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Farmers Through the  
Farm News

# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

**THE NEWS**  
A Progressive Newspaper  
For Michigan Farm  
Homes

A Newspaper For Michigan Farmers

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## FEDERAL FARM BD. REPORTS ON WORK DONE IN MICHIGAN

Co-op Fruit, Live Stock, Wool,  
Grain Groups Are  
Benefited

**CO-OPS REPAYING LOANS**  
Have Paid Off \$53,000 Of  
\$180,278 Loaned In  
Michigan.

(From the Federal Farm Board)  
Washington—Through their co-operative associations many fruits, livestock, grain, wool and dairy farmers of Michigan have had benefits the past two years from the Agricultural Marketing Act.

One of the major duties of the Federal Farm Board, which was created to administer the Act, is to help producers organize a marketing system which they themselves will own and operate.

Carrying out the instructions of Congress, the Board is giving assistance in the development of local co-operative projects and in co-ordinating, in regional or national sales agencies, the marketing activities of co-operatives handling the same commodities.

Of the several national co-operative marketing associations thus far set up by the co-operatives with the aid of the Farm Board, farmers of Michigan are interested particularly in the operations of those for fruits and vegetables, livestock, grain and wool. In addition to financial assistance extended through the national Board has made direct loans to Michigan co-operatives amounting to \$180,278 of which they have repaid \$53,000.

**Fruits and Vegetables**  
The National Fruit and Vegetable Exchange, Inc., which was set up in May, 1931 by a considerable number of the fruit and vegetable co-operatives, is expected soon to be functioning as a sales agency in the terminal markets for its co-operative members. This agency will afford terminal outlets for fruit and vegetable co-operatives in Michigan including the Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, and other states, which, in the past, have not had available to them such services.

**Cherry Growers**  
The sour cherry growers of Michigan have been given aid by the Board in developing a co-operative program. Their organization, the Michigan Cherry Growers, with headquarters at Traverse City, has a membership of 325 growers who own approximately 65 per cent of the sour cherry acreage in Michigan. This association is operating in connection with the Fruit Growers Union, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

**The Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc.**, Benton Harbor, is composed of ten local associations of more than 800 individual growers. The association handles apples, peaches, berries, pears, cherries and various other kinds of fruit and some grapes. It represents approximately 60 per cent of the canning crop in the communities which it serves.

Through mutual agreement, the general manager of the Fruit Growers Union, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, is also general manager of Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., and Michigan Cherry Growers.

**Michigan Elevator Exchange**  
The Michigan Elevator Exchange is the principal sales agency for Michigan farmers elevators and is a stockholder member of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, which is the central sales agency for grain co-operatives of the country with headquarters in Chicago. It represents 80 co-operative associations handling grain and beans. In the past year it handled 1,841 cars of wheat; 533 cars of oats; 607 cars of corn; 191 cars of rye; 138 cars of barley; 4 cars of buckwheat; and 1,335 cars of beans. Approximately 20,000 Michigan grain farmers are affiliated with the Exchange.

**Livestock and Wool**  
Through the National Livestock Marketing Association which has headquarters in Chicago, and the National Wool Marketing Corporation, with headquarters in Boston, the Board has given assistance to Michigan livestock and wool producers. The Michigan Livestock Exchange at Detroit is a stockholder member of the National Livestock Marketing Association and serves more than 6,000 livestock producers in the state. The Exchange has been given assistance in expanding its co-operative program.

The Michigan Wool Growers Association is a member of the National Wool Marketing Corporation and benefits from supplemental crop financing loans advanced by the

(Continued on page 3.)

## FARM BUREAU TANK TRUCKS



Two Farm Bureau oil tank trucks serving Branch county farmers with oil, gasoline and kerosene from the co-operatively owned Farm Bureau oil station at Batavia, Mich. It is the first of a series of such plants planned for Michigan by Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing.

## COMPARES PAVING, GRAVEL FOR COST, UPKEEP, SERVICE

Engineer Tells How To Figure  
Road Cost, Traffic  
Required.

Ann Arbor—Probably many miles of costly paved roads have been built throughout the United States where a surface treated gravel road would have carried the existing traffic satisfactorily at a fraction of the cost, states Roger L. Morrison, professor of highway engineering and highway transport at the University of Michigan.

The total cost of transportation on any highway is the cost of the road itself plus the cost of operating vehicles over it, Professor Morrison points out.

Road costs include original construction, interest on invested money, maintenance and depreciation. Operating costs are those of insurance, taxes, garage, depreciation, driver's wages, and gas, oil, tires, and repairs, these latter varying with road surface. All these must be considered as the ultimate cost of transportation to the public.

**One Cent Per Mile Less**  
The total cost of running a car over a smooth surface road is about one cent less per mile than on untreated gravel, says Professor Morrison. If a certain plain gravel road costs, say, \$500 per year to maintain, while a surface treated gravel costs \$1,000 per year, then each car driven over the improved mile saves a cent in operating costs, or \$3.65 per year, and only 137 vehicles a day need pass over the road to make the saving in driving costs more than the cost of surface maintenance.

As a matter of fact, as many as two to three thousand vehicles may be carried each day over surfaced gravel without undue wear on the road, if heavy trucks are few. Such a road returns dividends to the driving public.

**\$2,400 Per Year, Per Mile**  
But while surface treatment may be applied to gravel roads already built, the construction of a concrete highway calls for building from the bottom up, and final figures indicate that such a road involves a net annual cost of about \$2,400 per year for each mile. Some experiments have indicated that the cost of operating a car on a pavement is not materially less than on smooth surfaced gravel, however, so that in the above case, a minimum of 660 vehicles per day are required to make operating savings equal the cost of the pavement.

"No one would question the necessity of paved highways where traffic is heavy, or as main avenues between important areas, even though traffic may not average the required number of cars every day in the year. But there are unquestionably thousands of miles of roads which are relatively minor arteries which can be served just as adequately by surfaced gravel as by the more costly concrete," states Professor Morrison.

Trouble is often opportunity hidden behind a shadow.

## WORST SINCE '96, BUT IMPROVING COFFMAN SAYS

Coldwater Dairy Co-op Mgr.  
Testifies Before Milk  
Commission

Lansing—Mr. G. S. Coffman, manager of the Coldwater Dairy Co., co-operative creamery, told the Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk here September 30, that his ass'n is primarily a butter making plant, but handles about 1,500 lbs. of fluid milk daily for retail trade, for which it pays farmers \$1.75 per cwt. for 4% milk, and 5c per point, up or down. The price is at the farmer's gate. The creamery does the trucking.

**Buttermilk Important**  
The creamery, he said, sells butter at 33c wholesale at Coldwater and 34c at Detroit. It operates 3 trucks to Detroit, has most of its trade there and makes around 1,000,000 lbs. of butter per year. Regarding the value of the by-products, he testified that buttermilk sales pays the buttermilk maker's wage.

Asked if he could pay \$1.75 for milk and make butter, Mr. Coffman replied that they couldn't stay in business at it. He explained that the farmer separates the milk and is paid 33c per lb. for butterfat at his door, which makes the milk worth \$1.32 per cwt.

Mr. Coffman said that only in 1896 have butter prices been as low as they have been the past year, but today he notes less butter in storage, butter coming out of storage and that the market is gradually working up.

Questioned whether butter making is on the gain or not Mr. Coffman replied that his creamery has increased his make from 25 to 30% each year for the past five years, that the dairy business is increasing rapidly in his locality, principally through better quality cows. He said that his firm for several years preceding the depression paid patrons 5c per lb. over Chicago extras, and is now netting them Chicago extra price at their plant.

## Alfalfa Exempt From Over-Production Fear

East Lansing—"We have but little more than half enough alfalfa in Michigan to feed our dairy cows, and could grow a total of 1 1/2 million acres of it without oversupplying the State," says Prof. Howard Raper of the State College Farm Crops Dept.

"We could use a lot of alfalfa for pasture. About 50 per cent of the growers of southern Michigan are using some alfalfa for pasture this year. At the Kellogg farm, experiments have shown alfalfa to be far ahead of everything including sweet clover and heavily fertilized pasture grass mixtures.

## 65th Nat'l Grange At Madison, Wis., Nov. 11

Madison, Wis.—Grange members all over the Central West are looking forward to Madison, Wisconsin, and the 65th annual session of the National Grange, which will convene in that city Wednesday morning, November 11, and continue for ten days.

Among the subjects already looming large for consideration by the National Grange are the Export Debiture Plan, which the organization will again bring forward as a remedy for present agricultural ills; the necessity of a rigid tax reduction program, local, state and Federal; and the prohibition enforcement issue, on which the National Grange has long been an outstanding and uncompromising supporter of the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Act.

## PROFIT ON SURPLUS CARRIES BUSINESS, McDONALD ADMITS

Detroit Creamery Chief Tells  
Importance of Milk  
By-Products

**ICE CREAM LEADS ALL**  
Ice Cream Cuts Sweet Milk  
Ratio From 85-90 to 50  
Pct. of Sales

Lansing—Harry McDonald, manager of the Detroit and the Arctic Creameries, present at the final public hearing of the Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk entered into the proceedings on several occasions and gave opinions and information of much interest, some of it squarely contradictory to testimony offered by other distributors several weeks ago.

Questioned by Dr. Hedrick regarding the written report of the Detroit Creamery Co. to the Commission, showing a loss on bottled milk and showing sweet cream as a most important item, Mr. McDonald replied: "Sweet cream is what carries the milk wagon. Without it milkmen couldn't survive. Our figures reflect that and any true figures will reflect that. The by-products carry the business. They carry the load."

HEDRICK—Is your formula for allocation a well standardized formula?  
McDONALD—I don't believe I could say it is or isn't. It is only a common sense way of accounting or allocating expense.

Mr. Hedrick quoted a press report to the effect that some Commissioners wondered if fluid milk were overloaded in the matter of distribution expense allocated to it by distributors.

McDONALD—If we did that the auditors would easily pick that out. We asked Mr. Davidson to check that. In handling figures, several persons might arrive at costs in different manners.

HEDRICK—Your formula for that matter is the best you can do? It is sound?  
McDONALD—Yes; anyway, the total profit is the answer.

**Importance of Surplus**  
Answering a question as to the volume of the various classes of milk in dollar sales, Mr. McDonald listed them for his firm as follows:

Fluid milk  
Ice cream  
Sweet cream  
Buttermilk  
Cottage cheese  
Powdered milk.

In giving the above list the first time, Mr. McDonald omitted ice cream and stated that sweet milk accounted for 85 to 90% of the dollar sales. Asked about ice cream, he gave ice cream second position on the list and stated that with ice cream included sweet milk would account for about 50% of the dollar sales for his firm. The by-products make the profit that carries the business, Mr. McDonald said.

**Profit On Surplus**  
Mr. McDonald pointed out to the Commission that the Detroit Creamery is one of the few creameries having an ice cream business in connection and that to most creameries ice cream would have much less importance. Asked why he did not include butter, Mr. McDonald replied that butter is not a part of the milk business.

Mr. McDonald's statement regarding the importance of the products from surplus milk, it was observed, contradicted testimony of other distributors, given since the opening of the hearings August 5. They have insisted that there is no profit in surplus; that they take surplus milk because they must, according to the Producers contract; that manufacturing surplus has been largely a matter of stopping loss, or "cleaning up the odds and ends."

Cream for ice cream mix, manufactured by distributors having such facilities, comes largely from surplus milk. Sometimes ice cream mix is made and placed in cold storage for future demand.

Mr. McDonald also ran counter to other distributors when he testified September 30 in reply to questions on Dairymen's League practice that it would be possible to pay farmers for milk according to its uses, taking cream for ice cream, for example, and that his company could comply with such recommendations if made by the Commission, providing that market protecting inspection service be provided. Other distributors have objected to paying more for milk from which the cream was skimmed for any purpose.

According to Commissioner Lennen, Gabel-Rison Company, another large distributor in Detroit, has submitted records which show a recent loss of about 9/10 of a cent on milk sold in

(Continued on page two)

## Commission Starts Report Oct. 9

Lansing—After the Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk concluded its final hearing September 30 with an executive session with its auditor, Robert Davidson of Detroit, Herbert E. Powell, commissioner of Agriculture, and Chairman of the Commission, announced that he had asked each Commissioner to write him a letter as to what he thinks the Commission report should say and recommend.

October 9 at 10 a. m. the Commission convened at Lansing to formulate a Commission report and recommendations regarding Michigan's milk industry was to meet at Lansing try for presentation to Gov. Brucker.

Auditor Davidson has been checking milk distributors' books, analyzing their allocation of costs, etc. His reports to the Commission have been received behind closed doors. What he has to say about the spreading of operating costs against fluid milk and other products is of great interest to the Commission in making its report.

## Another Detroit Bottle War; Commission Acts

Lansing, Oct. 10—Detroit has a new milk bottle war, small distributors claim larger companies are after them. They appeared before the milk commission October 9 in Lansing asking an immediate investigation. The commission ordered a public hearing at the Detroit Board of Commerce Monday, October 12 at 10:00 a. m.

Friday, October 9, the commission adjourned without completing its report. A sub-committee will work on the report during the next week, after which the whole committee is scheduled to meet again.

## FARM BUREAU'S ANNUAL MEETING, COLLEGE, NOV. 12-13

State Farm Mutual Agents In  
Annual Meeting  
Nov. 11

Lansing—Fourteenth annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be held at Michigan State College Thursday and Friday, Nov. 12 and 13.

Business sessions start Thursday morning at 9:30 with the President's address, report of the secretary and treasurer, etc., and continue through the day.

Preceding the business session Thursday morning, Farm Bureau women will breakfast together at the Union building at 7:45, Eastern time, Lansing time.

Thursday evening Farm Bureau members and their guests, including State Farm Bureau Automobile and State Farm Life Insurance Agents will attend the seventh annual dinner of the Farm Bureau. C. S. Brown of Arizona, member of the Federal Farm Board staff, will speak.

Friday the Farm Bureau will elect directors, and complete its resolutions, which establish the organization's policy for the coming year. All Farm Bureau members and friends are invited to attend the meetings.

## Insurance Agent's Annual

Wednesday, Nov. 11, some 350 State Farm Mutual Automobile and State Farm Life insurance agents will hold their annual meeting at the Union building, State College. Their sessions begin at 9:30 a. m. President J. G. Meherie and other State Farm Mutual officers will attend. Luncheon will be served at noon. Wednesday evening the agents will be entertained at the Little Theatre on the campus.

## Milk Producers Annual

Lansing—Annual meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n is scheduled at Michigan State College Thursday, November 5.

## PROTEST AMOS 'N' ANDY

At a recent convention in St. Louis the Ancient United Knights and Daughters of Africa of North America declared that the Amos 'n' Andy broadcasts are hindering the improvement of the colored race by representing Negro secret societies as dishonest, lawyers as shysters and exploiting the Negro for purely commercial gain.

It is estimated that more than 218,000 citizens of the United States are residents of Canada.

## MILK COMMISSION IS TOLD MICHIGAN SHOULD THINK LONG BEFORE JUNKING BASE AND SURPLUS FOR LEAGUE PLAN

Would Need \$10,000,000 Investment in Detroit  
Area; Commissioners Visit League; Endorse  
Payment for Milk According to Uses;  
Detroit Creamery Offers Support

Lansing—Gov. Brucker's Commission of Inquiry into the cost of producing and distributing milk, concluded its hearings here September 30. It heard in the closing hour a verbal report of much importance from Commissioners Woodworth and Hedrick on the New York Dairymen's League plan and its practical operations, with application to Michigan conditions.

At the September 16 hearing at Detroit testimony given focused attention on the remarkable record of the Dairymen's League. The question was raised as to whether the League plan in whole or in part might not do well in Michigan. The Commission sent two members to investigate.

"The point at issue," declared Commissioner Woodworth, "is: Shall we junk the base and surplus plan for a pooling system?"

"After seeing the New York system, we think Michigan farmers should think a long time before going into the pooling plan. New York is making a go of it; Cleveland tried it and is in bankruptcy. It would cost about \$10,000,000 to fit the Detroit area for it, and the system would be subject to the hazards of all business. New York is no milk Utopia. Believe me, they have their battles. The lesson we got in New York is that there the farmer puts up the money to process the surplus."

**Mr. Woodworth's Statement**  
Mr. Woodworth read from a statement prepared by himself and Dr. Hedrick, which the FARM NEWS summarizes herewith, with comment and questions interjected by other Commissioners and others present:

Testimony before the Commission, said Mr. Woodworth, has contained some criticism of the base and surplus plan. The Dairymen's League has been recommended as the only other plan. We have investigated.

We find the Dairymen's League to be an organization of 46,000 producers, founded prior to 1921. It is purely a sales organization. The producer contract appoints the Ass'n as sales agent for fluid milk as such, and for manufactured milk. The producer receives the proceeds in a lump sum, he said.

**League Finance Information**  
If the producer should default in delivery, he pays the League \$10 per cow the first month and \$3 per cow succeeding months. Producers follow League production rules. If the League fails to sell all the milk, the producer agrees to manufacture it and deliver it to the League. The League may deduct from returns to retire loans, to buy land or buildings, to add to working capital, Mr. Woodworth continued.

At the close of each fiscal year, each producer gets an interest bearing certificate for all cash taken out for financing purposes. In June, 1931, the League had outstanding some \$15,763,243 in such certificates. Today it is deducting 10 cents per cwt. of milk to pay interest and retire certificates. The League has deducted as much as 20c per cwt., the Commissioner reported.

League members pay an additional marketing charge of 6c per cwt. Any savings thereon are paid back to the member at the close of the year.

Mr. Linsell, witness September 16, reported League certificates were selling at par or better, Mr. Woodworth said, adding that the AA series due May 1, 1932 are being bought by the League at \$101, but other series are selling as low as \$80. The League is planning a finance company to handle such paper and save members such sacrifices in case of necessity, Mr. Woodworth said.

**League Has 50% Surplus**  
The Michigan commissioners found that New York City draws milk from a 400 mile circle; that most of it arrives by steam or electric road. Trucking is a small item.

The Dairymen's League sells 50% of the New York City volume, and 50% of the League's entire volume is sold as fluid milk. The remainder is manufactured, called surplus milk in Michigan. Cream supply and cream for ice cream gets the same inspection as fluid milk. The principal and perhaps the only difference in milk returns for a farmer 60 miles out of New York and another 400 miles out is the freight charge and milk test. Apparently sales for the entire state of New York are lumped in arriving at the Dairymen's League's returns, since the League sells in every city in New York.

**Woodworth—He has his money in.** It goes back to the fact that those farmers are manufacturing to take care of their own surplus. The lesson we got in New York is that the farmer is putting up the money to process his surplus. It has been tried in Cleveland and failed. It is subject to the risks that any business runs.

Milk retails in New York City at 15c a quart, 8c a pint.

Referring to the New York City embargo against cream from outside the established milk area, mentioned in the September 26 FARM NEWS, Mr. Woodworth said that it is a city Board of Health embargo.

**League's New York Competition**  
Dairymen's League principal competition in New York City is the Sheffield Farms Dairy, having a Sheffield Farms producers group. Sheffield farms is a subsidiary of the National Dairy Co., and operates only in New York City. The League supplies 50% of the city's milk, Sheffield Farms 30%, and other sources 20%. Both Dairymen's League and Sheffield pay their farmers on a flat basis.

**Net Price To Farmers**  
The following NET prices to the producers of each organization per cwt. for milk F. O. B. New York, for the first 8 months of 1931, as given to the visiting Commissioners, excited considerable comment as to why Sheffield prices were higher:

	LEAGUE	SHEFFIELD
Feb.	\$1.75	\$2.045
Mar.	1.70	2.005
Apr.	1.54	1.85
May	1.38	1.66
June	1.18	1.47
July	1.04	1.43
Aug.	1.22	1.54
	1.37	1.66

Above prices are for 3% milk. Add 4 cents per point or 20 cents for 3.5% milk.

LENNON—How does it come that Sheffield pays more?

WOODWORTH—It's hard to say. They claim better handling.  
McBRIDE—You should add to the League price the 10c per cwt. deducted for finance certificates. Why does a man stay with the Dairymen's League when he could get more with Sheffield?

WOODWORTH—We asked Sheffield and they said they were foolish. I think the Dairymen's League farmers have been through some terrific battles. While Sheffield farms farmers get more, it is apparent that if the Dairymen's League wasn't there, they wouldn't get it. The League has done the fighting. Sheffield farmers have done little. New York prices are based on Dairymen's League prices.

POWELL—Isn't that true here? Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n has made the market. Outsiders rush in.

WOODWORTH—(Replying to question about status of new League members.) Newcomers do not come in on the same basis as old members. I don't think that Sheffield is trying to put the League out of business.

McBRIDE—Doesn't the Dairymen's League member have a stake in League properties? It will come back to him eventually.

WOODWORTH—He has his money in. It goes back to the fact that those farmers are manufacturing to take care of their own surplus. The lesson we got in New York is that the farmer is putting up the money to process his surplus. It has been tried in Cleveland and failed. It is subject to the risks that any business runs.

**Paid According to Use**  
HEDRICK—In New York the League producers studied distributors' books regarding the uses of milk, and they are paid for all milk accord-

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# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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**E. E. UNGREN** Editor and Business Manager

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## The County Agricultural Agent

It would be an interesting thing if the increased earnings and savings effected for farmers in various counties during the past ten years by county agricultural agents could be piled up on the court house steps next week.

We know counties where acres of alfalfa are numbered by thousands where ten years ago they were numbered by as many hundreds. An energetic county agent was largely responsible. We have seen county-wide programs in improving field crops, fruit, live stock, poultry and dairy businesses that were engineered and carried to a successful and profitable conclusion by county agents, with local support.

Thousands of individual farmers find contact with the county agricultural agent decidedly worth while. He is the local representative of the State Agricultural College, the State Dept. of Agriculture, and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. His services are available to all farmers. His sole business is to promote the best interests of farmers in his county. He is interested in a better paying agriculture.

State and Federal appropriations take care of the major portion of county agricultural agent work. County Boards of supervisors can feel that they are making a good investment next week by continuing county agricultural agent service to their farmers.

## Reapportionment Back Again

Between May and November, 1930, Wayne county political leaders worked on a referendum for a constitutional amendment designed to reapportion representation in both Senate and House of the Legislature strictly according to population.

At the general election, November 4, the voters acted on the referendum, interpreted out-state as a move to guarantee Detroit control of both houses of the Legislature. Eleven up-state counties voted it down more than 10 to 1; sixty counties voted it down more than 2 to 1. Altogether, eighty counties voted against the plan. In Wayne county 41,859 voters said NO as against 162,112 YES.

We now learn that Wayne's board of supervisors is preparing 14 months in advance of the November, 1932, general election another reapportionment referendum. It is described as a compromise with the rest of the State, although it appears that the rest of the State hasn't been consulted about it. The proposed referendum seems to be purely a Wayne county product; more exactly, perhaps, a Detroit product.

The proposed reapportionment amendment to the Constitution is more reasonable than that which the State rejected so decisively. The new proposal provides that present apportionment of the 32 Senators shall remain unchanged, but the House membership of 100 shall be apportioned strictly according to population.

Counties with less than 1/100th of the total population would be joined to some other county or counties to form a district without exceeding 1/100th of the total population.

Had the 1930 amendment been successful Wayne county and Detroit would have jumped from 21 to 32 of 100 seats in the House; from 7 to 10 of 32 seats in the Senate. The House appears to be the logical prize. The 1932 plan recognizes that suggestion. Incidentally, all appropriation measures must be introduced in the House.

The Wayne county 1932 apportionment proposal repeats the 1930 idea of imposing upon the Secretary of State the task of making the reapportionment. In the 1930 plan it was to be his job should the Legislature fail to act. Wayne county referendum makers evidently have reached the conclusion that legislators aren't going to legislate themselves out of jobs, and why bother with any pleasantries about it. Undoubtedly true.

A reapportionment is overdue in Michigan, but it should be one that works justice for both Detroit and out-State Michigan. Detroit's 1930 proposition was interpreted out-State to mean that 51% of the population sought 100% control.

Detroit's 1932 reapportionment amendment is a concession that begins to meet out-State suggestions made in 1930. It stands a much better chance for acceptance.

## CROP DATA COSTS FARMERS A CENT OR LESS IN MICH.

State, National Governments Co-operate in Work of Providing Data.

Every farmer of Michigan who pays \$500 a year in taxes contributes about one cent toward the state's expenditure for the work of obtaining and compiling statistics through the state department of agriculture.

The statistical department operates as a division of the federal government, co-operating with the State department of agriculture. The heavy end of the operating expense is borne by the federal government. In 1919 the co-operating plan was agreed upon and the expense was to be borne by the state and federal governments on a 50-50 basis. The state has been appropriating only about \$5,000 a year for the work of this division while the federal government, in recent years, has borne the rest of the cost which is fully twice that amount, it is said on authority.

Statistics are figured from information obtained through a group of several thousand farmers, some of whom are regular crop reporters for specific information called for at various times. Printed reports, giving agricultural information and data compiled for each state, are mailed regularly to 2,000 of the regular reporters in Michigan.

**LEGION OF HONOR**  
There are about 150,000 persons living who have been decorated with the ribbon of the Legion of Honor.

## PEPPERMINT OIL YIELD, PRICE LOW

Michigan Reduces Acreage; Insects, Dry Weather Cause Losses

Lansing—Michigan's peppermint crop appears about 50 per cent of the 1930 crop, federal reports indicate. Five states promise not more than three-fifths of the 1931 total crop.

About 4,800 acres of mint has been grown for oil in Michigan this season. Last year the crop was 6,200 acres and the year before, 6,900 acres.

Yield is said to have run low this summer in Michigan, about 14.3 pounds of oil to the acre, and the price is low; about \$2.75 a pound. Peak price for peppermint was \$35 a pound several seasons ago. Heavy production lowered the price.

Mint flea beetles and cut worms did considerable damage to the Michigan crop this year. Dry weather left a short stand of plants in the field for harvest, cutting down the oil yield.

The Decatur wet muck fields yielded well this summer but the drier areas, in Clinton county, reported crop losses from winds and dry weather running from 25 to 75 per cent. In Van Buren and Branch counties beetles and cut worms damaged the crop so badly that some fields were abandoned for harvest.

The Pacific northwest reports about a 75 per cent crop while Ohio is said to have experienced the most favorable conditions for a crop.

State bread may be ground as it accumulates and stored in a screw-top glass jar.  
Hammer, nails and a few bits of soft wood are cheap toys and a constant source of delight to the small boy.

## MILK PRODUCER'S BEGINNINGS TOLD BY FIRST SEC'Y

Reed Testifies He Saw It Grow To 19,000 In Seven Years

FOUNDING WAS HUMBLE

40 Men Gave \$5 Each For First Finances; Started In Livingston Co.

Lansing—How the Michigan Milk Producers came to be, and its development to an organization of 19,000 producers was told to the Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk here Sept. 30 by Mr. R. C. Reed of Howell, one of the organizers and the first secretary and sales manager of the Ass'n.

Mr. Reed told the commission that the Milk Producers grew out of the old Livingston County Milk Producers Ass'n and as the result of a need felt for a state-wide organization by himself and others. Reed started organization work in 1914, was the first secretary and sales manager and served as such until 1921 when he was succeeded by John Near of Flat Rock.

The first organization meeting was called at State College. Mr. Reed said he suggested Nathan P. Hull to head the organization. He still serves in that capacity.

The new ass'n was without money; 40 men present each put in \$5. Mr. Reed said. Reed was elected secretary. He sought finances by canvassing farmers for \$25 pledges, payable \$5 per quarter and secured \$3,000 in this manner.

Asked by Mr. McBride regarding his compensation, Mr. Reed replied that it was nothing at first. The first office was in his home, without rent. Later a \$15 a month office was rented at Howell. Presently he was paid \$1 a day and furnished his own car, gas and oil. He stated that in his last two years in office he was paid \$300 a month. At that time, he said, the Ass'n had 19,000 members, was selling about 1,000,000 lbs. of milk daily, and had a reserve fund of \$77,000 built from deductions of 1 cent per hundred pounds.

Mr. Reed stirred up something of a flurry when he testified that during his time as secretary he was summoned by a large Detroit distributor and invited to buy \$3,000 worth of their stock. Replying that among other things he didn't have \$3,000, Mr. Reed testified that he was told he didn't need to have it. Questioned regarding the matter, Mr. Reed stated that no improper suggestions were made to him at the time; he didn't buy any creamery stock, and the matter was not mentioned again.

Present officers of the Milk Producers have testified to the Commission that they are not stockholders nor are they interested in any financial manner in any milk distributing firm.

## Says Profit on Surplus Carries the Business

(Continued from page one)  
quarts (about like the Detroit Creamery, according to Mr. McDonald), Gabel-Risdon, according to Mr. Lennon, also shows a profit on the products manufactured from milk called surplus.

**McDONALD On Base and Surplus**  
**CAMPBELL**—Can the base and surplus plan be improved upon?

**McDONALD**—In good times, base and surplus is fundamentally sound. It might have been well to have dropped it this year. I'm giving the Milk Producers Ass'n lots of credit. The farmer who produces for Detroit does so to get more money. He is likely to be selfish and try to produce the most in April, May, June and July. The Producers try to get men to level their production. The man who has 3 lbs. of surplus to 1 of base in May has no one to blame but himself.

**HEDRICK**—When base and surplus was dropped in 1929, didn't surplus run away with your market?  
**McDONALD**—Reason for that was the farmer was paid a flat price for all milk and sent all of it in. Naturally, the average price was driven down. Today we have too large a milk area.

**HEDRICK**—Charts show that 1931 has been one of the most level production years.



**Earn \$75 to \$150 a Week**  
In a Business of Your Own Grind Feed on the Farm

With a "Jay Bee" Portable grinder you bring the grist mill right to the farmer's door—where he wants his grinding done. Grinds any grain or roughage; chicken, fine hog, dairy, or cattle feed can be made with the "Jay Bee" Portable.

**Can Be Mounted On Any Truck**  
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**Free Demonstration**  
Write at once for literature and free demonstration on the "Jay Bee" Portable.

**J. R. SEDBERRY, INC.**  
7 Hickory Street, Utica, N. Y.  
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tion years we have had.  
**McDONALD**—Base and surplus is the reason. The farmer sees it is good business to hold surplus off the market. We can't get what powdered milk costs. Consumption generally is off 20% or more in Detroit.

## NEW OAT SHOWS GOOD YIELD ON LIGHT SAND SOIL

College to Have More of New Markton Oat for Seed Than Anticipated.

East Lansing—Markton oats, a new variety of grain developed at State College for seeding purposes, showed a yield of 64 bushels to the acre on about four acres of very light soil on one of the college fields this season, according to harvest records of the college farm crops department, it was stated this week by Prof. Howard C. Rafter.

The college expects to have possibly 230 bushels of this new oat to offer to Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n farmers for increasing the seed to commercial volume for next spring. The 1931 yield is a slight increase over the quantity expected earlier in the summer.

The Markton oat was brought out through plant breeding work at the Oregon State College, several years ago, and a small quantity of the seed was secured by Michigan State College for seed development as soon as the western college could release it.

The oat is resistant to smut, but lodged somewhat on heavier soil in one test plot on the college farms this season.

## MICHIGAN FARMS AVERAGE 7-8 COWS

New York 13; Wisconsin 14; Average Production Given

Lansing—Michigan farms have an average of about seven to eight cows per farm as compared with about 13 in New York and 14 in Wisconsin. About 80 per cent of all cows in each of these states are shown as milkers, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Michigan cows held their own pretty well during the summer on average production of milk as compared with cows in other dairy states, according to the department.

Michigan cows averaged better than 17 pounds of milk, as herd averages while the average for cows that were actually producing was better than 20 pounds of milk a day. New York cows did a little better than Michigan cows, showing an average for herds of about the same figure as Michigan but about 21 lbs. daily for all cows actually milked.

Wisconsin cows showed a daily average production for herds of about 15 pounds of milk; cows actually milked averaged about 18 pounds of milk.

## News Corrects Error In Reporting Goodwin

In the August 22 FARM NEWS Mr. O. T. Goodwin, manager of the Producers Dairy Co. at Adrian, was quoted as testifying at Detroit, August 11 before the Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk that for the "past two months the firm has paid the farmers \$1.85 per cwt. delivered."  
Mr. Goodwin testified, according to the stenographic record: "In the last two months, for June and July, we paid a dollar a hundred for 3.5% milk. That was the lowest price we have paid since we have been in business."  
The NEWS is indebted to Mr. Goodwin for calling attention to its error in presenting the testimony.

## St. Clair Muster Day

St. Clair County Farm Bureau co-operated with the American Farm Bureau Federation in its Muster Day program by holding two meetings, one in the southern part of the county at China community hall and one the next evening at Fargo community hall to accommodate the northern section. Mrs. Edith M. Wagar represented the state organization at both meetings and the Farmers Clubs of each section co-operated in making them a success.

The population of the earth is said to double itself every 250 years.

**Luxury with Economy**  
A guest at the Morrison enjoys all the luxuries that only a hotel of premier standing can offer. Yet rates are remarkably low. Sub-rentals pay all the ground rent. The saving is passed on to guests.

**CHICAGO'S MORRISON HOTEL**  
Corner of Madison and Clark Streets

**For Restful Sleep**  
Our large luxurious beds induce that restful sleep desired by the tired traveler.

**2000 ROOMS, \$2.50 UP**  
Every room in the Morrison Hotel is an outside room, with bath, circulating ice water, bed-head reading lamp and Servidor. A housekeeper is stationed on each floor.

World's Tallest Hotel—46 Stories High

## Should Think Before Junking Base, Surplus

(Continued from page 1)  
ing to its use. They have as many classes for payment as they have uses for milk. Here we have two classes—base and surplus. That feature of the New York plan looked good to Commissioners Woodworth and Hedrick, the latter observed.

Mr. Hedrick said that a difference between the New York and Michigan dairymen is that the New Yorker is likely to be a specialist with 70 cows and dairying is the one string to his bow, whereas in Michigan dairy cows are an adjunct to other farming operations, and 15 cows constitutes quite a herd.

Mr. McBride observed that New York dairymen buy feed, whereas the Michigan dairymen raises most of his feed.

**League Is Boycotted**  
**HEDRICK**—From the beginning Dairymen's League has faced milk distributors who wouldn't buy from the co-operatives. Since 1923 Sheffield Farms Dairy has refused to buy. Therefore the Dairymen's League wholesales, retails and handles milk in all its phases.

Commissioner Campbell pointed out that there had been much feeling evidenced in the hearings in the matter of base and surplus and the Commission would have to do something about that. He asked Commissioners Woodworth and Hedrick if they had any recommendations to make after the New York trip. Mr. Woodworth then stated that he would prefer to make such report in writing, which the Commission ordered.

**Why Sheffield Pays More**  
**LENNON**—There seems to be a bug under a chip somewhere. Why is there such a difference between Dairymen's League and Sheffield prices to the farmer?

**MR. McDONALD** (Gen. Mgr., Detroit Creamery)—Let me tell you. Dairymen's League pools and sells in all cities in New York. Prices differ several cents. You have a pool price to the farmer. Sheffield sells in New York only.

**WOODWORTH**—The thing that helps in New York is that cream skimmed from milk is figured for the farmer.

**McDonald on Class Payments**  
**MR. McDONALD**—If the Commission were to make a recommendation that would lead to a rule in Michigan that milk should be classified and paid for according to milk sold as fluid milk, milk for cream, and milk for ice cream, etc., it would throw us out of the handling of surplus milk. But if such a rule were accompanied by a rule providing that cream for sweet cream and ice cream purposes is subjected to the same inspection that fluid milk is, we would be glad to comply, if others had to comply as well.

**McBRIDE**—Do you have any objections to putting sweet cream in a special class?

**McDONALD**—It could be done.  
**McBRIDE**—Do you know any method for a restriction of the Michigan milk area?

**McDONALD**—I think the Detroit Board of Health could establish a definite milk area. There are ample manufacturing facilities in the area now to handle all the milk. Several condensary plants are closed.

It was brought out during the testimony that Detroit has an ordinance requiring inspection for the production of both cream and fluid milk, but it is not enforced with regard to cream for ice cream.

Distributors other than Mr. McDonald have complained during the hearings that they could not pay a higher price for surplus milk skimmed for sweet cream because out-of-state cream would come in and break the price.

## Michigan Farm Area Drops 1,600,000 Acres

Real estate subdivisions, golf courses, lands reverted to the State, have cut the state's total acreage devoted to agriculture from a figure of approximately 9,200,000 acres to about 7,600,000 acres during the past decade, a study of changing agricultural conditions reveals. Through figures being compiled by federal agricultural statisticians, working in conjunction with the Michigan State Department of Agriculture, Michigan's farming acreages have experienced a steady decline since the war.

Spending of plastic surgery, isn't there some way to transfer bone from a statesman's head to his back?—Brooklyn Times.

The population of the earth is said to double itself every 250 years.

## A KING'S SALARY

King George of England receives an annual appropriation of \$2,284,000 as his income for serving as monarch, out of which he pays all operating expenses of his considerable household, and for the pomp and pageantry associated with his office for centuries past. It is said that

King George nets about \$10,000 per year after paying all expenses.

Eight states now have laws prohibiting the soliciting of rides from passing motorists.

There are nettles everywhere; but smooth green grasses are more common still.

## The Rainy Morning

By R. S. Clark

Now that the parching summer days are done,  
And Autumn comes to comfort us again,  
I'm glad this morning not to see the sun,  
But just to sit and milk and hear it rain.  
  
The crops are past the season when the sky  
Can do them any good. Potatoes may  
Fill out a little, though the vines look dry.  
Still, I am thankful for this rainy day.  
  
The trailing clouds that drape the weeping oaks  
Lavish the water we have sorely needed.  
As if, too late, for hard-pressed farmer folks  
Some kindly angel must have interceded.  
  
The cows were soaked, and waiting, dripping wet,  
For me to open up 'the stable door.  
It's long since they have been so glad to get  
Into their stalls. Just listen to it pour!  
  
At least it's bound to help fall pasture some,  
And ease up on the plowing team like fun.  
A dozen more good rainy days can come  
Before a kick is raised by any one.  
  
Us farmers are not Fortune's favored sons,  
Nor Lady Luck don't hold us on her knees,  
But when all's said and done, we're not the ones  
That sit and grouse at such hard times as these.  
  
If corn was nubby for the want of wet—  
If spuds were only half a crop, and small,  
Because the Summer scorched us, still we get  
Some little comfort from the showery fall.  
  
The steady drumming on the cow shed roof  
Has such a quality of blessing in it,  
That as I milk I'm thinking this is proof  
That Heaven don't forget us for a minute.

## Would A Fire Ruin You?

Don't take chances. Get your protection now with the STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Over \$94,500,000.00 at risk. \$54,721.39 net assets and resources. Paid over \$4,063,647.14 in losses since our organization, June 14th, 1908. A broad and liberal policy. 2,994 new members last year. Write for a sample copy and for an Agent to call. H. K. FISK, SEC'Y, 702 Church St., Flint, Michigan.

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Buy your feeders . . . Finance your purchases . . . Sell them finished . . . Co-operatively all the way.

We can furnish choice cattle, white face calves and choice lambs on orders, either from the market or direct from the range.

For full information, write the MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, E. A. Beamer, Pres., Blissfield, Mich., or J. H. O'Malley, Sec'y, Hudson, Mich.

Live stock trucked or shipped by rail to Detroit, or shipped to Buffalo, N. Y., brings the highest prices when sold by the farmers' own co-operative firms, the Michigan Live Stock Exchange Commission Co. at Detroit, or the Buffalo Producers Co-op Commission Ass'n.

Returns to patrons guaranteed by \$50,000 bond meeting U. S. Government requirements

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCH. PRODUCERS CO-OP ASS'N  
Detroit East Buffalo, N. Y.

## A Good Installment Buy

The only commodity that one can buy which will steadily increase in value while installment payments are being made is Life Insurance.

The man who orders \$1,000 or \$5,000 worth of life insurance upon his life knows that the first payment guarantees that much to the family in case of his death.

Each year as partial payments are made, the guarantee continues in full amount. Each year the assured's policy grows in value as a cash reserve fund. Each year his contract advantage or insurance rate becomes more valuable from the standpoint of savings made than if he were to buy insurance on a year to year rate. Each year as the responsibilities to his growing family grow less, the assured adds more to his insurance fund for his later years.

Life insurance is not only a sound investment but it is one that the family doesn't have to finish paying for; it can't be shrunk by depression or any other financial storm.

State Farm Life Insurance policy plans are especially adapted to farmers' needs. You should know what we offer before you take a policy anywhere. We are glad to explain, without obligation.

**State Farm Life Insurance Co.**  
Bloomington, Ill.

**Michigan State Farm Bureau**  
State Agent Lansing, Mich.

# HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

Edited by MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR.

Address all communications to her at Carleton, Michigan.

## Hillsdale Co. Women's Congress

Hillsdale—For 35 years the women of Hillsdale County have held a Woman's Congress in connection with the county fair.

Every woman of the county is considered a member and can serve on a committee or as an official. The rules that govern the Congress make it compulsory to have both rural and city women on all committees.

The Fair Association has built a building dedicated to their use and it is there that all programs are held.

There is a vice president from each township of the county and one from the city of Hillsdale. These women are on the alert to locate all worthy talent within the county for the entertainments given each day of the fair. They have encouraged the co-operation of the schools of the county in declamatory and oratorical contests, in vocal, instrumental and orchestral music; in one-act plays and pageants. They seek the aid of the churches, the organizations and the county workers.

Besides, they aim to secure one outstanding State speaker for each daily program during the week. This practice has been the means of bringing together the women of the county as well as safe-guarding the type of entertainment at their fair. It has brought to the public local entertainers whose talents would be lost otherwise.

For several years they have borrowed from the State Library copies of the great pictures which they hang on the walls of the auditorium during fair week.

This Congress has also been the means of stimulating the interest of the women in other departments of the fair. They now pride themselves on the school exhibit, the exhibit of needlework, canned and baked goods, Boys and Girls club work, and the Sunday school exhibit where each Sunday school that makes an exhibit is given \$5 by the Fair Board. This year there were eleven such exhibits.

Stanley Powell represented the State Grange as a speaker at the Woman's Congress of the Hillsdale County Fair on October 1st and Mrs. Edith M. Wagar represented the Farm Bureau as speaker on their program on October 2nd.

## Farm Bureau Women To Have A Breakfast

Plans are being made for the Home and Community breakfast to be held at 7:45 the morning of November 12th at the Michigan State Union, State College, East Lansing, in connection with an annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

## Take Second Thought

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

How inconsistent we are at times! We are looking for places where we can economize in our public affairs, yet there's no end of schemes afoot that will cost us more in the long run.

Solicitors are making house to house canvasses with all kinds of pet plans. They approach one in the easiest manner these days by asking, "Do you want to reduce taxes?"

We all do and we listen to the story. "All you have to do is to sign this petition or make a small contribution for this group to work with."

Before one knows it he has signed a petition for something he has not given much thought or against something that his better judgment would tell him he should support, or he has given over money he could ill afford.

We find people circulating petitions for almost wholesale elimination of all public workers regardless of what they do or what they cost. It's a most opportune time for the fellow who is "agin" everything to get support to his eliminating schemes by pleading tax reduction.

Before you fall in with him in his work, ask yourself a few questions. "Is he the type of man I would listen to when times are normal? What is his motive? Why is he so interested in my behalf just now? What are his real objections to this work? Is it because of the cost or would he be opposed under any circumstances?"

It takes real thinking to know what to carry on and what to drop; to know where to merge and how much to reduce. The right decision can be made only by knowing the entire story, by looking into the future and recalling the past.

## Federal Farm Board Tells Michigan Work

(Continued from page 1)

Board to the National. In handling the 1930 crop, the Michigan Association stored its wool, amounting to 413,000 pounds, at Detroit, but under a co-operative arrangement with the Indiana Wool Growers Association, its 1931 wool is being warehoused at Ft. Wayne, with the result that operating costs for both state groups have been materially reduced. Deliveries to date indicate that fully as much, or more, wool will be handled this year as in 1930.

## Ocean Has Stretches Where Fish Can't Live

La Jolla, Calif.—A huge "desert" in the middle of the Pacific ocean, one so destitute of elements needed by fish that few can live in it, has been discovered by Dr. E. G. Moberg, of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography. The geographic outlines of the area are vaguely known and charted.

The main part of the area is lacking in phosphates, which is an indispensable fertilizer for plants on which sea fish feed. In the absence of the plants, the fish cannot live. Another element lacking is oxygen. The area measures from the equator north to a line drawn between Japan and California from shore to shore. Sea currents are held responsible for the "desert."

The kitchen shears are especially useful in shredding lettuce for salads.

## Method For Canning Fowls

Glass or tin cans provide housewives with an easy means of cutting budgets, according to Muriel Dundas, extension specialist at Michigan State College, who says that the low producers in the farm poultry flock may be converted into delicious future meals when preserved by canning.

Canning chicken requires little effort, and, when properly done converts old hens into tender, well flavored meat. The fowl is drawn by opening the bird the entire length with a cut along the ribs through the thin flesh between the back and the breast. The cut is continued to the pelvic bone and around the vent and the entire side is opened so the entrails can be removed easily.

After the legs and wings have been removed, the skin is opened from the wing opening toward the head and the windpipe, crop, and gullet are taken out. The shoulder blades come out easily if a cut is made across the back underneath them and they are broken off at the joint.

Remove the gall bladder from the liver without breaking it, and cut through the thick portion of the gizzard to remove the sack. The giblets are packed in a separate can to avoid darkening the other meat and changing its flavor.

To pack, place one thigh, one drumstick, two wings, and the neck and ribs in the center of the can. Cover with the back and remaining pieces, add two teaspoonfuls of salt, but no liquid. Put rubber jar rings in place and partially seal jar. If using tin cans, exhaust the air in cans by placing them in boiling water for seven minutes and then seal.

Seal the jars and place them in the pressure cooker, leave petcock open for seven minutes after steam begins to escape, then close petcock and process for one hour at 15 pounds pressure. Tin cans may be cooled in cold water.

The price of radium has been reduced to \$35,000,000 a pound since the discovery of ore deposits in the Belgian Congo.

## Brucker to Address Bangor Apple Show

Bangor—Bangor High school Agr'l dept and Bangor businessmen will have their second apple show at the school Oct. 29-31. Cash prizes total \$250. Gov. Brucker and Grover C. Dillman, state highway commissioner, will speak Saturday evening. Prof. Herman Wyngarden of State College on Friday night on 140 years of pines. Thursday evening Cong. John Ketcham will speak. Thursday and Friday afternoons County Agent W. F. Johnston and R. J. Martin, High school agr'l instructor, will conduct a horticultural extension meeting.

## Announce \$1,600 in Prizes At Gaylord Potato Show

Gaylord—Premium book for the 9th annual potato and apple show at Gaylord October 28-30 lists \$1,600 in prizes for exhibitors and contestants. Premium books may be secured by writing your county agr'l agent, or to R. C. Mellenkamp, sec'y, Boyne City, Mich. Northern Michigan alfalfa seed growers will have an exhibition, with prizes.

## Tells How \$4,000,000 Shrank to 3-10 of a Cent

The story of how the entire fortune of one hundred million dollars belonging to the late Czar of Russia was given to charity, and how the \$4,000,000 fortune of his children shrank to three-tenths of one cent in nine years, has just been told by Grand Duke Alexander, brother-in-law of the Czar, and a cousin of King George V of England. The September issue of "Fortune", de luxe magazine of business, carries the interview. Concerning the Romanoff fortune of huge proportions, which rumor still maintains reposes in the Bank of England, the Grand Duke says, not a farthing remained in the fund by the summer of 1915 in any bank in England or in the world, save in Russia. The \$100,000,000 which had been kept in England since the days of Emperor Alexander II (1856-81) was all given away quietly to the Red Cross, and to hospitals and other charities patronized by the Romanoffs, the former Russian duke is quoted as saying.

Concerning the fortune of the children, the duke explained that a minister of the court, against the wishes of the Czar, transferred the 7,000,000 rubles (about 16,000,000 gold marks or \$4,000,000) to Berlin in 1914. In 1923, with the crash of German currency, it required more than 5,000,000,000 (five billion) marks to buy one American dollar. The fortune had shrunk to three-tenths of a cent.

## Bootlegging Extends To Radiator Anti-Freeze

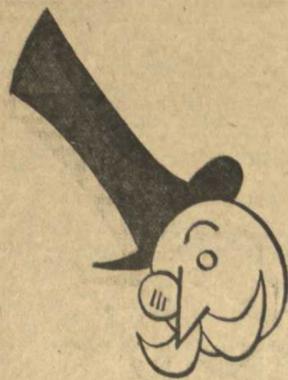
Chicago—Six thousand one gallon cans of Lake Michigan water were offered to Illinois motorists at \$5 a gallon as anti-freeze preparation for their radiators. There were no sales, however, for police raided the plant and arrested six men on charges of conspiracy. The cans were duplicates of those used by a reputable anti-freeze manufacturing company; the lake water was colored in imitation of the legitimate product.

## His Mistake

Chicago—Before Japeth Simeon starts out to rob a house again, he will probably make sure there are no football players inside. He made a bad mistake here, this week, when he invaded the sleeping quarters of 24 men, 18 of whom came back to the University of Chicago early as candidates for the football team. The keeper of the boarding house screamed; the football men charged from several directions. When police arrived, Simeon gasped: "Oh, I'm so glad you're here."

What this country needed was a good

Five Cent Nickel

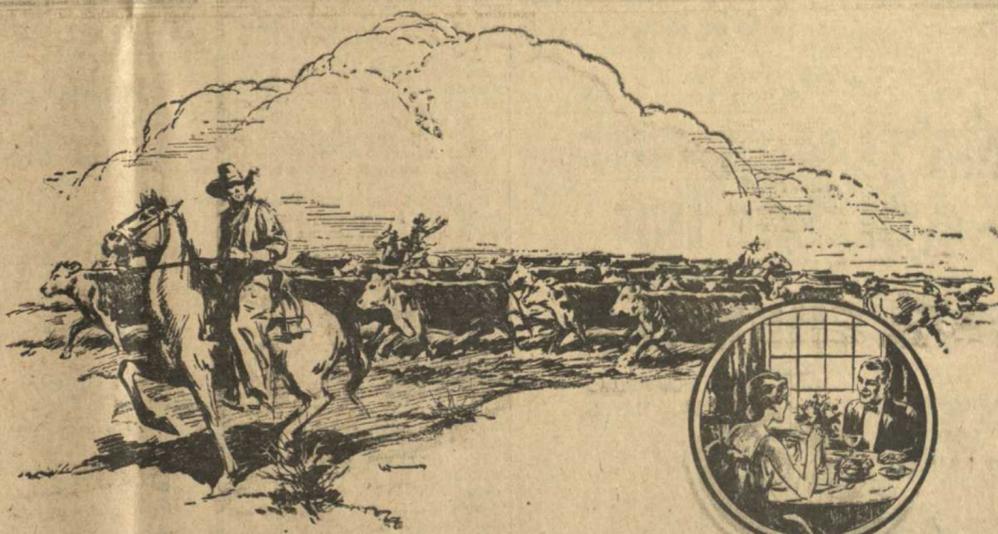


And as far as food is concerned, we've succeeded in filling the need. It used to cost so much to get food from where it was raised to where it was eaten that the best part of every nickel went—not to pay for the food—but to pay many profits and many handling charges on the way.

We don't buy our food from somebody, who bought it from somebody, who bought it from somebody else—and so forth—with a profit added each time it changes hands. We go for food direct to the men who produce it, and we sell it to you at a single profit.

And so you get the best food in an A & P store at a low price. For nearly all of the money you spend in our stores goes to pay for food, and a very small part of it goes to profits and expenses.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.



## ROUND-UP and TIE-UP

Nearly three-fourths of the meat animals of the United States are raised west of the Mississippi; about 70 per cent of the meat consumers live east of the great river. Between the grasslands and feedlots and the housewife's market basket lie hundreds, sometimes thousands, of miles.

To shorten this gap is the function of Swift & Company. In miles it cannot be shortened. The grower is entitled to a national market and the consumer to country-wide supply. In time, in convenience and in cost, it can be and is being shortened.

Fifty-five thousand Swift employees everywhere are constantly engaged in making the tie-up of the farm and ranch with the dining-room. To speed their services, Swift & Company has

more than forty packing plants in producing areas, over 400 branch houses and a multitude of car routes which reach retailers in thousands of cities and towns.

Purchase, processing, refrigeration, transportation, selling, delivery and collection are inescapable in any system of national meat marketing. Somebody has to do all these things and Swift & Company does the job economically. Out of every dollar it receives from retailers for beef and by-products it returns 85 cents, on the average, to the cattle raiser. The remaining 15 cents covers all expenses and leaves a modest profit.

Swift & Company profits from all sources, over a long term of years, have averaged less than a half cent a pound.

Swift & Company  
Purveyors of fine foods

## Farm News Patterns

(Price 15c each)



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Enclosed find \_\_\_\_\_ cents for pattern \_\_\_\_\_ size \_\_\_\_\_

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

NOTICE! Be sure that you address your pattern order envelope to the Michigan Farm News, 11-13 Sterling Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

# COLLEGE TELLS HOW TO FIGHT GRAIN WEEVILS

## Much Damage Being Caused By Insect This Year

East Lansing—Grain weevils are giving a lot of trouble this season, according to the entomology dept. at Michigan State College.

Prof. R. H. Pettit makes the following recommendations for the fumigation of stored grains and seeds with carbon-disulphide gas, an efficient but highly inflammable and explosive gas:

### Directions

Before the grain is placed in the granary, the bin should be thoroughly cleaned and made just as nearly airtight as possible. Sweep out the bin with a broom and dust pan and remove sweepings in some covered receptacle, where they may be immediately burned.

If the sweepings are merely thrown out on the ground, there are sure to be grain beetles, larvae of grain moths, and probably one or two species of mites that will be left uninjured and that are sure to escape and attack the new grain.

Every precaution should be taken to insure the immediate destruction of all insects that may be removed in this way. Dust that has been blown out through a fanning-mill should be disposed of so that no living insects will remain to crawl back and re-infest the new grain in the bins.

### Clean Bins

After the bins have been thoroughly dry-cleaned, they should be scrubbed with an old broom and boiling hot lye and water. Use about two pounds of ordinary crystal lye, obtained at any grocery store, in each gallon of boiling water and work this down into the cracks and crevices if the bin happens to be made of wood, after which line the outside of the bin, not only the floor, but the sides as well, with some material impervious to gas. A common way of accomplishing this is to line with several thicknesses of newspapers overlapped at the edges and held in place lightly with tacks.

## Farmers' Buying Guide

Rates on Application

**Young People**—Do You Possess Business Worth? You can turn your time into value with us. LANSING BUSINESS UNIVERSITY, 130 W. Ionia, Lansing.

**Hotel Kerns**—At Lansing. Many years farm organization headquarters. Comfort at easy prices. N. Grand at Mich. Center of city. Cafeteria, garage. Rates \$1.50 to \$3.

**Monuments**—BEAUTIFULLY DESIGNED monuments of the most beautiful granite and marble. Call or write. We employ no salesmen. You save the difference. Largest monument works in Western Michigan, SIMPSON GRANITE WORKS, 1388 W. Leonard, Grand Rapids.

### Never Do This

Never place new grain upon old grain or in the close vicinity of old grain if it is possible to avoid doing so. Always put newly threshed grain in perfectly clean bins made as nearly airtight as possible. Then, later, if the grain begins to heat or if insects appear, fumigate with some substance like carbon-disulphide which may be purchased in liquid form and which vaporizes, forming a heavy, penetrating gas on being released.

### For Best Results

All fumigants for insects work best during warm weather. A temperature of 70 degrees F. is desired, and fumigation should be postponed whenever the temperature of the grain falls below 60 degrees F. Furthermore, seeds and grains must be dry if the operation is to be satisfactory. That is, if the insects are to be killed without injury to the viability of the seeds.

Compute the inside measurements of the bin and secure one and one-half pound, avoirdupois of carbon-disulphide for each 100 cubic feet of air space included. If it is found to be impossible to make the bins really tight, or if the temperature is below that stated, then increase the dose of fumigant.

### Applying The Gas

After the bins have been made tight at the bottom and the sides, then arrange for covering the top. Level off the grain and cover with a tarpaulin or with several thicknesses of newspaper, overlapping the sheets in such a way that none of the fumes may escape. The details of making the bins gas-tight may be worked out as conditions require, but make sure that the bins are sealed effectively, not only on the bottom, sides and ends, but also on the top.

The writer has found it convenient to place heavy blankets or grain sacks on top of the paper to hold it in close contact with the grain. When everything is prepared lift up the blankets and paper and pour the liquid fumigant directly on the grain. If the bin is more than four feet deep, it is well to thrust a tin conductor pipe or a good-sized gas pipe down into the grain so as to get some of the liquid down near the bottom of the bin.

### Fumes Poisonous, Explosive

Immediately after pouring on the fumigant, replace the paper and blankets, close up the place, and get away. The fumes from carbon-disulphide are poisonous, of course, if breathed, and are extremely explosive if ignited. Do the work in the daytime, and keep all fire away from the time the fumigant is applied until several days afterward when everything has been aired out very thoroughly. Even an electric motor or the spark from a switch may serve to explode the fumes. Carbon-disulphide costs about three dollars if purchased at retail. There are about 12 pounds to a gallon, and therefore the material costs about 25c a pound.

## POWER EQUIPPED SEPARATORS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES

Trade in your old separator for a new Sharples Electric or Engine drive. SHARPLES CO. WEST CHESTER, PA.

Large quantities can be obtained from the manufacturers at a somewhat lower figure.

### Final Directions

Allow the bin to remain closed for 48 hours, after which it should be opened and aired for a number of days. Grain that is intended for seed should be shoveled over several times, so as to allow all fumes to escape. Carbon-disulphide is an evil-smelling liquid that quickly changes to a gas when poured out at ordinary temperatures. The gas itself is heavier than air and readily settles down through the air spaces between the seeds, penetrating to all parts of the bin. The gas does not kill all of the eggs, and for this reason fumigation may have to be repeated after a period of a month or so.

The college also advises that it is a good idea to look on the ground and on joists beneath grain bins for weevils and other grain insects. These may be sprayed with kerosene. Care should be taken not to get the spray into the grain.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., at Lansing announces a non-inflammable weevil fumigant that has the approval of authorities on grain fumigation. It is available to farmers through their local co-operative Ass'ns.

The FARM NEWS learns that farmers preferring carbon-disulphide can buy it at very low prices in 5, 10 and 55 gallon quantities direct from the Dow Chemical Company at Midland, Mich.

## BRADISH DENIES "FIXER" CHARGE

### Comm'n Subpoena Brings In Much Wanted Witness

Lansing—F. L. Bradish, Detroit milk wholesaler under his own name, former Detroit Creamery employe, and charged in previous testimony before the Commission of Inquiry into the Cost of Milk with being a "clean-up" man for the Detroit Creamery in the matter of competition, for getting back lost business, etc., appeared before the commission September 30, the results of a subpoena.

Mr. Bradish testified that he was 16 years with the Detroit Creamery as production superintendent, that he is now in the wholesale business on his own, buys milk from the Pontiac Dairy, a Detroit Creamery subsidiary and trucks it to Detroit for delivery; denied that he had any arrangement regarding customers or competition with any company, that he was in the pay of any other company, that he bought business with cash or free milk, or sold quarts for 5c as testified to by other witnesses; admitted that he was losing money, but it was his own.

Mr. Bradish admitted that it was possible that his trucks had taken empty bottles to the Detroit Creamery, as another witness testified, and held that it was legitimate in his opinion, to save hauling to Pontiac creamery, Detroit Creamery's subsidiary.

He testified that he sells about 480 quarts daily to groceries, buying at 7c and selling at 9c, and has 30 to 40 customers and operates two trucks.

Commissioner Eger calculated that his gross profit could not be over \$12 per day, to which the witness replied that he was losing money.

Mr. Bradish branded as untrue testimony by Mr. Fenner, president of the Home Defense League, a retail merchants group, charging Mr. Bradish to be a price disturber, alleging that if a dealer quits the Detroit Creamery, Bradish comes the next day and offers another price.

The Commission apparently was satisfied to put Bradish on record under oath and seemed to have brought him in as a matter of completing testimony.

## Mills Collects \$778.10 For Farmers During September

Lansing—A. P. Mills, traffic manager for the Michigan State Farm Bureau, announced that during September he collected shipping and other claims for farmers amounting to \$778.10, and filed for collection additional claims amounting to \$724.19.

Included in the September list was \$350 for George L. Henning, Rushton, for fire damage caused by a locomotive; \$30 to L. B. Thon of Stanwood for a cow killed by a truck.

During the month Mr. Mills inspected three other properties damaged by fires set by locomotives. They were located in Oakland and Washtenaw counties. He also represented the Michigan State Farm Bureau at the Chicago hearings on the 15% rate increase proposed for all railroads.

## Spain Compels Farmers To Maintain Production

The Spanish Government has taken steps in recent months to keep all farm units in productive operation.

The new Spanish law "requires that the mayor of each locality, in co-operation with the rural police, shall constitute a committee to determine what farms are not operated, as season and crop require and according to the standards of a good farmer." On the advice of State agricultural experts, a plan of operation for backward farms is worked out and presented to the farm operator. The police are empowered to enforce observance of the prescribed program.



## Poor Pa

By CLAUDE GALLAN

"Mrs. Ellis is awful worried about her son Thomas," Ma says. "He has gone to Springfield to spend a week and she's afraid of the snares in the city."

"Why, Thomas is 25 years old," I says. "She can't expect him to stay right at home."

"Well, she's dreadfully worried about him," Ma says. "She was just sayin' today that she wished she could feel easy about him like she does about her girls."

"Are the girls at home?" I asked. "No, they've been gone six months," Ma says. "Sadie has a job in Chicago and Minnie is workin' in New York."

"Are the girls stayin' with relatives?" I asked. "Indeed they're not," Ma says. "Sadie is roomin' in a big apartment house with a girl she met the day she got to Chicago, and Minnie an' another girl are hatchin' in New York. Mrs. Ellis got a letter from Minnie today an' she said she an' the other girl had two men over for dinner last night."

"Well, if Mrs. Ellis is so worried about her son bein' in Springfield a week," I says, "it looks like—"

"She's afraid her son will be taken in by some worthless girl," Ma explained.

"How about her girls bein' taken in?" I asked. "Girls are not taken in," Ma says. "They take in somebody else, an' usually it is some silly old married man like you."

(Copyright 1931, Publishers Synd.)



## Aunt Het

By ROBERT QUILLEN

"Minnie's oldest girl that was married last year has got a new gal baby, an' she says she's right glad it didn't turn out to be a boy because a girl is easier to raise."

"I don't know whether she's old-fashioned or just plain dumb, but she's got a lot to learn."

"Raisin' a girl used to be easier than raisin' a boy. All you had to do was learn her to be a lady, which meant bein' sissy an' stayin' ignorant until she was safely married. She didn't worry you none, because she never was out o' sight except when she got baptizid."

"The boys was the ones you worried about. They was always droyin' the horses hickety-split an' learnin' to smoke an' stayin' out till 10 o'clock at night an' maybe gettin' too familiar with the hired girl."

"But it ain't that way no more."

"Boys is still boys, I reckon, but you expect 'em to be that way, more or less, an' with a girl you don't know what to expect."

"She's the one you leave the hall light burnin' for now. She don't mean no harm, an' maybe she can take care of herself like she says, but hip-flask dances an' cigarettes an' married men an' closed cars is a dangerous combination to monkey with."

"Other folks maybe can raise girls without losin' no sleep, but in times like these I'd as soon be a chicken hen that hatched out ducks."

(Copyright 1931, Publishers Synd.)

The soul would have no rainbow had the eyes no tears. It is estimated more than 1,000 systems of chain stores are in operation in the United States.

## Public Takes Kindly To Reo's 1 1/2 Ton Truck

Lansing—The progress Reo has been making in the truck field since the recent announcement of new models, including the new 1 1/2 ton speed wagon in the highly competitive lowest price field, is clearly revealed by the new truck registration figures which include the month of August, according to Elijah G. Foxson, general sales manager.

"Reo new truck registration during the month of July gave Reo a gain of 11.15% over the corresponding month last year while the industry as a whole suffered a loss of 24.56%."

"Total new truck registrations just released for August give Reo a gain of 39.36% over that month last year, with the industry falling off 19.88%."

"The total Reo new truck registrations for the above two months, continues Mr. Foxson, shows Reo has increased its truck sales 23.24% over the corresponding period during 1930 in spite of the total truck volume falling off 22.42% during that time."

Buy Farm Bureau Feed.

## Luck Is A Poor Compass To Steer By

There is danger ahead for you as an automobile driver unless you protect your home, your property, your savings and your freedom.

To take a chance is to trust in fate. Fate yearly picks over 500,000 motorists for a smash-up.

Don't trust in anything against financial loss or freedom but sound insurance protection such as you can secure through a State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance policy, at very reasonable semi-annual rates.

Your name may appear in the next issue of your local paper in connection with an automobile accident. Your car may injure someone and a large claim for damages may be made against you. Let the State Farm Mutual stand ready to do your worrying.

We have more than 500,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 29 states in this national Legal Reserve Company

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO. Bloomington, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU State Agent Lansing, Mich.

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## Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

- LIVE STOCK**
- HOGS**
- FOR SALE—AT RIGHT PRICES O. I. C. spring hogs, Oxford rams and lambs. Two good Holstein bulls, 8 months. Dams D. H. L. A. record 440 lbs. Every thing eligible to registration. Howard Barton, Lansing, R-4. 2 miles west, 1 mile north of Lansing airport. (9-12-31-39p)
- FURNITURE**
- EXTRA SPECIAL—TWO FOR ONE sale on new factory samples at big reductions. For every dollar you give us, we will give you two. Call or write to Michigan's and Grand Rapids' greatest furniture company, Chaffee Brothers Furniture Company, 106-118 South Division Avenue, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Telephone 9-5428. We will make free delivery within 500 miles of Grand Rapids. (9-26-26-60b)
- WANTED—FARM WORK**
- WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY month or year by middle aged married man, 2 children. Understand farm work thoroughly and like to work with stock. Can furnish the best of references. Would like references too. Write Hayes Ellsworth, 114 E. Maple St., Lansing, Michigan or phone 8723 and ask for Mr. Ellsworth. (9-26-11)
- WANTED—FARM WORK BY CAPABLE middle aged man. Single. Glad to cut wood, husk corn or work by day or month. Job must be near Lansing to get there. J. W. Grow, 472 Center street, Lansing, Mich. (9-26-11)
- WANTED—FARM WORK BY YEAR by mature married man, one son. Experienced poultryman. H. A. Wickham, Lansing, R-1, Mich. 5/8 A. C. Trowbridge. (8-3-11)
- WANTED—STEADY FARM WORK by elderly man. Clean, neat, refined. Wages no object. Interested in good home. Can do general work well. Must be near Lansing or be furnished transportation to get there. W. H. Wright, 211 LaSalle street, Lansing, Michigan. (9-26-11)
- WANTED—WORK BY YEAR on general or dairy farm by married man, 32, one child. Good milker; worked on 26 cow dairy farm. Can handle tractor, machinery. Can give references. Pat Miles, 328 East St. Joseph St., Lansing, Mich. Telephone 54-468. (9-26-11)
- WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY month or year or would like to rent a furnished farm and manage it. Young married man, 2 children. Have worked on farm all my life, good with machinery and have operated milking machines. Can give references. James H. Leiby, Miller Road, R-3, Lansing, Michigan. In care of Harry Thompson or phone Lansing 116 and ask for 111-F13. (9-26-11)

# Use Your \$\$ NOW

While They Have

## BIG PURCHASING POWER

Dairy Feeds <b>61.9%</b>	<b>LOWER</b> than Last Year [AVERAGE]	Poultry Feeds <b>63.4%</b>
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## Use Your \$\$ NOW

While they have

### BIG Purchasing Power

Today—just compare the low prices you are paying for Farm Bureau Feeds compared with the higher prices at this time last year. There is, you'll find, a radical difference in your favor. The figures above tell the story. Dairy feed costs have declined 14.1% more than butter prices. NOW is the time to buy your season's supply of Milk Maker. Your dollars have big buying power. See your local Farm Bureau distributor.

**MILKMAKER**  
Has Declined 14.1% more than butter prices.

DAIRY FLEX 20-24-32%  
CALF MEAL 23%  
(Prices down)

## From the North Old Man Winter will soon come

Don't let him catch you unprepared.

We asked more than a hundred users how they like Farm Bureau Oils. The reply was unanimous. "The best oil we have ever used."

Farm Bureau Oils are taken from the very best crudes, refined by the straight distillation process and thoroughly de-waxed. Remember, good oil costs less than repairs. See your local distributor and have him tell you the grade for your car. It will pay you many times over.

Farm Bureau Oil is sold in 5, 15, 20 and 55 gallon containers at very substantial savings.

"A TRIAL WILL MAKE YOU A PERMANENT CUSTOMER."

**ZERO OIL**

"Buy CO-OPERATIVELY"  
... Seed, Feed, Oil, Twine, Supplies... Life and Automobile Insurance—at a "Farm Risk Rate"

# Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Lansing, Michigan  
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