

ADDY EXPECTS NO PRICE SOARING FOR LIVE STOCK FEEDS

Markets Will Be Strong,
Owing to Record
Drought

STATES U. S. CONDITIONS

Advises Supplementing Sup-
plies of Crops Grown In
Michigan.

Lansing—Commenting upon the national shortage of feeds which the U. S. Department of Agriculture finds to be the most serious in 29 years, R. H. Addy, Director of Field Services for the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., said today that he does not believe conditions will be as bad in Michigan as many people have anticipated, adding:

"We look for strong markets on all dairy and poultry feeds—some flurries up and down, of course, but nothing in the way of a runaway market as long as there are no sharp increases in egg, butter and milk prices. We feel it is good judgment to carry a supply of supplement feeds to last a few weeks and to use properly the oats, wheat, barley, rye and corn that were raised in Michigan this year.

Balanced Ration Counts
"A properly balanced ration for poultry and livestock will cost less per unit of production than unbalanced rations lacking necessary factors."

Mr. Addy's comment is based upon a report by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics dated September 5, which says in part:

"The feed shortage is now developing into a national rather than a local problem, according to a summary of the Special Feed Survey made by the Department of Agriculture during the third week in August. The situation has become more critical in the areas first affected and new areas to the north have suffered. The reports show that the corn crop suffered during the first three weeks of August, deterioration being shared by all states east of the Missouri river. The feed supply is now shorter than in any year since 1901. Considering the extent of the area affected and the numbers of livestock now on farms, the situation already is probably more serious than in 1901, and adequate moisture for crop growth is still lacking in most of the drought area.

"An analysis of the feed survey schedules indicates that for the 28 states covered the present supplies of feed grains and hay per animal unit are only 70 per cent of the five-year average production. For the feed grains, corn (including corn silage), grain sorghum, oats and barley, the present supplies are only 68 per cent. Of the 28 states surveyed, including Michigan, the only state showing supplies per animal unit in excess of the five-year average is Wisconsin with 109 per cent.

Wheat Helps Some.
"A potential source of feed is present on farms in the supplies of wheat still not sold off farms. Even the total supply of wheat in the United States as a whole is not sufficient to offset the deficit of feed grains. An analysis of the returns indicates no general intention on the part of the farmers to dispose of breeding stock. Even in the areas where the feed situation is most critical, most of the farmers express an intention to buy feed rather than liquidate their livestock herds as present prices.

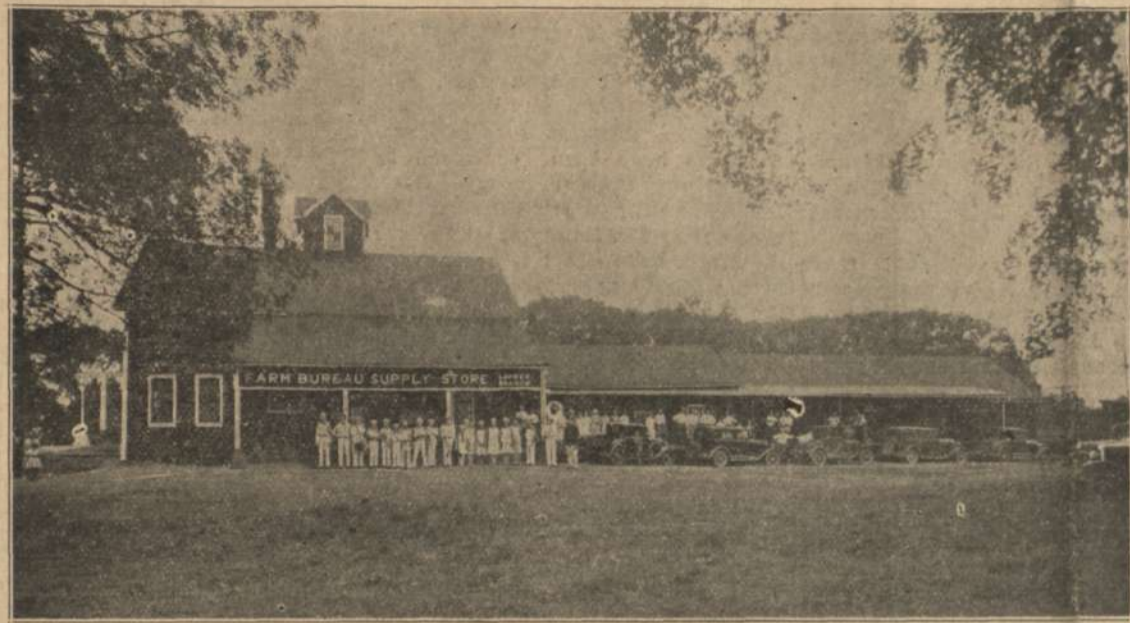
Big Corn Shortage.
"The Department's August 1st, estimate showed that the corn crop is nearly 500,000,000 bushels below the five-year average production. As prospects have declined markedly since August 1, the total deficit at this time is no doubt considerably larger. Furthermore, farm and commercial stocks are materially lower than usual. These facts coupled with the results of the present survey disclose the marked shortage in the corn supply.

"According to the survey about 5,842,000 tons of commercial feeds, including wheat mill feeds, high protein feeds, and commercially mixed feeds, are expected to be purchased for use on farms before May 1, 1931, in the 28 states. However, the condition of fall and next spring pastures, should these recover, and the degree of severity of the winter, may alter these intentions somewhat. Unusually heavy purchases are intended in most of the States affected by the drought to supplement the shortage of grains and hay and to balance rations containing more than the usual amount of coarse roughage."

44 New Members

Paw Paw—Van Buren County Farm Bureau reports that it added 44 more families to its membership August 18 and 20. Old members went out and invited farmers into the organization.

NEW FARM BUREAU SUPPLY STORE AT LAPEER



Lapeer—Opening of the Farm Bureau Supply Store here August 9 was largely attended by Lapeer county farmers, who had an afternoon and evening program, including a picnic supper. The picture above was made the opening day and shows two of the Lapeer High School band, which participated in the program.

The Farm Bureau Supply Store at Lapeer is a branch of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., at Lansing, and is one of five such branches located at Lansing, Saginaw, Hart, Midland, Woodland, Lapeer. The Lapeer branch serves the Lapeer territory with a complete line

of Farm Bureau dairy and poultry feeds, fertilizers, field seeds, oils and other products. It has remodeled its plant and has put it in splendid condition. It has also installed an electric hamper mill feed grinder. W. A. Gwinn, manager, reports a good business from the opening day.

BRODY ASSISTING FRUIT GROWERS

Loaned to Great Lakes, Inc.,
To Direct Organization
Work.

Benton Harbor—Announcement was made today by the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., Control Committee that Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, has been loaned to the co-operative Great Lakes fruit marketing organization, for several weeks to direct and complete its fundamental organization work. Mr. Brody will direct the Great Lakes organization work out of the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., headquarters at Benton Harbor. The Control Committee is composed of James Nicol of South Haven, H. H. Hogue of Sodus, and Sam Miner of Stevensville.

Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., is a merger of Western Michigan farmers fruit marketing associations, which has been recognized by the Federal Farm Board as the regional fruit marketing co-operative for Michigan. The Farm Board has agreed to loan the Great Lakes organization \$1,340,000 to carry out plans approved by the Farm Board for organizing Michigan fruit growers for co-operative marketing of their crops, for storing, processing, and canning fruit, for acquiring warehouses, canning plants and other facilities. Mr. Brody will divide his time between the Great Lakes Fruit Industries and the Michigan State Farm Bureau, according to the announcement.

26 CO-OP'S OWN FARMERS NATIONAL

Chicago—Farmers National Grain Corporation, nation-wide co-op grain marketing machine being set up under the Federal Farm Board, is owned by 26 large scale co-operative grain marketing organizations, located in all of the grain areas of the nation, making services and benefits of the national sales agency available to every grain producer. It has district and local offices at the following points for handling of grain: St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Great Falls, Mont.; Kansas City, Omaha, Wichita, Enid, Okla.; St. Louis, Indianapolis, Denver, Ogden, Utah; Pendleton and Portland, Ore.; Spokane and Seattle, Wash. During July, first month of the new crop season, the National handled 17,121,718 bushels of wheat, corn, oats and barley. The Michigan Elevator Exchange at Lansing, Michigan, is the Michigan stockholder in the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

"Have you ever loved before?"
"No, John; I have often admired men for their strength, courage, good looks or intelligence, but with you, dear, it is all love, nothing else."

No Sympathy From Ma for Poor Pa's Cold

As soon as Pa sneezes, he wants to call every doctor in town, declares Ma.
It's a family trait, she claims. They brag about being heroes in war, but die of fright at a sore throat.

You will relish the debate when you read Poor Pa on page 3.

May Train Dogs on Game, Without Gun

Lansing—Dogs may now be trained upon game birds, rabbits or squirrels and other such animals as may be lawfully hunted with dogs, but the trainer is not permitted to carry firearms at the same time.

Under a law passed by the 1929 session of the Legislature dogs may be trained or given practice for sixty days immediately preceding the opening of the particular seasons.

MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exchange,
Lansing, Mich., under date of
Sept. 13, 1930.

WHEAT
This market is down to the lowest price in 17 years. The answer to wheat is that North America for the last five years has been raising altogether too much wheat. A cut in production is the only solution. Not much encouragement for the man who owns wheat for much improvement in prices for the next few months.

CORN
One of the smallest crops in 30 years, but lots of other crops to take the place of corn. Very large crops of oats, barley, wheat and rye are being substituted for corn for feed.

OATS
A very large crop. Prospects slim for any good prices for some months ahead.

BEANS
The market on new beans started at a level which could not be maintained, then sank rapidly, and firmed up again this week, but with a continuation of good weather for harvest we should not be surprised to see somewhat of a further sag in prices. The crop of the United States is practically as large as last year and large imports are again in prospect despite the \$3.00 duty. Japan is offering new crop beans, October-November shipment, at 4c delivered New York City for her choicest quality. Add \$3.00 duty makes the price \$7.00 delivered New York. Take advantage of any good bid for your early beans. Seven dollar beans sure beats 80 cent wheat.

To Talk Road Finance As Farm Tax Relief

Lansing—Highway finance as a means of farm tax relief will be the topic of an address to be delivered by State Highway Commissioner Grover C. Dillman before the farm tax session of the National Tax Association at Kansas City, October 21, according to an announcement by R. Wayne Newton, Director of Taxation of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, who is in charge of the farm tax program.

Mr. Dillman's appearance on this program means a national recognition of Michigan's leadership in highway matters and results from a general desire to know how this State expects to go about solving the problem of confiscatory farm taxation which has developed in many localities as a direct result of highway improvement. Mr. Newton said, adding that as Michigan is the leading automobile State and also has the most oppressive system of farm taxation in the Union, it was most fitting that Commissioner Dillman should lead the way in discussing these problems.

A bone to the dog is not charity. Charity is the bone shared with the dog when you are just as hungry as the dog.—J. London.

CORN, BEANS, HAY, APPLE PRODUCTION CUT BY DROUGHT

Michigan Crop Report For
August Describes
Situation.

POTATOES SHRINK TOO

Grain Yields Good; Sugar
Beets and Grapes
Promising

By V. H. CHURCH and IRVIN HOLMES
U. S. Dept. of Agr. Statisticians

Lansing—A period of heat and drought, the severest since July, 1916, began to seriously affect crop prospects shortly after July 15 although there had been a considerable shortage of moisture since early summer over much of the Lower Peninsula. There were nine days during the month with temperatures of 90 degrees or above, all but one of which occurred during the last half. The high temperatures were accompanied by more than the usual amount of wind which increased the burning effect upon growing crops, pastures, and new seedlings. Within that two weeks, the corn crop was shortened by more than 3,500,000 bushels, the bean crop by more than 1,600,000 bushels, the potato crop by more than 3,000,000 bushels, and other growing crops by lesser amounts.

Grain Crops
Wheat and rye are returning better yields than anticipated, that of wheat being exceeded only by the record yield of 24 bushels made in 1924. The yield of rye is the best since that of 1914. The quality of these grains is excellent except that some fields of wheat contain an unusually large amount of wheat.

The nation's crop of winter wheat is 20 million bushels larger than last year's and the spring wheat production promises to be about one million less. The rye crop of the entire country is estimated at approximately six million bushels more than the 1929 crop.

Oats and Barley Good
Oats and barley are yielding up to earlier estimates and somewhat above the ten-year average. Threshing is in progress and a considerable portion of these crops have had no rain upon them since harvesting. As a result, the quality is excellent in color and will show a rather high average test weight. For the country as a whole, the estimated production of oats exceeds that of last year by 83 million bushels and of barley by approximately three millions.

Corn Uneven
The condition of the Michigan corn crop is very uneven. Stands were mostly good but some fields made rather poor early growth while others showed excellent prospects up to the middle of July. The heat and drought caused early tasseling on shorter stalks than usual and greatly reduced the set of ears. A considerable percentage of fields are more or less bare, and some have dried up. While many fields are withstanding the adverse weather very well, the crop is apparently destined to be considerably below the average. Early August weather has been decidedly unfavorable and good rains are needed soon to fill out the ears that have set. For the entire country, the prospective crop declined nearly 600 million bushels during July, and the present estimate is 400 millions under the final production figures for last year, and is the smallest crop since 1901.

Beans
The State's bean crop suffered severely from extreme heat accompanied by a lack of moisture. Early plantings began to blight about the time the hot weather set in and continued throughout most of the hot period. As a result, the bloom mostly blasted and only a light, scattering set of poorly filled pods was obtained. The medium and late plantings began blooming later and a portion of this bloom escaped the extreme heat and is setting much better. The condition of the crop is best in the east-central district where soils average heavier and where the plantings are generally made a little later than in southern counties. A portion of this district also received more rain in June than other bean-growing sections. Much depends upon the weather during the next two weeks as good showers would greatly improve the late blooming fields. As about one-half of the hot period occurred after the reports were made on August 1, the full extent of the damage could not be indicated in the estimate of that date. The crop has also suffered considerably in New York but the western states report but little change from last month. The total crop for the country is estimated at 22,024,000 bushels as compared with 22,972,000 reported last month and 19,693,000 harvested in 1929. The Pinto crop promises to be less than last year's; hence the increase will be chiefly of white varieties.

Potatoes
The northern portion of the potato belt did not become as dry as the southern half and the outlook is cor-

(Continued on page four)

NOMINATION FIGHT NOT ENDED



WILBER M. BRUCKER

On the face of returns from the Sept. 9 primary, Attorney General Wilber M. Brucker has the Republican nomination for governor by a



ALEX J. GROESBECK

slim lead of 4,000 votes out of 734,857 cast for both candidates. Former Gov. Groesbeck is demanding a recount for the entire state.

TO CELEBRATE T. B. ERADICATION

Nationally Known Live Stock
Speaker at College
Sept. 19.

East Lansing—Live stock men known throughout the nation are coming to Michigan Sept. 19 to help the State celebrate recognition as a modified accredited area, free from bovine tuberculosis.

The banquet and program marking the conclusion of 9 years campaign to eradicate cattle T. B. in this state will be held at the Union Memorial Bldg., State College, at 6:30 p. m., Friday, Sept. 19. Tickets are \$1.25 each. Farmers are invited to attend.

H. R. Smith, Chicago, born at Somerset, Mich., graduate of State College, now head of the National Live Stock Exch., will be toastmaster. Speakers include: Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of animal industry at Washington; Charles L. Hill, of Madison, Wis., president of the National Dairy Show; H. R. Davidson, Chicago, of the American Institute of Meat Packers; Dr. D. C. Lochead, Rochester, Minn., representing the Mayo Brothers; H. E. Powell, Michigan's commissioner of agriculture, and M. L. Noon, president of the State Farm Bureau, and representative of the Michigan Milk Producers.

It is believed that several hundred will attend the banquet.

Lindsay Retires After 5 Years at Blissfield

Blissfield—Alex Lindsay, manager of the Blissfield Co-operative Company since May 1925, has resigned to return with his family to his farm near Decker, in Sanilac county.

Mr. Lindsay became manager of the Blissfield Co-op at the time when it showed a deficit of some \$9,000. Last December the co-op had a surplus of \$31,338.42 and has paid some \$15,000 in dividends during the five year period. The plant has been built up, and the 400 members have a going concern. Mr. Lindsay was given a testimonial banquet upon his retirement. J. C. Kitter, manager of the Odgen and Riga branches, was expected to succeed Mr. Lindsay.

LIVE STOCK EXCH. WEEK

Detroit—Michigan Live Stock Exchange Commission Merchants at Detroit sold for co-operative shippers the week ending Sept. 11, 64 cars of stock. In addition, the first three days of this week, 173 cattle, 372 calves, 1,467 sheep and lambs, and 756 hogs were trucked to the Exchange.

GROESBECK WANTS RECOUNT; BRUCKER LEADS BY 4,000

Groesbeck Makes Strong
Come Back After Rout of
Four Years Ago.

KENT SET-BACK HURT

Brucker Carried Out State
Better Than Green
In 1926.

Lansing—Who shall be the Republican nominee for Governor still remains a mystery. Friday, September 12, Ex-Governor Alex J. Groesbeck, who was defeated on the face of present returns by Attorney General Wilbur M. Brucker, announced that he would ask a recount of the ballots throughout the entire State. Mr. Brucker's supporters countered with the claim that they welcomed the request as they believe a recount would increase their candidate's lead from the present slim plurality of about 4,000.

Final vote, with exception of a missing precinct in Mackinac county, was Brucker 369,557; Groesbeck 365,300; Jeffries 100,584.

The demand for a recount climaxes the most hectic campaign that Michigan has witnessed in a generation. Features of the balloting were the large vote cast in an off year, the remarkable strength developed throughout the State by Attorney General Brucker in the face of what many of his supporters admitted to be a campaign that was launched under most trying conditions, and the strong come-back of ex-Governor Groesbeck, following his overwhelming defeat 4 years ago. In addition, the vote for Jeffries outside of Wayne county was a surprise to many.

Brucker Surprises
The Brucker strength proved to be remarkable in many sections where it was least expected by his opponents. His lead of 5,157 in Kent county was no doubt the most severe setback the Groesbeck forces received. The Grand Rapids Press credited a large share of the Brucker victory in that county to the efforts of rural leaders, headed by State Tax Commissioner M. B. McPherson, reporting that many rural precincts in Kent went as strong as 10 to 1 for Brucker.

The splendid showing of the Attorney-General in Saginaw and Ingham Counties was also a source of great satisfaction to Brucker adherents, as both counties could be regarded as home counties and both were claimed by the Groesbeck forces. Brucker's vote in Saginaw was 12,047 against 6,462 for Groesbeck, giving him a lead of 5,585 more than 3 times the lead the same county gave Governor Green 4 years ago. In Ingham County, likewise, the Brucker lead exceeded that of Governor Green in 1926.

Other outstanding victories by the Brucker forces were scored in the Thumb district where a comfortable lead was piled up, and in the Northern half of the lower peninsula where it was said that Groesbeck would run strong. In a number of these counties, notably Arenac, Clare, Missaukee, Oscoda, and Alcona, Mr. Brucker not only held his own, but improved Governor Green's great 1926 record. Similar gains were made in Dickinson, Gogebic, Iron and Delta Counties in the Upper Peninsula and in Ottawa, St. Joseph, Hillsdale and Monroe in the southern portion of the State. The fact that Monroe gave Mr. Brucker a greater majority than it gave Governor Green 4 years ago was viewed as especially significant since Ex-Governor Groesbeck chose to wind up his campaign in that county.

Groesbeck's Come-Back
On the Groesbeck side the adherents of the former Governor are pointing to a general reaction which cut down the opposition lead outstate from 160,000 4 years ago, and which transformed Wayne County's vote into an 87,000 majority where 4 years ago their candidate lost the county by a bare handful of ballots.

Among the other counties which entered the Groesbeck column after adhering to the opposition in his last race were: Chippewa and Mackinac in the Upper Peninsula; Presque Isle, Montmorency, Roscommon, and Mason in the upper portion of the lower peninsula, Muskegon and Berrien on the west, and Bay and Macomb on the east.

100,000 for Jeffries

Although hopelessly out-distanced by his two leading rivals, Judge Jeffries polled more than 100,000 votes, 64,000 in Wayne County and about 36,000 outside. He ran a fairly strong third in Barry, Calhoun, and Livingston counties, besides receiving a sizeable vote in most of the other inland counties and a scattering of vote throughout the rural counties in southern and western Michigan. In Wayne County, the Jeffries vote was only 13,000 behind Attorney-General Brucker. Shiawassee County also showed a decided liking for the Jeffries candidacy, polling 1,696 for Jeffries.

(Continued on page two)

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WAYNE COUNTY'S REAPPORTIONMENT SCHEME SHOULD BE DEFEATED

Michigan citizens are now face to face with the greatest issue that has confronted them in many years—REAPPORTIONMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE so that representation in both House and Senate shall be strictly on a basis of population. Compared to this, who shall be Governor is a matter of comparatively little significance, for the election in November will determine who is to be represented in the Legislature, perhaps for all time! The question at issue is this:

"SHALL 51% OF THE PEOPLE WIELD 100% OF THE POWER?"

Wayne county politicians foresee the day when 51% of the population will be housed within Wayne's limits. They would mortgage the future of the State.

What has Wayne county, which means Detroit, done to show that it is entitled to such great power? Detroit, as we have said before, has her full quota of honest, law-abiding citizens, but Detroit has demonstrated that even under the stress of the most heated campaign in her history, the forces of good government were unable to master convincing strength.

We have no quarrel with the Mayor-elect of Detroit, Mr. Murphy, nor with his supporters. However, we are alarmed and disgusted to find that the best elements in Detroit presented a divided front at a time of crisis such as the election of last week.

The future of good government in Detroit is insecure for future years, and out-state Michigan should present a solid front to prevent the State capital from falling under the domination of those who cannot rule themselves.

Moreover, the break-down of the forces of law and order in Wayne county has been so complete that the Attorney-General of the State has been compelled to shelve his other heavy duties, desert his own candidacy for the Governorship, and head a grand jury investigation to clear up the mess in the very city whose politicians now seek to rule the State.

It is Detroit's good fortune that she does not rule Michigan today, and it will be Michigan's greatest mistake if the reapportionment amendment is not defeated in November. Thousands of decent law-abiding Detroiters need protection. If the capital at Lansing is to be converted into a wing of the Detroit City Hall these people will have no recourse, no protection.

The defeat of Wayne County's reapportionment scheme will be a blessing to Detroit. It is indispensable to the well-being of every out-state voter.

WHOPPING YIELDS IN CROP CONTESTS

Varieties Developed by State College Plant Breeders Lead.

East Lansing.—The value of the work done by plant breeders on College experimental plots for the improvement of old varieties of grains or the creation of new ones is shown by the number of such varieties grown by prize winners in the Ira Butterfield contest at the State Fair in which prizes were offered for the best fields of grain harvested in Michigan this year.

Ernest Knivern, Blissfield, won first place in the wheat class with a yield of 59.34 bushels per acre; John Kaye, Custer, with a yield of 56.66 bushels per acre; and William Finkbeiner, Clinton, was third with 57.31 bushels per acre. Wheat varieties created at Michigan State College won nine out of the first 15 places.

Exceptionally good yields of oats were entered in this year's contest, and, out of the first 15 places, varieties developed at the College took 12. First place was won by George Aldrich & Son, Fairgrove, with 125.57 bushels per acre; second was D. A. Geddes, Saginaw, with 113 bushels; and third by Reid J. Kirk, Fairgrove, with 110.29 bushels.

Spartan, the last barley variety developed at Michigan State College, took 13 out of the 15 first places. Ferdinand Poes, New Haven, was first with a yield of 68.93 bushels; Adolf Nitz, Pigeon, with 63.41 bushels per acre took second; and third place was won by O. B. Merriman, Decker-ville, with a yield of 62.05 bushels.

GRAIN WILL RAISE QUALITY OF LAMBS

Fat Lambs Are Worth Much More Than Mediums Or Culls.

East Lansing.—Michigan shepherds are advised to take advantage of the price differential between quality lambs and those of lower grades by raising their lambs better feeding them to market. The animal husbandry division of Michigan State College states that this practice will pay a good profit.

Present market quotations show a difference in price of three dollars or more a hundredweight between fat lambs and mediums and culls. Livestock men at the College say that lambs will make rapid gains when put on feed and that thin lambs can be changed to grade as tops in a short feeding period.

Any of the home grown Michigan grains can be used to fatten lambs. Oats are recommended as a feed to start the lambs because the high fiber content in oats removes a danger of over feeding. As thin lambs become accustomed to the grain, corn, wheat or barley can be profitably used. These can be fed alone or in combinations.

Lambs will gain from one-third to one-half pound a day during the grain-feeding period, and, after they are put on full feed, will need about a pound of grain per day to make this gain.

A lot of thin lambs are going on the market and they are selling very slowly. They do not have the quality to make them desirable butcher stock and feeders are not taking them for the feed lots.

Collects \$1,594.30 in Claims for Farmers

Lansing.—Mr. A. P. Mills, manager of the Traffic Dept. maintained by the Michigan State Farm Bureau for the service of Michigan farmers reports that during August the department secured claims and other adjustments for farmers amounting to \$1,594.30. Included therein were 21 loss and damage claims amounting to \$256.93 and 3 overcharge claims amounting to \$105.98.

For fire set to property of Clara Veitman, Spring Lake, Ottawa county, by a locomotive, \$150 damages was collected and paid to her.

Overcharge of \$101.20 on a car of live stock to James Curry, Marlette, Sanilac county, was collected and refunded to Mr. Curry.

Assisted Bert Estes of Lake, Isabella county, in adjusting with Federal Land Bank a cyclone insurance loss of \$1,231.39 on Mr. Estes' barn, so that Mr. Estes received his insurance money.

At Frankenmuth, Saginaw county, Mr. Mills, at request of farmers, inspected five railroad farm crossings, which because of ditching and grading operations by the railroad have rendered property on five farms dangerous for the movement of loads and machinery. The matter is being handled with the railroad for correction.

Near Oxford, Oakland county, Mr. Mills is assisting farmers having difficulties regarding right of way for an electric power line.

Rabbit Season Oct. 15

Lansing.—Open season on two species of small game will rapidly follow the opening of the duck hunting season. Cottontail and Snowshoe or Jack rabbits may be killed in the upper peninsula beginning October 1. The lower peninsula rabbit season does not open until October 15.

Letters From Our Readers

Offers Pasture For Live Stock

September 5, 1930. The Farm Bureau News, Lansing, Michigan. Editor:

In the last issue of the Farm Bureau News I read an article in which the State Secretary of Agriculture of the State of Pennsylvania told of the seriousness of the recent drought in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and other southern states, and of the serious loss to live stock producers on account of shortage of feed and that the Railway Commission has given 50% reduction on freight rates on live stock that is shipped to be fed.

In the same issue it said there were counties in Michigan that were similarly affected by the drought and that the livestock there was being slaughtered on account of feed shortage.

Now I am interested in these articles because I have one hundred acres of good pasture, with shade and plenty of running water. I could pasture forty head of dry cattle for two months. I do not want to buy them, nor feed them through the winter and could not take milk cows. I am asking you if you could put me in touch with someone who could benefit both me and the losing livestock producer.

Respectfully yours, Will Sheffield.

Hastings, R. 1, Barry County.

What Chance?

Editor Farm Bureau News: With chain stores, bank mergers, labor unions, and railroad combinations—and with these in predominance, what chance has a farmer if he does not support the Farm Bureau to the limit?

M. J. Allen.

Parma, Jackson County.

The Drought

Michigan Farm Bureau News, Lansing, Mich. Editor:

I note by your paper of the 23rd inst. the great loss in farm crops of this state and others owing to drought. It was so last year and will be next year and the next and next unless we prohibit the radio during the growing season, i. e. May 1st to Sept. 1st. Our electric current that produces rain during the summer months is taken up by the radio.

Yours very truly,

M. R. Ferguson.

Dowagiac, R. 5, Cass County.

Apportionment By Area And Population

Editor Michigan Farm Bureau News: There is a controversy over representation in the legislature between the country or "out-state" people and the residents of the cities, chiefly the great industrial center of Detroit. The present proposed amendment to the Michigan constitution, initiated by Detroit politicians, would almost give the cities of the state immediate control of the legislature; and it is evident that, at the present rate of increase in population of our industrial centers, a few more years will, under the operation of this pending amendment if adopted, afford the urban population of Michigan a working majority in both houses of the legislature and an absolute dictatorial power over the rural people.

This proposed amendment, which will be voted on by the people shortly, will impose no restraint except such as the cities' representatives and senators choose to exercise themselves, as there is in its provisions no check to balance the power of urban against the rural people in any contention, such as that written into the constitution of the United States.

The federal constitution places the representation in the national House of Representatives on a strictly population basis; but the representation in the national Senate is on a strictly area basis, Nevada (population 90,000) having the same number of senators as New York (population 12,000,000) and Rhode Island and Delaware (the smallest states in area) have the same number of senators as Texas and California (the largest states in area). Do we believe in the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and in the checks and restraints for safeguarding justice and equality as prescribed therein?

Fought Out In 1787. When the federal constitution was written there was a long contention and deadlock in the Constitutional Convention of 1787 over the basis of representation in the congress, Virginia (which then included West Virginia) and the other larger states in area and population supporting the proposal of Mr. Randolph (Virginia) that the congress be composed of two houses, representation in both of the population of each state—the lower house to consist of members chosen by the states in proportion to their population of free

inhabitants or their tax contributions and the upper house to be chosen by the lower from a panel of names submitted by the state legislatures.

By this proposal Virginia (the largest state) would have been entitled to probably 16 members of the lower house, and the smaller states, as Rhode Island, Delaware and New Jersey, to but one to three. The small states refused to accept this proposal because they feared it would give the larger states a strong domination over the smaller; and Mr. Patterson (New Jersey) proposed a congress of one house wherein each state would have one vote, contending that each state is a sovereignty and entitled to as much authority as another.

For a while it seemed that the convention must adjourn without having perfected and adopted a constitution; but eventually Connecticut proposed a different scheme (supposed to have been conceived by Benjamin Franklin) whose state, Pennsylvania, supported the Virginia proposal by Mr. Randolph) by which the states have equal representation in the lower house in proportion to population. By this proposal, which became part of the constitution and continues in force today, the small states control the senate and have a check against any aggression or domination by the larger states, which also control the house of representatives and exercise a restraint against any high-handed authority by the senators from the small states; hence, all legislation must be by mutual understanding and consent. This scheme of representation has proven workable and prudent, and has been adopted as the pattern of representation for the legislatures of twenty-nine or thirty of the states.

When Politicians Win.

Numerous states, however, have yielded to the dicta of politicians that in representative government the people must have representation in proportion to their numbers, in both houses of the legislature; that it is the right of the majority to rule; and that the constitutional provisions for restraint of communities of congested population in respect of representation grants the rural communities an undue influence, or makes the rural vote more potent than the urban vote. But the numerous states which have yielded to the dicta of the "modern" wise men have become the concrete illustration of the fallacy of yielding to such pretensions, both by the continuous contending over representation and by the fruitage of their innovations.

Illinois and Michigan have apportioned the legislators in each house in proportion to population, and the vehement agitation and attempts for more legislators according to the increased population of their great industrial centers has awakened an obstinate resistance by their country people until constitutional safeguards can be erected against the high-handedness of metropolitan majorities.

In Illinois, in 1922, a constitutional proposal was before the electors whereby the state senators elected by Cook county (including Chicago) would not exceed nineteen of the whole fifty-one, and the one hundred fifty-three representatives would be elected by the people by districts, in proportion to their numbers; this was rejected by an overwhelming majority, and the metropolitan area is yet vigorously agitating for more legislators according to the increased population of their great industrial centers has awakened an obstinate resistance by their country people until constitutional safeguards can be erected against the high-handedness of metropolitan majorities.

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New York's Situation. The state of New York is a conspicuous example of the fallacy of having both houses of the legislature apportioned according to population: Because of the belief that New York City was dominating the legislation of the state, a provision was incorporated in the New York state constitution providing that no five counties (meaning New York City which covers five counties) shall have more than one-third of the members of the senate and assembly of the legislature. New York City, having more than half the population of the state, has always one-third the senators and assemblymen; and there are enough other large cities—Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, Albany, Schenectady, etc.—which elect enough of the other members of either house to give the cities of the state a majority in both houses. The cities rule the legislation of the Empire state, and the rural districts are reduced to a minor influence in state legislation for want of a constitutional provision adequately balancing the country against the city districts.

A few years ago California had the same controversy over the number of senators and assemblymen to be apportioned to the cities and to the rural counties, which resulted in two proposals going before the electors—one sponsored by the great centers of business and commerce which have become populous in a few years, Los Angeles and environs, the Alameda districts and San Francisco and the bay region, proposing a choice of the eighty assemblymen by districts in proportion to population, and the forty senators by dividing three-eighths to the cities and five-eighths to the rural counties. The country countered with a proposition to apportion the assemblymen according to population also, but to apportion the forty senators to the fifty-eight counties, no senatorial dis-

trict to contain more than three counties; this latter scheme was said to be formulated after the U. S. constitution and was termed "the federal plan," and after an intense agitation was adopted.

The present constitution of Michigan, as written by the last constitutional convention, placed both the house and senate of the legislature on a plan of representation according to population; I approve of one house being apportioned according to population, even if the urban people of Michigan had thereby exercised perpetually the majority in state legislation in the one house; but it was erroneous in principle to ordain the representation in both houses on a strictly population basis.

In 1923 the state legislature should have reapportioned the members of both the senate and house, but failed to accomplish that duty probably because of the contention that the distribution of population in the previous census was abnormal because of the world war conditions, and also the rural people realized that the urban population is increasing so rapidly as to be within grasp of a majority of both houses.

Michigan's 1925 Mistake.

Governor Groesbeck convened the legislature in special session to make the apportionment, which was unable to agree and adjourned. In the legislative session of 1925 Detroit made a fight for larger representation and won an increase of representatives from fourteen to twenty-one and of senators from five to seven; and the proposed amendment of the state constitution now pending before the electors is a continuation of that fight.

It is evident from the rural people's opposition to reapportionment that they have no confidence in the so-called "molety clause" of the state constitution, which is claimed to protect the rural population in its representation in the legislature. This molety provision of the Michigan constitution is an interference with the population basis of representation in the house of representatives, providing that "each county with such territory as may be attached thereto shall be entitled to a separate representative when it has attained a population equal to molety of the ratio of representation." What is the ratio of representation?

The present population of Michigan is 4,842,280, and there being one hundred representatives, the ratio of representation is one-hundredth of the population, or 48,422; a molety of this ratio is 24,211. It is argued that this "molety clause" provides a safe-guard against city domination of the state legislature and assures every county a member of the house of representatives (such a claim is in a publication before me),—which is untrue.

There are many counties which have not a "population equal to a molety (half) of the ratio of representation" and doubtless never will have.—Oceana, Newaygo, Lake, Oscoda, Mecosta, Wexford, Montcalm, Gratiot, Isabella, Arenac, Iosco, Osceola, Alcona, Crawford, Montmorency, Presque Isle, etc., etc., etc.

There are eighty-three counties; and granted that there were a representative for each county, there would be yet seventeen additional representatives elected by the industrial communities (but the number of counties with a "molety of the ratio of representation" will be decreased and the urban representatives increased by the new census). Detroit now has twenty-one representatives and will be entitled to more under the new apportionment, not enumerating the other counties which elect two or more representatives; all of which increases the influence of the cities in legislation and thereby minimizes the check and restraint in behalf of the rural counties against domination by the urban communities, so that the contention that this "molety clause" puts the house of representatives virtually on an area basis of representation is transparent pretense.

It is my opinion that this molety clause is a wrench thrown into the machinery of apportionment to delay the desired adjustment of representation to the area basis for one house of the legislature, until the cities' population have attained the majority of the statewide vote, and can impose their will on the country communities, which will then have no constitutional defense against such majorities.

It is my conviction that, if the rural people of Michigan are to maintain their balance of power in state representation, they must insist on one branch of the legislature being elected on an area basis and the other being apportioned in proportion to population, and must demand and obtain actual recognition of area for one house of the legislature as the basis of its representation without compromise with sectional rivalries and jealousies in order to maintain the proper check and restraint of each faction, urban and rural, against the other.

Richard Kidd.

Kalamazoo, R. 2, Kalamazoo County, August 23, 1930.

Groesbeck Wants Re-count; Brucker Leads by 4,000 (Continued from page 1) mayoralty race in Detroit was expected to increase the hallooting in that territory. More than 835,000 votes were cast, in all, as compared with 621,788 two years ago, 625,059 in 1926, and 772,814 in 1924.

FARM RADIO

National Broadcasting Company's DAILY FARM AND HOME HOUR 11:45 a. m. to 12:30 p. m. C. S. T.

SEPTEMBER 15 to 20. Washington.—A second program on Agriculture, meeting in Washington, and reports from the Department of Agriculture, are features of the department periods of the National Farm and Home Hour program, to be broadcast in the week beginning Monday, September 15, by the National Broadcasting Company.

Leaders of the agriculture in Latin-America will come before the microphone on Thursday, September 18, for a special broadcast of the common farm problems of the Western Hemisphere. Reports from the department include the hog outlook, the hog cholera situation, and the price situation.

The Farm Board period of the National Farm and Home Hour will be heard on Friday, September 19, in a monthly program of the National Farmers' Union on Wednesday, September 17, and that of the National Grange on Saturday, September 20. The complete program for the week follows:

MON., SEPT. 15—"The Hog Outlook," by C. A. Burmeister, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; "The Hog Cholera Epidemic," by G. Houck, Bureau of Animal Industry.

TUES., SEPT. 16—"The Garden Calendar," by W. R. Beattie, Bureau of Plant Industry; "The Price Situation," by Dr. O. C. Stine, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

WED., SEPT. 17—"National Grange Union Program."

THURS., SEPT. 18—"Beef in Savory Ways," by Julia Van Doman and Lucy Alexander, Bureau of Home Economics; program from the Inter-American Conference on Agriculture.

FRI., SEPT. 19—"The Farm Business Library," by M. S. Eisenhower, U. S. Dept. of Agri.; "The Week with the Farm Board," by Frank Ridgway, Federal Farm Board.

SAT., SEPT. 20—"National Grange program."

SEPTEMBER 22 to 27. Two dialogues for flower and fruit growers and a final summary of the events of the week. A special conference on Agriculture are features of the Department of Agriculture program in the National Farm and Home Hour from 11:45 to 12:30 p. m. C. S. T. in the week beginning Monday, September 22.

For fruit growers, Professor James Godkin of the University of California will bring to the microphone on Wednesday, September 24, his characteristic "fruit grower of southern European ancestry, and 'The Professor.' Tony and the Professor have been featured in the agricultural programs from Washington, Richmond, Virginia for more than a year. Program for the week:

MON., SEPT. 22—"The Fall Feeds Outlook, 1929," by W. A. Wheeler, in charge, division of Hay, Feed, and Seed, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; and Resume, Inter-American Conference on Agriculture," by Leon M. Estabrook, secretary of conference, and assistant to the director of scientific work, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

TUES., SEPT. 23—"The Community Garden," by Helen G. Bull; "Culture," by W. R. Beattie, horticulturist, Furman Lloyd Mulford, horticulturist, and others.

WED., SEPT. 24—"The Cattle Markets," by C. V. Whalin, in charge, livestock division, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; "The Week with the Farm Board," by Frank Ridgway, Federal Farm Board.

THURS., SEPT. 25—"The Household Calendar," by Rowena Schmidt Carpenter, Bureau of Home Economics; "September Week in Culture," by G. A. Collier, Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FRI., SEPT. 26—"The Farm Business Library," by M. S. Eisenhower, U. S. Department of Agriculture; "The Week with the Farm Board," by Frank Ridgway, Federal Farm Board.

The following nearby stations will broadcast the National Farm and Home Hour program:

WJZ, New York; WJR, Detroit; WHAS, Louisville; KFKX, Chicago; WSM, Nashville; KTA, Pittsburgh; WLW, Cincinnati; WHO, Des Moines; WOC, Davenport.

LESS THAN INCH OF RAIN SINCE JULY 1

Summary of Weather and Crops for the Week Ending Sept. 9.

By D. A. SEELEY U. S. Weather Bureau, Lansing

Lansing, Sept. 10.—Rainfall during the week was light and unimportant, except in portions of the Upper Peninsula where moderate showers fell, the first part of the week. The disastrous drought continues in the Lower Peninsula, except in a few limited areas. In most parts of the southern half of the state less than an inch of rain has fallen since July 1.

Practically all growth has ceased fruit and truck crops are ripening undersized and of poor quality. Pastures and meadows are mostly brown and dead. Corn cutting continues. The crop is mostly going into silos, there being but few ears. Beans are mostly pulled and yields are very light. Potatoes are small and the crop light. Very little fall plowing is being done. Forest trees are turning color and leaves are dropping rapidly.

Notes By Observers

Pontiac, Oakland Co.: Conditions very bad. Plowing impossible. Corn less than half a crop.—Geo. Frost.

Ludington, Mason Co.: Two light rains refreshed vegetation. Crops not utterly ruined, but short.—C. H. Eshleman.

Ironwood, Gogebic Co.: Rain 0.53 inch on the 5th improved conditions very much.—G. A. Peterson.

Mio, Oscoda Co.: Light frosts in this section on the 3rd.—K. Fenn.

Benzonia, Benzie Co.: Sandy ground dry to a depth of four feet. Corn not half size.—W. Nutting.

Lake City, Lake Co.: Very dry. Beans being harvested. Some frost damage.—A. M. Berridge.

Willis, Washtenaw Co.: Rains at beginning of week helped plowing somewhat. The ground is hard. Maple forests are covered with leaves as in October.—S. Helzerman.

The will of a man who died recently, when opened, was found to contain the following provision: "To my beloved wife I do hereby bequeath my pants, as a symbol of what she has always wanted to wear during my lifetime, but did not."

Groesbeck Wants Re-count; Brucker Leads by 4,000

(Continued from page 1) mayoralty race in Detroit was expected to increase the hallooting in that territory. More than 835,000 votes were cast, in all, as compared with 621,788 two years ago, 625,059 in 1926, and 772,814 in 1924.

WILL FARMERS GET CORN BORER CLEAN UP CASH BACK?

State Officials Willing, But Must Await U. S. Action.

Lansing—Will Michigan farmers receive back the money they paid in for corn borer clean-up?

This question remains unanswered today, in spite of the efforts of State Senator Norman B. Horton of Fruitridge to secure such a refund, and in spite of the expressed desire of the state administrative board to accede to the Senator's demands.

About \$39,000 was assessed against various individual farmers in connection with the corn borer clean-up, and approximately \$26,000 of this was actually collected. This money was still in the coffers of the State when Senator Horton appeared before the administrative board to request that the amounts paid in be returned to the farmers and that the \$13,000 remaining unpaid should be cancelled. Senator Horton was quoted as holding that the federal government broke faith with the farmers through its failure to make reimbursements promised to farmers whose corn fields were stripped, and asking that all farmers who co-operated in the corn borer work should be reimbursed for the damage they suffered.

The board indicated its approval of Senator Horton's views, and expected to cancel unpaid claims as well as to authorize the return of money actually collected, but later discovered that there was some question as to whether the funds were under its jurisdiction.

In order to clear up this question, for the Board, State Commissioner of Agriculture Herbert E. Powell, who had charge of the corn borer work in Michigan laid the matter before the U. S. Department of Agriculture. He was informed that the Department had supposed the funds were the property of the federal government, but that the matter would be looked into and that the State would be advised further on the question.

To date no further word has been received from Washington and Secretary Charles W. Foster of the administrative board indicates that nothing more can be done by the board until the Federal authorities make up their minds as to who owns the money.

109 Million Spent for Education in Michigan

During the year ended June 30, 1929, there was expended for educational purposes in the State of Michigan, including expenditures for public schools and for state educational institutions the sum of \$109,857,159.28. Deducting from this amount the expenditures for the Boys' Vocational School, Girls' Training School and State Public School, which are charitable and corrective rather than educational institutions, we have the sum of \$108,971,388.65 used strictly for educational purposes.

Farming Looks Good As We Look Around

Business Offered Many Farm Cure-alls, But Can't Cure Itself

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

One of the nationally known guests at last year's Farmer's Week made the remark that whenever farmers and merchants meet, the topic of conversation invariably is along lines of farming; the growing of the crops, or harvest time; the price as compared with other seasons; the backward spring or the early frost; the trend of the times for farm folks. He stressed the point that everybody in all walks of life is interested in the affairs of the farmer.

We believed him then and we still think the majority of folks are interested in the rural life of our country, for a great many of them have pleasant memories of some time spent on a farm. Some lived their boyhood days there and like to talk over old times.

But another aspect was put on the situation when one paper commented on it in a way that was not entirely complimentary to the farmer or rather it appeared so when the editor remarked that the reason for this universal topic of discussion was because the farmer knows nothing else to talk about. It is true that we do talk more about farming than we do about other things because that is our own business, and who has a better right to talk about it or who has had a better opportunity for first hand information?

Who can give more accurate data than the fellow who lives the every day life?

Too many people hold the idea that the merchant knows all about farming; they take it for granted that this knowledge comes to the industrial people naturally. They openly state that the farmer knows so little about anything aside from farming yet any other business man knows the farmer's as well as his own business particularly the farmer's.

A Doctor Gone Astray.
Sometime ago one of Michigan's greatest manufacturers astounded us all by declaring we are far behind the times in our farm management. We should discard our faithful old Dobbin and resort to mechanical operation entirely; we should loosen ourselves from the dairy herd and resort to other methods of soil building and financial comfort. And the sorry part of it was, that too many of our well wishers swallowed that logic as a soul saver for the farmer's ills. The farmers all knew better; they knew that there is still a place on our farms for a given number of horses; they knew that the dairy cow has proven her worth over and over again as a means of surplus crop disposal and does her part in keeping the farm productive while her greatest mission is providing a balancing food for city and country alike.

It was a beautiful tempting picture placed before our farm folks of an easy farm life mixed with a good industrial job of short hours and good pay. We were told too that our year's work could be done in a month's time and the other eleven months could be taken up in some factory. This system would break the monotony of humdrum farm life and the majority of farmers would enjoy the regular twice a month pay check.

I've always been truly thankful that throughout these wonderful pipe dreams in our behalf, the country place of living is still allowed to stand; it is not even hinted that we should all flock to some congested apartment house, but rather due respect is retained for our separate farm homes and all the advantages that accompany them.

Not Practical

Now this plan all just splendid and the only drawback it had is that it would not work; it's fine to talk about and us farmers are glad to know that we are thought about, especially when it comes to long hours and poor pay, with milking and horse chores and calf raising thrown in. But now we see the results of the few farmers who tried the experiment and they find themselves with the factory doors shut in their faces and their farms grown up to brush and wild carrot, without a horse or even a cow to help them get going again and money all spent and not much to show for it.

To be sure, the farmer's lot has not been a bed of roses for the past few years; we know we have not had our just share of profits or enjoyment along with other classes; we've worked on the "shift" plan, but it's been no eight hours for work, eight for sleep and eight for spending. Much of our work would be called drudgery to others but it's only life to us and when we analyze the theories of others in our behalf, we see the absurdity of many ideas which are offered.

We cannot continue to be farmers and take away those things that make farm life. A farm would not be a farm without the whinny of our trusty horses or the great stretches of growing crops; neither could we forfeit the sight of our woodlots or the glorious pictures of great sunsets and the quiet evenings with nothing to distract the beauty of the moonlight or the star becked heavens!

Yes, truly we wish there'd cease to be so many business men who feel that they must enter into the ranks of the "now - I'll - tell - you - what's - wrong - with - farming" class.

It would be foolhardy for us to undertake to set the business world on its feet just now—heaven knows there's something wrong, but there are those whose business it is who must find a way to open the shops and factories and get the city working man again in a peaceful frame of mind. And in the meantime let's be thankful that the farmer does talk about

his own business when he gets into conversation with other classes. If he tells the story right he can make them all pale with envy, for we still have much that money cannot buy nor machinery depose.

Farming is like mothering, you can't confine it to certain hours nor curtail its activities; it must embrace many menial jobs and its scope must be wide and varied, yet we count ourselves blessed that it is our lot to share its work and its worries, knowing full well both might be greater.

C. E. Atwater Joins F. B. Services Staff

Lansing—Farm Bureau Services, Inc., announces that Charles E. Atwater of 622 Chapin street, Cadillac, will represent the Services to farmers' co-operative associations and others hereafter in Clare, Isabella, Lake, Manistee, Mason, Mecosta, Oceana, Osceola and Wexford counties, succeeding Stanley Warner, who resigned to go with the Reo Motor Car company.

Top O' Michigan Spud Show October 29-31

Gaylord—Eighth annual Top O' Michigan Potato and Apple Show will be held here October 29, 30 and 31, says B. C. Mellenkamp, this city, sec'y of the show. Winner of first place in the Top O' Michigan shows will take a \$25 cash prize and will compete with winners in five other Michigan potato district shows at a potato show at Farmers Week, State College, in February for the title of Michigan's Master Potato Grower. Farmers interested in this should write the secretary of the show or see their county agent before digging their potatoes. Northern Michigan conditions are believed to be more favorable this year than for the rest of the state, and the northerners think they have a fine chance of walking away with the State title.

Drought Kills Borers.

Washington—The European corn borer suffered from the heat and drought, and reports reaching entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate that the number of corn borers will be materially smaller than had been anticipated. Many moths of the corn borer were destroyed before they emerged, and moths that emerged did not lay as many eggs as usual. Heat and dry weather destroyed large numbers of eggs.

"Have you ever driven a car?" the lady applicant for a license was asked. "One hundred and twenty thousand miles," put in her husband, "and never had a hand on the wheel."

AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLEN



"I see in the papers that some smart doctor has found a cure for bad colds, an' I hope it's so.

"Bad colds wasn't took serious when I was a girl. When grandpop got one he just soaked his feet in hot water an' went to bed with goose grease an' mustard poured on his whiskers to keep the misery out of his chest.

"The children had one regular without no bad results except where they used their sleeves for a handkerchief, an' they didn't take no medicine except kerosene an' sugar when they got to bark'n' kind o' croupy.

"Ever'body just wore out a cold in them days, but now two sniffles an' a sneeze brings the doctor a-runnin' an' he puts you to bed with gripe or flu an' calls in a specialist to see if you ain't got about \$400 worth o' tonsil trouble an' mastoiditis an' sinus complications.

"It's time somebody was findin' a cure. Us poor folks couldn't o' held out much longer without mortgagin' the house or goin' back to lard an' turpentine.

"As long as bad colds was just a normal affliction, like backache an' corns an' summer complaint, a cure wasn't needed much; but now they've got scientific, somebody just had to find a cure because there ain't hospitals enough to whittle out the complications endin' in 'itis'."

Mrs. Louise Campbell, Women's Leader, Dead

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
The rural leadership of the midwest states and the farm women of Michigan are indeed saddened in the passing on of their co-operator and state leader, Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, Saturday morning, August 30th, after an illness of over a year.

Mrs. Campbell endeavored herself to all with whom she came in contact, the college faculty and her staff of co-operators, the state leadership in every phase of rural life, and the thousands of farm and village women enrolled under her direction.

She came to our state in 1920 just at the time when so much depended upon the controlling factors in shaping policies for future development of rural progress; the people were ready and anxious to do for themselves but they needed mobilization and they needed guidance with an insight of true conditions that would advance the cause of rural home making to its best, and yet preserve an appreciation of natural farm conditions. This and more, Mrs. Campbell was able to do. She was a friend among all women. She brought with her a wealth of ability, tact, and sweetness. She suffered many hardships in her earlier life, but they seemed only to help her grow more understandingly patient and sympathetic to the numerous trials of the housewife and mother.



MRS. LOUISE H. CAMPBELL

Louise Hathaway was born at Beaver Dam, Wis., and while quite young was taken to Ortonville, Minn., where she had her first schooling, including two years of high school. From there her family moved to Fargo, North Dakota, where she completed her high school course. She was married to J. H. Campbell in 1902 and lived upon a farm until his health made it necessary for other plans, so she entered college to fit herself for future work. She graduated from the North Dakota Agricultural College in 1911 and accepted a position with Iowa Agricultural College as Assistant State Leader in Home Economics. While attending college, she did considerable extension work, lecturing and demonstrating at Farmers' Institutes, judging at fairs and assisting with agricultural trains. She also had charge of girls during their first annual club week at North Dakota college.

In 1919 she was called back from Ames, Iowa to North Dakota as State Leader of Home Economics. About a year later she was called to Michigan as State Leader and served as such for the past ten years. During this time she also served as Dean of Home Economics at M. S. C. for one year. Under her leadership more than two thirds of the counties of the state have adopted organized programs of extension work.

Besides carrying the responsibilities of home economics in our state, she also shared the burdens of other public service, being a member of the State Public Health Committee, Vice President of the State Parent-Teacher Association and for some time was State Chairman of the Better Homes movement. While in Iowa Mrs. Campbell became a member of the Farm Bureau organization and rendered valuable service for that organization in Iowa and North Dakota as well as in Michigan. In 1925 she made a trip abroad and represented Michigan State college at an international conference of farm women. She was able to visit farm homes and conditions in several European countries and her findings were most valuable to the advancement of extension work here.

She leaves one daughter Dorothy, now located in Lansing in connection with the Public Health Service of that city.

On Tuesday morning a simple but impressive service was held at the People's church, East Lansing of which she was a member. Burial was at Fargo, N. D.

"What's the idea of the crowd at church?"
"There's a traveling salesman down there confessing his sins."

None enjoy life so little as those who have nothing to do.

FREIGHT BILLS on Farm Shipments

Sometimes have overcharge errors. Do you have your bills audited?

THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will check up the charges on your freight bills; file overcharge claims; file loss and damage claims; watch all freight rates on your farm products and supplies and be your personal representative to the railroads. Claims collected free for paid-up Farm Bureau members. No charge for auditing.

Farm Bureau Traffic Department
221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.



THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

Such disasters as the recent Santo Domingo hurricane, the Mississippi floods of a year ago, the Florida hurricane and others are hardly made known before we learn that Red Cross relief machinery is in action.

Probably no other organization is doing and has accomplished so much for disabled or ill war veterans and their families. Wherever human suffering is, the Red Cross may be found at work. Membership in the Red Cross is \$1 per year. The annual membership call will be with us soon. Let us join!

DROUGHT BOOSTED HIS CROP PROFIT

Alfalfa Intended for Hay Produces 210 Bushels of Seed

East Lansing—Homer Swarthout, of Reese, Saginaw county, is one Michigan farmer who can afford to smile when he remembers the lack of rain in the State, as he harvested 210 bushels of Hardigan alfalfa from a 20 acre field which he had intended to cut for hay if the weather conditions had been normal.

Mr. Swarthout states that the hay from the field would have been worth about \$500 but the county agricultural agent, A. B. Love, advised him to permit the crop to seed. The resulting harvest establishes a record for alfalfa seed production in Michigan and is worth several times what the alfalfa would have returned.

The field of Hardigan alfalfa was seeded in wheat during the spring of 1928. Eight pounds of seed per acre was used by Mr. Swarthout.

Other reports of alfalfa seed yields made to the Michigan Crop Improvement Association indicate that a little seed will be mixed with this year's bitter experiences. Yields of seven to nine bushels of alfalfa seed per acre have been reported from other sections of the State, and the quality of the seed is said to be better than preceding crops.

Alfalfa seed is one of the newer Michigan crops and finds a ready market at home and in other States where the farms want a variety hardy enough to withstand severe winters. Hardigan is a variety which was developed on the experimental plots at Michigan State college.

Issue Collector's Bull. On Medicinal Plants

Washington—The collection of medicinal plants for the crude drug market has long afforded a gainful occupation for many people in rural sections of this country," says the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in its introduction to Miscellaneous Publication No. 77, American Medicinal Plants of Commercial Importance, issued July, 1930. Continuing, the Dept. says:

"From the days of early settlers numerous native plants have been credited with medicinal properties which have led to their use as home remedies and in the manufacture of proprietary medicines, although some of the more important ones enter widely into official pharmaceutical products." * * * Among the plants that furnish the products for the crude drug trade are common weeds, popular wild flowers, and important forest trees.

Stating that demand ranges from little demand to as much as 50 tons annually, and that some of the plants have such a market value so that their collection and preparation may contribute to income, the Department describes the plants, with instructions as to collection and preparation of the medicinal uses of the plants. The illustrated bulletin is for sale by the Sup't of Public Documents, Washington, D. C., at 30 cents per copy.

None enjoy life so little as those who have nothing to do.

Get Information In Lenawee Pig Tour

Adrian—One hundred or more from all parts of southern Michigan attended the second annual Lenawee County Pig Tour, under auspices of J. P. Hoekzema, county club agent, and representatives of State College and the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

Leading breeders and producers of commercial pork were visited. It was observed that while in 1920 only 3.4% of all swine in Lenawee county were pure-bred, every farm visited on this trip used registered boars and most of them pure bred sows. It was observed that pure bred pigs paid more in economical pork production.

Prof. Freeman summed up the lessons in pork production profit observed at the various farms, as follows: Preventing worms through clean sows, houses and pasture; full feeding (usually self feeding) with a protein supplement, plenty of pasture, and water, as well as shade; good quality sows with pure bred boars of good type; an ability to feed pigs and get them on the market early.

Drought Hits Stock; Food Crop Plentiful

Washington—Far-reaching effects on the livestock industries as a result of the drought, and average or larger than average supplies of the chief food crops are seen by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its September 1 report on the agricultural situation, issued by the department.

"The drought," says the bureau, "affects primarily livestock producers. It has cut down the feed crops, especially pastures. It has increased substantially costs of livestock production at a time when market conditions are most discouraging. Apparently the total output of feed grains and hay per animal unit will be about 15 per cent less than the 5-year average."

Throwing stones only makes the rock ahead that much bigger.

A hill ahead is higher than the mountain behind.

WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS

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

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Look State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Mich. Ahead

Don't take chances. Get your protection now with the STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1400 new policies since January 1st. 21,500 members, over \$32,000,000 at risk. A classified policy covers only property mentioned. Our Blanket Policy covers all. Write us for sample policy or an agent to call.

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

WHY USE FERTILIZERS?

With present prices of farm products, if you are to get a profit you must have good yields. Several thousand tests prove that spent for commercial fertilizers yields 35% in increased crop returns. Increased yields with no extra labor, interest, taxes, machinery, or other costs of production.

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Michigan State Farm Bureau—State Agent
Lansing, Michigan

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
of Bloomington, Ill.

2,000 FOREST FIRES
Lansing—Michigan has had 2,000 forest fires up to Sept. 1, all but 750 in the lower peninsula.

Be not slack in your work today. For tomorrow it doubles and makes harder the way.



Don't Risk It!

Don't risk overcrowding hogs in a car this weather. You may lose heavily if you do, or if you allow it.

What hogs need now is plenty of room, a properly bedded car—wet sand is good. Hanging some ice in burlap bags in the car helps a lot. Hogs should not be heated when loaded. An overcrowded car and a sudden rise in temperature is likely to cause heavy losses.

Your local livestock co-op understands how to handle shipments to avoid heavy losses. Ship through the co-op and you sell your stock on the terminal market yourself. It is in the hands of your salesman from beginning to end.

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

Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.

Producers Co-Op Com. Assn.
East Buffalo, N. Y.

POOR PA

By CLAUDE CALLAN

"I didn't expect any sympathy from you when I told you I had a bad cold," I says to Ma. "You wouldn't care if it turned into pneumonia."

"You're like all your people," Ma declared. "They expect everything to turn into somethin' worse. When I've got a cold I wear it out waitin' on you, but when your people get the least thing the matter they want all the doctors in town."

"I'm very sorry I mentioned my cold," I says sarcastically.

"When your sister Nan was a little sick that telephone was ringin' every minute," Ma says, "an' the whole clan of you gathered at Nan's bedside to hear her sneeze."

"It's terrible to show affection, isn't it?" I remarked.

"No, but it's terrible to belong to a family that expects everything to prove fatal," Ma says. "We hadn't been married a week when I was rubbin' liniment into you for somethin' that was going to kill you."

"I'm sorry I troubled you," I says.

"Your family tells about bein' heroes in wars an' everything else," Ma says, "but it seems to me that you're about the biggest bunch of cowards I ever saw."

"Thank you," I says.

"Well, I'm glad to get your thanks at last," Ma says. "I've worked for you for twenty-five years an' this is the first time you've thanked me for anything."

(Copyright 1929 Publishers Syndicate)

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AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLEN

"I see in the papers that some smart doctor has found a cure for bad colds, an' I hope it's so.

"Bad colds wasn't took serious when I was a girl. When grandpop got one he just soaked his feet in hot water an' went to bed with goose grease an' mustard poured on his whiskers to keep the misery out of his chest.

"The children had one regular without no bad results except where they used their sleeves for a handkerchief, an' they didn't take no medicine except kerosene an' sugar when they got to bark'n' kind o' croupy.

"Ever'body just wore out a cold in them days, but now two sniffles an' a sneeze brings the doctor a-runnin' an' he puts you to bed with gripe or flu an' calls in a specialist to see if you ain't got about \$400 worth o' tonsil trouble an' mastoiditis an' sinus complications.

"It's time somebody was findin' a cure. Us poor folks couldn't o' held out much longer without mortgagin' the house or goin' back to lard an' turpentine.

"As long as bad colds was just a normal affliction, like backache an' corns an' summer complaint, a cure wasn't needed much; but now they've got scientific, somebody just had to find a cure because there ain't hospitals enough to whittle out the complications endin' in 'itis'."

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FREIGHT BILLS on Farm Shipments

Sometimes have overcharge errors. Do you have your bills audited?

THE TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT

Of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will check up the charges on your freight bills; file overcharge claims; file loss and damage claims; watch all freight rates on your farm products and supplies and be your personal representative to the railroads. Claims collected free for paid-up Farm Bureau members. No charge for auditing.

Farm Bureau Traffic Department
221-227 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

WHY USE FERTILIZERS?

With present prices of farm products, if you are to get a profit you must have good yields. Several thousand tests prove that spent for commercial fertilizers yields 35% in increased crop returns. Increased yields with no extra labor, interest, taxes, machinery, or other costs of production.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS WITH YOUR LOCAL DEALER, OR WRITE

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
LANSING, MICHIGAN

58,000 POLICIES Sold in Michigan

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

Fire Collision Windstorm Property Damage Liability Theft

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

Then, should the unexpected happen, you don't have to worry. It's our risk. We assume the loss and defend your interests.

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

Michigan State Farm Bureau—State Agent
Lansing, Michigan

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GRAIN DEALERS' SECY, JACKSON EDITOR CLASH

Attack on Federal Farm Board Analyzed By Editor.

Jackson—Michigan Grain, Hay and Feed Ass'n, organization of Michigan dealers in those commodities, held its 20th annual convention at Jackson, August 21, which was attended by some 100 delegates.

Principal development at the convention, as reported by the Jackson Citizen-Patriot, was an attack on the Federal Farm Board by Charles Quinn, national secretary of the National Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n. Mr. Quinn pictured Mr. Legge as playing his last card with his plea to cut acreage of wheat as one means of bringing surplus into control.

"The great cry in agrarian circles among all nations of the world today is that the farmer is not getting his fair share of returns for his products," said Mr. Quinn, but pointed to no other plan in the United States for improvement of that situation except the Agricultural Marketing Act, for which he forecast collapse. It was not reported that Mr. Quinn offered anything of a constructive idea in behalf of the Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n.

The newspaper observed that Mr. Quinn called Mr. Legge's plea to wheat growers for a voluntary reduction of acreage "an endeavor to coerce the growers" and that he regarded the 60,000,000 bushels of wheat the Farm Board Stabilization Corporation took off the market in an attempt to stop the swift decline of wheat and hold it above \$1 per bushel as "hoarded wheat".

Next day the editor of the Jackson Citizen Patriot in opening his leading editorial on the Grain and Feed Dealers and the Federal Farm Board, drily remarked:

"It is essential to remember that the grain dealers of the country have demonstrated a particularly friendly feeling toward the Federal Farm Board. And this is only natural, for the Board has been interested principally in promoting the co-operative movement among farmers."

Continuing, the Jackson editor took Mr. Quinn to task, as an accurate reporter of the facts in the case, as follows:

"Now, Mr. Quinn represented to his hearers that Alexander Legge, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, is playing his last card in urging wheat growers to reduce acreage. It seems, according to the official of the National Grain and Feed Dealers' Association, that thru acceptance of the advice of the farm board, a 'hoard' of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat has been stored. He described Chairman Legge as being fearful of swelling this reserve to a point where the market literally will go to pieces.

"There is no question but that the uncontrolled production of wheat, with bumper crops several years in succession, would bring to naught the efforts of the Federal Farm Board to help the grain growers. The purpose of the board, however, is not to guarantee the farmers good profits regardless of existing conditions. The object in the creation of this new agency was to help the farmers to help themselves. It is plain that the farmers will not get adequate prices for their products if they dump them on the market as rapidly as possible in years of plentiful harvests. If, however, they follow a year of heavy yield by reducing production through cutting acreage, and at the same time hold back the surplus from the rich year, it would seem that they are moving toward stabilizing prices on a higher average level. And it is important to note that the holding back of surpluses in years of heavy crops should serve as a form of insurance that they will have commodities to sell in following years, which may bring lean yields due to weather conditions or other circumstances which are beyond human control.

To the layman, it appears that the Federal Farm Board is attempting to introduce sound business principles in farming. When production has exceeded the demand, the board would have the farmers market only that portion of their products which equals the demand. And then, the board would curtail production in order that the stored surplus will not grow to unwieldy proportions. It is difficult to understand why such a policy should be considered ruinous to the farmers, for whose benefit it has been devised. Equalized marketing surely seems to hold more promise for agriculture than the haphazard, unscientific plan of selling at once, regardless of the relation of supply and demand.

P. M. Granger Dead

Charlotte.—P. M. Granger, pioneer official and organizer of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and associated in many of its developments, died Sunday, September 7, following an operation. Mr. Granger was one of the original directors of the Live Stock Exchange, was once its treasurer, was once employed at its Detroit Commission House, and at the time of his death was a Michigan director in the Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n at Buffalo.

McNaughton System For Curing Beans

Guarantees The Most Salable Beans at Least Cost And Work.

East Lansing—Now is the time to consider the McNaughton system of curing beans. Showers have been appearing more frequently. H. R. Pettigrove of the State College Farm Crops Dept. says that the McNaughton system removes risk during bean harvest and is cheap insurance that beans will carry little or no pick. No crop can be saved after it has been damaged. Damaged beans cannot be made into salable beans by any method, but the McNaughton plan guarantees the greatest number of salable beans at the least cost, work and worry. It will produce the best quality of bean hay where fields may be abandoned to that purpose. Mr. Pettigrove cautions that stacks in the McNaughton system should be kept tall and narrow and not more than 3½ to 4 feet in diameter. Following is Mr. Pettigrove's article on the McNaughton system:

By H. R. PETTIGROVE
Farm Crops Dept., State College.
Bean growing in many northern communities has been rendered very hazardous during seasons of adverse weather. The past two falls furnished very good examples of the effect of bad weather on beans. In the fall



Properly built stack, with straight sides.

of 1926, many bean crops were ready to haul into the barn or to thresh from the field when a shower prevented the handling of the crop. Such spasmodic rains made necessary the frequent turning of beans which have been pulled. This is expensive in terms of dollars and cents for labor, to say nothing of the loss caused by actual damage to the beans.

Many farmers plan to plant their bean fields in wheat if the beans are harvested in time. Frequent rains usually delay getting the beans off the ground until it becomes too late to sow the wheat, or cause the wheat to be sown at such a late date that loss in yield due to winter killing may result.

"The McNaughton System" of curing beans makes it possible to successfully harvest beans even during adverse seasons at a moderate additional expense per acre. This system will make bean growing in Michigan more secure.

This method of curing beans is called "The McNaughton System" because Mr. O. J. McNaughton of Mulliken, Michigan, was the first to use the method on a field scale in Michigan. A similar method is employed in southern states to cure peanuts, soybeans, and cowpeas.

How It Is Done
In employing the "McNaughton System," the beans are pulled, when ripe, with a bean puller and thrown into a windrow with the side-delivery rake, there being two pulled rows or four bean rows in a small windrow. Two of these windrows are generally thrown together, making eight bean rows in one large windrow.

After the beans are in the windrows they are stacked four windrows at a time. A wagon loaded with straw and carrying steel fence posts or poles is driven across the field between two of the large windrows. The first post is set about two and one-half rods in from the end, the rest being set at intervals of four or five rods.

A steel fence post seven feet long is a good type to use. It makes a very substantial post and is the right height for a stack. Poles can be used but they must be strong. Whatever type of post is used, it must be well set to prevent leaning.

The Straw Pad
The post having been driven into the ground, a fork full of straw is placed around it. The straw should form a pad about four feet in diameter and four to six inches thick when settled.

Building the Stack
The beans in the four windrows are collected with pitchforks and piled about the steel post. The bottom formed by the beans should not be over three or three and one-half feet in diameter. The stack is built up straight for two to two and one-half feet and then bulged a little. From this bulge the stack is drawn in slightly until it is capped well above the post. This will give a good sized stack when it settles.

The stacks may be built with vertical sides, using a large well placed cap over the top of the post. Care should be exercised in building a uniform well capped stack. For the average bean crop about ten of these stacks are necessary per acre. Very little of the land area is thus occupied by the bean stacks.
The steel fence posts are being recommended at present because they

are substantial, available at reasonable expense, easily set, and make good posts to build around. They can also be used for a long period of time and still have value.

Some Precautions
There are a few precautions which should be emphasized:

- 1—Get the beans into these stacks as soon as they are ready in the fall.
- 2—Build the bottom narrow, not over three or three and one-half feet in diameter.
- 3—Do not have any part of the stack over three and one-half to four feet in diameter.
- 4—Keep the beans about the bottom of the stack picked up and have the straw protrude beyond the beans.
- 5—Make straight or very slightly bulging stacks with well made caps.

By getting the beans up early, damage which might result from rains is prevented and the pick is greatly reduced. The beans can remain in the stacks until some good day later on in the fall when everything has been cared for and it is convenient to thresh.

The beans should be pulled and stacked the same day if weather is threatening. If fair weather prevails leaving the beans in windrows over night compacts the vines and makes them more easily handled.
The cost estimates on putting up beans by "The McNaughton System" average much alike. The range is from two to five acres per man per day, depending upon the cleanliness of the bean field. The posts cost \$3.70 per acre on the average.

Preliminary experiments carried on at the Michigan State College during the fall of 1926 affirm the method. Beans that were stacked late in September, after considerable damage had been done, and threshed the middle of October, picked four pounds less of damaged and stained beans than those pulled and threshed the first of October. These beans should have been pulled two weeks earlier for best results but it was shown that the damage was more severe in the beans left standing in the field and threshed the first of October than those that were stacked.

The beans from the stacks threshed out in excellent condition. The moisture content was low. Beans from the stacks, threshed the middle of October, could have been stored in large quantities without any danger of heating. Those threshed the first of October carried more moisture and could not have been stored in quantity.

The stacks offer greater opportunity for the winds to dry the beans. It takes but a short time after a shower for a light breeze to dry the beans sufficiently for threshing. This feature alone adds very materially in the preparation of a bean crop for market.

McNaughton System Advantages

1. Eliminate most of the hazards of bean harvest at a very low cost.
2. Produce beans with a small pick instead of large pick or a lost crop.
3. Permit fall grain to be seeded earlier and reduce possible losses.
4. Greatly aid the curing of weedy beans with no risk from the weather.
5. Secure the beans until a machine can be obtained for threshing.
6. Get the beans taken care of so that other crops may be harvested at the proper time.
7. Do away with a lot of work and worry.
8. Reduce the pick below that of beans left standing in the field a few days after the other beans are stacked as shown by the preliminary experiments.

There is no drug or combination of drugs which will increase the production of eggs, when fed to poultry.

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 4½ cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion.

WANTED—BUYERS FOR FARMS—Many extra good bargains. Let me know what you want. All kinds of city property for sale. List your property with me. I can sell it if priced right. Member Farm Bureau and Grange. F. A. Showerman, P. O. Box 262, 401 Ypsil-Ann Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR by married man 35 with family. Experienced and willing worker. Write Frank Marchese, 3115 Meldrum avenue, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK, STEADY, by married man, with family. Able to do any kind of farm work. Write Matthew Schifano, 3115 Meldrum avenue, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH or year by married man, three children. Or would rent on shares. Has lived on farm most of his life. Would like room for garden spot. Write James H. Duffy, Ewart, R-3, Mich.

FOR SALE—EIGHTY ACRE FARM, close to town. Cereus Lawson, Cassopolis, R-6, Michigan.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY TWO single men, 29 and 25, respectively, experienced, good with cows. Write W. G. Hungerford or Elias Hungerford, 1321 Illinois Ave., Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR by mature married man, 2 children, with long dairy and general farm experience. Write B. E. Hungerford, 1321 Illinois Ave., Lansing, Mich., or call Lansing phone, 84577.

WANTED—TO RENT 40 to 80 ACRE general farm, everything furnished, by capable farmer. Farms one of Norman Horton's Lenawee county farms five years. Write W. M. Langhorn, 309½ S. Washington Ave., Lansing, Mich. Lansing telephone 21-328.

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MARRIED man. His grown son, single, also looking for farm work. Write G. K. Smith, % J. F. Sesson, Sheridan, R-1, Michigan.

Corn, Beans, Hay, Apple Yields Cut

(Continued from page one.)
respondingly better there. As extreme heat is more detrimental to the crop than a shortage of moisture, it is quite possible that the actual damage may have been greater than reported. While the tops wilted and growth slackened to some extent the late fields have not shown the effects from unfavorable weather to as great an extent as many other fall crops. The early crop ripened earlier than usual and was greatly reduced in yield, many of the potatoes being small in size. While showers have occurred since the first of August in some sections, other counties have had little or no rain, and the first eight days of the month were very hot. Unless the moisture situation is improved soon there is little probability that the August 1 estimated yield will be realized. The estimated production for the United States, based on the August 1 condition, is 372,557,000 bushels. This is below requirements under normal conditions and only 12 millions more than last year's crop. Conditions in North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and New York are quite similar to these in Michigan, although portions of those states, except North Dakota, have had appreciable rains.

Sugar Beets
This crop has suffered less permanent damage than other late season crops. The stands are mostly good and the beets are of fair size in many fields. If rains come soon, it is possible for prospects to materially improve.

Hay
The Michigan hay crop is relatively short, the average yield being only 1.25 tons per acre compared with 1.68 tons last year, and 1.36 tons, the ten-year average. The indicated yield of alfalfa is 2.00 tons per acre which is also below average. Dry weather during the latter half of the summer of 1929 was mainly responsible for the reduced acreage and low yields this year. New seedings have been severely injured during the past month, indicating another year of low production in 1931.

Fruit
The winter varieties of apples, especially Baldwins and Spies, are very light. The condition is reported at 39 per cent as compared with 56 per cent for summer and fall apples. The weather has been unfavorable for the development of scab but has caused further dropping and may reduce the size in some localities.

There has been a slight reduction in the estimate since that of the previous month because of some dropping of fruit during July and the prospective reduction of size in some orchards. The best outlook is in Allegan County, and the poorest is in Berrien County where it is practically a failure. The quality promises to be very good.

The cherry crop proved to be considerably better than expected and varied from less than one-half crop in southern counties to nearly a full one in many northern orchards, especially in the Grand Traverse region. The estimated total production of the State is 22,100 tons as compared with 15,000 tons in 1929.

The grape crop has made satisfactory progress and promises well at this time. Weather conditions have been quite favorable in the main producing section for the development of a high

Special Offer for 10 Days Traverse City Business College

118½ E. FRONT ST., TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN

Fall Classes Begin Oct. 1st

We are giving the Complete \$195 Secretarial Course for \$150 to all those enrolling during the next 10 days. Convenient terms.

This course embraces: Bookkeeping, Accounting, Banking, Shorthand, Touch Typing, Filing, Business English, Letter Writing, Punctuation, Court Reporting, Arithmetic. This is the regular \$195 course that we are giving for \$150, payable weekly. Discount of \$35 is given if course is paid in one cash payment.

BOOKS AND SUPPLIES FURNISHED FREE—No charge for diploma or employment service.

\$85 for COMPLETE STENOGRAPHIC COURSE (Regular tuition \$125.) This course embraces: Shorthand, Touch Typing, Business English, Letter Writing, Punctuation, Office Practice, Court Reporting. This is the regular \$125 course that we are giving for \$85. Convenient terms. Discount of \$15 given if course is paid in one cash payment.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES—Individual instruction. POSITIONS SECURED—Good positions await our graduates because business men have learned to associate our name with expert work turned out in an intelligent manner. The following are a few of the Traverse City business concerns that employ our graduates: Northern Creamery Company, Michigan Bell Telephone Company, Traverse City Casket Company, Baxter Plumbing Co., Potato Implement Company, Hotel Pennington, Interlochen, Lucky Day Oil Company, National Grocer Company, State Conservation Dept.

Entrance examinations are not required. This is a school of opportunity. It is our aim to admit those who can take the courses with benefit to themselves without regard to age or previous education. Write us for complete information.

Farm Bureau Oils Are Straight Distilled

Straight or gradual distillation of crude oil takes off the by-products slowly and completely. This is the natural way of separating the various products of the crude and the surest method of getting the very best product.

Farm Bureau oils are selected from the very best Mid-Continent crudes refined by the straight distillation process. They are paraffine base oils and have been de-waxed. We know they will give you the service you expect from Farm Bureau products. See your local distributor and have him tell you the grade for your car or tractor. Sold in 5, 15, 20 and 55 gallon containers, and always at a savings.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan

sugar content and for the prevention of fungus diseases.

STOP WHEAT SMUT; DO IT CHEAPLY

Simple Treatments For Pest Causing Serious Losses.

East Lansing—Reports from the millers in Michigan that one out of every five cars of wheat coming to market has to be graded as smutty is the reason given by the crops department of Michigan State College for advising the use of the treatments which with little cost will prevent smut in next year's crop.

The treatments recommended are simple and inexpensive and either the formaldehyde or the copper carbonate methods will control the disease. Stinking smut, which shows at maturity as a mass of dark kernel, is the disease for which treatment is recommended. Loose smut is not difficult to control and is a serious check on the Michigan wheat crop.

With the formaldehyde method, the seed wheat is soaked for 10 minutes in a solution made by adding one pint of formaldehyde to 40 gallons of water. The wheat should be spread out to dry after treating and then should be planted as soon as it will pass through the drill readily.

Wear Gauze Mask
Copper carbonate dust at the rate of two or three ounces to each bushel of seed can be applied in a barrel churn, an oil drum, or other similar container which can be rolled to insure the thorough coating of the wheat with the chemical. A gauze mask should be worn while the seed is being treated, and the treated grain is poisonous so it can not be fed.

Tests made with Berkley Rock wheat indicate that it is immune to both loose and stinking smut.

State Farm Life

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

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

Geyser In Midland

Lansing—A recent geyser in Midland county, when salt water spouted at regular intervals scores of feet into the air, attracted considerable interest and attention.

Such geysers are not uncommon in that section of the state, the Geological Survey Division of the Department of Conservation explains. Gas is frequently present in brine wells and created geysers similar in every way to those found in certain of the western states. The gas slowly builds up sufficient pressure to force the water into the air.

Farm Bureau Muster

Chicago—Throughout the United States during the month of September County Farm Bureaus are putting on Muster Day programs to increase their membership. Last year the September nation-wide membership effort added 15,000 families to the Farm Bureau movement.

Irate Customer: "Waiter, there's a fly in my soup!"

Waiter (soothingly): "Oh no, sir, you're mistaken. That's one of those new vitamin bees that we serve with each and every order."

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

Over the Most Modern Equipment

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 are based on weight of seed as received at the cleaning plant.

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

is the spread between cost and selling price. Always good hens are necessary and good care is needed, of course good feed is indispensable.

Listen to this! H. DeYoung, of Ellsworth, owns Flock No. 3 in Poultry Demonstration Farm work. Costs are figured closely. Here are his on his White Leghorns: January, 12c a dozen; February, 11c a dozen; March, 10c a dozen, and production up to 70%.

TWO OUTSTANDING DAIRY HERDS IN MICHIGAN

These are owned by Raymond Wurzel and Doan Straub. These outstanding dairy herd owners, along with thousands of other prominent dairymen, chose an outstanding protein feed to supplement home-grown feed. Wurzel chose Milk-maker 24% protein and Straub Milk-maker 32% protein. Milk-maker will get every profitable pound your cows are able to produce. Try them with Milk-maker. 16-20-24-32 or 34 Milk-maker.

OR HERE

Mer-mash 18½% (with Manamar) was first fed to Mr. Hood's flock in February. Egg production was 50%. In March it went up to 72%, and in April to 78%. His records since 1919 show no production equalling these figures.

Ask for Farm Bureau Egg Mashers if you want low cost eggs.

Mer-al-mash 16% makes a wonderful growing mash and with moderate amounts of hard grains, an egg mash effective and low priced.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan (PD7)

Production and Profit

When prices are low it takes good production to pay a profit.

For instance, 4,000 lbs. of milk won't pay a profit if you feed only hay and silage—because 120 hours (or more) of labor—interest on money invested in the cow, the barn, silo, etc., plus depreciation and taxes would be too large a part of your income from milk.

But,—8,000 lbs. of milk WILL pay those costs, plus the cost of Milk-maker to balance corn, oats, wheat or barley.

The herds of Raymond Wurzel, Doan Straub, Paul Schiffer and L. C. Hunt averaged from 502 to 626 lbs. of fat per cow. THESE MEN MADE MONEY.

Use Milk-maker 32% or 34% protein with 200 to 500 lbs. of home grown grains (according to roughage).

A small investment in good feeding helps make dairying profitable. Wheat can take the place of corn to the extent of 20 to 25% of the grain ration. Try it!

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Lansing, Michigan