

## ALFALFA SEED TO COST LESS IN '32, CO-OPS ADVISE

Co-Ops Specialize In Michigan Grown Grimm, Hardigan, Variegated

### MICH. GROWS OWN SEED

College Warns 'Bargain Seed' Racket, Exposed in 1931, Is Back Again

East Lansing—Farmers co-operatives in Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, New York and the New England States—such organizations as the Michigan State Farm Bureau—say that prices for the best alfalfa, clovers and other field seeds are down to 1932 levels or lower. They expect that many a field is going into alfalfa or clover this spring.



PROF. H. C. RATHER

"Bargain Seed" houses facing the low price of good seed are offering their alfalfa and forage crop mixtures at lower prices than ever, according to Michigan State College.

In 1931 the College analyzed purchases from some of bargain seed houses and found in some lots as many as 5,000 weed seeds to the pound, or 50,000 weed seeds in the quantity of seed to sow an acre.

Plain Notice of Trouble  
Several particularly bad varieties of mustard, Canada and Russian thistle, catchfly, pigeon grass and other pests were found in profusion in such seed. "Five dollars a bushel for alfalfa seed is plain notice that something is wrong with the seed," Prof. H. C. Rather of the College Farm Crops Dept. told the FARM NEWS.

"Strong, Michigan adapted, high germinating and pure alfalfa and clover seeds make their first economy by enabling the farmer to get 100% results from a lighter sowing per acre. Next, the complete stand that comes up from hardy seed is very drought resistant and stands over Michigan winters with little or no winter killing. Above all, the farmer who puts such seed in knows that he has an enduring, vigorous stand which will yield considerably more than run of the market seed. Tests on State college plots and observations by farmers have proved that," said T. C. Maurer, seed specialist for Farm Bureau Services at Lansing.

5,000 Weed Seeds Per Lb. In "Bargain Seed"  
In 1931 Michigan State College Farm Crops Dept. condemned a number of "bargain" alfalfa and forage crop mixtures offered by mail order houses. The College said that Michigan seed laws would condemn such seed if it were offered by Michigan firms.

Prof. Rather noted that the sales literature failed to state the percentage of crops in the mixtures offered. An Alfalfa-Red Clover-Alsike-Timothy mixture, was ordered by a Michigan farmer. He discovered that the analysis tag promised 79% timothy, 6% alsike, 7 1/2% alfalfa, 6% of weed and foreign crop seeds and the balance red clover. The College told him that a sowing of 10 lbs. per acre would introduce 1,200 brown eyed Susans, 3,000 to 5,000 catchfly and about 1,100 tumbling mustard. It contained more than one noxious weed seed to 2,000 crop seeds, the legal limit in Michigan.

"Another lot, alfalfa at \$9.60 per bushel and advertised as a "star value of the first magnitude" promised 97 1/2% alfalfa of 90% germination and 1% weed seeds," said Prof. Rather. "College analysis determined 36% of the seed to be shriveled and worthless for planting, that positive germination was actually 56%. 1% weed seed meant 5,000 weed seeds per bushel, including 10 species. At \$9.60 per bushel plus postage the cost of the SOUND alfalfa in that purchase was around \$20 per bushel. Where's the bargain?"

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## Shanghai, Where Crooked Streets Fool The Devils

East and West Mingle But Never Fuse in World's Most Colorful Port

Chinese junks mingling in the waters of the Whangpo River with the warships and merchant craft of about every other nation in the world; Americans and other foreigners swimming in marble pools as Chinese, ever imperturbable, drive their water buffalo along wheelbarrow roads nearby; rickshaws scurrying about to avoid foreign-made motor cars—

Buildings of distinctly Chinese architecture overshadowed by what we might term the more modern structures of America, England or Europe; Chinese girls riding in red chairs to unknown bridegrooms while American girls, tiny cameras in hand, vend their free way about in sightseeing; shops, large and small, everywhere and selling about everything there is to sell in the world.

Shanghai! Probably Kipling was right when he said something about the East being the East and the West being the West "and never the twain shall meet." But he was not far within the bounds of accuracy when one considers this melting pot that is Shanghai wherein East and West have met, although always maintaining a rather uncertain relationship.

Of all eastern ports, or, for that matter, of all the world ports, Shanghai probably is the greatest melting pot of all. The city is neither Chinese, Japanese, Russian, French, English, American nor anything else. Rather is a combination of each, an intermingling of all, says R. S. K. in the Weekly Kansas City Star.

Along the waterfront are the great docks and warehouses, with here an American touch; there a name distinctly in English; somewhere else a sign denoting distinctly Japanese ownership or possession, and still another, which, by its "SING",

"Chang" or "Wong", is undoubtedly Chinese, Lascars, Chinese coolies, Filipinos, Hawaiians; seamen and stevedores, white, brown and yellow rub elbows and make themselves understood among others by their polyglot pidgin.

Under Many Flags  
The flags of many nations fly over the city, denoting both consulates and business institutions of every sort. In that part of Shanghai, known as the International Settlement, a section made possible by a Chinese government concession of many years ago, the predominance of the British is evidenced by the presence of Sikh policemen, swarthy, towering fellows in vari-colored tunics.

The International Settlement comprises only about one-third of the city. Only across the street from the boundary is France, which, if not true geographically, is correct in the sense that the French concession is usually referred to merely as France. The Shanghai which is Chinese is indicated by a few streets farther on by a sudden transition to narrow streets and a vastly different collection of aromas, which seem to hang suspended in the atmosphere.

Yes, and not alone are the streets narrow, but like all good Chinese streets, they are crooked. Else what would there be to stop the straight-line tours about the city of evil spirits? Such undesirable and invisible creations of the Chinese mind long since determined these spirits traveled only in straight lines. Therefore what better means of checking their travels could be hit upon than that of deliberately making crooked streets? Although these spirits are not flesh and blood, it generally is accepted that they run smack dab into a brick wall.

Like all cities in the Orient, Shanghai begins, or, if one prefers, it ends at the waterfront in the

(Continued on page 2.)

## MOVE TO ABOLISH TWP. GOV'T RUSE, GOVERNOR SAYS

Fearing Tax Revision, Urban Interests Raise Smoke Screen

### HOLD TWPS. WASTEFUL

Brucker Says Not So, Adding, Trick Is Aged; Has Been Successful

East Lansing—"It is strange that the chief opposition to the proposals to abolish township government come from farmers, those supposed to be the chief beneficiaries," said Governor Brucker Thursday, Feb. 4, to a Farmers Week audience when he stated that he is opposed to a wholesale abolition of township governments.



GOV. WILBER M. BRUCKER

The proposal to abolish township government seems to have its chief advocates in the metropolitan centers, the Governor observed, intimating the "volunteer talent determined to improve the condition of the farmer, with or without his consent" is traceable to alarm growing out of farmers' insistent demands for tax reform.

"It is the most natural thing in the world for those who are apprehensive that new taxes, if levied, might have adverse effects on their interests to charge that if local government costs were properly reduced there would be no complaint against the present taxing system. This is the counter attack to defeat farm tax relief that has been used by certain powerful Michigan interests for years," the Governor said.

"It is a matter of record that the township cost has not contributed most toward raising the level of taxation. Townships stand next to the State when the various taxing bodies are ranked in their ability to resist the growing demand for more public expenditures out of general property taxation," Mr. Brucker said.

"At first glance it might appear that abolition of townships would mean the saving of entire township taxes. This is by no means the case. The abolition of the supervisor does not mean that there will be no more assessments of taxes, or welfare work to be administered. It means that salaried county officials will perform the tasks now attended to on a per diem or without pay. Abolition of township government will fall to bring about anywhere near the retrenchment that many of its advocates claim for it," the Governor said.

Mr. Brucker observed that there are areas in the State where dwindling population and shrinkage of wealth has brought about much waste expense because there is too much government machinery. In such places a reduction in local government overhead is required and might be had in the reduction in the number of township governments. In over-populated, wealthy areas, the township system is wholly inadequate, but there are other areas where the township system with the school district as a separate unit has been most efficient and satisfactory," the Governor said.

Mr. Brucker insisted that he would not innocently foster a campaign to stave off tax revision by allowing an exaggerated emphasis on the relatively minor savings that might be made through revisions of local government.

### Co-op Cannery Burns

Shelby—The Shelby-New Era cooperative cannery of the Great Lakes Fruit Industries, Inc., was destroyed by fire of unknown origin the night of Feb. 10. Loss was estimated at \$40,000. The plant was insured and will be rebuilt.

## Farmers Gird For Battle To Save Lennon Oleo Act

51,521 Detroit Voters Force Referendum; Would Kill Act

Lansing—Michigan farm and dairy interests will fight the effort of 51,521 petitioners in Detroit to kill the Lennon Oleo Act in a referendum at the coming November election. Farm leaders met in Lansing last week to plan their campaign.

The Lennon Act was enacted by the 1931 Legislature. It was backed by all farm interests. It prohibits the sale in Michigan of oleo or butter substitutes colored to resemble butter. It imposes an annual license fee of \$100 per manufacturer of oleo in Michigan, \$100 annual license fees of wholesalers handling Oleo, and an annual license fee of \$5 on each retail establishment handling oleo.

About the same time dairy farmers met the threat of natural yellow palm oil oleo in a natural way when Congress enacted the Brigham-

Townsend Act imposing a tax of 10c per lb. on oleo made from oils of yellow color, or colored to resemble butter.

In July, 1931, petitions were presented to the Secretary of State from Detroit, asking that a referendum should be held as to whether or not the Lennon Law should stand. No reason was given in the petition for the petitioners' opposition. The referendum will appear on the ballot in November since the Sec'y of State's office checked the names of 51,521 legal voters on the petition as against 42,500 names required.

Michigan's Milk Industry—farmers, milk distributors, butter manufacturers will be aided by farm organizations in the fight to save the Lennon Act. Due to become effective about September 1, 1931, the Act has been suspended pending action on the referendum.

At least 60 days before the November election the Attorney General and Sec'y of State will draft the question on the Lennon Oleo Act referendum as it will appear on the ballot.

## FARMER BROWN EXPLAINS FARM BOARD TO CO-OPS

Hundreds Attend Series Of Meetings Throughout State

Lansing—"Farmer" Brown of the Federal Farm Board discussed the Agri Marketing Act and the Farm Board with several thousand members of farmers co-operatives at meetings in various parts of the State during the period Jan. 25 to Feb. 2.

The board is behind co-operatives, said Mr. Brown. It does business with them on a sound basis and is interested in seeing them develop and succeed. The Board on occasion has loaned funds to co-operatives where private interests had threatened to withdraw financial service, Mr. Brown said.

Two classes of people oppose the Federal Farm Board, Mr. Brown said: Those having private financial resources, and a mass of people who are uninformed, but exposed to sensational and hostile propaganda.

The basic job in the Marketing Act is to reduce speculation in agricultural commodities, to eliminate waste in distribution, to help the farmer own and operate his own marketing enterprises. From all those in the road comes the howl, Mr. Brown explained. Continuing, he said:

"Few know that a commission appointed by President Roosevelt 23 years ago recommended an agricultural marketing act. Few stop to think that the Federal Reserve Bank law was enacted for the banks; the Esch-Cummins law to aid the railroads; the Jones immigration law to protect labor; the good roads appropriations benefited the automobile industry immensely, and so on. Why not an agricultural marketing act in the farmers' interest?"

### Attendance at the Farmer Brown meetings was:

Stamwood	350	Lapeer	1,450
Bay City	800	Holland	450
East Lansing	350	Lansing	700
East Lansing	300	Saginaw	500
Farmers' Week	3,000	Ludington	700

### 112 Bu. Corn Per Acre Wins '31 Championship

East Lansing—Growing 112 bushels of shelled corn per acre brings to Mr. Rhee Walling, Waldron, the title of Michigan corn growing champion for 1931, according to Michigan State College farm crops department.

The good crop was the result of the use of high quality seed, commercial fertilizers, alfalfa and mammoth clover in the rotation preceding corn, and good cultural methods. The variety of corn grown was Gilbert's Yellow Dent.

Michigan is divided into three regions in the corn growing contest to permit farmers in each section to compete against growers who produce crops under similar climatic conditions.

The winners for Region 1 are Rhee Walling, Waldron, 112 bu.; N. G. Dickerson, Bloomingdale, 92 bu.; Felix Witt, Jasper, 86 bu.; and Roscoe Masters, Waldron, 85 bu.

Region 2: Arthur W. Jewett, Mason, 92 bu.; John A. Thurman, Mt. Clemens, 91 bu.; Milton Shear, Flushing, 83 bu.; and Vern Cronk, Bellevue, 81 bu.

Region 3: H. Alfred Sturm, Pigeon, 95 bu.; George H. Rae, Bay City, 69 bu.; B. & W. Crandall, Bellaire, 55 bu.; and Herbert Gettle, Pigeon.

Prunings stewed until they are just barely tender, cooled, then seeded, make splendid salad when stuffed with cream cheese and chopped nut meats.

## E. A. BEAMER SAYS CO-OPS NEED ONLY STAND BY GUNS

Their Business Problems, Foes Increase With Their Success

By R. D. FOLEY  
Buffalo, N. Y.—The Buffalo Producers Co-operative Commission Association, held its 9th annual meeting here February 8 and 9.

In spite of depression this farmer-owned firm is entering its 10th year with a substantial surplus. This is due principally to the good leadership and management that the Producers in the country have selected.

President E. A. Beamer in addressing the delegate body said:

"1931 was a troublesome and an unfortunate year for livestock producers and most lines of business. The big



MR. E. A. BEAMER

decline in live stock prices last year, coupled with the severe drought conditions during 1930, necessitating a large decrease in live stock production in much of the territory tributary to Buffalo, placed a double penalty on many of our members and shippers and has had its effect on our agency here at the Buffalo market.

"The changing conditions—the truck—the improved highway—local and interior killing plants and concentration points, have all cut further into our shipping associations the past year and our problem at this market, which is located so far from the territory of its member associations, is to maintain our volume. One gratifying factor, however, is that our volume from individual carlot feeders and shippers showed a substantial increase during the past year. In several instances we received as high as 12 to 13 cars of livestock from one individual."

"Co-operative marketing is a real established activity and is long past the experimental stage, but we must not allow this fact to cause us to weaken one bit in our fight, as our problems today are just as complicated and as difficult to solve as they were in our early history ten years ago, and in these depressing times, the salvation of not only the live stock producer, but of all persons engaged in any phase of agriculture is in organization. However, the average farmer in times of distress is apt to forget his organization and what it has done for him in the past."

"The Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board—the first and only recognition our Government ever gave agriculture, are being

(Continued on page four)

## WOOL MKTG. ASS'N WILL ANNOUNCE 1932 PLANS SOON

Makes FARM NEWS the Official Publication of the Membership

### WOOL OUTLOOK BETTER

Stocks on Hand Lower; 1932 Clip Should Be Less; Demand Better

Lansing—Directors of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n met at Lansing recently to discuss plans for the 1932 wool pool, which will get under way shortly.

Presently the Ass'n members will receive a letter from the officers reporting on the 1931 pool and other business.

The Ass'n has made the MICHIGAN FARM NEWS its official publication. All Wool Marketing Ass'n members will receive the paper hereafter in connection with their annual membership in the Ass'n. Subscription to the publication has been made part of the annual dues. There will be no increase in dues.

The directors expect to announce their 1932 pooling schedule, warehouse and grading plans, cash advance, etc., shortly. Ass'n announcements will be made in the Farm News.

National Wool Marketing Corporation, Farm Board co-operative with which the Michigan pool is affiliated, says that wool stocks are lower than a year ago; that the 1932 clip should be smaller than 1931; that woolen goods business continues to improve, foreign imports are low and that the outlook for wool producers is better than a year ago.

The National has handled nearly 225,000,000 lbs. of wool for 26 affiliated pools in its two years of existence.

## SUPERVISORS SIT TIGHT ON COVERT

Refer to Committee Majority, And Minority Ideas For Relief

Lansing—The Michigan State Ass'n of Supervisors met here the week of Jan. 25, indicated their interest in revision of tax laws to reduce property and highway taxes, but declined to favor any one of several plans presented, referring all to committees or State commissions now studying the several plans.

The Supervisors referred to their own special committee the matter of highway finance proposals designed to relieve Covert road bond distress in Wayne, Oakland, Macomb and Berrien counties.

The supervisors heard a majority statement from the Governor's Covert Bond commission, which included an additional gas tax of 1 cent to be returned to all counties for highway purposes, including Covert relief. A minority report from the Covert commission suggested instead the returning of all the automobile weight tax to the counties. The supervisors appointed a committee headed by M. B. McPherson to act for them before the Commission and before the legislature. Other members John C. Barron, Marysville, president of the Ass'n, and Wm. A. Ward, Thompsonville, first vice-president.

A resolution proposing a graduated income tax to replace the general property tax and 50% of the school tax, also including an additional 1 cent gas tax for distribution to the counties, was referred to the State Commission of Inquiry into Taxation.

Gov. Brucker told the supervisors that he could find very little merit in the proposal for consolidation of counties and abandonment of township governments, holding that the local governments are the last stand of true representative government.

## Fabius Farms Holsteins Won D. H. I. A. Honors

By error, the registered Holstein-Friesian herd of Fabius Farms, Three Rivers, Mich., owned by A. L. Jones, was omitted from the 1930-31 Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n honor list of Herd Improving over 400 lbs. butterfat average, as published in the Michigan Farm News Holstein Honor Roll, Edition January 23.

The Fabius Farms herd ranked 47th in 2,400 herds reported. The average test for 27 cows was 12,750 lbs. of milk with a 3.23% test and an average butterfat production of 425 lbs.

Mr. Jones is a life member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

No matter how cheap an article is, it is not a bargain unless you have a use for it.

## BUREAU SUPPORTS VANDENBERG BILLS

To Liberalize Reserve Banks; Michigan Delegation Approves

Lansing—Meeting here Farmers Week the Michigan State Farm Bureau directors endorsed Senator Vandenberg's bills and efforts for a liberalized Federal Reserve Bank system as being vital to the restoring of general business activity.

Members of the Michigan delegation in acknowledging receipt of the Farm Bureau's statement have advised Sec'y Brody as follows:

Rep. J. C. Ketcham—"The sentiment in views is in line with this expression of views. . . . All agree we have gone too far in the opposite direction and that a degree of inflation that would enable a man to pay off his debts in something like the same currency that they were incurred would be helpful."

Rep. Robert H. Clancy—"I will give the matter earnest consideration and when any legislation along this line is called up, I will be glad to bear your suggestions in mind."

Rep. Earl C. Michener—"I am happy to co-operate with Senator Vandenberg and have followed this matter closely. I hope that out of it all will come something beneficial."

Rep. Joseph L. Hooper—"I am in favor of liberalizing the Federal Reserve Bank in the way that has been suggested by Senator Vandenberg."

Rep. Carl E. Mappes—"I am glad to join with you in your recommendation of the work and action of Senator Vandenberg and to get your recommendations relative to the liberalization of the Federal Reserve Bank law. I hope that something satisfactory may be worked out along the line suggested."

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott—"I am very glad to have you views, and it will be a pleasure to co-operate in any way possible with Senator Vandenberg in this matter."

Rep. Frank L. Behm—"I assure you I will give it my earnest consideration."

Rep. Roy Woodruff—"I am in agreement with you."

Senator Couzens—"This matter will be borne in mind when the matter comes up for consideration."

## Would Boost Gas Tax; Limit Real Estate Levy

Berrien Springs—At its recent annual meeting here the Berrien County Farm Bureau adopted the following resolutions:

We favor the ultimate discontinuance of the addition of taxes that are real estate for highway purposes, and we urge the substitution of a different source of revenue, with the suggestion that the needed revenue be obtained by an increase in the gasoline tax.

We endorse the programs of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

We approve of the selection of Berrien County's new Road Board and pledge our hearty support to a program of honesty and economy.

We favor a constitutional limitation on the amount of taxes that can lawfully be assessed against farm property and other real estate in Michigan.

We deplore the loss of one of our most valued County Farm Bureau directors, William F. Dean, and we extend to the bereaved family our sincerest sympathies.

HOW TRUE!  
Uncle Ab says that most of the pessimists he knows base their judgments on others; the optimists generally base their judgments on themselves.



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## 1873-78 and 1929 to Date

The five years of business depression beginning in September, 1873 and the current depression beginning in October of 1929 have a number of things in common.

Both followed a period of great expansion during and after a great war. Prices, wages and securities reached dazzling peaks and seemed destined to stay there. The crash in both instances came overnight, when the nation and the world had no more ready money to put into expansion. First went security values, then commodity and real estate prices and along with them banks in their inability to keep pace with the liquidation.

In 1873 the bank situation was much worse. Scores of the nation's largest banking houses failed as did thousands of the smaller banks. Commodity prices fell. Agriculture was prostrate. All construction stopped as we have it today. Labor was largely idle. Wages were cut. Railroad labor was asked to take a 10% cut just as in 1932. Railroad trainmen refused the wage cut. Strikes and rioting followed, but the cut prevailed. In 1873 and for five years following there were thousands of business bankruptcies annually. Money inflation was demanded, as today. Congress finally passed a measure to start the Government mint printing presses going, but the bill was vetoed by President Grant.

At length, after five years, the unpayable public and private debts, represented by bonds, mortgages, and other debts, incurred at boom prices, had been washed out by settlements with available cash, by repudiations, by bankruptcies. The people once more had reduced their debts to a sound relationship with their assets. Then business got better, says Marquis James writing in the American Legion Monthly.

It is interesting to know that we acted in 1873-78 about as we are acting now. Very likely, when we begin to mend it will be as gradual as it was then, and some parts of us will get better much quicker than others. At any rate, we are sure to recover and feel good again.

## Situation is Reversed

From shortly after the war until early 1930 or so, the farmer has considered himself and has been considered by town and city residents as being rather out of luck as far as his income and expenses were concerned. Thousands of farm families went to town because they wanted to or felt that they had to.

Two and one-half years of business depression finds the farm family, standing low prices, almost war time taxes and still high replacement costs, but nevertheless with a living security which their town and city brethren have not had for these many months. The farmer has food and feed, a warm home, and plenty to do in the occupation of his choice. As James J. Hill said, "The farm is the anchor that will hold through the storms that sweep all else away."

According to Alexander Legge farm property and farming as a business is in no mean position today. He declares farming to be in sounder condition than any other industry, stating that only half of our farms have any mortgage debt, and that the total of such debt is but 22% of the total marked down value of the land and buildings. Few other businesses are less encumbered.

Agriculture has taken a long licking, beginning with the 1920-21 deflation of farm prices; it was forsaken by capital for a spree with foreign and domestic bonds. But, times have changed. The march of men and money will be to the farm, not away from it.

## Cuts Local School Tax 30 Per Cent

The board of education at Okemos, Ingham county, where there is a consolidated school, has voted a 30% decrease in school tax for 1932, a reduction from 17 mills to 12 mills. Of the 12 mills more than 33% will apply on the bonded indebtedness. So says a report to the press.

It appears the board and the superintendent planned savings in every department excepting the fixed charges, bonded debt and insurance. Salaries were reduced, supplies limited, teaching responsibilities increased and a number of items were eliminated.

Bus drivers were eliminated and the busses turned over to the janitors and teachers, saving 40% of the transportation expense. Certain vocational courses were dropped from the 7th and 8th grades, a music teacher was eliminated and part of those duties assigned to other teachers. The kindergarten teacher will teach elementary grades music; High school teachers will handle advanced music classes. Each high school teacher was assigned about 20% more class work. Teachers hired at lower rates during the past two years retained present salaries but all other salaries were reduced.

The Okemos action shows how one community disposed of a much discussed subject.

## On Abolishing Townships, Consolidating Counties

One hears agitation in this and other states for the abolishment of township government, for the merging of several counties into one with a central government for the entire territory. The argument is that it will reduce taxes by having one circuit judge, one sheriff, etc., serve several counties. That argument alone is enough to win considerable interest in the proposal.

Many of Michigan's counties were carved out of earlier and larger counties as the population increased.

A question arises and it must be answered satisfactorily: Would the abolishment of township governments and consolidation of counties result in better government, more efficient service to the taxpayers, greater interest by the taxpayers in their local government?

Generally speaking, the more remote government is from the citizen, and the larger its scope becomes, the less personal responsibility or interest he feels in the matter.

Judge Arthur J. Lacy of Detroit has become a nationally known advocate of consolidation of local governments. Last week at the meeting of Michigan's local supervisors at Lansing Gov. Brucker took issue with Mr. Lacy by opposing such consolidations for the purpose of saving administrative expenses.

"More actual civic spirit is generated through attendance and participation in township meetings than could be acquired by reading a dozen text books on the subject. It is personal and real. It is man to man," the Governor said.

Villages, towns and cities have long argued the merits of the town council or aldermanic form of government which has one or more members from each ward as against the commission form of government in which a small group of 3 to 5 or more give their whole time to managing the municipal business. Both systems have their good points and their weaknesses. Counties in some parts of the country operate on the commission form of government.

It has been our observation in both town and country that local interest in government is strongest when the citizens are close to their representatives and the business of government itself. We have also noted that aldermen and supervisors regularly perform considerable routine and special work that costs their taxpayers very little, sometimes nothing.

Government from a distance has some things to recommend it, but possibly it has some faults that may be all-important.

## POOR PA



"It's a shame Tom an' Sadie can't get along," I says to Ma. "If I thought it would do any good I'd talk to 'em an' try to keep 'em from gettin' a divorce."

"It's too late to help 'em," Ma says. "Their parents should have started in on 'em when they was about six years old."

"What do you mean, mama?" I asked.

"I mean," Ma says, "that if you want to keep a couple from gettin' a divorce ever nothin' you've got to begin trainin' 'em early. Tom an' Sadie didn't get enough spankin' when they was children an' they was humored too much when they was growin' up. Tom's parents gave him all the money an' everything else he wanted. He never had any work to do an' he wasn't trained to take any responsibility. An' Sadie was brought up the same way. She wasn't taught to cook or to sew or to do anything useful, an' of course she's a failure. I don't believe in divorce, but I don't think Tom an' Sadie really was married in the first place."

"Of course they was married," I says.

"I know there was a ceremony," Ma says, "but they just wanted each other like they wanted every toy they saw when they was children, an' now they want to throw each other away an' buy some new toys."

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## Letters From Our Readers

### Mrs. Murrow Takes Mr. Harraman To Task

Michigan Farm News, Lansing, Michigan.

I have read with interest the published address of J. C. Harraman in your January 9th issue on the K. F. D. service. As a farmer unable to avail myself of this service I will consent to the location of my mail box on a mile from my home, but as a patron of the parcel post service, I should like to say a few things about the expenses and possibilities of that service.

I do not question the importance of the daily mail in rural communities. I do question the management which has discharged no employee and reduced no wages during this depression period. I note the mileage per carrier averages about 23 miles per day. When the routes were established this mileage represented a day's work. Sometimes a hard day, too, though seldom as hard as the farmers' day.

But gradually, with better roads and transportation and reduced rural needs this day has become a very short one indeed, and the pay has been steadily increased, until the average carrier not only has another profitable occupation, but his standard of living is far in advance of the families who contribute to his support.

Living in the rural districts, he is not only able to produce his own living, but all he must buy the past two years has been reduced in price unbelievably. True, he is called upon to help his fellows as all rural residents are, and if his patrons once told of the services rendered to the carrier the account would be considered well balanced.

I ask, with my fellow-farmers, why the deficit in the rural service could not be reduced \$21,000,000 by reducing the salaries of the 42,000 carriers \$500 each annually, and putting them a little nearer the level of their patrons?

Then why not extend the routes so there would be at least something resembling a day's work for each carrier and reduce it another \$10,000,000 by letting 21,000 carriers do the work which 42,000 are now playing at.

This would mean a saving of \$6,000,000 which might well be shared the taxpayer. As to the farmer shipping to the city consumer there has always been a handicap in perishable products. They are not handled quickly enough and are usually desired in such small quantities. Also the city markets have developed so rapidly and with the trucking service also extended and the further fact that one is often obliged to remain at home to receive and care for these perishable shipments the fact that only 282 replies were received in answer to 49,000 inquiries does not indicate apathy or ignorance on the part of farmers; rather it indicates an intelligent understanding of the situation that is not fully shared by those in charge of the service.

Now I would not wish to seem unappreciative of this service, or too critical of our would be benefactors, but charges have come about so rapidly that only an actual participant in parcel post shipping could realize and anticipate them.

That I have been here for 15 years, till today I have just one parcel post customer. Yet I once hailed David Lavin as a new Moses to lead us to prosperity.

MRS. G. W. MURROW, Bitley, Michigan, Newaygo County, January 20, 1932

### Railroads and Employes Agree on 10 Pct. Cut

Chicago—January 31 two million railroad employes, from section hand to engineer and all clerical forces agreed with 200 railroads that they should take a 10% wage cut effective at once.

Wage agreements are unchanged; the cut is for one year; union and non-union employes are affected by the final action of the union employes.

Railroads expect to save \$215,000,000. The men hope to stop layoffs and get more men back to work, a proposal to which the railroads have promised attention. Workers dropped their plan to substitute a 6 hour day to save their rate and get more men to work, but served notice that better times for the roads shall mean return to the old wage scale. In the 1873-78 depression rail wages were cut 10%, but the action was not the result of an agreement and was followed by serious strikes and riots which brought the entire regular army into the fray.

## Shanghai Made Streets Crooked to Fool Devils

(Continued from page 1) Bund. Along the Bund in the International Settlement are the buildings which stand as monuments to the success of many of the possibilities of trade with foreign countries. Each follows in general the architecture of the country of its owner.

Commercial China makes its appearance with its silk shops only after several blocks of row upon row of European and American shops which line the chief tourists' thoroughfare with the relatively simple name of Nanking road. Within these Chinese establishments, colorfully attired women await the customer, fingering, in the process, the lovely creations in brocades of brilliant texture and fanciful pattern.

To lend internationalism to the situation, a British tramcar clangs along the street, with human horses drawing human freight in rickshas and foreign motor cars of foreign manufacture intermingling their exhausts with the pantings of the ricksha boys. Nanking road terminates in two "Coney Islands" and the broad area developed for outdoor recreation of the foreigners. This area holds tennis courts, cricket grounds, polo fields, race course and other provision for entertainment—depending upon the country of your nativity.

Bubbling Well road, which one encounters at the end of Nanking road, is one of those typically crooked streets of the residential section that derives its name from the muddy, bubbling springs found thereon. The street of amusements, Foochow road, is three streets removed from Nanking and parallels it. Here live the sing-song girls of China whose activities become increasingly apparent as darkness settles over the city when they start out for their evening of restaurant singing.

Foochow is the road that holds much of the city's night life so far as the Chinese are concerned. In fact, it also concerns, for one cause or another, many foreigners. "Thieves' Market," just off this street, which incidentally, holds many unadvertized gambling establishments, is the meeting place of those Chinese gentry who admittedly belong to a union of pickpockets and other criminal activities.

Avenue Edward VII, still farther removed from Nanking road, a broad, winding highway, marks the beginning of France. The aspect of that section of Shanghai has changed greatly with the passage of the years. For it once was the home of gambling houses, saloons and kindred establishments, maintained for the "benefit" of the sailors of all nations.

It probably is in the strictly Chinese part of Shanghai that the greatest interest abounds for the tourist. For it is here that the true picture of a Chinese city, crammed with humanity, is seen and encountered. Native guides through every entrance, clinging regardless of dismissals to every visitor entering the section.

Even the sun has a hard time of it in getting its searching rays upon the streets of the section, a fact due to the extreme narrowness of every thoroughfare therein. The shops form a jumbled mass of display places for the sale of thousands of articles. The whole amounts to a most disorderly array and one whose sometimes terrific odors could not be overcome by any perfume.

Street For Each Craft The street of the ivory carvers, with piles upon piles of finely carved ivory awaiting the inspection of prospective purchasers; jewelry street, filled with just what the unofficial title implies as well as a

## AUNT HET



"The way I look at this divorce business, it's silly to scold anybody for turnin' loose a hot brick. There's sensible thing would be to put up signs warnin' everybody the brick is hot."

"You take Peter an' Lou May, for instance. Everybody knows they're about to bust up, an' most everybody is tryin' to keep 'em from doin' it. Tell 'em it's their duty to be patient an' cultivate a forgivin' spirit. Huh!"

"It's mighty easy to see somebody else's duty an' forgive a kick on somebody trouble's pants."

"The trouble is these meddlers don't know Peter and Lou May an' don't have to live with 'em. They boarded at our house the first six months after they married, an' I know what they're like. They're both spoiled an' selfish an' babyish, an' go around with their feelin's stickin' out for somebody to step on, an' they got no more chance o' livin' together in peace than two cats with their tails tied together."

"If I had to live with 'Pete, I'd poison him; an' if I was a man an' had to live with Lou May, I'd go jump in the creek."

"I got tired o' hearin' big-hearted meddlers tell what they'd do if it were them. How do they know what they'd do? We're all human; an' when two folks are so mean they can't stand one another, it's a safe bet that nobody else could stand 'em either."

"A lot depends on the way you handle a horse, but I've always been suspicious o' one somebody was anxious to trade off."

(Copyright 1932, Publishers Synd.)

motely horde of beggars, who stop at nothing to win the sympathy of the visitor. The street of the portrait painters; the lane of the fortune tellers and soothsayers.

One might go on and on, describing particularly the Chinese part of the great melting pot. Its virtues and sins would readily fill volumes. Chinese dwellings and the houses of foreigners exist side by side. Chinese artisans and coolies work, in many cases, alongside the residents of Shanghai who have come from other lands. The traffic of the world, and of the many sorts in the world, all intermingle in Shanghai, going their respective jobs in their respective ways, but nevertheless, doing them.

The great communities of our own country, of London and of Europe have their own polyglot districts and their foreign settlements, but Shanghai is Shanghai. There is no other, and truly, it comes nearer than any other to upsetting Mr. Kipling's statement to the effect that "never the twain shall meet."

### DROP OF OIL

A drop or two of oil used often on the moving parts of washing machines, vacuum cleaners, and sewing machines is better than a large amount of oil used at rare intervals.

## Av. Cost of 24 Wks. Pullet Is 69c, College Finds

East Lansing—In 1931 the State College Farm Management Dept. made a study on 40 farms in the Detroit, Holland and Grand Rapids areas to determine the cost of producing pullets, which is reported in full in circular M-50 the Agricultural Experiment Station.

Pullets 24 weeks old were produced as low as 37c each, as high as \$1.09 each, average 69c each for the 40 farms. White and Brown Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Black Minorcas and Rhode Island Reds were the breeds studied. The number of chicks at the start on each farm ranged from 152 to 2274, average for all farms 638. Feed costs included home and commercial feeds at purchase price or market value, other costs included man labor at 25c per hour, depreciation, interest, repairs, fuel, etc. Income credits included sale of broilers, eggs produced before end of 24 week periods. The College summarized the voluminous report, copies of which are available to farmers, as follows:

### SUMMARY

1. The average net cost per pullet at 24 weeks of age on 37 farms in 1931 was 69 cents.
2. The ten most efficient farmers had a net cost of 37 cents per pullet.
3. The high cost ten farms averaged \$1.09 net cost per pullet.
4. These 37 farms averaged 638 baby chicks at the start, which was usually around April 15.
5. At 12 weeks the mortality was 11.3 per cent and at 24 weeks 15.7 per cent.
6. Average cost per chick at 12 weeks was 35.2 cents, which was 1.6 cents less than their estimated value at meat prices.
7. The broilers were usually sold around 13 weeks of age and weighed 2.2 pounds. The average sale price was 20 cents a pound.
8. At the age of 24 weeks, the average had 28 pullets out of every 100 chicks, while the ten low-cost farms had 41 and the ten high-cost 34.
9. Pullets of the light breeds average 3.4 pounds at 24 weeks age on 25 farms, and those of the heavy breeds 4.4 pounds on 12 farms.
10. Of the total costs at 24 weeks, feed constituted 42.2 per cent, the cost of the chicks 22.2 per cent, labor 16.3 per cent, equipment and brooder house charge 7.0 per cent, and other costs 12.3 per cent.
11. Average feed consumption of mash and scratch was 5.1 pounds per pound of poultry produced. The ten most efficient pullet producers used 4.2 pounds and the high cost farms 6.1 pounds of feed for each pound of poultry, and the feed cost \$1.61 and \$1.81 per hundred respectively.

## Alfalfa Seed To Cost Less Co-ops Advise Us

(Continued from page one) Michigan produced a large crop of Michigan grown Grimm, Hardigan, Michigan Variegated alfalfa seed in 1931. Michigan grown alfalfa seed comes from hardy plants that have withstood at least two Michigan win-

ters. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and affiliated farmers' co-operatives announce that their 1932 alfalfa seed will be largely Michigan grown, re-cleaned stock, conforming to Michigan seed law standards of purity and genuineness as to variety. The Farm Bureau and affiliated co-operatives are the largest distributors of alfalfa seed in Michigan.

## Firelight

By R. S. Clark

Take a chunk of maple,  
One that's tough to split,  
And bed it nicely in the coals  
And then just take and sit.

And put your feet upon a chair,  
Some snowy blowy night,  
And have a dish of apples,  
Here.

That's comfort! Ain't I right?"  
Often I and Marthy  
Sit and hear it blow,  
And talk about the winters  
Of not-so-long ago—

How we went a-skating  
When we were little kids;  
And Marthy liked me better  
Than all the other lads.

How we went a coasting  
Down on Briggs' hill;  
Marthy was my sweetheart then  
And we are sweethearts still.

How we went together  
To singing school, and such;  
When fingers on a song-book  
Would tingle at a touch.

Love is blind, they tell us;  
(I know mine was dumb)  
Yet our love looked out ahead  
Through the years to come.

And often I and Marthy  
Sit a little and chat  
Before I fix the night fire  
And she puts out the cat.

## LIVE STOCK MEN

# SELL YOUR OWN

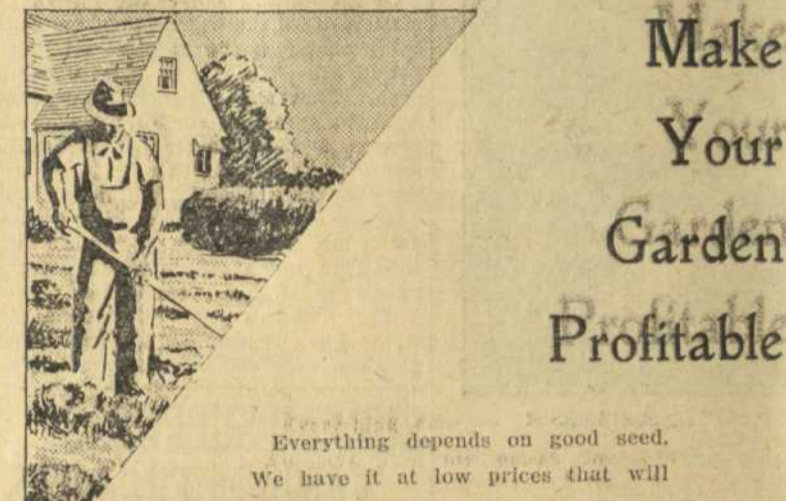
Buy your feeders . . . Finance your purchases . . . Sell them finished . . . Co-operatively all the way.

You can send your stock to Detroit or East Buffalo yards and sell it direct to the packers through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, which is as near to you as your nearest shipping ass'n or member who is affiliated with us. Get the FULL RETURNS from your stock.

Some 20,000 farmers, belonging to 150 Michigan shipping ass'ns, have at Buffalo and Detroit their own sales offices, top notch salesmen, and the largest volume on both markets.

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

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCH. DETROIT PRODUCERS CO-OP ASS'N EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.



## Make Your Garden Profitable

Everything depends on good seed. We have it at low prices that will please you.

## FARM BUREAU GARDEN SEEDS

Are carefully selected and tested. The best varieties for home use and market sales. Write for our 1932 Garden Seed Price List.

## FARM BUREAU SUPPLY STORES

Bay City Lapeer  
Hart Lansing  
Imley City Pinconning  
Saginaw

## If An Earthquake Destroyed All Colorado

Killing some 34,400 persons and injuring 997,600 more or less seriously, crippling many for life, the world would be appalled. It would be the greatest single disaster of all time. The property loss would be staggering in its immensity.

During 1931 in the United States automobile accidents took the lives of 34,400 persons and injured 997,600 others, a casualty list equalling the entire population of Colorado. The immediate property loss was large. The damages awarded in courts and the legal expense of the suits is tremendous and continues. 1932 will probably repeat last year's toll.

Many of these accidents involving pedestrians, other automobiles or other vehicles were unavoidable. An accident involving injury to others always carries the possibility of a suit for personal damages. No driver can afford to run such a risk when he can have both public liability and property damage protection, with complete legal representation, at very low semi-annual rates through a policy with us. Our agent will describe our service and without obligation.

## STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO. Boomington, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU State Agent Lansing, Mich.



### New School Act Aids Districts In Economy

Lansing—B. J. Ford, supervisor of rural agricultural schools for the State Dept. of Public Instruction calls attention to Act 75 of the Public Acts of 1931 which provides means whereby communities having or considering a rural agricultural school may prevent needless duplication in maintenance expense or needless establishment of a small high school. Text of the Act and other information may be secured from Mr. Ford by writing him at the State Dept. of Public Instruction, Lansing.

Put strips of adhesive tape on the inside of children's rubbers, and then write the child's name on the tape; in this way mixed rubbers will be avoided.

### STRAWBERRY PLANTS

Seeds — Berries — Evergreens  
Everything to plant in garden, orchard, every patch and on the farm. Prices of all down where they belong. 1,000 Evergreen plants for \$2.50. 100 Strawberry plants for \$2.50. 100 Mastodon Everbearing postpaid for \$1.25. Premiers at \$1.80. Evergreens for \$1 postpaid. 1 kind, 12 to 15 inches. 20 Spruces No. H. for \$1 postpaid. See our Economy List before you buy. Write The Allegan Seed and Nursery Co., Box C, Allegan, Mich.

### GUARANTEED WATCH GIVEN

Get this handsome American-made man's or boy's watch with latest "Round the World" trip design on back of its durable case. Merely sell 50 copies of this watch or 100 copies of our Flower Seeds at 10¢ each to secure this watch or pocket Air Rifle.



### CO-OPS REPAYING FARM BD. LOANS, STONE ADVISES

#### Half of 900 Million Repaid; Drops Publisher Foes Into Own Fire

Washington—Replying to Farm Board critics, particularly publisher foes of the Board, Chairman Stone said the other day that the Board in three years has loaned nearly 900 million dollars to co-operatives, of which more than one-half has been repaid. Some 3,600 local ass'ns and 1 1/2 million farmers are interested.

He declared that stabilization attempts on wheat and cotton were helpful to the country as a whole at the time.

The Board has a paper loss on wheat and cotton stabilization which would average \$83,000,000 for the three years if the Board had to liquidate all loans at once. Even so, said Mr. Stone, it would be a small drain on the treasury considering the benefits to organized agriculture, to other farmers and the nation as a whole.

To his publisher critics Mr. Stone observed the subsidy granted them by the government in second class mail rates ran the postoffice to a \$96,000,000 loss last year, and that for the past six years the loss on publishers' mail has totaled 533 million dollars, more than the Farm Board's entire revolving fund.

In this respect Mr. Stone said he rather objected to certain publishers spreading reports that the Farm Board is chiefly to blame for the treasury deficit.

### Farmers' Buying Guide

Rates on Application

**Grafting Wax**—HAND WAX and BRUSH WAX. We use the best of materials and mix well. Send for price list. M. H. HUNT & SON, LANSING, MICH.

**Hotel Kernels**—At Lansing. Many station headquarters. Comfort at 60¢ per night. N. Grand at Mich. Center of city. Cafeteria, garage. Rates \$1.50 to \$2.50.

**Beekeepers Supplies**—NEW LOW PRICES and A. I. Root Co. goods. Send for catalog. M. H. HUNT & SON, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

**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, 1358 W. Leonard, Grand Rapids.

**Maple Syrup Cans**—One Gallon Square Cans. F. O. B. Job Detroit, Lansing, Wheeling, W. Va.  
25 for \$3.50  
50 for 6.75  
100 for 12.75  
250 for 25.00  
500 for 51.25  
Best quality cans. 1-3/4" screw caps. M. H. HUNT & SON, LANSING, MICH.

### WE CLEAN SEED

Quick Service—Modern Equipment  
You may pay for the cleaning by having us deduct clean seed at prevailing quotations for the quality. This service offered now. It may be withdrawn without notice. Ship freight prepaid or collect to us. All charges based on receiving weight here. Farm Bureau dues may be paid with clean seed.

RATES  
20¢ per bushel for 1 run over clipper mill. 50¢ per bu. for two runs.  
\$1 per bushel for cleaning for buckhorn, which includes a clipper mill run.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.  
221 No. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

### Calvin Coolidge

Has said that "Life insurance is the most effective instrumentality for the promotion of industry, saving and character ever devised. Life insurance is as safe as any financial institution can be."

Today the people of the United States and Canada own over 100 billion dollars in life insurance. Very few men have enough.

Life insurance is simply a contract for money for delivery to yourself or to your family in the future. It can be used to assure payment of a mortgage with a balance for the family; to put the children through school; to protect partners in farming or other business operations; to retire on in later days.

Life insurance automatically provides a growing savings or reserve cash fund at the insured's command while he lives. If his life should be cut short, life insurance steps in with a volume of immediate cash when the family needs it most.

The principal questions about life insurance are: Can I qualify for it and how much can I pay for? Your local State Farm Life agent will discuss these matters with you, without obligation. Our policies are designed for farm people. Write us for our life insurance plans.

**STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
BLOOMINGTON, ILL.  
A LEGAL RESERVE COMPANY

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

### Miss Van Heulen

Miss Barbara VanHeulen, recently women's marketing specialist at Michigan State College, will be connected with the marketing division of the National Farm and Garden Association after Feb. 15.

The Christmas Greens sale, sponsored by that association and held in Detroit early in December, was so successful that a year-round store, through which members may market their products, has been the outgrowth.

### 19,000 ATTEND FARMERS WEEK

#### Exhibits For 1932 Considered Best College Has Produced

East Lansing—Farmers Week, Feb. 1-6, brought to the campus of Michigan State College about 19,000 people, in the opinion of Joseph F. Cox, dean of agriculture.

Dean Cox said that L. J. Taber, master of the national Grange, after addressing one of the big general assemblies of Farmers Week, stated that it was the greatest gathering of its kind that he had ever seen assembled anywhere in the United States.

Governor Brucker, also, took occasion to remark that the evening meeting he addressed was the biggest crowd he had addressed under roof in Michigan.

Daily attendance at various meetings and conferences during Farmers Week ran from 2,000 to 4,000 persons with the two big evening meetings running up a total of about 15,000.

Forty-seven farm organizations of one kind or another held their annual meetings in conjunction with the rest of the Farmers Week program.

The 1932 exhibits were considered the best ever arranged for the occasion. The general exhibit set-up being planned to show what the farm can contribute toward farm living.

The college poultry department showed that one good hen could return more profit than a dozen average-run hens; the dairy department showed what a good herd sire can do in raising the records of the progeny of a good herd; the crops department stressed the achievements of Michigan farmers in crop production.

Interest in Farmers Week continued throughout the final day's program. Dean Cox said, there being some 1,500 people who attended the annual Grange singing contest on Friday.

Dean Marie Dye, of the home economics department, reported that more women attended the home economics programs than in previous years.

Various speakers on the program made reference to the gains made by the co-operative movement. Dean Cox said, and stressed the importance of the assistance given by the Federal Farm Board.

### Mrs. Wagar Calls Mr. Marshall

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR  
Duncan Marshall of Toronto, Farmers' Week speaker, made some comparisons between our farm conditions and those in his country which reflected quite unfavorably on our folks.

We cannot refrain from expressing our views. We will admit that farmers can help themselves to a great extent, as Mr. Marshall said, by producing a better crop and by learning how to cut corners and how to improve time and methods.

But we do not agree with him that that is all that is needed. We can't get ahead or keep even if by raising the best of crops we cannot get cost of production.

It's foolhardy to evade the truth in times of distress. Farmer Brown of Arizona illustrated the need for some re-adjustments in farm conditions by his own farm operations where he received 75 cents for a crate of three dozen heads of lettuce, while on the diner of the Santa Fe train he pays 25 cents for a serving of one-third of a head, or at a rate of \$27 a crate. Mr. Brown expressed the opinion of every red blooded American farmer when he said we are not getting a just share of the profit deriving from our labor.

And it is my opinion that Canadian farmers would tell a similar story. In fact, I know they would, for I have direct contact with many of them.

Mr. Marshall claimed that Canadian farmers in general were happy and contented, with no problems worrying them; many of them living on the farms that had been in the family for generations back and all that they asked was to have no body offering advice. They resent both, and they have no use for farm organizations or Farm Boards.

Well, we will listen to advice and will counsel together and have faith in organizations, bureaus and boards for we know full well it is only through united effort that the business of farming can be made self supporting with a measure of satisfying life connected with it. We admit our true condition and facts as they are and are demanding national consideration on the same level with other industries.

One redeeming feature of Mr. Marshall's speech was his statement that he had been a politician for 25 years. We have far too many of his kind running loose in our country, too.

The Canadian farmer is no different than the farmer in the United States. He is a law abiding, earnest worker, living out in the open, taking his enjoyment with his close contact with Nature and his God, hoping through his toil to supply comforts and education for his family. But for years he has been pitted against a losing proposition just the same as we have been.

Using the stony soils or the steep hillsides for timber growing does not detract in the slightest from the productivity of the farm in a strictly agricultural sense as they are usually not well adapted to other uses.

### 71 PCT. OF CHICKS ON MICH. FARMS FROM HATCHERIES

#### College Finds Farmer Buys 'Em; In Some Counties More Than 90 Pct.

East Lansing—Michigan farmers rely on commercial hatcheries to provide chicks for their flocks each year, especially in certain counties, where the chicken population is heavy, Michigan State College advises.

No record of the number of baby chicks raised on the farm and those purchased from commercial hatcheries was available until two years ago when the college began a count. Figures show that our commercial hatcheries furnish as high as 90 per cent of the baby chicks for farm flocks in certain counties, with an average of 71 per cent for all counties and with a minimum of nearly 30 per cent in one low production county.

Following is a list of Michigan counties which shows the percentage of their annual chick crop which they purchase from commercial hatcheries, according to Michigan State College poultry dept':

Rank	County	Percent
1	Lansing	98.0
2	Crawford	90.8
3	Hillsdale	89.8
4	Allegan	88.4
5	Ottawa	87.5
6	Marquette	86.6
7	Saginaw	86.5
8	Macomb	86.2
9	Gogebic	85.4
10	Shiawassee	82.6
11	Wayne	79.2
12	Iron	82.3
13	Mackinac	79.2
14	Washtenaw	78.2
15	Dickinson	77.4
16	Kent	77.3
17	Missaukee	76.6
18	Livingston	76.1
19	Huron	75.1
20	Chippewa	74.5
21	Washtenaw	74.4
22	Houghton	74.0
23	Lapeer	71.4
24	St. Clair	71.2
25	Newaygo	70.7
26	St. Joseph	70.6
27	Oakland	70.1
28	Delta	69.9
29	Oshtemo	69.8
30	Genesee	69.4
31	Calhoun	69.2
32	Berrien	69.1
33	Isabella	67.9
34	Keweenaw	67.4
35	Monroe	67.0
36	Sandusky	66.9
37	Ingham	66.2
38	Alcona	65.8
39	Muskegon	64.5
40	Van Buren	64.1
41	Midland	63.7
42	Branch	63.6
43	Benzie	63.6
44	Bay	63.1
45	Oscoda	62.0
46	Jackson	61.8
47	Tuscola	59.3
48	Lapeer	60.1
49	Patton	59.4
50	Kalamazoo	59.3
51	Gratiot	59.1
52	Van Buren	57.1
53	Antrim	56.8
54	Iosco	56.6
55	Barry	55.8
56	Clinton	55.2
57	Arenac	54.9
58	Mecosta	54.4
59	Montcalm	53.9
60	Grand Traverse	53.7
61	Oscoda	51.2
62	Schoecraft	50.7
63	Leelanau	49.7
64	Wexford	48.6
65	Clare	47.8
66	Manistee	47.2
67	Alcona	47.2
68	Alcona	47.2
69	Menominee	47.0
70	Montmorency	46.9
71	Emmet	46.3
72	Baraga	46.2

County	Percent
73 Roscommon	45.5
74 Ogemaw	45.2
75 Gladwin	42.4
76 Charlevoix	41.9
77 Oshtemo	40.9
78 Mason	39.9
79 Kalamazoo	39.6
80 Cheboygan	39.6
81 Presque Isle	36.6
82 Otsego	34.9
83 Lake	30.8
State Average	71.2%

### St. Joe Valley Shipping Ass'n Seals Niles Plant

Buchanan—The St. Joe Valley Shipping Ass'n, large co-operative here, announced Feb. 4, the sale of its Niles branch to a group of farmers in the Niles area. The Niles ass'n will hereafter be known as the Niles Farmers' Inc. Forty St. Joe Valley stockholders residing in the Niles area were allowed the book value of their stock in the purchase of the business.

In re-appraising the St. Joe Valley assets and putting them on today's values, it was stated that each \$100 invested in the St. Joe Valley Shipping Ass'n netted its owner \$392.80, besides paying 7 per cent annually every year since the organization of the co-operative. Sixty-nine stockholders of the Buchanan branch now own the St. Joe Valley Shipping Ass'n, with all incumbrances paid and a new surplus to work on.

### Inland Lakes May Get Great Lakes Shiners

Lansing—Experiments will be carried on within the coming year by several of the state's fish hatcheries to determine whether the lake shiner will propagate and thrive as food for game fish in the inland waters of Michigan.

The adult lake shiner, averaging two to three inches in size forms a large source of food for commercial species in the Great Lakes. Like the perch, unnumbered millions of these fish annually run up many of the streams bordering along the Great Lakes and it is possible to seine out a sufficient number each year to give adequate plantings to every inland lake of Michigan were it maybe desirable.



one OF OUR BELL HOPS... SAID— "Tell the folks how we take care of them when they come here." He saw from the inside our mail service to the rooms... our public extra campaign... our extra kitchen for making more delicious dishes... our particular courtesy to ladies and children... and many other services in which we pride ourselves.

Rooms with bath, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$8.00 and \$9.00. Rooms without bath, \$2.50.

**BISMARCK HOTEL CHICAGO**  
RANDOLPH AT LA SALLE

### Japan Buying Wool

Boston—Japan has become a heavy buyer of Australian wools for military purposes, thus reducing the available world supply which was 4% greater in 1931 than in 1930, says the National Wool Marketing Corp. with which the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n is affiliated.

We need to educate our school boards as to what makes a good school.

### ... ASK

yourself this question about your farm fire insurance: "Have I bought the most protection and safety that I can get in fire insurance?" STATE MUTUAL ROYALTY gives you the extra protection of a broad, liberal, blanket form policy backed by the resources of Michigan's Largest Mutual Farm Fire Insurance Company. For full details write H. K. FISK, Secretary, 702 Church St., Flint, Michigan.

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co. of Mich.  
HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

### Potatoes

at 300 bushels per acre remove from your soil POTASH equal to 192 pounds of muriate or 533 pounds of 3-9-18 fertilizer.



EXTRA POTASH PAYS EXTRA CASH  
POTASH EXPORT MY. INC.  
ON ALL CROPS

Muriate of Potash is now available in 100-pound bags.

N.V. POTASH EXPORT MY., INC.  
of Amsterdam, Holland  
Buckingham Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

### Farm News Patterns

(Price 15c each)



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS Pattern Service, 11 STERLING PLACE, BROOKLYN, N. Y.  
Enclosed find \_\_\_\_\_ cents for pattern \_\_\_\_\_ size \_\_\_\_\_  
Pattern \_\_\_\_\_ Size \_\_\_\_\_ Spring 1932 Fashion Book \_\_\_\_\_  
Name \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. (or street) \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_  
(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 Sterling Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.



A King's Ransom FOR The Queen's Taste

LAST year we paid over \$3,400,000 above the open market price for extra quality in the food we bought for our stores (yes, three millions four hundred thousand dollars). If we'd been satisfied with just the ordinary run of good food, we could have pocketed this \$3,400,000 ourselves and taken a bigger profit. But we'd rather offer a little higher price to growers and producers so they'll come to us whenever they produce something especially good. It's a sort of prize that we pay for excellence. But even though we do pay a rather high reward for the best food, it actually keeps the prices in our stores lower. For the better our food, the more customers we have. And we have so many customers that we don't need to take a very large profit from any one of them to keep our business going.

So by paying a king's ransom to get the best food, which in turn gets the best customers, we can charge low prices while many small profits mount up very pleasantly.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.



# LIVE STOCK EXCH. 14TH ANNUAL AT LANSING FEB. 25

### Important Transportation and Other Changes Have Come In

### RAILS LOSE TO TRUCKS

#### Annual Dinner Thursday Evening; Fulkerson to Address Business Session

Lansing—Members of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange coming to Lansing Feb. 25-26 for the 14th annual meeting at Hotel Olds will observe in their business.

Ten years ago the Exchange founded its own sales offices on the Detroit

and East Buffalo, N. Y., yards. Since that time the convenience offered by the truck coming to the farmer's gate has changed shipments of Michigan live stock from rail to trucks as shown by the following table:

	By Rail	By Truck
1922	96%	4%
1930	47%	53%
1931	38%	62%

During 1931 some 25 live stock shipping ass'ns met the trend by installing a trucking service, using their own trucks or those of responsible contract carriers to gather live stock. They may truck it to Detroit or ship by rail, which ever is best for the producer. Shipped by rail or truck, the stock is fully insured.

#### Drought Shrinks 1931

The 1930 drought was largely responsible for a decline in Detroit yards receipts for 1931 amounting to 100,000 head of the various kinds of live stock. Farmers sold breeding stock in the drought period, particularly hogs. Detroit received 53,972 less hogs in 1931 than in 1930.

Truck receipts of sheep at Detroit were 18,069 greater in 1931. The Live Stock Exchange got 16,981 of the increase in trucked sheep.

#### More Calves Marketed

Calf receipts by truck jumped 33,773 in 1931 of which the Live Stock Exchange got 14,935.

The Live Stock Exchange's sales office at Detroit will report a satisfactory operating profit for 1931, a general gain in business.

#### Buffalo Continues Gain

The Exchange's East Buffalo sales office, the Producers Co-op Commission Ass'n, operated jointly with Ohio, Indiana and New York co-op live stock groups, held its annual meeting Feb. 8-9 at Buffalo. In 1931 it handled 37.7% of all receipts by 17 firms operating at Buffalo, a 1 1/2% increase over 1930. Both Detroit and Buffalo offices have gained a little in volume every year.

East Buffalo had a general decrease in live stock receipts for 1931, but noted a tremendous increase in hog shipments to Buffalo from Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota in 1931, which continues. In January 1932, these States sent 50,000 hogs to Buffalo. Apparently those shippers are realizing more at Buffalo than at Chicago, despite the longer haul. Railroads serving them have cut 16 to 18 hours from the haul to Buffalo.

#### Annual Meeting Program

The Live Stock Exchange annual meeting begins with the annual dinner at the Olds Hotel, Lansing, 6:30 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 25. Major Norman C. Imrie of Culver Military Academy will speak on "What America Needs." Joseph R. Fulkerson, president of the St. Louis, Mo., Producers and prominent Illinois Farm Bureau man, will preside. Noted male quartets, radio entertainers and dancers will entertain.

Business session of the Exchange opens at the Olds Friday morning. Mr. Fulkerson will make an address. Reports, resolutions, new business and election of directors will be in order.

# COVERT RESCUERS TO GET 4 RELIEF PLANS FEB. 15

### Minority Report Balks On \$2,000,000 Loans, Interest Free

Lansing—Feb. 15 at the second Covert Roads Assessment Relief conference at Lansing Governor Brucker's committee, appointed at the Dec. 21 conference, will present four relief plans to the conference for consideration.

The plea for relief, aid or refinancing comes from Wayne, Oakland and Macomb counties, which have \$24,755,189 outstanding bonds for Covert roads, built in the real estate boom era just passed, and which they state neither the responsible or innocent taxpayers involved can pay.

Temper of the first state-wide conference was that any aid to the three counties should be given to all other counties as well; that the three distressed counties could use the money raised to pay off their Covert debt and the other counties could use their share to pay other highway obligations, etc.

The Governor's Committee was unable to agree unanimously on any of the four plans suggested by its members and is reporting all four. In brief they are:

Plan 1. Annual loans to distressed Covert road counties from State Highway Dep't, without interest; total not exceed \$2,000,000 in one year. State highway construction to be reduced in counties in proportion to loans.

Plan 2. Return all weight tax to counties after deducting Smith-Holbeck township road funds. No increase in gas tax. Legislation to enable Covert road counties to apply funds to pay bonds. Provides county road commission control.

Plan 3. Increase gas tax 1 cent and return increase to counties in ratio in which weight tax is paid in, which would suit Wayne and Oakland counties. If that is not enough, plan 3 makes provision for State highway dep't loans without interest by the counties in Covert road trouble.

Plan 4. Is a minority plan and not supported by road building people on the committee. It aims to eventually eliminate all property tax levies for county and township roads. It does not offer counties loans without interest. It would return all the weight tax, dividing 7/8th of it between the counties, according to automobile registration, and 1/8th equally between the \$3 counties (today 7/8ths of one-half the total weight tax receipts is distributed to the counties; the State keeps half). Plan 4 would retain the Smith-Holbeck township road act as it now is. Plan 4 puts cleaning up of the Covert road trouble in the hands of the County Boards of Supervisors and the State. The Farm News would support Plan 4.

The Feb. 15 meeting will be a general meeting without authority to enact a program, but possibly a good working conference of Michigan public opinion.

# Beamer Tells Co-ops To Stand By Mous

(Continued from page 1)  
ing cited for a lot of criticism, largely sponsored by old line interests who are dealers or handlers of certain agricultural commodities. This criticism is being given wide publicity through the press and over the radio and in many cases it has taken on the form of false propaganda. Many a live stock producer and farmer is going to get the wrong viewpoint on these matters unless we as leaders get out and tell the true story. I don't think it at all probable, but should the Agricultural Marketing Act be repealed at this time, it would mean a terrific blow to the whole co-

operative marketing structure, and destroy ten years of untiring effort." "Ten years have made many changes in livestock marketing and I am not a prophet and will not attempt to predict what the next ten years will bring forth, but I do know there will be many more changes, and our job is to meet these conditions and find the solution to our problems as they present themselves."

"In line with present day conditions and low prices for livestock, your directors found it necessary to reduce wages and salaries. A general reduction was made in the pay of employees, directors and officers, and we are particularly pleased with the fine spirit shown by employees in accepting

these wage and salary adjustments. All our employees have always taken a splendid interest in the success of the organization, but in line with the policy of many big corporations and to further carry out the spirit of the co-operative, a salary and bonus system has been instituted for the coming year, which will make every person on the pay roll feel that he is an indispensable part of the organization. This is more or less of an experiment among co-operatives, but is worth a trial."

Delegates from Michigan were Abner Fair, manager of the Burr Oak Co-operative Ass'n; Truman Hubbard, Concord, Mich., a feeder of lambs and hogs. Directors from Michigan are

Elmer A. Beamer, president, Blissfield; John O'Mealey, Hudson, and Roy D. Ward of Dowagiac.

Mr. O'Mealey was elected unanimously to succeed himself.

The Buffalo Producers adopted a resolution asking the Stock Yards Co. to make a substantial reduction in feed and yardage charges.

### GOOD WORD FOR AN EGG

Instead of taking iron tonics from bottles, eat an egg for breakfast every morning, suggests Mrs. Luella Mortenson, nutrition specialist at the Wisconsin college of agriculture. The yolks of eggs are especially rich in iron.

# Heat a Germicide

Every bag of PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL is kiln dried. Through intense heat all odor and impurities are removed.

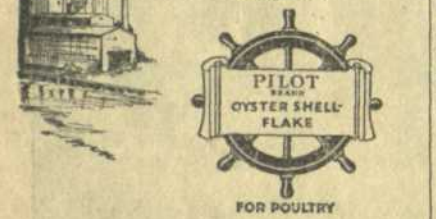
It is screened to the proper size and all waste is eliminated.

The extreme care in the preparation of PILOT BRAND makes it safe and dependable.

It is the purest form of calcium carbonate (egg shell material) and insures maximum egg production.

Insist upon PILOT BRAND. It's the standard here and abroad.

On sale at food dealers everywhere.



OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION  
New York St. Louis London

# 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.

### BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, Leghorns. Hatches every week. Splendid layers. Great for broilers. Thirty day livability guaranteed. Get 1932 prices. High egg strains. Brummer & Fredrickson Poultry Farms, Box 39, Holland, Michigan. (13-26-1f-32b)

### HUSKY, HEALTHY CHICKS—MICHIGAN

accredited Large Type S. C. White Leghorns, Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, assorted chicks for broilers; full count; live delivery guaranteed; post-paid; 1932 catalog free. AMERICAN CHICK FARM, Box B, Zeeland, Mich. (1-23-6t-37p)

### WHITE WYANDOTTES AND RHODE

Island Reds from high record hens. Write for literature. Arrowhead Poultry Farm, Lapeer and Howell, Michigan. (1-23-3t-20p)

### WHITE LEGHORNS, RECKER 300

egg strain; Barred and White Rocks. Write today for prices. Arrowhead Poultry Farm, Lapeer and Howell, Michigan. (1-23-3t-20p)

### DR. HEARLEY PURE BRED STRAIN

Leghorns. If you have ever used this famous strain, it needs no further comment. Our circular is free. Let us tell you our story. Hearley Bros., Orchard Hill Farm, Dorr, Mich. (2-13-3t-35p)

### WANTED—FARM WORK

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH or year by married man, 3 children, 20 years experience. Dairy or general farm. D. C. Whitmore, Box 113, R-3. (1-23-3t-20p)

### EXPERIENCED STOCK AND DAIRY

man, married, 31, general farm hand, extra good milker. Wife good baker, cook and housekeeper. Want permanent work. Have no children. Can furnish best references. Address D. Crotty, 312 Grove St., Lansing, Michigan. (2-13-1t)

### WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY

month or year or would work on shares with everything furnished. References. Curt Q. Mison, 2769 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Michigan. (2-13-1t)

### FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW WOLVERINE Greyhound Hay Press 17x22. Charles H. Montague, Clio, Michigan. (1-23-2t-13-1p)

### FOR SALE—ONE S. H. P. IHC GAS

engine \$50.00. One Hercules Stump Puller \$50.00. Both nearly new. Real good buy for some one. Albert E. Tetzlaff, Big Rapids, R-4, Michigan. (1-23-3t-8)

### FOR SALE—DELCO LIGHT AND

power plant cheap. I will sell my 110 volt, 54 battery Delco plant, complete, in excellent condition, including 3 D.C. motors for \$200. Cost four years ago approximately \$1,000. Wm. Chamberlin, Metamora, R-3, Michigan. (3-23-2t-4t inv)

### LIVE STOCK

#### Herefords

WE HAVE TOO MANY REGISTERED Hereford yearling bulls. Wonderful chance to start in purebreds. Repeaters and Woodford breeding. While they last, see pound. Todd Company, Menasha, Michigan. (1-23-3t-27b)

#### Holsteins

CLOVERDEAN FARM HOLSTEINS in herd test average over 400 lbs. fat for four years. Young sires and choice females for sale. D. C. & M. A. Parsons, Linwood, Mich. (1-23-2t-1p)

#### FOR SALE—FOUR YEARLING REG-

istered Holstein bulls. Also bull calves, registered. Van Buren County Farm, Dr. J. Peoples, Manager, Hartford, Mich. Phone 15. (2-13-3t-23b)

#### Guernseys

REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULLS from cows with splendid records. Glenn Clark, Eau Claire, Michigan. (2-13-13p)

#### HORSES

FOR SALE—PAIR OF BELGIAN geldings 6 months old. Henry J. Hecht, St. Johns, Route 1, Michigan. (2-13-1t-16p)

#### RABBITS & HUTCHES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—TWO 6 compartment rabbit hutches with thirty registered pedigree rabbits for what have you? Gus Philippsen, Paris, Michigan. (1-9-3t-3t-8)

#### FARMS

##### FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD 40 ACRES farms with fair buildings, new house on one. Good land, with or without stock, tools. Mile from town. M. E. Karshner, Paris, Michigan, R. 1. (1-9-3t-3t-8)

FOR SALE—15 ACRES OF LAND IN city of Big Rapids. A beautiful site overlooking city. 3 acres in orchard. Also some New Zealand red rabbits. E. R. Swanson, Big Rapids, R-4, Box 11, Michigan. (1-23-3t-8)

FOR SALE—FINE SUBURBAN HOME mile from town, good 2 room house, good repair; other buildings, 5 acres land, priced right. Mrs. Lula Schweickhard, Big Rapids, Route 4, Michigan. (2-13-1t-8)

#### ANN ARBOR APPLE AND CHERRY

orchard adjoining city limits. One thousand vigorous, mature bearing trees. Excellent buildings including attractive modern bungalow landscaped grounds. Owner called to Pennsylvania. Write for pictures and description. Mrs. A. L. Ferguson, 721 Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan. (2-13-1t-29p)

#### SEEDS AND PLANTS

DUNLOP STRAWBERRY PLANTS \$2 per 1,000; \$2.75; 10,000 @ \$2.50. 30 varieties. Best plants in Michigan. All kinds of Nursery Stock. See Seed. Write us before you buy. Free list. Prices down where they belong. James G. Prestage & Sons, THE ALLEGIAN NURSERY, Allegan, Box X, Michigan. (2-13-6t-12b)

# START 1932 WAR ON CHERRY FLY

### Growers, Dep't of Agriculture To Meet At Hart Soon

Lansing—A meeting of possibly 75 leaders in the Michigan cherry industry is being planned for Hart, Michigan, in Oceana county, probably within the next few days, to decide upon general and specific plans of fighting the cherry fruit fly during the 1932 season.

Invitations were being written this week upon suggestion of the Agricultural Commissioner of Michigan, who foresees possibility of a complete loss of the Michigan cherry crop if the campaign of eradication of the fruit fly is not maintained again this year as it was a year ago.

Low prices received for the crop last season might have a disastrous bearing on the cherry crop if the growers bank the cost of spraying and eradication work against this one season's poor returns, Herbert Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture, said. However, he added, many of the leaders in the industry are more determined than ever before to maintain clean orchards. The big, general meeting being scheduled is expected to attract the more active producers of each community. These leaders are to be schooled and will carry back home the suggested remedies for a control of the fruit fly.

### Fish Spearing Illegal If Not Through The Ice

Lansing—Spearing through the ice means spearing through the law, as the Conservation dep't interprets, the law. Spearing is not permitted in open water from boats or floating spear houses or from the shore. Five lines are permissible through the ice but only one line, constantly attended, if the fishing is not through the ice. If there is no ice, "spear water" becomes hook and line water.

### Where Cheese Is King

Wisconsin makes about 95 per cent of the total United States output of Brick cheese. Dodge county is considered the center of this great Badger industry.



# MERMASH 16%

## Grows Large, Vigorous Pullets and Hefty Cockerels at Low Cost—

Mermash is a superior dry mash and contains Manamar—a sea-food, rich in digestible iodine and other essential growth elements scarce in farm grown grains and animal products.

Chicks fed Mermash 16% grow into large, well developed pullets and marketable cockerels days ahead of those grown on ordinary mashes. Mermash reduces growing costs and builds stronger, healthy chicks. Start your new chicks right with Mermash 16%.



For MERMASH—see your local distributor of Farm Bureau Feeds

# Alfalfa Is 1932's Best Buy!



Farm Bureau Alfalfa—52 tons from 20 Acres in Two Cuttings

The dry season of 1931 produced a big crop of Michigan alfalfa seed which Farm Bureau Services is offering at the lowest prices in years.

## MICHIGAN VARIEGATED

A new name given all Michigan alfalfa from Hardigan, Grimm, Lebeau, Cossack, Ontario and other hardy parents. This seed is not eligible for certified seed production, but, Mr. Man, does it produce hay? See the picture above. Michigan Variegated has all the good points of its distinguished parentage, is low in price, and a cracking good alfalfa investment.

### Certified Hardigan and Grimm

Unexcelled for seed and forage production. Produces high yields of certified seed and most enduring stands. Eligible for re-inspection by Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n. Sow an extra acreage for certified seed production. Certified seed always commands a premium.

# Quality and Economy Must Rule Your Oil Buying

Cheap oils come from two sources. One is that produced by the reclaiming process, in this manner: Crankcase drainings picked up from filling stations and run thru a reclaiming plant. Here, dirt and metal particles are filtered. Small portions of new oil are added to give "color". It is then barreled and sold to dealers.

Second method is known as "straight run" oil. Gasoline, kerosene, etc., is distilled off. The oil remaining, if sold without further refining is "straight run" oil. It contains wax and other undesirable elements which cause hard starting, sticking of valves, cylinder scoring and other motor troubles.

## FARM BUREAU QUALITY OILS

Are Paraffin Base — Dewaxed — Guaranteed

Insist upon Mioco or Bureau Penn Oils. Good for 1200-1500 miles. You can buy them for 65c to 75c per gallon, in five gallon lots.

### Ask Your Local Farm Bureau Distributor

# Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

## Lansing, Michigan

221 NORTH CEDAR STREET

..Seed, Feed, Oil, Twine, Fertilizer  
Life and Automobile Insurance  
See Your Local Farm Bureau Distributor