shadow over the assembled Grange delegates, but in so doing served as a background before which the traditional spirit of good fellowship which is customary at all Grange meetings stood out in bold relief. The Grange appeared as a great and happy family. The differences of opinion which developed among the delegates seemed dwarfed at all times by the ever present realization of the fraternal bond.

Of still greater significance was the evidence which appeared on every hand that the Grange brothers and sisters hold in highest regard the family ties which unite all Grangers with the members of other farm organizations.

In our opinion, the most important contribution to the welfare of agriculture which came out of Coldwater was this growing realization that all rural organizations must justify their existence through service to the men and women and boys and girls who live on the farm, and a recognition of the sincere efforts in this direction that are being made outside the Grange as well as inside.

The all-important consideration is the present and future welfare of the farm family. If we read aright the spirit of the delegates to Coldwater, the rank and file of the Grange stands fully committed to a program of sympathy and tolerance toward all the many channels through which farm sentiment is formulated into action, more interested in seeing justice done than in monopolizing the laurels of victory.

This to our mind is the only possible position which a farm organization can consistently take and defend. Surely, the plight of agriculture today is such that there is no lack of opportunity for service. This does not mean that there is no room for differing opinions as to how best to accomplish the great task. It is human to err. It is inhuman to deny to the other fellow the right to

err, for it is by trial and error that we grow, and that progress is slowly made toward the solution of the problems which confront agriculture today, so that we may be ready for those of tomorrow.

The many sincere expressions of the realization of comradeship with other agencies dedicated to the service of agriculture, which came from the lips of Grangers gathered at Coldwater will undoubtedly serve to further strengthen the ties that bind all true friends of agriculture. Those who fail to perceive this mighty force must eventually stand aside for those who do.

A Hint to Michigan.

"A mile and half northwest, Cyrus H. McCormick perfected in 1831, the grain reaper. In that vicinity in 1856 J. A. E. Gibbs devised the chain stitch sewing machine."

Virginia has recently placed 900 such markers of informative interest along her highways, rich in historic material, traversing the battle grounds of the Revolutionary and the Civil wars. Many spots of Colonial interest have been marked for the benefit of Virginians and visitors. Pennsylvania city and village limits markers not only give the name of the city or village, but give the origin or circumstances leading to selection of the name, and the date of settlement.

Michigan should make the most of her historic possibilities, her natural phenomena, her points of interest suggests The State Journal at Lansing. We agree. To our splendid roads, to our scenery and other attractions we should add this bit of color for our visitors and for ourselves, says the Journal. It suggests that if the Michigan State Highway Dep't would assume leadership in the matter, towns, localities and societies would gladly co-operate. Not only could we interest thousands of travelers through such tablets, but we could better inform ourselves about the State in which we live.

Stabilization of Business.

The following statement sent to its customers by a great Pittsburgh concern manufacturing mill, mine and electrical supplies, is interesting reading at this time:

"This company was organized 50 years ago on September 1st, 1880, and few of our customers appreciate what it has meant to keep open every day endeavoring to maintain a constant stock of the articles shown on the other side of this card through booms, panics, wars, strikes and disaster.

"Business has been so bad that during several summers the grass grew tall between the paving blocks before our shipping room doors, and later we were so busy that with a duplicate complete organization working nights we could not fill our orders. Workmen have been so scarce that at times itinerant colored laborers received much larger wages than paid our superintendents in charge, while later we helped maintain soup lines for the unemployed.

"During the war we operated largely with women and children and without salesmen; many times daily advertisements in the Pittsburgh papers for workers would bring no reply; often we have walked the streets and solicited passersby to enter our employ, yet at other times our offices have been mobbed when we advertised for workers.

"Merchandise has been so cheap and plentiful that at one time we had more than 200 carloads of one article in stock and later that article was so scarce that we had to ration our supply so that only the most urgent demands would be met.

"At times we have chartered steamboats, barges and special trains to obtain or ship merchandise. During disaster we have kept open all night until the urgency was passed. When goods were scarce we have scoured the United States and even foreign countries to locate and purchase them, in some cases buying back from abroad for your use goods that were made in Pittsburgh.

"Through our shipping room doors we have passed a million dollars of supplies in one boom month, and in panics our shipments have been practically nothing. At times, money has been so scarce that a moratorium was declared; once all of us resorted to scrip; now, we cannot employ our idle funds.

"Many of the companies in business when we started are not in existence today and there is a grim satisfaction in having survived the violent fluctuations of the first 50 years."

Stabilization of industry and of agriculture to avoid as much as possible such periods of boom and depression with their attendant disruptions would be a blessing to this country.

Sections of industry and agriculture are taking steps to stabilizing their production and their markets, which is encouraging. New ideas come into general acceptance very slowly at first. Gains may be very small in a ten year period, then suddenly, in a few years time, an idea becomes common practice. We may see something like that some day in the stabilization of business.

Election Upset Climax of Grange Annual

(Continued from page 1.)

data for re-election as Lecturer, as well as for the higher post, and upon finding herself the only surviving regular candidate for Master had withdrawn from the race for Lecturer. This office was filled on the first ballot by the election of Miss Jennie Buell of Ann Arbor, formerly Specialist in Continuing Education at Michigan State College and for many years prominently identified with the Grange.

Following the unexpected failure of Mrs. Stockman to become Master, speculation was rife as to whether or not Miss Buell would resign in Mrs. Stockman's favor. Some members of the executive committee being reported as expressing the view that Miss Buell would resign; others professed to know nothing about it. Under the by-laws of the State

Grange a vacancy in the office of State Lecturer would be filled by appointment by State Master Mr. Roxburgh. While there was some speculation as to whether Mr. Roxburgh would appoint his recent adversary to succeed himself as Lecturer in the event of Miss Buell's resignation, the general consensus of opinion seemed to be that he would, if the opportunity presented itself.

Roxburgh Held Vindicated
Mr. Roxburgh's election was hailed by his supporters as a vindication of his action in becoming a candidate for the office of State Senator while holding the position of Master. A section of the Grange had taken the position that the time Mr. Roxburgh spent in furthering his candidacy constituted an infringement of the by-laws of the State Grange which provide that the Master "shall spend his entire time in the discharge of his official duties." Some Roxburgh supporters replied that a candidacy for office did not

constitute employment, and that the defeat of their leader in the recent primary left him eligible for re-election as Master. Others claimed that this provision had not been rigidly enforced in the past and that the question would not have been raised except for friction between some members of the executive committee and the Master.

The balloting for the office of Master marked the climax of a gathering which will go down in the history of the Grange as cracking with fireworks.

The Bean Matter

On Tuesday, Master Roxburgh touched off an opening salute by calling upon Mr. A. B. Cook, former Master of the State Grange, to discuss the bean situation. Mr. Cook lauded the work of Mr. John McFarlan, an independent bean dealer at Alma who has been setting up a bean marketing agency, which competes with the Michigan Elevator Exchange, the agency recognized by the Federal Farm Board. Mr. Cook declared that Mr. McFarlan had done more for the bean growers than all the co-op elevators put together.

Mr. Cook then introduced State Representative, James N. McBride, a bean grower who by gaining state-wide attention last year by urging farmers to hold their beans for a price of \$8 in the face of a falling market. Mr. McBride read a telegram addressed to Secretary of Agriculture, Arthur M. Hyde, the text of which follows: "To Hon. Arthur Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C."

"Whereas Michigan is the foremost state in bean production and outstanding in yield of the small white varieties most subject to competition from imports, this year's crops are much below normal. Yet, the grower is uncompensated and impoverished. Prices have fallen nearly 50 per cent since the market opening for the 1930 crop. We ask that all the possible powers of the Federal Farm Board and Tariff Commission be invoked in this emergency. Further, that any co-operative organization qualified under the Capper-Volstead Law be commissioned and qualified to act for storage and orderly marketing purposes, that solvency may be made possible. We ask your answer and advice be made to the Secretary of Michigan State Grange.

Signed, MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

McBride vs. Hull

Mr. McBride demanded the immediate authorization of the delegates to dispatch this telegram. Objection was made by N. P. Hull, former State Master and National Lecturer, and President of the Michigan Milk Producers Association. Mr. Hull suggested that the motion should go through the regular committee channels, but Mr. McBride insisted on immediate action, stating that beans might drop another 5 or 10 cents while the delegates were awaiting the action of the committee. The motion carried and the telegram was sent.

Taber Raps Farm Bureau

On Thursday, Mr. L. J. Taber of Columbus, Ohio, Master of the National Grange, addressed the delegates, touching off more powder by his reference to the Farm Bureau in the course of a plea for higher Grange dues.

"In Ohio," said Mr. Taber, "the Grange has the usual dues and the Farm Bureau has \$10 a year dues. I have paid for 11 years now and I begin to feel that I would like to know what they have done with my money. Everywhere the Grange has done more with its 10 cents a month than the Farm Bureau has done with its \$10 a year."

Mr. Taber's remarks on the Farm Bureau were promptly challenged by Mr. M. E. Echlinaw of Coldwater and others at the conclusion of the session. The delegates later voted an increase in National dues.

Income Tax Resolution

The unusual number of distracting events did not interfere materially with the serious work of the delegates in grinding out a sizeable list of resolutions. One of the most important of these dealt with the subject of the income tax, which was referred to a special committee for its consideration.

After due deliberation the committee decided to favor a measure said by C. H. Bramble to be similar to the laws of South Carolina and Georgia, and for which he claimed the approval of Michigan manufacturers, real estate men and representatives of Chambers of Commerce. The estimated proceeds of the tax as recommended were placed by Mr. Bramble at \$46,000,000. This, he said, should be used to replace the present corporation tax, to provide a new state building fund of \$7,000,000 annually, and furnish \$8,000,000 per year for the relief of poor school districts. The balance under this plan would be used to replace the State property tax.

In presenting this plan, Mr. Bramble referred to a similar plan submitted to the State Commission of Inquiry into Taxation at its session on the general property tax last spring. "For your information," he said, "I want to tell you that the Farm Bureau would not endorse our income tax but has failed to present a plan of its own, although many of its members are in favor of it." He added that 2 out of the 9 men who comprise the Commission of Inquiry into Taxation had expressed the opinion that the Grange plan was the only plan that had been presented before that body.

Reverse on Bramble Plan

The Bramble income tax plan was adopted by the special committee on Thursday and rescinded on Friday, being replaced by a more general resolution which proposed an income

tax to take the place of the tax on real estate for certain state purposes and for the support of schools where the tax is over 5 mills. This revised resolution received favorable action on the part of the delegates in the general meeting.

Other items approved by the delegates included resolutions favoring the Lennon cigarette tax bill, increased funds for reforestation, bounties on wolves, coyotes and crows, continued effort on behalf of farm-to-market roads, support of the Turner Act, and of further local school relief, the purchase of public hunting grounds, the placing of county highway funds under the control of the county boards of supervisors, limiting length of cars and trailers to 48 feet, turning county library money over to State to be equally divided among the counties, uniform text books, the prohibition of tobacco in any form on the campus of any state supported school, barring of all magazines carrying tobacco ads from public libraries, and the regulation of ice cream substitutes by the State.

Resolutions Against

Resolutions were also passed opposing reapportionment, tax exemption of golf courses, old age pensions, the malt tax, further encouragement of over-production through public irrigation projects, etc.

Resolutions Rejected

Measures recommended, but rejected by the delegates, included capital punishment, an amendment to the drainage laws, and a resolution favoring legislation to make it compulsory for all auto drivers to carry insurance covering public liability and property damage.

State Officers

Complete list of state officers elected: Master, Geo. Roxburgh, Reed City. Lecturer, Miss Jennie Buell, Ann Arbor. Overseer, Stanley M. Powell, Ionia. Steward, Mark Crawford, Coldwater. Ass't Steward, W. G. Armstrong, Niles. Chaplain, Mrs. Bernice Hill, Charlotte. Treasurer, William E. Hill, Davidson. Secretary, Mrs. Maude Lovejoy, Perry. Ceres, Miss Ethel Moss, Lennon. Pomona, Miss Catherine Weber, Watervliet. Flora, Mrs. Martha Hale, Sumner. Lady Steward, Mrs. W. G. Armstrong, Niles. Executive Committee: C. H. Bramble, Lansing. A. B. Cook, Owosso. Mrs. Mabel Madison, Hubbard Lake. W. F. Taylor, New Era.

SEN. HORTON SAYS HE WAS MISQUOTED

States His Idea of Taxes Income Levy Should Replace.

Fruit Ridge—State Senator Norman B. Horton today told a correspondent of the Michigan Farm News that he had been misquoted in the metropolitan press regarding his position on the subject of an income tax.

"There is nothing to the story that I am in favor of an income tax that would put a burden of at least \$5 on every poor working man regardless of his income," the Senator said. "I believe in a low rate, low exemption personal income tax, and I believe that public sentiment would be more favorable to such a tax than to other taxes of this sort."

"I believe we must be fair about this sort of thing. We farmers should realize that we are a minority. It does no good to go around shaking our fists and telling what we will do to the other fellow. We should recognize that many small businesses and corporations are having their troubles with taxation also."

"An income tax should do more than relieve the State tax on real estate. It should relieve the corporation franchise tax, the mortgage tax, and should replace the money that now comes from the malt tax."

"While I was at Coldwater attending the State Grange, I did not discuss the subject of income tax publicly, as some state papers indicated, but I did tell friends that I thought the position of the Legislature should be considered in framing their resolutions."

When asked for his views on Conservation legislation, a subject with which he has kept in close touch for many years, Senator Horton suggested that a rod license might be sold to meet the cost of maintaining fish hatcheries now paid for out of other funds. He stated that the Trespass Act which he fathered has been a success, but might be strengthened on the enforcement side to relieve the farmer of the necessity of patrolling his own lands.

Farm Bureau Annual at College Nov. 13-14

(Continued from page one.)
mobile and State Farm Life agents, will attend the sixth annual dinner of the Farm Bureau at the Union building. Speakers are Dr. F. L. Bomberger of the Federal Farm Board, and Mr. Louis S. Kelehan of the Minnesota Farm Bureau. Following the program, the meeting will adjourn to the annual old time square dance and entertainment. Thursday and Friday the Farm Bureau will discuss its plans for the coming year, will adopt resolutions of public policy, and will elect directors. All Farm Bureau members and their friends are invited to attend the annual meeting.

Milk Producers Have A Lively Meeting

(Continued from page 1.)

Powers of Clio, Genesee county; R. G. Potts of Washington, Macomb county; Harry Calkins of Fowlerville, Livingston county; and Fred Myers of St. Clair, St. Clair county.

Secretary B. F. Beach reported that Milk Producers are getting a higher percentage of the consumers dollar today than they were a year ago. In the Detroit market, the Producers are getting \$3 per cwt. for fluid milk on a 13 cent retail market, whereas last year the retail market was 14 cents.

Market conditions have been bad, due to the industrial depression. Whereas Detroit consumption has increased from 25 to 10% each year, it has fallen off 5% this year. Flint and Grand Rapids milk markets are in very bad shape. Naturally the amount of surplus milk has increased. In face of such conditions, Sec'y Beach reported that the Ass'n price for the portion going into fluid milk is exactly what it was one year ago. The average price for all milk has declined 8 per cent for the first nine months, due to the extra ordinarily large amount of milk that now must go into manufactured products, a situation over which the Milk Producers has no control.

The Milk Producers reported that its program of Production Control started since the 1929 annual meeting—to cut down the enormous surplus of the spring months and transfer it to the usual shortage in the fall—has been getting results. June last the Producers noted a reduction in receipts of 200,000 lbs. of milk daily, as compared to production the previous year. Fall, 1930, production and receipts are higher than a year ago.

The Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n includes probably 15,000 members. Its principal market is Detroit. Other Producer organized markets are Flint, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Saginaw, Ann Arbor, Muskegon and Mason. The Ass'n represents its members (to the distributors in those cities in bargaining the price to be paid for fluid milk and surplus milk.

Out of a handling charge of about one cent per ten gallon can of milk, the Milk Producers pays all operating expenses, for all improvement work, guarantees every farmer his money from milk sent to distributors working with the Producers, and has built a strong cash reserve, which has enabled it to put \$100,000 in its Farmers Guarantee Fund, and \$25,000 in a Quarantine Fund. The latter fund is for reimbursing unfortunate producers who may be temporarily deprived of their market because of a quarantine.

Last year the Producers drew on its guarantee fund for some \$15,500 to make good to farmers when two creameries went under. It was called upon to pay \$1,000 out of the Quarantine fund.

Sec'y Beach reported the membership limit about reached for the present. During the past year 4,323 new members came in, largely a matter of completing organization in territory now served by the Ass'n and reducing the number of non-member shippers. Many locals now have a 100% sign-up. Financial position of the Producers is reported as very good.

Outstanding accomplishments by the Milk Producers during the year just closed stated as follows:

- 1 Lower and standardized freight rates.
- 2 Excellent membership growth.
- 3 Production Control Plan started.
- 4 Producers getting larger percentage of consumers' dollar.
- 5 Testing work increased.
- 6 Increase of field force to give greater service.
- 7 Publicity increased pertaining to the work of the organization.
- 8 Continued financial gain.
- 9 Successfully meeting bad market conditions.
- 10 Effective work by National Organization.

Letters From Our Readers

The Blood of the Patriots

If 51% of the population exercises 100% control of the legislature, the other 49% will have forfeited a right that patriots have gladly shed their blood to defend.

So screams the Michigan Farm Bureau in its frenzy to keep half of Wayne county disfranchised by the defeat of the reapportionment amendment to the state constitution. But if 51% percent population does not exercise 100% control of the legislature, where 51% of the members can always enact any law, then representation by population is a failure and the patriots are entitled to get their blood back.—Editorial in the Detroit Saturday Night of October 25, 1930.

Europe's Answer

Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Michigan.
Editor:
The tariff on wheat to the following countries, is as follows:
Czecho-Slovakia.....24.17c to 48.34c
France.....85.35c
Germany.....\$1.20 1/2
Italy.....\$6.67c
Spain.....73.537c
Sweden.....26.99c
Switzerland.....\$1.05
These are the revised rates, which are retaliatory, and is Europe's answer to the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill.
Sincerely,
MICHAEL J. HART
Saginaw, Mich.
Oct. 23, 1930.

News Finds Crooked Stock Salesmen Busy

Securities Commission Warns "Investigate Before You Invest"; Invites Public To Make Inquiries.

By J. H. Creighton.

Lansing—In an interview with a representative of the Michigan Farm News, Mrs. Ruth Montgomery of the Michigan Securities Commission, in charge of the licensing of security salesmen in this State, said:

"The best possible advice to give readers of your paper is the familiar 'Investigate before you invest'."

Month after month complaints trickle into the State Securities Commission here, telling sad, and sometimes even ridiculous stories of frauds which have been executed by glib salesmen who have sold worthless stock, or who have persuaded some person to "switch" a good stock for one later found to be worth only the paper it is printed on.

Those who sit back in complacency and laugh at the old stories about gold bricks should rouse themselves to the realization that hundreds of men who should be in jail, are flitting about the mid-west, making a precarious living by taking money from people.

From the largest cities, from villages, from farms, members of the greatest sucker list of all time make their annual contribution to the loot taken by dishonest sock salesmen.

The Securities Commission has never estimated the total lost each year in this state through such operations. Due to the fact that only a trifling percentage of victims make a report or complaint, no figures can be given by the commission.

Stock Operations Grow

All this comes, according to George F. Mackenzie, commissioner of the Securities Commission, because it has thus far proven impossible to train people against handing their money or good stocks to perfect strangers, in exchange for glossy paper which would be worth more as a patch on a woodshed window.

The range of operations of the sellers of fake stocks, has increased rather than decreased, since the great stock exchange crash of last fall, in which so many shoe string speculators and gamblers lost their savings and profits. The dishonest salesman now works on the theory that some general knowledge of the meaning of stock shares has been carried to hordes of people who before the stock crash never thought of buying a share of anything.

Additional injury done by illegal stock salesmen is that suffered by legitimate and absolutely honest stock salesmen who suffer by being placed in the same category, by those who cannot distinguish between a good buy and a "goodbye".

Before the Sale

The securities commission stands ready to serve any citizen of the state—before a sale. There is little that can be done after the money has been stolen, for the sale of false stock is equivalent to theft.

"The first thing to bear in mind is that there is no violent price fluctuation in any stocks sold by wandering peddlers, and, consequently, it is false for any of them to attempt to persuade anyone to buy at any particular time, in order to 'get in on a good thing,'" said Mrs. Montgomery. "It should be remembered that no one is going to drive a hundred miles or more from Detroit, or any of our larger cities, to make some farmer financially independent through the

purchase or exchange of stock. Stock salesmen have their place—if they are selling good stocks, and that's something this commission can determine. Our findings are a public matter—any citizen who asks, can get a complete report of any Michigan corporation, from our records."

Selling a Fake

A few weeks ago, a man in a small Michigan community received from Chicago a copy of what appeared to be a stock broker's magazine. It was well bound, and in every respect was a trade journal of substance. In it some stocks recommended for purchase were among the best in the country, known on every stock ticker in daily transactions. But, in addition, there were recommendations for other kinds of stocks, of which no one, save the company sending out the magazine, had ever heard.

A few days later, this man was flattered by getting a long distance telephone call from Chicago. The Illinois man was trying to do the Michigan farmer a "favor" by letting him on the ground floor for the stock. "Did you notice in this month's 'Trend Trade' that this stock was recommended?" The victim was proud to say he had noticed it. The rest was easy. He bought the "phony" stock, and he might better have bought goldfish with his money.

Switching Securities

Another way to make an easy living—if you don't mind running the risk of going to jail—is practiced by the same stripe of "salesmen". This class goes in for stock switching. They will tackle a man whom they know is holding an A-1 stock, perhaps one listed and actively traded on the New York stock exchange. Just where or how these lists of security holders are secured, is sometimes a mystery to the securities commission, but they come into existence.

"Now this stock you have is headed for a period of great deflation," the switcher will tell his prospect, continuing, "but I have an issue here which I happen to know, is going to rise, and rise fast, within the next few days, and probably tomorrow it will be higher than it is today." Possibly the prospect has received one or two copies of one of a dishonest trade journal. The salesman will offer a stock which has been talked about in the trade dodger. "Better buy today!" warns the switcher. The success of the idea is the only explanation for its persistence.

Why She Bought

Recently, a white haired old woman, operator of a farm in central Michigan, appeared at the securities commission. She was sent to Mrs. Montgomery. Her story: "I was working in the kitchen when he came in. I told him I was in a hurry and that I had no time to stop and talk. He said he didn't either, that he had to rush away to see some others on his list for this bargain. I stopped long enough to find out that the stock my father had given to me years ago was going to stop paying dividends next month, but that his stock was about to make a lot of money for those who bought now. I bought." Of course the stock was worthless. The woman left, in tears.

Even those who have fallen once, can fall again. Witness the case of a man on the outskirts of town in the Thumb district. He had been switched from one good stock to an imaginary one, several years ago. He was "hard boiled" on the subject. He'd been through the mill. What he wouldn't say to the next salesman who tried to talk him into a switch from another good stock!

Switching Good for Bad

But he was "taken in" only a short time ago by a salesman who knew, in advance, all about his "experience with the crook", and the salesman made his appeal convincing by commiserating with the farmer over his loss. This took him off his guard, naturally. "Now I know you are holding Blank Power stock, which we both know is a reliable issue. My proposition is that you switch to an equally well known issue, which I know has a better future than what you hold."

The proposition was to switch 70 shares of a nationally known utility stock, for 120 shares of one equally well known. At least it sounded familiar to the farmer, who had read considerable stock market news. The switch was made on the basis of stock market quotations on that day. The salesman had the farmer call a brokerage house in the city, for quotations, "to make sure the ratio of the exchange is fair." It was slightly more than fair. The switch was made. The farmer lost—again. The stock was not what he thought it was. The name of the company was almost identical, but not quite the same, as the one he thought he was getting. His receipt for his money was regular in every way. He got the stock his receipt promised him. Only, instead of being worth about \$85 a share, it was worth almost nothing at all.

After the Sale—Too Late!

During the last week of October, Mrs. Montgomery, opening her morning mail, came on this: "He sold me 100 shares of Public Mines of Montreal. Now this man is editor of Market Tides, and he is a stock market reporter. I paid \$345 a share, and today the stock goes begging at 10 cents a share." There was a great deal more to the letter, but anyone in the Securities Commission offices could have finished it without looking further. "What redress have I in this matter?" was the familiar plea. The answer is: "None." "Even though the Commission stated it in more words than that.

Perhaps the most illuminating comment on the matter, comes from Mrs. Montgomery, who says: "Of every 100 corporations whose original stock is approved by this commission, 95 fall ultimately!" Read that and ponder before you buy stock in a company you never heard of.

Purpose of the Commission

The function of the Commission is to supervise the licensing of all stock salesmen and the stock they sell in the state of Michigan. Every application for a salesman's license is checked against the files of the real estate division of the securities commission, and against the files of the insurance department, in the same building. In this way an accurate check of salesmen is kept.

Of course, assumed names are often used by the crooks, and many scores of them operate with no license, selling stock not approved by the commission. The commission, by its approval of stock, does not by this act, recommend the stock for purchase.

"The purpose of the commission is to prevent fraud and deception, and not to recommend investment purchases to the investors of Michigan," Commissioner Mackenzie warns.

Powers and Limitations

Every effort is made to determine the honesty and integrity of stocks, when application to sell is listed with the commission, but the price of the stock can be set by the commission for only the first sale. The salesman's commission can be fixed for only the first sale. After that, demands and fluctuations of the market must govern, and the commission "is prohibited by law from registering approval or disapproval of the stock after the first sale." This sounds like a loophole in the law, but the commission may, however, advise people that stocks are "highly speculative", if the commission believes it is.

And, incidentally, the commission advises that "muskat" stock, as well as wildcat oil stock, is always speculative. A wildcat well is one in the process of being drilled.

Write Commission First

Write, or apply personally, to the Michigan Securities Commission at Lansing before you enter into a transaction. Get the salesman's proposition in writing. Make him sign it. Submit it to the Commission first. This request alone will frighten most of the crooks away. They work only on those who do not "investigate before they invest". For, as the Commissioner said: "We are not a collection agency." Once the money is passed, there is little the Commission can do with a complaint.

Some Lansing men—most of them bachelors—are nursing grievances right now over the operations of a large, stout woman who worked the town fairly well last summer. She was one salesman afraid of the state authorities either, for one of her "boy friends" who later bought stock from her, took her picture as she smilingly posed in front of the steps of the state capitol. The Securities Commission would recommend her for arrest if they could locate her today. She "sold" her prospects so well that it was several months after she left the city before the first complaint was made. Then came many. Today the only evidence of her identification is a print of this summer snapshot, pinned to an almost blank report of her case. The fact that she has operated under several names is the extent of the information on her.

The large, fat girl smiling from the print, tends emphasis to the advice: "Investigate before you invest."

Out-State Sinks The Apportionment Plan

(Continued from page one) against the amendment by a vote of 7,470 to 7,009 while the rest of the county gave landslide of 7,807 to 1,718 for the amendment.

Evidence of the value of efforts made by the Michigan Farm News, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Michigan State Grange and Farmers Clubs, Boards of Supervisors, the daily and weekly press statewide, and others from all sections of the State. In Ottawa county one township, where a carefully planned canvass was made by farmers, gave a final vote of "NO" 72, "YES" 2.

Equally clear evidences of the power of organized effort were seen in the fact that several out-state counties registered a greater vote on the reapportionment question than the total vote cast for the various candidates for governor at the recent record-breaking primary. On the basis of incomplete returns, it appears that the Calhoun, Clinton, Kalamazoo, Leelanau, Lenawee, Monroe, Washtenaw and Wexford county votes on reapportionment exceeded the primary vote for governor while Branch, Hillsale, Livingston and Osceola counties cast about the same vote as in September.

Kalamazoo county's yes vote was something of a surprise, but this unexpected gain was offset by the small margin of votes by which the amendment carried in Oakland county, and by the fact that Kent county alone rolled up a negative vote more than sufficient to smother the affirmative gain in these two out-state counties. With Kent, Oakland and Kalamazoo cancelling each other's votes, the issue rested squarely between Wayne county and the remaining 79 counties of the State.

However, attention is being directed to the fact that while the out-state counties supplied the majorities necessary to withstand the Wayne County bid for dominance, the defeat of the amendment was accomplished within the very counties that would have gained representation in the Legislature under the Wayne county plan. The "NO" vote in Genesee, Oakland and Wayne counties alone totaled in the neighborhood of 65,000, more than the total margin by which reapportionment was defeated. Of this number, about two-thirds came from Wayne county itself, and represented a protest against subjecting the entire State to the Wayne county brand of politicians.

Co-ops Plan Fertilizer And Seed Meetings

Mancelona—Co-operative Associations in north central and north western Michigan announce a series of meetings for farmers at which discussions will be given on the superiority of Michigan grown forage crop seeds, and on fertilizer practice for Michigan crops and conditions. John Sims, well known as a former State college soils specialist, will talk on fertilizers. A representative of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., will discuss Michigan seeds. Meetings announced are:

- November 17 Beulah, at the court house, 2 p. m. central standard time.
- Cedar, at Co-op Bldg., at 8 p. m. fast time.
- November 18 Provement, at Co-op Bldg., at 2 p. m. fast time.
- Elk Rapids, Town Mkt. Ass'n at Kewaden town hall, at 7:30 p. m. fast time.
- November 19 East Jordan, Co-op Ass'n at 3 p. m. fast time.
- Bozette City, Co-op Ass'n at Library, Bozette City at 8:30 p. m. fast time.
- November 20 Gaylord, Otsego Co. Co-op Ass'n at court house, at 2:30 p. m. fast time.
- West Branch, Farmers Elevator Co., 8 p. m. fast time, tentative time.

Baby Lost in Canyon

Reno, Nev.—After a 2-day search, 3-year-old Lawrence Sullivan was found at dawn in Jefferson Canyon, north of Tonopah. He was alive, but very weak. The searchers found him lying on the ground, calling for his mother.

The child had been missing since Thursday morning and more than 300 men took part in an intensive search of the Toiyama range, where the boy had wandered from his uncle's motor car.

GRAND RAPIDS AND KENT CO. SAY NO

Geo. Welsh Unable to Deliver Apportionment to Wayne.

Grand Rapids—Grand Rapids rejected the apportionment amendment 7,470 to 7,009 despite the tremendous efforts of George Welsh, city manager and outstanding political figure, to deliver powerful Grand Rapids and Kent county support to the Wayne county plan. Outside of Grand Rapids, Kent county voted 7,807 NO and 1,718 YES on the amendment. Complete vote for Kent county was 15,277 NO and 8,727 YES.

Last spring Mr. Welsh was credited with delivering 20,000 Kent county signatures for placing reapportionment on the ballot according to the Kent county plan of amending the constitution. From that time on Mr. Welsh worked hard for enactment of the amendment, making numerous public addresses and several radio talks in its behalf.

Lansing, Too

Lansing—Lansing, with Mayor Troyer credited therefor, turned over to Wayne county politicians last spring 3,000 signatures petitioning the reapportionment amendment. Nov. 4 Lansing voted 10,129 NO and 4,363 YES.

OUR HIGH SCHOOLS GRADUATED 990 AG STUDENTS IN JUNE

443 Are Farming; 225 Had Agricultural College Plans.

Lansing—E. E. Gallup, state supervisor of vocational agricultural education in Michigan's public schools, tells us that 668 boys out of 990 graduating from those courses last June are remaining on the farm, or are in the Michigan State college agricultural divisions for further study. Mr. Gallup analyzes the June graduating classes and the extent of agricultural education in our public schools as follows:

- 1. 990 farm boys were graduated from Michigan High school courses in vocational agriculture last June.
- 2. 443 of these 990 graduates or 44.8% remain on the farm—many of them as partners with father or a brother. Some of them have purchased their equipment with money saved from their projects which they carried as 4-H club boys and later as vocational boys.
- 3. 225 of the 990 graduates or 22.8% signified their intention to enter the Agricultural Department of the Michigan State College this fall.
- 4. 282 of the 990 graduates or 28.4% are entering other lines of work than agriculture.
- 5. Adding the 443 remaining on the farm and the 225 entering the agricultural college, we have 668 or 71.6% of the graduates in vocational agriculture remaining on the farm or preparing for the professional field of agriculture.
- 6. 72 of the 83 counties now have one or more school departments of vocational agriculture.
- 7. This year there are 206 teachers of vocational agriculture to carry the gospel of better agriculture from the college out to the people of the state.

SUITS FOR \$35,000 AFTER AUTO CRASH

Collision Hurls Body Truck Through Drug Store Wall.

Lansing—Three suits aggregating \$35,000 were started by declaration in the county clerk's office here October 11, against the Michigan Cab company, with the Reynolds Spring company, and Jackson defendants to the extent of \$25,000.

The suits are the outgrowth of an accident at Cedar street and Mt. Hope avenue at about 4:30 o'clock on the morning of September 10, when a truck owned by the spring company and a taxicab owned by the taxi company collided. The truck careened through a brick wall into the Phillips and DeVreil drug store at this corner, and gasoline exploded, and ignited the building.

Wendell W. Phillips and Hiram J. DeVreil are asking \$15,000 of the two companies, the Michigan Millers Mutual Fire Insurance company is asking \$10,000, and the Fireman's Fund Insurance company is suing the taxicab company alone for \$10,000.

Clayton J. Hawes was the driver of the cab, while George Croad of Jackson drove the truck which broke off a telephone pole before going through the wall. The fire department was called to extinguish the fire.—Lansing State Journal.

Ionia Fair Clears \$5,390

Ionia—The Ionia fair free, the second largest institution of its kind in Michigan, is reported to have cleared \$5,390 last year. At a meeting of the fair directors Gov. Fred W. Green was re-elected president. Mayor Fred A. Chapman was re-elected secretary.

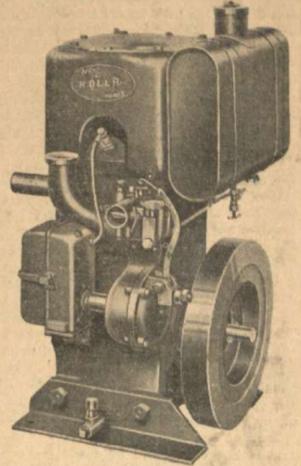
It is easier to float a rumor than it is to sink the truth.

Cuba Embargoes Sugar To Push Prices Up

Havana—The successful execution of the Chadbourne plan for the salvation of the sugar industry was virtually assured last week by a presidential decree. The executive order placed a temporary embargo on exportation of the commodity until segregation of the carry-over of

1 1/2 million tons stipulated in the plan is realized.

The move represents an extreme measure to insure the carrying out of the plan submitted by Thomas L. Chadbourne, chairman of the Cuban-American committee, which is seeking solution of sugar ills by reapportionment of the theory that limitation of supply means increased demand and higher prices.



- More Horse Power
- No Vibration
- Less Gas

MEETING MODERN POWER REQUIREMENTS ON THE MODERN FARM

Why run with old-fashioned engines your new-fashioned potato diggers, spray rigs, milking machines, hay presses, feed grinders, pumps, water systems, ensilage cutters and lighting plants? For smooth, vibrationless power means extra years of trouble-free operation for farm equipment as well as anything else. High gas consumption is as expensive on the farm as anywhere else. And longer engine life means lower power costs—no matter where the engine is used. "Because farmers are realizing these things, the old-fashioned 'farm engine' is on its way out. And, Novo Roll Engine sales have increased more than 900% during the last three years. A complete range of Novo roller bearing equipped engines in sizes between 1 1/2 and 35 H. P. for every type of service.

NOVO ENGINE COMPANY
Clarence E. Bement, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
Lansing, Michigan



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 DEPT
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing Michigan

We Invite You To Visit Us

During the time you are in Lansing for the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau or the annual meeting of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. agents, we invite you to see the Farm Bureau clothing dept and its display of fall and winter suitings and overcoatings, bed blankets, auto robes, sweaters, etc.

We are sure that you will enjoy it and consider the time well spent. Your visit will not obligate you in the least. It is a pleasure to show you around.

If you desire, we will be glad to take your measure for a suit or overcoat and file it here for future reference.

Clothing Department
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing

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.
\$1.25 per hour for hulling sweet clover.
\$1.00 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

Farm Bureau Annual Meeting Visitors!

Make your headquarters at the centrally located Hotel Kerns, for many years the choice of Farm Bureau officers, farmers co-op representatives and farmers. They recommend the Kerns to you.

Rates from \$1.50 up.

Popular priced cafe and cafeteria
HOTEL KERNS, Grand Ave., off E. Mich., Lansing.

Tailored Clothes

FIT PERFECTLY COST NO MORE WEAR LONGER

SUITS OVERCOATS
\$25 and Up \$22.50 and Up

Our fabrics are All Wool Suitings, and Overcoatings in the newest patterns and fabrics. Our linings are the best.

Men's All Wool Sweater Coats and Pull-over Sweaters
ALL WOOL BED BLANKETS FARM BUREAU AUTO ROBES

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, Lansing, Mich.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

A newspaper for Michigan Farmers

RATES—\$1 per year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2 for three years.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

Enclosed find \$..... for which please enter my subscription to Michigan Farm News for..... years.

NAME.....

Postoffice..... RFD No.....

April Sowing

A Novel -- By Rosemary Rees

In Six Parts

Mary Brandon comes to New Zealand from England as a cook in a small hotel where Jim Carlyon has lived for ten years in a state of continued drunkenness. Mary interests him; he sees she is a lady and is fascinated by her. She taunts him with his vice and his failure to go to the war and he seizes her and kisses her violently. Ashamed of himself he apologizes and is further shamed by her scorn. Sally Sargent and her daughter Joan, sheep owners, stall their car and are forced to spend the night in the inn where Mary works. They are fascinated by her and think they have seen her before. Mrs. Sargent invites her to her home. She also tries to persuade Jim to give up drinking and sends him some books. A young rancher, Lindsey Gerrard is attentive to Joan. Sally keeps trying to place Mary.

PART II

CHAPTER 2

The evening at Whangamata following Sally's departure had so far been uneventful to Mary Brandon. She wondered if she would again receive a visit from the drunken Englishman. His words of the evening before—that stammering confession of some sort of effort to remain sober—had not touched her. She was not easily touched now by the protestations of men who have given a free rein to self-indulgence.

How little Jim Carlyon's half-expressed protestations had meant, she knew when Mrs. Bayliss had brought the empty whiskey bottle out to the kitchen. "Finished the bottle since last night!" was the landlady's comment. "That's pretty good going even for a hard drinker."

Mary had been conscious of a slight feeling of disgust, nothing more. It was still quite early in the evening. Mrs. Bayliss had told her she was free to do as she pleased after work was done.

She passed swiftly back to her room, and throwing a silk scarf round her shoulders, struck into the steep little pathway down which she had gone with Sally Sargent only that morning.

Passing over this loose dry sand, above which the waves never came except in heavy storms, she stood looking out to sea. The unnameable joy was still within her. "I'm not dead," she kept saying to herself, "not dead after all. I'm alive—nothing can ever kill me—nothing!"

Fate had not beaten her; she could still "carry on." It was not true that nothing mattered.

She turned to retrace her steps and as she did so was aware of a man moving towards her down the beach. It was Jim the Englishman!

"I followed you from the house," he said. "I saw you come out. You mustn't come down here alone. It isn't—" he paused for a moment—"it isn't wise."

"You don't think it's safe?" she queried.

"No," he answered steadily.

"What do you think might happen? Perhaps some drunken man might waylay me and—insult me."

There was no mistaking her meaning, and the cool scorn of her voice, Carlyon knew that the blood rushed again to his face, but he hoped that the night hid it, and his voice did not betray him.

"Yes, that's possible," he answered. "And it might be one who would feel no shame for what he'd done, and would have no respect for you."

"Which means that in spite of all you've said, in spite of all you've done, you want me to believe that you respect me?"

"It doesn't much matter whether you believe it or not—it's the truth," he said simply.

For a moment Mary was left without any reply to this.

"You're a queer way of showing respect," she answered rather dryly.

"I've been drifting on here for ten years," he said. "I wasn't a rotter at the beginning—not as a boy. And it wasn't my fault that I started wrong out here. Yes, perhaps I oughtn't to make that an excuse for myself. If I'd had more pluck—no external happening could have sent me to the devil. I was accused of something I didn't do—and no one would believe me innocent. Yes, one—she writes to me still." His voice dropped to a softer note thinking of old Martha Foot, but when he went on it was to speak of someone else. "Mrs. Sargent talked to me this morning. She said things were never hopeless—the past didn't matter. We could always start afresh. She wanted to be kind, perhaps that was all. And yet..." He stopped once more. "Do you think anything much matters after all in this short life?" he asked suddenly.

Mary's anger against him for an instant was dead. There was something touching in the quiet sadness of his voice. Touching!

"No one can answer those questions for you except yourself," she answered coldly.

She started to walk on before him up the beach, but to hit upon the right spot where the path began was not so simple for one who had only seen it in the daylight. She struck out towards the right.

"Be careful!" he called from behind her. "You're on the wrong track. Follow me."

over a half buried log, she stumbled and would have fallen but for him. In an instant he was beside her and caught her as she fell.

He had her now again within his arms, his lips near hers, the warm night round them, and his own labored breathing the only sound he heard. What was to prevent him from kissing her again as he had kissed her before?

He put her gently down and then was conscious that he was trembling.

"It would be better if you would let me show you the way," he said, steadying his voice. He knew that if that peace—that joy he dreamed of in her kiss—were ever to come to him again, the kiss must be given willingly, not stolen.

He had moved on—a little further from her—and she followed him in silence.

When they reached the top of the hill and came in sight of the hotel, he turned to her.

"Will you promise me not to go alone down there—or anywhere far from the hotel—at night?" he asked. His voice was perfectly even now.

"I can't say that I recognize any right on your part to demand a promise of any sort from me," she answered. "But for the present—until I know my way about a little better—it would be only sensible to do as you suggest."

Without wishing him good-night she turned towards the back of the hotel.

Carlyon had touched no whiskey since the morning. He went straight to his room now without entering the bar. For hours he lay wide-eyed in the darkness. Realization had come to him. He knew now what had happened. He loved this woman. She was more than anything else in the world to him—more than he had ever dreamed anything in the world could be.

He opened an old copy of Browning at random, and as though in answer to his thought he read:

"You'll love me yet!—and I can carry your love's protracted growing; June reared that bunch of flowers you carry From seeds of April's sowing.

I plant a heartfelt now—some seed At least is sure to strike And yield—what you'll not pluck indeed.

Not love, but, maybe, like!

You'll look at least on love's remains, A grave's one violet; Your look?—that pays a thousand pains.

What's death?—you'll love me yet!

His whole being sang and throbbled with the beauty of the verse, and he read steadily on—all those vivid love poems which in the past he had failed to understand, until at last—when the dawn had almost come—his candle burnt itself out, and he fell asleep with the book still in his hand.

Hennessey was teaching the new cook to ride. Mrs. Bayliss made no objection; in fact—being anxious not to lose her new-found treasure (for in spite of a certain antagonism she felt for the dark, handsome woman in the kitchen, she knew that Mary Brandon was likely to prove extremely useful to her)—she encouraged the lessons.

"I can ride," Mary told Hennessey, "but I've never ridden astride—always on a side-saddle."

"About the only side-saddle you'd find in Beverley would be in the museum if they had one which they haven't," replied Hennessey.

So on Saturday afternoon, five days after her arrival at Whangamata, Mary having baked and scrubbed, and washed up dishes, from six in the morning till half-past two, was preparing to go out for her first ride with Hennessey.

She had managed to manufacture a very presentable kit from the long coat of one of her well-tailored suits; and with high boots and Panama hat pulled down over her eyes she looked exceedingly womanlike. Hennessey had given her a quiet old horse he usually rode, and was himself using Jim Carlyon's beast, which the latter had not ridden for months.

"And where did ye do yer first ridin'?" asked Hennessey.

"I was taught when I was a little girl. In a riding school in London." Hennessey threw back his head and laughed. "A riding school! That's good now. A school for ridin'! Dear, dear, ye'll not be tellin' me ye paid money to learn to ride?"

"I didn't, but my mother did for me. Many good guineas."

"I never heard the like o' that!" chuckled Hennessey. It seemed to be one of the best jokes of his experience.

As they rode on, Hennessey almost as though reading her thoughts began to talk of the Englishman.

"I don't know what's come to Carlyon," said the old man. "He's off the drink. It must be a week now since I seen him drunk."

"Is that very wonderful?" asked Mary.

"If we can go up along this road for about a hundred yards we can strike in over the hills back again. There's some pretty bits o' bush near the Maori Reserve."

Mary found the uneven country and trotting up and down the turns and bends in the track much more menacing to her security than the level beach.

Hennessey rode ahead and seemed to have no idea that she was finding any difficulty in following at the pace he set. Mary, however, was determined to do or die, and though once or twice she thought the latter alternative was to be her portion, she was still on the old horse's back and determinedly smiling when Hennessey turned round in his saddle and looked at her.

Their horses splashed through the water of a stream, and after a time to Mary's sorrow they had left the bush behind them and were in grassed country once more.

"Now that's queer!" said Hennessey, suddenly pulling up.

"What's queer?" asked his pupil.

"Them two beasts," he pointed up the hillside, where amongst old stumps and flax bushes some black and white cattle were grazing.

"What's queer about them?"

"Them's Friesians. Bayliss don't own any. Spackman up beyond Poturu's the only man that's got Friesians on the coast."

"They've strayed in from somewhere."

Hennessey nodded, though he still looked puzzled, however, he said no more, and they rode on until eventually they passed through a gate which led them out on to the road near the spot where Sally and Joan had abandoned the car, on the morning when they had first come to the hotel.

The sun was still high, and it was very hot. Jim, the Englishman, was passing the stock-yard silpirlas as they approached, and Mary wished that Hennessey had chosen any other spot for her dismount. She felt at a disadvantage and slipped down from her saddle before Carlyon—who had come forward to help her—could reach her.

Ignoring Carlyon, she led her horse up to where the old man stood.

"It was very good of you to take me out today," she said simply, "and I can't tell you how much I've enjoyed it. Shall I take the saddle off my horse and let him go?"

"No, I'll do that for ye," answered Hennessey. "But ye must learn how to saddle him and do everything for yourself and then ye'll be able to go out any time."

She thanked him again and moved towards the house; and then became aware that Carlyon was walking beside her. He looked ill, as indeed he was.

"I've had a parcel of books from Mrs. Sargent," he began now, "and a letter."

Mary made no reply.

"She sent a message to you."

"Really?"

"She asked me to pass on to you any of the books you'd care to see."

"May I bring them to you in the kitchen?"

"Please don't trouble. I've very little time to read. In any case, I don't much care for novels."

"I think you couldn't fail to enjoy the one of Conrad's. There are some books on New Psychology you might care to look at. I'll put them with 'The Rescue' in the kitchen."

She noticed that he no longer said he would bring them. That, at any rate, was something gained.

Carlyon rejoined Hennessey. "Yer horse is goin' well," said the old man. "He's soft and a bit fresh, and it'll do him no harm to ride him. If ye're talkin' to the boss or the missis ye might tell them that two of Spackman's Friesians is in the paddock down by the Reserve."

"How could they get in there? Spackman's is a good twenty-five miles off."

"They've got away from some mob likely comin' down the coast."

"Yes, I suppose that's it."

"Well, I'm goin' to light up the boiler," said Hennessey, with sudden energy—dismissing the subject of the cattle. "She'll be mighty stiff tomorrow if she don't get a good hot bath tonight. That's a fine woman and a lady every inch of her. She'll not be here long, I'm thinkin'."

Some fine wealthy young chap'll come along and take her off mighty quick once they see her. It's a long time since I seen one that could hold a candle to her."

They were moving towards the old buggy house, each carrying a saddle. While the old man collected wood for the portable boiler—the Englishman made his way again up the hillside. He was very wretched. He wanted the love of one woman and that woman knew him for a drunkard and despised him.

The hot bath was a boon to Mary. Later she thought of the past—of her wedding night! Eleven years ago. She shut her eyes now—she wouldn't think of all those old past horrors. At least she'd had the respite of the war! Paul Durant was a fine soldier, they said. He'd fought first in South Africa. Couldn't they understand that he loved it? Loved all the horrors—the brutality of it. Lust of blood!

Where did that phrase come from?

That expressed his character. He'd had that always—and before the war he'd taken a joy in the torture of any living thing. He loved power—to bend and break a will. He'd never broken hers—it would have been better perhaps if he had.

She wouldn't think of that. Durant was dead. She was free from him forever. Free from his degrading depravity. Yes, he had been depraved—degenerate.

Surely her mother couldn't have insisted on the marriage—couldn't have compelled her to return to that man, if she'd known the depths of degradation into which she was forcing her daughter? His money dazzled everyone, and her mother had been blinded by it; she had always worshipped wealth more than anything else in the world.

She had hoped tonight at last to sleep without the stirring of those haunting memories. It was not to be! Would the time ever come when in the quiet night she would be freed from them?

Carlyon was in the dining-room with Mrs. Bayliss.

The kerosene lamp—which smoked a little stood at one end of the long table now covered with a shabby red cloth. The circle of light did not reach much beyond the figures of Jim the Englishman and the publican's wife, who sat on either side of the table with papers strewn on the cloth between them.

Carlyon had posted in his draft to the bank in Beverley three days previously, and had now received his pass book. Ten pounds, besides the money for the draft, stood to his credit.

Hilda Bayliss was looking slightly flushed, for the interview had already lasted some time.

"I've explained already how it is!" she said. "When you endorsed the drafts I always paid them into my own account. That was the simplest way. It was no use bothering you every week to sign cheques."

"But how much am I supposed to be paying you?" asked Carlyon.

"I don't know whether you want to see all the figures. I've got them down somewhere." She fumbled amongst some loose sheets of paper.

"Whiskey, of course, was a pretty big item! And there's your board and lodging, and grazing for your horse, and tobacco."

Jim Carlyon did not look up. His eyes were bent upon the papers before him and he was very white.

"I'm sorry," he answered. "I've only just begun to realize that. Of course I'm... I'm in your debt for having been so patient with me. I'll try to behave more decently in the future."

Mrs. Bayliss grew a trifle redder. That was not at all what she desired. She wanted very much to pick a quarrel.

"If you're going to turn teetotal," she said, "a public house isn't the best place for you to stay. You ought to get some work to do."

He lifted his eyes to her face. "I want to do that," he said. "Isn't there anything I could do here? You're a certain amount of sheep work on your little place. It takes up your time and Harry's. Why not let me do some of that?"

"Oh, no, Jim! You wouldn't be much use to us."

"Hennessey could give me a few tips—fencing and that sort of thing. I'm not a fool."

She shook her head again, still laughing. "And waste Hennessey's time as well? No, thank you. If you're so keen about getting a job, why not try further up the coast?"

He had no answer to this. He could not explain that though he was wretched here he could not tear himself away—he must stay on if it were at all possible.

"You've never bought any Friesians, have you? Spackman hasn't sold many, I know."

There was a little pause before Mrs. Bayliss asked in an odd voice, "Friesians? No, Why?"

"Hennessey says some of Spackman's Friesians are in the paddock at the edge of the Reserve."

"Poor old Hennessey! He's always mixing things up now-a-days. I'm afraid we won't be able to keep him much longer." Carlyon stared at her in surprise.

"Hennessey! Why, he's got an eye that's as keen as a needle for stock!"

"He used to have," admitted Mrs. Bayliss. "But he makes most mistakes now."

"But Friesians are absolutely unmistakable. There's no other black and white cattle on the coast."

She rose and gathered up her untidy papers. The interview was at an end. More than ever she was determined that Whangamata was no place for Carlyon.

Mary awoke the next day to a session of cold, driving rain.

Just before the midday dinner a mud bespattered car arrived from Poturu. Through the open kitchen door she saw two men in oilskins and a third in an old army trench coat.

The wearer of the trench coat—who carried a small brown bag in from the car—was a tall, loosely built man, whom Mary judged to be between 30 and 35 years of age. His clever face was somewhat lined and weather-beaten. He was laughing as he spoke to Bayliss. Mary liked the sound of his laugh and of his voice.

"We've had a devil of a time!" he was saying. "In and out of the water table a dozen times and nearly over the edge once or twice."

Carlyon was in his room wrestling with psychology and Doctor Coue—and feeling even more ill than he had felt the previous day. He came to his bedroom door and Mary heard Bayliss say, "Here's Doctor Stewart

Just come in from Poturu wants you to lend him some slippers."

Into the Englishman's face flashed a sudden smile. Mary saw it and decided that Dr. Stewart's dancing blue eyes held some sort of charm. She had never seen Carlyon smile before!

"Come along to my room, Stewart," he said.

"I can't, you ass, until I get the slippers," responded Stewart. "I want to leave my boots out here."

When he had joined Carlyon and the door of the latter's room closed behind them, Mary felt that some spirit of cheerfulness and gaiety had departed.

A little later Hennessey came in for his meal, and he was full of information concerning Dr. Stewart.

"He's a fine lad—one of the best—is the Doc," he remarked. "He's always up and down the coast, for there's no doctor now at Poturu. He'll be here now until the creek goes down, unless he rides into Beverley. They'll not get across the creek with a car for two days."

"Not if the rain stops?"

Hennessey shook his head. "No, not if it stopped this blessed minute and it's not going to do that. It's from the south. It might blow itself out tonight, there's no knowin'." If it was comin' from the northeast now, it wouldn't stop for three days."

Hennessey continued the Stewart saga. "He was away to the war directly it started, and him only just begun as a doctor in Beverley, he wouldn't stay in New Zealand a minute when the war was on. I tried myself to go, but they wouldn't take me."

"Did you, Hennessey?" Mrs. Brandon's voice was very gentle.

"Told me I was too old! Too old! And I could beat any of those boys at a good day's work. And I come of a fighter's family. Me father was a soldier."

"I'll be a lucky girl that gets Alick Stewart," went on the old man. "But I doubt if he'll marry. He's like me. He knows when he's well off!"

In the dining room Bayliss, his wife, Carlyon; Doctor Stewart, the commercial traveler, and "Bill Smith," having left very little of the large apple tart, were praising the skill of the maker. Stewart asked Mrs. Bayliss who and what she was. "She isn't a New Zealander, is she?"

"Oh, no! an emigrant."

"She's wearing a V. A. D. uniform, isn't she?" he asked.

"She may be. I think she was a cook in France."

When dinner was over Bayliss invited him into the bar to join them in a "glass of port." As he could not well refuse, he followed the publican and his wife, and then asked in astonishment, "Where's Carlyon?"

"Gone to his room, I expect," answered Mrs. Bayliss shortly. "He's teetotal at present. Didn't you notice how sober he was?"

"I noticed he was looking very ill."

"Of course he is," snapped Mrs. Bayliss. "So would anybody be knocking off everything like that all at once. You talk to him, Doc. Tell him not to be a fool."

Provided thus with an excuse for escaping from the bar, Stewart made his way to Carlyon's room.

"May I come in?" he asked; and without waiting for permission, entered.

"Don't get up!" said the doctor, pulling a chair to the bedside. "What's wrong with you, eh?"

"Nothing," answered Carlyon. "A bit cheap, that's all."

"Knocked off liquor, haven't you?" Jim nodded.

"Put on your tongue."

To save trouble Carlyon put it out, feeling like a schoolboy. Stewart had his hand on the patient's pulse, and then, producing a thermometer, pushed it into his mouth.

"Doing all your little stunts, aren't you?" remarked Jim when he was free to speak once more.

"Yes," answered Stewart cheerfully. "And what are you going to do now you've got me?"

"Put you right." He opened his brown bag.

"Look here, Stewart, you needn't sound me," said Carlyon. "You did that pretty conclusively eight years ago."

The doctor paid no attention to these protests and proceeded calmly with his work.

"There's nothing wrong with you except the sudden knocking off whiskey," he said at last. "You've got a queer heart. I told you that before, but you might live to be ninety—"

"You turned me down for that."

"No doctor would have passed you then—or now—but if you keep off whiskey for a time—a good long time—give yourself a chance you'll be as strong as any man."

He turned to the table "Hello" he said, Baudouin—Coue—where did you get these?"

"Mrs. Sargent sent them to me."

"Didn't know you knew her."

"I used to see her years ago when I was at the Bell's. She and her daughter were here last Tuesday night. Their car stuck them up, but Gerrard got it going for them and they went on into Beverley next day."

"Is Gerrard that young chap who has the place with McMillan beyond the Reserve?"

Carlyon nodded. "Yes. Good-looking boy. He and Joan Sargent seemed rather taken with one another. Love at first sight, perhaps."

Alick Stewart got up and walked to the window; standing with his back to the man lying on the bed.

"What makes you say that?" he asked after a moment's pause.

"Oh, I don't know," answered Carlyon. "They seemed to get very friendly right from the jump; and then he stayed two days with them in Beverley

and came back full of his visit. They'd danced, and played tennis, and motor-ed, and he was Lindsey to her apparently by that time, and she was Joan to him."

There was silence in the little room between the two men—the beating of the rain on the iron roof and the rattling of the window having a curiously melancholy sound.

"Do you believe in love at first sight?" asked Jim at last.

"Why not?" replied the doctor. "If you believe in love at all."

"Don't you?"

Stewart did not answer for a moment. "Yes, for some people I believe in love."

"The sort of romantic, undying love novelists and poets write about?"

The doctor nodded slowly. "Yes, for some but not for everyone. It takes a man or woman with a romantic soul to fall in love and the majority of us aren't romantic." He turned from the window. "I've got a few drugs with me. I'm going to mix you something—nasty tonic—do you good! Do you think that beautiful lady in the kitchen would let me have a jug of water? What's her name?"

"Mrs. Brandon."

"I've an idea I've seen her somewhere. Her face seems familiar in some way and it's the sort of face one doesn't easily forget."

Before Carlyon

HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

Edited by MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.

Address all communications to her at Carleton, Michigan.

MICHIGAN WOMEN'S CLUBS HOLD ANN'L MEET AT JACKSON

700 Delegates Represented 24,000 Members in Michigan.

FARM WOMEN THERE

Prominent Speakers Heard; Resolutions Summary Presented.

Jackson—The General Federation of Women's Clubs is the largest group of organized women in the world. There are 24,000 club members in Michigan, divided into seven districts.

There were over 700 delegates and club members enrolled in attendance during the recent annual session of the State Federation at Jackson.

Women's organizations were first benevolent and social in purpose, then they adopted a literary trend, but now they are a strong force dealing with national and international affairs.

Many clubs of the small cities have rural membership, and several of the city clubs have presidents who are farm women.

Women and Insurance

At the Jackson meeting, women were urged to give serious thought to the benefits of all types of insurance; fire insurance protects the home and property and heals the hurt somewhat by providing means to rebuild; accident insurance provides partial payment for lost time of the wage earner; auto insurance protects the injured, as well as the property and peace of mind of the driver; life insurance provides for the bereaved family. The assets of insurance companies exceeds all banking interests. There are now over 900 insurance companies doing business in Michigan, with an agency force of 75,000 men and women annually licensed. All taxes paid by insurance companies go to the primary school fund of the state.

Narcotics Greatest Menace

Dr. Mathew E. Soller of U. of M. voiced grave warning to the rapid increase in the use of narcotics, with the world just now beginning to realize the habit is one of its greatest curses and far exceeding the alcoholic menace, with the United States pretty close to the top of offenders. A large element of criminals of our country are narcotic addicts.

Prof. Schuman of the University of Chicago, speaking on Russian-American relations, said the new Russia looks to America for aid in science, machinery methods and has its greatest interest in America from an industrial point of view. Russians may be a bit dubious about who Mr. Hoover is and his standing here, but they know about Henry Ford and the majority of them think Detroit is the capitol of the United States or should be.

Libraries and Schools

Library extension service was urged as a means of self-education. It was reported that five times as many adults are interested in some kind of educational self-study as there are students enrolled in all types of schools and colleges. Because women's clubs have been libraries are.

Part time school in connection with the vocational schools under the Smith-Hughes law, is making a tremendous growth in secondary education, for academic high school does not always fit the pupil for future life.

In her talk on present day legislation, Mrs. Dora Stockman said club work has taught us to differ honestly and meet defeat and still not be bitter.

Explains Modern Newspaper

Roger Andrews of the Detroit Times defended the modern type of news of metropolitan papers by saying the public seems a bit more interested in misfortune, in scandal, in spectacular happenings, in crime and in mystery than in the stories concerning achievement, success or honor. The press gives the public what it desires. Forty years ago the newspapers reflected the personality of the publisher but now they voice the interests of the public in general.

Prof. Waldo of Kalamazoo college said the American theater today is portraying the farmer in the right light for the first time, as a clear thinking individual, living the wholesome life apart from the glamor of congested districts. The beauties of the country are being brought vividly to the attention of the audience. Heretofore plays that dealt with rural folks have too frequently ridiculed the farmer and his environment.

Women and Politics

George Smith of Detroit said women are not revolutionizing business any better than they have politics and he cited some of the enormous sums some of our women politicians were spending for political favors. He said American women are now at the cross roads; they will demand a new standard in politics and a world peace or they will become indifferent and drift with the tide.

Resolutions

Resolutions were passed encouraging strengthening the courses in citi-

POOR PA

By CLAUDE CALLAN



"Why, mama, it was just yesterday that you was criticizin' people that diet to get thin," I says, "You're in good health an' that's more important than anything else."

"There's no use havin' good health," Ma says, "if you're too fat to get out an' enjoy it. If you're so fat that your husband don't like you."

"I think just as much of you as I would if you was slender," I declared.

"You always gaze at the slender ones," Ma says. "You gazed at Daisy every minute she was here."

"I was just listenin' to her," I explained.

"Well, I never saw you give the preacher that close attention," Ma says, "an' you can listen to me without lookin' at me. I have to beg you to look at me to see if my dress is hangin' straight."

"Mama, dear," I says, "I like you as you are just as much as I would if you was as little as Daisy."

"That's the way you talk," Ma says, "but you gaze at the slender ones."

"Why, mama," I says, "Daisy is just a child to me."

"All the young slender ones are children to you," Ma declared, "an' it's a mighty good thing I'm here to keep that parental instinct of yours from gettin' you into trouble."

(Copyright, 1929, Publishers Syndicate)

Calvin On Tax Roll For The First Time

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

During the past month much publicity has been given the fact that for the first time the names of former President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge appear on the tax list in Massachusetts. A few months ago they purchased a \$50,000 home. Prior to that they had rented for 25 years one half of a duplex house.

This not only tells that the Coolidges have decided to settle down in Northampton in a home of their own, but it tells all of us that Mr. Coolidge for the first time is sharing in the direct taxation for support of our government.

He has shared the highest honors a people could confer upon an individual; he has listened to pleas from the over-taxed from all quarters of our nation; he repeatedly frowned on all attempts made by the farmers to get themselves in a business position whereby they might pay their fast increasing taxes a little easier.

His venture into home ownership and a position on the real estate tax rolls makes us wonder how many more of our highest authorities on national affairs are sharing the tax burden on real estate?

When we read the reports by Eugene Merritt of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture that in the North Central states between 19 and 30 per cent of the farmers made \$400 or less for their year's income; 18 to 25 per cent made from \$400 to \$800, and only 6 to 17 per cent made \$2,500 or more, we again criticize the unjust system of financing governmental expense. Every one of those farmers are subject to a tax of no mean proportion according to their incomes, doing their share and more to protect and preserve the nation, just as all home owners are doing.

Have we reached a point in this country where to enjoy the comforts of life, one is compelled to be a drifter? Isn't it about time that we look into the personal affairs of some of our public men and judge them by their willingness to share in the financial obligations of our country as well as in the glories of management?

While we are asking for tax relief, let's ask for a revision of public consciousness with no let up until all pay their share according to their ability to pay.

York University, since 1925. They are Frances Willard, Maria Mitchell, Harriett Beecher Stowe, Mary Lyon, Emma Willard, Charlotte Cushman and Alice Freeman Palmer.

In 1870 there were seven women stenographers and typists in America; in 1920 this number had increased to half a million and the increase in other feminine office workers was more astounding, for the number rose from half a million in 1880 to nearly three million in 1920.

Judge Florence Allen has twice been elected to the Supreme Court of Ohio.

Mrs. Mable Reinecke, Director of Internal Revenue in the Chicago area, collects more than \$200,000,000 yearly for the Federal Government. Mrs. Reinecke, whose office staff numbers 500 employees, is one of the greatest authorities on taxation in the United States.

According to the census of 1920, of the 572 occupations there listed, women were engaged in 537 of them. A few of the remainder have been invaded since that date.

The first federal appointment to a woman was in 1918 when President Wilson made Julia Lathrop chief of the Children's Bureau.

Mrs. R. J. Baldwin of East Lansing was elected president of the State Association of Child Study at the tenth annual convention held recently at Port Huron. The 1931 convention will be held in Ypsilanti.

For 56 years Miss Anna N. Smith has been connected with the Plymouth, Michigan, school system, at the present time having charge of the juvenile department of the library. Although she is 83 years old, she takes a very keen interest in her work.

Women buy 80 per cent of the food and 75 per cent of the clothing purchased in the United States, therefore it seems necessary that they should study and appraise their purchases in order to compete with high pow-

ered salesmanship inspired by high pressure competition.

Mrs. Carley Chapman Catt, 72 years old, was chosen as the 1930 winner of a recent \$5,000 award made by an eastern publishing company given annually to the woman who has contributed most to the national life in letters, art, science, philanthropy or social welfare.

In the recent census, 72 out of every 100 women registered as homemakers.

Before the war only three occupations were open to women. Today only three are closed.

Last year American women paid over 1 million dollars income tax. \$,500 are engaged in industrial work in this country.

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.

ONIONS AND CARROTS

By Mrs. Harold Manby
For a change from peas and carrots try boiling together diced onions and carrots, salt and pepper to taste, and cover with a cream sauce.

PREPARED MUSTARD

By Mrs. R. C. Brown
3 tablespoons ground mustard
1 tablespoon sugar
1 tablespoon flour
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 egg
1 cup vinegar
Mix together and cook to the consistency of cream, remove from fire and add butter size of egg.

MODERN APPLE BUTTER

By Mrs. J. C. Near
A new way for making apple butter is to take 3 pounds of good cooking apples prepared as for apple sauce, 4 pounds of brown sugar and a scant pint of cider vinegar. Cook until free from lumps, season with cinnamon. One may cook it in the oven if preferred, stirring occasionally.

MEAT RELISH

By Mrs. R. Jones
1 part apples pared and cored
1 part cranberries
1 part white sugar.
Put apples and cranberries through the food chopper. Do not cook.

SKILLFUL HANDLING OF OUR CHILDREN

In a recent bulletin prepared by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Dep't of Labor, the following suggestions are offered to parents:

- "Tell and act the truth to your children.
- "Keep your promises, good or bad.
- "Decide which things are most important for a child to do and then be consistent about seeing that he does them. Do not nag him about little things that do not matter much.
- "Do not say 'no' one time and 'yes' the next time for the same thing.
- "Break up bad habits by keeping the child busy with the interesting things to do that he forgets the old habit.
- "Pay no attention to him when he tries to get what he wants by temper tantrums, by whining, or by vomiting.
- "See that he gets things (if they are good for him) only when he is quiet and happy and polite.
- "Keep cool and quiet yourself. Speak in a quiet voice.
- "Show the child you are pleased when he tries.

AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLEN



"Amy Lou has started dietin' again, which means poor Tom won't see a square meal again for two weeks except in his dreams. By that time she'll begin to weaken, like she always does, an' decide the strain o' doin' without mashed potatoes is too much for her weak heart."

"Stayin' empty to get purty is all a pack of foolishness, anyway. You suffer torments to take off a little meat an' like as not it comes off in the wrong places, an' leaves you wrinkled like a prune, an' then it all comes back the minute you ease up a little."

"Fat is fate. Them that's born to be chunky is goin' to be that way, eat or starve. I've seen 'em quit eatin' till their ribs looked like a washboard an' you could hang a hat on their shoulder blades, but they still looked saved-off an' wide. You can't change the shape of a barrel by keepin' it empty."

"Gettin' thin just makes sharp edges where curves used to be, an' don't change the general effect. A strip-down Ford still looks like a Ford."

"Far as I'm concerned, I don't care to be skinny if I've got to feel hollow as a goad an' live ever' wakin' minute with victuals on my mind an' nowhere else."

(Copyright, 1929, Publishers Syndicate)

INHALATORS WOULD SAVE MANY BABIES

Would Replace Shaking and Slapping to Induce Respiration.

New York—Between 25,000 and 50,000 American babies who now die under three weeks of age can be saved by use of fire and police department methods of restoring respiration, Prof. Yandell Henderson of Yale informed the New York Society of Anesthetists, according to the Weekly Kansas City Star.

This means that by substituting inhalators for the old-fashioned slap given to start baby howling, and so to breathing properly, an army of young lives can be saved.

Save Lives From Pneumonia

It is a new field, Professor Henderson said, which comes as a development of the knowledge about value of breathing carbon dioxide that has virtually eliminated pneumonia which once followed operations, and which holds encouragement for combating pneumonia outbreaks. Carbon dioxide is best known as the fizz in soft drinks.

Professor Henderson, who is America's foremost authority on poison gas, said:

"Within the last few months another field has opened. It is the inhalational treatment of asphyxiation, of failure of lungs to expand properly and pneumonia in newborn children during the first two or three weeks of life. It is a field in which it probably will be possible to save several lives that now are lost from each 100 children born.

"Several thousand each year can be saved here in New York by providing for the newborn the same inhalational treatment that the rescue crews of fire and police departments and of the gas and electric companies supply in rescuing the victims of carbon monoxide poisoning.

"Physiology has now shown the methods of inducing breathing by the ancient procedures of swinging, shaking, chilling and slapping are really quite ineffective and often injurious.

"It is only when the respiratory center is stimulated by carbon dioxide, either that produced by the child's own body or that which is given by inhalation, that breathing is stimulated.

"The statistics of still birth leave much uncertainty, but as a rough guess, there appear to be about four still births for each 100 live births, and of these four, at least one can probably be made to breathe by inhalational treatment."

Legislative Proceedings Available For Asking

Lansing—Myles F. Gray, clerk of the State House of Representatives, announces that those who desire to receive the House and Senate Journals during the coming session of the Legislature should file with him their name and address in full. Individuals, corporations, libraries, Farm Bureaus, Granges, Farmers Clubs, public schools, etc., may receive the journals on request.

Farm News Patterns



6999. Ladies Dress with Slender Hips. 7005. Ladies' and Misses' Lounging Robe. 6997. Ladies' Dress. 6993. Ladies' Dress. 6994. Ladies' Dress. 6999. Ladies' Dress. 7018. Ladies' Blouse. 6733. Girls' Dress. 7009. Girls' Dress. 6992. Sister and Brother Suits.

6999. Ladies Dress with Slender Hips. Cut in 8 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 5 yards of 39 inch material. For contrasting material 1/2 yard 39 inches wide is required cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6993. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size with bolero requires 6 3/4 yards of material 39 inches wide. Without bolero the Dress will require 4 1/2 yards. The Bolero alone with sleeves will require 1 2/3 yard. For collar, belt and a tie as illustrated, 3/4 yard 39 inches wide is required, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6994. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of material 35 inches wide. For contrasting material 1/3 yard. Tie and belt of contrasting material requires 1/3 yard. Price 15c.

6992. Sister and Brother Suits for Dolls. Cut in 6 sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. To make both suits of one material 35 inches wide, will require 1 yard for a 16 inch size. The blouse alone will require 3/4 yard. The trousers alone will require 1/3 yard. Price 15c.

6995. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of material 35 inches wide. For contrasting material 1/3 yard is required, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

7018. Ladies' Blouse. Cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding as illustrated requires 3 1/4 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

6733. Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of material 35 inches wide. For contrasting material 1/3 yard is required. To trim with bias binding requires 2 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

7005. Ladies' and Misses' Lounging Robe. Cut in 4 sizes: 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A 2 year size with wrist length sleeves requires 1 1/4 yard of 35 inch material. With short sleeves 1 1/2 Robe. Cut in 6 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years for Misses and 40, 44 and 48 inches for Ladies. An 18 year size in full length requires 4 yards 39 inches wide. For the garment in short length 3 1/2 yards will be required. Facings of contrasting material requires 1 2/3 yard of 18 inch material cut in strips 5 1/2 inches wide (for full length). For short length 1 2/3 yard is required. Price 15c.

6997. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding as illustrated requires 3 1/4 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

6993. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding as illustrated requires 3 1/4 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

6994. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding as illustrated requires 3 1/4 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

6999. Ladies Dress with Slender Hips. Cut in 8 sizes: 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure. A 46 inch size requires 5 yards of 39 inch material. For contrasting material 1/2 yard 39 inches wide is required cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6993. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 7 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size with bolero requires 6 3/4 yards of material 39 inches wide. Without bolero the Dress will require 4 1/2 yards. The Bolero alone with sleeves will require 1 2/3 yard. For collar, belt and a tie as illustrated, 3/4 yard 39 inches wide is required, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6994. Ladies' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of material 35 inches wide. For contrasting material 1/3 yard. Tie and belt of contrasting material requires 1/3 yard. Price 15c.

6992. Sister and Brother Suits for Dolls. Cut in 6 sizes: 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. To make both suits of one material 35 inches wide, will require 1 yard for a 16 inch size. The blouse alone will require 3/4 yard. The trousers alone will require 1/3 yard. Price 15c.

6995. Girls' Dress. Cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of material 35 inches wide. For contrasting material 1/3 yard is required, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

7018. Ladies' Blouse. Cut in 5 sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 2 1/2 yards 35 inches wide. To finish with bias binding as illustrated requires 3 1/4 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

6733. Girls' Dress. Cut in 5 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12 year size requires 2 1/2 yards of material 35 inches wide. For contrasting material 1/3 yard is required. To trim with bias binding requires 2 yards 1 1/2 inch wide. Price 15c.

ORDER BLANK
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
Pattern Service,
11-13 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Enclosed find _____ cents
For pattern _____ Size _____
Pattern _____ Size _____
Fall and winter fashion book _____
Name _____
R. F. D. (or Street) _____
City _____ State _____
15c. (Send silver or stamps.)
(Patterns are 15c each, fashion book _____)

FARM BUREAU ALL WOOL Bed Blankets

The Michigan State Farm Bureau during the past nine years has become a large handler of extra fine woolen bed blankets, which it offers at very attractive prices. You may order blankets with every assurance of satisfaction. The blanket meets your approval or your money back. You may send us your check or money order, or we will ship C. O. D. Blankets are mailed in a stout container, postage prepaid.

QUALITY—Single blanket, all wool, both warp and filling, 70x80, Solid color, Corn, Tan, Lavender\$6.75

CASS—Single blanket, all wool, both warp and filling, 70x82, Fancy plaid—Rose, Blue, Lavender, Gold\$8.50

GENESEE—Double blanket, all wool, both warp and filling, 70x 80. Sateen bound. Colors, in large checks, Corn and White, Rose and White, Black and White, Black and Red, Lavender and White, Blue and White, Grey and White, Pink and White\$9.50

IONIA—Double blanket, all wool, both warp and filling, 72x84, Sateen bound. Colors, in large checks, Rose and White, Corn and White, Lavender and White, Blue and White, Green and White, Tan and White\$12.00

Write for our Descriptive Folder

CLOTHING DEPT
MICH. STATE FARM BUREAU
LANSING, MICH.

CLOTHING DEPT
MICH. STATE FARM BUREAU
LANSING, MICH.

Boys and Girls!

A PENCIL SET AND CASE WITH YOUR NAME ENGRAVED ON IT

The Michigan Farm News offers the following fine premiums to any boy or girl sending in one or more subscriptions to the Michigan Farm News.

FOR 1 SUBSCRIBER
Pencil set consisting of three pencils in a genuine leather case with name on case and on pencils. (You'll be proud of this set).

FOR 3 SUBSCRIBERS
Pencil and Pen Set—Genuine leather case—4 pencils—pen holder—ruler. (A mighty fine Christmas present).

FOR 5 SUBSCRIBERS
A Fabrikoid case—4 Dixon pencils—1 red—1 blue pencil—6 in all—1 pen holder—1 ruler—1 eraser—1 pocket pencil sharpener. (A set easily worth \$1.50).

DIRECTIONS
Get your subscribers to the Michigan Farm News at \$1.00 a year; \$1.50 for two years; \$2.00 for three years and earn the above sets. One two year subscription counts the same as two one year subscriptions; one three year the same as three one year subscriptions, etc.

IN YOUR LETTER
1. Send money to Circulation Dept., Michigan Farm News—221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan.
2. Print your name just as you want it on your Leather Pencil Case and articles in case.
3. State choice of color of case—red, green, blue or tan.
4. Give full name, post office and R. F. D. No. of subscriber.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
Circulation Dept 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

REPORTS, TALKS AT STATE GRANGE ARE SUMMARIZED

Master, Lecturer and Overseer Comment On State Affairs.

SCHOOL TAX RELIEF Rep. Reed Says School Levy Is Four Times State Tax.

Coldwater—Reports of officers and addresses by outside speakers to the annual State Grange meeting here Oct. 28 to 31, inclusive, are summarized as follows:

George F. Roxburgh, Master of the Michigan State Grange, at the opening session Tuesday, pictured agriculture as it stands today after 10 years of adversity.

"It will take the best generalship and united effort to relieve the critical situation of distressed millions engaged in the basic industry of agriculture," Mr. Roxburgh said. He lauded President Hoover's drought relief, at the same time making a plea for continued support of the Red Cross, describing it as "our greatest national insurance agency against disaster."

Roxburgh expressed gratification with the progress the Federal Farm Board is making although he was impatient with what he considered to be the lack of a well rounded national policy on farm problems.

"One branch of our National government continues to spend millions of dollars to increase our agricultural expansion through irrigation and drainage projects, while another branch, through our Federal Farm Board, is spending other millions trying to curtail production," he said, adding, "although the Export Debiture plan was finally rejected after having twice passed the Senate. If after a fair trial, the farm marketing act fails to fully function, we shall hear more of the Debiture feature. However, in the meantime the Marketing Act should have our utmost support, even though some imperfections appear."

Mr. Roxburgh appealed to the delegates to vote against the Reapportionment Amendment and for the cigarette tax at the polls, Nov. 4. "If girls as well as boys are going to smoke these 'coffin nails', I am of the opinion they should pay the penalty," he said.

With further reference to problems of State finance, Mr. Roxburgh said, in part:

"Our only hope of equalizing the evergrowing tax burden is through a fair distribution of the income tax for state purposes and for schools, not as an additional tax, but as a substitute tax to relieve property tax."

"Some plan should be marked out permitting townships to share in the distribution of state highway receipts. Even though we have to go slower in building trunk lines, it is time for the township roads to share in the state road funds. Some suggest another cent should be added to the gas tax to be used exclusively for county roads, especially on rural main routes."

"Until the Constitution can be changed to allow a more equitable distribution of primary money so that weak school districts will receive a large proportionate share, the Turner Law should be retained. It may need amending, but it should not be repealed."

Mrs. Stockman's Report
In her State Lecturer's report, Mrs. Dora H. Stockman echoed the position

of the State Master regarding reapportionment, the cigarette tax, the income tax, and the Turner Act. Regarding the latter two, she said in part:

"The grange plan for a State Income Tax has attracted wide and favorable attention even by those opposed to a State Income Tax."

"The State Grange Committee helped get the Turner bill through. We are not satisfied with either the method or amount of distribution of funds, but it is a fair start. Tonight the Special Educational Legislative Committee will present plans which they hope will equalize school opportunities in Michigan."

Mrs. Stockman opposed the malt tax which, she said, has produced a revenue of \$1,273,332 to date, adding: "Michigan should not want to relieve her tax burden with blood and conscience money. I believe we should work for the repeal of the malt tax law in the next legislature."

An extended review of the old age pension question led Mrs. Stockman to a summary of the question, as follows:

Arguments for:—Less cost, more efficient, self respecting. In Germany the workers, employers and state participate. 17 million come under this regulation. Great Britain employers and workers and state share and 16,000,000 come under the provisions. Australia assures us in their report it does not injure thrift or morale. Most countries, some reports state, have an old age pension except China, India, Russia and United States.

Arguments against:—1. It discourages thrift. 2. It is paternalistic. 3. Takes control from counties. 4. Finance—it would be too great a tax burden. The money could not come from the state. A state income tax would be the only legitimate field. 5. If the state aids, farmers should also share in benefits.

"I recommend the three farm offices study their county poor houses—1. Send in reports of the cost per year. 2. Number of persons. 3. Investment in poor farms. 4. Cost of maintenance. 5. Type of people. 6. Send report to Michigan Patron. 7. Discuss questions in your granges. This question is before the people of Michigan. What do we want to do about it?"

Mr. Powell's Report

Overseer Stanley M. Powell urged caution in answer to proposals for wholesale spending of money on public improvements as a measure for the ending of the industrial depression, and suggested the accumulation by governmental agencies of a "prosperity reserve."

"In my thinking," said Mr. Powell, "as to what may be the fundamental cause of financial stringency and human misery, I have concluded that all our distress traces back to one word—SIN. Ruthless selfishness, downright dishonesty, fraud, crimes of violence, the apprehension, conviction and punishment of criminals, all these and a host of related results of perverted morals, are the cause of the loss and waste of uncounted millions of wealth annually."

Referring to taxation, Mr. Powell condemned sales taxes on luxuries and other articles and praised the state income tax, but expressed a preference for a federal system of income taxation, saying:

I feel that the ideal arrangement would be to have a definite proportion by the federal income tax returned to the States from which derived. This would result in the maximum efficiency and economy of administration and collection and would make the levy uniform for all States so that industries would not be tempted to shift their factories or offices from State to State, as is the tendency under a haphazard, patchwork system of varying State levies."

National Master Taber

L. J. Taber, National Master of the Grange spoke twice, urging farmers to develop quality rather than quantity of farm products and demanding a tariff measure protecting American farmers from foreign imports. He proposed that the government should offer the agriculturist the same protection which is extended to manufacturers by the country's tariff laws. He also discussed the grain marketing situation and urged an increase in the duties of the National Grange from 8 cents to 12 cents.

Dr. Paul R. Mort

Dr. Paul R. Mort of Columbia University, advisor to the Educational Finance Commission created by the last Legislature addressed the delegates on the subject of equalizing educational opportunities and school tax burdens. While he agreed that rural schools are better than they were, Dr. Mort asserted that they were not enough better, and cited districts where less than \$15 per year was spent for instructional supplies.

Dr. Mort told the Grange that the plan of equalization which he has recommended to the Educational Finance Commission would make it possible for the poorer districts to give a better school service and would reduce the cost of maintaining a minimum program of schools to 3 mills for operating expenses. Dr. Mort pointed out, however, that the plan would not restrict the districts to a bare minimum, but would permit those districts which so desire to provide better schools at a lower cost to local taxpayers than the present unsatisfactory ones. Replying to charges of extravagance on the part of school officials, Dr. Mort held that the so-called costly mistakes were often economical, since the only way to test out any new plan is to try it. Errors made in one district can be avoided in others, he said.

Rep. Chas. H. Reed

State Representative Charles H. Reed of Chlo, Chairman of the Educational Commission, also spoke on the school question stressing the relationship between school relief and

tax relief. Representative Reed attacked the present system of financing education largely from local taxes saying:

"To my way of thinking there could be no localization of the benefits of the common school system."

"In my humble estimation no single major social instrumentality has been more stationary in an age of otherwise marvelous progress than has the machinery of the public school system of Michigan. The technique of instruction has been vastly improved, I have every reason to believe, but the basic organization has remained practically unchanged since 1835. Meanwhile we have passed in many other essentials from the age of the ox-cart to the automobile and the airplane. I can think of nothing in which reorganization would promise more than in the realm of common school education. It would be 'big business' applied to that most useful field of general advantage and advancement."

School Tax Real Burden

Representative Reed also pointed out that school tax relief was more needed than state tax relief. He said:

"Now, I have just a word to say about taxation and then I am through. The last figures available to me relative to school taxes were those for the year 1927. In that year the revenues actually used in the conduct of the Public School System of Michigan amounted in round numbers to 127,000,000 of dollars. We often hear people protesting about the amount and the growth of the State tax levy, and there may be some real ground for the complaint, but in the present year when it has reached its peak of \$31,000,000, it is still but twenty-five percent of the amount used in carrying on the public schools. Thus it is evident that if relief is necessary in regard to a large class of overburdened taxpayers in the State, and there is not the slightest doubt that there is such a class, it can be accomplished in no other manner so quickly and justly as by a proper regulation and equalization of the school tax. It constitutes by far our largest tax item and inasmuch as it ranges in the different districts from a rate of a few cents to more than sixty dollars per thousand of valuation, all for the support of a common enterprise. It is based upon a principle so unjust that it would be absurd if it were not tragic."

INSURANCE AGENTS

FOURTH ANNUAL AT COLLEGE NOV. 12

State Farm Mutual Auto and Life Groups Have Big Program.

Lansing—Fourth annual meeting of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company and State Farm Life Insurance Company agents is to be held at the Union building, State College, Wednesday, Feb. 12, just preceding the Michigan State Farm Bureau annual meeting.

Program starts at 10 a. m. Wednesday with a conference of State Farm Life agents, to be held on the second floor of the Union building. All Farm Mutual agents are invited.

At 12:30 the fourth annual dinner for agents will be given in the Union ballroom. Speakers include Mr. Louis Kelehan, head of the State Farm Mutual insurances for the Minnesota Farm Bureau, Mr. Emmet Noon, Michigan claim adjuster at State Farm Mutual headquarters at Bloomington, Ill., and Mr. M. F. Fuller, vice-president of the State Farm Life company, and Mr. Alfred Bentall, director of the Michigan agency.

Wednesday evening at 7:30 the insurance agents and guests and early arrivals for the State Farm Bureau meeting will be entertained in the Little Theatre. The program includes presentation of the play "Dad Comes Across" by the Sanilac County Farm Bureau players.

FARM BOARD ASKS

PROPAGANDA PROBE

Refers Masked Attacks In Rural Press to U. S. Trade Comm.

Chicago—Investigation of what is described as an insidious campaign against the Federal Farm Board has been asked of the Federal Trade Commission by the Federal Farm Board, it has been disclosed by Mr. McKelvie, wheat representative on the Board.

The campaign involves the issuance of statements over the names of men supposed to be friends of the farmer and published in newspapers as though written by those men, but alleged to have been prepared by interests whose profits have been affected by the board's organization of co-operatives.

The usual practice is to run a full page advertisement attacking the board in a rural newspaper and accompany this with reading matter of the same nature to be published in the same issue in the news columns. These stories are clipped out of the local papers and distributed all over the country, and even posted in elevators, Mr. McKelvie declared.

Meanwhile a national poultry, butter and egg association at its recent convention called upon leaders in that industry to join a movement to carry on a determined fight against the Agricultural Marketing Act. This group is understood to be composed mainly of dealers, commission merchants and other handlers.

BANKS' MAN SAYS INCOME TAX TOO EASY ON THEM

Tax Body Hears Limitations In Taxing National Banks.

HEARS SCHOOL PLAN Dr. Mort Offers Plan to Better Schools, Equalize Their Cost.

An attempt to tax banks by the income tax method would not place a sufficient burden upon these institutions to be practical, Hal H. Smith, representative of the Michigan Bankers Association, told the members of the Commission of Inquiry into Taxation at a hearing in Lansing October 28 and 29. He advocated complete elimination of all taxes which bear directly or indirectly upon the tax exempt securities owned by banks or of securities which have already been taxed.

Explains U. S. Law

Mr. Smith explained the provisions of section 5219 of the U. S. Statutes which govern the taxation of National banks, pointing out that this Federal act limits the State to a choice of one of 4 methods of taxation for these institutions:

1. A property tax on shares, provided all competing capital is taxed similarly.

2. Tax on income of stockholders from dividends.

3. Tax on income of the bank itself.

4. Exercise or specific tax.

"Each and all of these methods must meet the condition of being non-discriminatory," Mr. Smith said. "If the tax is on the shares, the rate must be at no greater rate than is assessed on other competing moneyed capital. All other revenue would be lost because under 5219 these methods are exclusive and if you taxed the income of the shareholder you could not levy a tax on the bank, its income or its shares."

"The law permits an income tax on the bank itself. Since the Macallen case it is quite certain that you would have to deduct from this income all revenue derived from the tax exemptions. Even if we had an income tax this deduction would doubtless so greatly reduce the bank tax as to raise practical objections to it."

"The obvious answer to all this is that we ought to make an effort to give up the taxation in any form, directly or indirectly, of tax exempt bonds or of securities which have already paid a specific tax."

Deplores Governmental Borrowings

George Lord, former chairman of the State Tax Commission and Merlin Wylie, also appeared on behalf of the bankers. Mr. Lord proposed a study of public expenditures and deplored excessive borrowing by governmental units.

The hearing of the Commission was also the occasion for another appearance by Dr. Paul R. Mort of Columbia University who is acting as advisor to the Educational Survey Commission.

Our Backward Schools

Dr. Mort described conditions in the backward school districts, saying that these were cases where the school maps still showed that Oklahoma is a territory. He told the Commissioners that by appropriating \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000 annually every school district could be guaranteed sufficient funds to permit the maintenance of a school program costing \$1,200 per necessary teacher at a tax rate of not to exceed one mill on the dollar of equalized valuation. This \$1,200 according to Dr. Mort would be a sufficient sum to enable the poorest districts to raise their standards to a point that would meet the bare minimum which the State has established, and would make it possible for the other districts sharing in the distribution to reduce local school taxes. He stressed the fact that only \$500,000 of the total sum would necessarily represent new expense, the entire remainder being available for local tax reduction.

Dr. Mort drew a distinction between the absolute legal minimum program and the type of educational program which in his opinion could properly be considered as satisfactory. In this connection he called attention to the fact that the actual outlay for operating expenses in districts of average wealth was at the rate of \$2,000 per teacher. He expressed the hope that the State would eventually see fit to increase the legal minimum from \$1,200 he now proposes to \$2,000 per teacher.

The Arguments Begin

Questions directed at Dr. Mort following his preliminary statement resulted in a number of spirited verbal exchanges between the educator and the Commissioners. When questioned by Chairman William J. Thomas of the Inquiry Commission as to where he expected the State to secure the required revenue to put this plan into operation, Dr. Mort replied that he was looking to the Commission of Inquiry into Taxation to devise the means for raising the required amount of taxes. Chairman Thomas replied that the Commission was interested in plans of reducing taxes rather than those for increasing them.

Chairman Thomas also took exception to the proposal for raising the minimum permissible cost of school districts from \$1,200 to \$2,000 by means of horizontal increases from year to year.

"That is left for the future," Dr. Mort replied, adding, "Without

funds to do all the work, all this stuff I have said is just hokey."

Consolidated Schools

A question from Commissioner Peterman as to whether consolidation of schools would help solve the school tax question provoked a reply from Commissioner Ming, speaker of the House in the last Legislature, that consolidation would be all right where the snow is not 3 feet deep 4 months of the year.

To this, Dr. Mort answered, "The interesting thing is that the most consolidation is up in the north," adding that he believed consolidation would come faster after the financial barriers have been knocked down.

Other speakers heard by the Commission included Dr. Lovejoy, of the Department of Conservation, State Highway Commissioner Grover C. Dillman, and Deputy Auditor-General George Hauser.

Commissioner M. B. McPherson, who is also a member of the State Tax Commission, told those present, "the people are divided into two groups. Part expect this commission to do nothing. The other part expect us to prepare a solution of our taxation system. Included in that must be an income tax."

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU MEETS AT BOSTON THIS YEAR

Bay State Observing 300th Anniversary of Its Settlement.

Chicago—Twelfth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation is to be held at Boston this year, Dec. 8-9-10. Boston and Massachusetts are celebrating the 300th anniversary of the settling of the Bay State colony. Special entertainment for the Farm Bureau visitors is being planned by the New England Farm Bureaus.

As usual, railroads have granted a fare and one-half rate for the round trip over the same route on the certificate plan. Certificates and directions for their use are on hand at Michigan State Farm Bureau headquarters, Lansing, Michigan.

In addition, this year a diverse route rate is offered, at 80% of the regular fare for each route taken. It allows a different route to and from the convention. Also on the certificate plan.

Also, a fare and three-fifths plan, applicable to the same route both ways, but allows a return limit of 30 days from date of sale. Certificate plan.

Ticket selling dates for the Boston meeting are: Southern Peninsula, Dec. 3-9; final return date Dec. 16, Upper Peninsula, Nov. 29-30 and Dec. 2-8; final return date, Dec. 17.

Some State Farm Bureaus are running special cars of Farm Bureau visitors and delegates to the convention, Michigan plans will be announced later. All Michigan visitors to the convention will be advised of

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.

RUGS AND KNITTING YARNS FOR sale by manufacturer. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine. 11-22p.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH by experienced man. 30 years in dairy and general farming. Good mechanic. Herbert Thorn, Prescott, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY THE YEAR, dairy farm preferred, by experienced, married man with family. James Duffy, Ewart, R-3, Mich.

time of departure and route of the main Michigan delegation in plenty of time to plan for it.

Offered Potatoes To Pay Alimony Arrears

Lansing—Carlyle Smith, friend of the court, who is charged with the task of collecting alimony awarded by the courts, is faced with the prospect of disposing of 10 bushels of potatoes. Mr. Smith received a letter Tuesday from a man in arrears on his payments, who offered to bring in the potatoes as part settlement.

Brody Is President of Farm Purchasing Ass'n's

Lansing—Sec'y Clark L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, has been elected president of the Federation of Co-operative Purchasing Ass'n's, composed of the farmers' purchasing organizations of the Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia and Michigan Farm Bureaus, the Grange League Federation of New York, and the Eastern States Farmers Exchange of New England. The Federation is affiliated with the National Co-operative Council.

Noah Built the Ark In Dry Weather

Those who scoffed and laughed at Noah got wet beyond any recovery. Noah had good reason to believe that floods were likely. He protected himself and his.

Same with automobile insurance. The time to get financial protection against loss by fire, theft, collision, property damage, and suits for personal damages is NOW.

CAN YOU ASSUME THESE RISKS?

Can you afford to pay heavy repair bills to your own car? Possibly to another man for damages to his car? Stand a damage suit for \$10,000 more or less?

If you drive without good insurance, you take that risk. Why not be protected by a State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance policy? It is the best in auto insurance, at very low annual rates, in a strong legal reserve company. Specially low rates for farm cars. We have written 60,000 policies in Michigan. There's an agent near you. Write us for full information.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
State Agent
Lansing, Mich.
STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO.
Bloomington, Illinois

6 Prosperous Years

Maurice Post is one of the modern dairymen and breeders who has cows for profit—instead of "Keep Cows", his slogan is "Breed - Weed - Feed."

Good feeding is made certain by Milkmaker. It will help good cows do better—nothing can make a poor cow profitable. Try Milkmaker.

Mr. Post's Letter

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan
Gentlemen:

In response to your letter received I will give you the herd averages of my herd.

Year	No. Cows	Butterfat	Milk	Feed Cost	Return above Feed Costs
1924	6.33	324.7	6,684	\$ 472.86	\$ 490.13
1925	6.71	366.1	7,241	528.04	742.45
1926	7.27	413.3	7,359	563.62	1,023.21
1927	7.58	372.7	7,003	691.22	784.71
1928	13.90	378.2	7,096	1,142.76	1,280.08
1929	12.67	371.3	7,078	1,108.14	1,171.85

Only six months of 1930 have been completed. My herd are all registered Jerseys and I feed one-third Milkmaker the year around.

Yours truly,

MAURICE POST.

Rockford, Michigan,
October 7, 1930

See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies about Milkmaker and other Farm Bureau open formula dairy feeds. Milkmaker means Moneymaker.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan



Uncertain Markets

Good salesmen, having behind them the great volume of livestock and the resources of the largest sellers on the market, are tremendously important to you.

You have these advantages when you ship to the Michigan Live Stock Exchange at Detroit and the Producers Co-operative Comm. Ass'n at East Buffalo. They are there to get you the most your stock will bring.

It takes months of work and care to get live stock ready for market. How very important is your choice of selling agency. Ask your friends who ship through the Live Stock Shipping Ass'n about us.

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.

Combination for Profit

Profit in poultry is like money in a safe. Locked up until the right combination is used. The Farm Bureau offers in Mermashes a combination that opens the door to whatever profit there is for you.

MERMASHES

Mermashes contain Manamar, the protein mineral vitamin supplement.

Mermash chick starter has been the feed sensation of the year.

Mermash egg rations carry the same combinations that unlock the entire ability of your hens to lay eggs profitably.

The proteins are so efficient that more scratch grains can be fed with these mashes. This lowers cost and enables you to use more home grown feeds.

Mermash feeds keep hen health at its peak, saving losses that ordinarily lower your profits. Decide to try Mermashes. 16% protein Mermash for Leghorns and light breeds; 18% Mermash for Rocks, Reds, and heavy breeds.

See your local distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Mich.