

STONE TELLS GRAIN CO-OPS ENEMIES' ATTACK IS HEAVY

Farmers Nat'l is Doing Well;
Elects Michigan Man
Director

Chicago—The Farmers National Grain Corporation, grain handling organization for farmers co-operatives recognized by the Federal Farm Board, earned \$1,300,000 on its marketing operations for the year ending May 31, during which time it handled more than 148 million bushels of grain. It owns or controls more than 75 million bushels of terminal and country storage space, Gen. M. George S. Milnor reported to the stockholders.

The National has 28 regional stockholders, such as the Michigan Elevator Exchange in Michigan, which in turn serves some 80 farmer elevator stockholders and 19 bean growers locals.

President Carl Martin of the Michigan Elevator Exchange was elected a director of the National, succeeding L. J. Taber of Ohio.

Treasurer Walter Beam reported the National out of debt with each of 100 banks with which it does business, with a substantial cash reserve with its \$16,000,000 obligation to the Federal Farm Board funded over a period of 10 years, and the National's security and continuity established as a going concern.

President Huff predicted victory for the co-op in its struggle with the Chicago Board of Trade, which has denied it full trading privileges. The Board of Trade is fighting an order to close issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture under the Act empowering it to regulate the grain trade.

President Huff announced the establishment of a seed marketing dept. for the National. Criticism is already rising from the commercial seed trade. "The interest of a million farmers takes precedence over the interests of 1,500 seed traders," observed Mr. Huff.

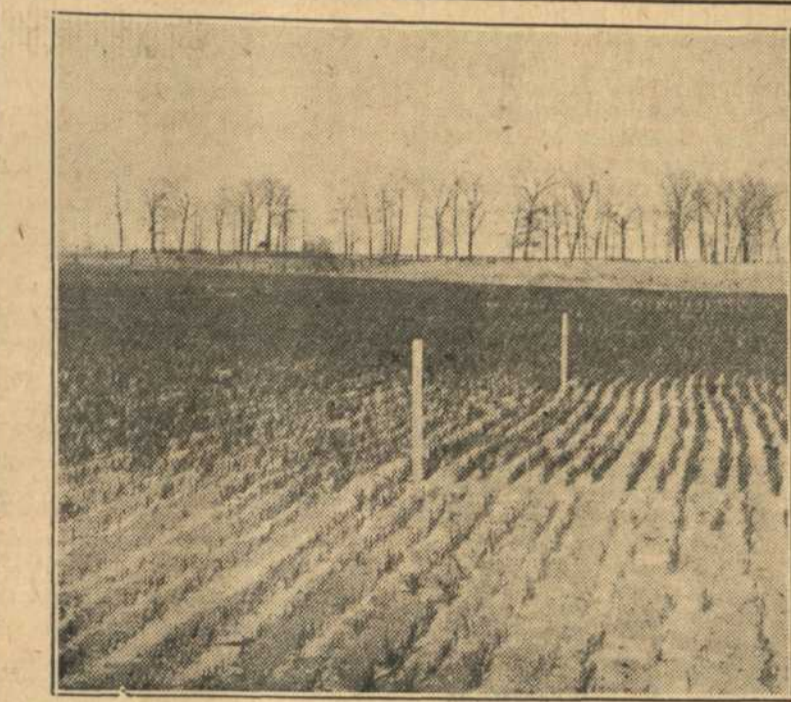
Mr. Stone's Warning
James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, congratulated the stockholders upon the spirit of harmony and good faith apparent throughout the meeting. "My great concern at this time," said Mr. Stone, "is not with the personnel of the Farm Board, but with the attacks being made upon the Agricultural Marketing Act itself, both openly and under guise of criticizing Farm Board members."

Chairman Stone solemnly warned the meeting that "unless farmers take off their coats and put up a fight to preserve the Agricultural Marketing Act," they face the possibility of losing it by repeal. "For eight months or more," he said, "every form of old line business whose representatives have appeared before congressional committees have constantly sounded the slogan 'Repeal the Farm Marketing Act.' Line elevator systems with a hundred elevators may instruct their managers to get farmers to write to Washington demanding repeal of the act. Each gets several farmers to write, and the result is an imposing showing of seeming dissatisfaction with the law, though inspired in fact by misrepresentation and propaganda. These attacks of entrenched business upon the marketing Act are but the opening guns in their campaign to destroy farmers' co-operative marketing efforts. To repeal the Act would not destroy the principle of co-operative marketing, but it would set back its progress by twenty years. Farmers everywhere should fight repeal agitation and serve notice that if or when the Act needs changing, the farmers, its friends, and not those who wish to destroy it, will do the changing."

Appealing to farm organizations to get together and present a united front when they come to Washington to present legislative needs of agriculture, Mr. Stone declared that divided and divergent programs advocated by different farm organizations is like "hunting with a scatter gun." He said the enemies of co-operative marketing come always with a united front and unified demands.

Sears the Critics
"The 'great dark cloud' pictured as being cast over the grain market by the wheat purchased by the Farm Board in its stabilization efforts can no longer be blamed for market behavior," declared the Farm Board's militant chairman. "Of the 257,000,000 bushels of wheat held by the corporation on July 1, 1929, but 14,000,000 bushels of cash wheat remains in its possession," he announced. "This reduction in stocks has occurred while maintaining a price level for wheat in the domestic market of from six to eighteen cents a bushel above the world price level. It should be remembered, too, that declining farm price levels during the life of the Agricultural Marketing Act have been accompanied by declines in all other commodities. Copper sank

FERTILIZER PREVENTS WINTER KILLING



This State College early spring photograph of wheat shows the beneficial results of fertilizer on wheat in preventing winter killing. Wheat in the foreground received no treatment.

SERIOUS POTATO PEST DISCOVERED AND ELIMINATED

Dept. of Agr. Finds Tuber
Worm in Shipments
From Virginia

Lansing—Discovery and prompt steps to eliminate a new and serious insect pest for Michigan were reported by the State Dept. of Agriculture's fruit and vegetable inspection service recently.

Inspectors on the Detroit market discovered a heavy infestation of tobacco split worms or potato tuber worms in several carloads of potatoes brought in from Virginia. Identification of the worm was made by Professor R. H. Pettit of the State college entomology dept. It was the first appearance of the worm in Michigan, Dr. Pettit said.

Drastic action to prevent introduction and spread of the pest was ordered by the Dept. of Agriculture. Since several hundred barrels of infected potatoes had come in the shipment to commission men, the pest stood a good chance to be widely distributed throughout lower Michigan to retail merchants. Even though the shipment was intended for food purposes, it was dangerous since moths would be liberated, which would establish the disease in the State for the next season.

The State Department of Agriculture ordered all inspectors to inspect all incoming Virginia shipments for the pest and fumigate or destroy infected stocks, as required.

The potato tuber worm works about like the wire worm commonly known in Michigan, except the tuber worms can eat circles around the ordinary wire worm. The tuber worm and moth go through five or six generations each season, Dr. Pettit said. The moths fly at night and lay their eggs in the dark. The moth is about one-half inch long; the tuber worm is about an inch long and the diameter of a darning needle.

Discovery of the pest by the agricultural inspection service and prompt steps by the Department to prevent its entry into Michigan by treating Virginia potatoes already here and checking new shipments, enforcing an embargo if necessary, is a valuable service to Michigan potato growers.

Farm Board Wants to Sell Brazilian Coffee

Washington—The Federal Farm Board has requested the government of Brazil to modify its contract whereby the board will be enabled to sell more than 62,500 bags of coffee a month. The coffee was taken in exchange for wheat a little over a year ago, by the board.

The request was made at the instance of coffee roasters in this country who are faced with a coffee shortage and rising prices as the result of internal troubles in Brazil. The Farm Board has on hand 1,050,000 bags of coffee, each weighing 132 pounds.

THESE PROPOSALS TO FACE YOU ON NOVEMBER BALLOT

Tax Limitation, Exemption,
Control of Legislature,
Important Items

The Farm News herewith presents seven proposed amendments to the State Constitution, as furnished by the Secretary of State's office. They will appear on the November ballot, together with a referendum to abolish the 1931 Act prohibiting sale of oleomargarine colored to resemble butter and taxing oleo sales in Michigan.

The blackface type following each proposed amendment is comment by the Michigan Farm News on the proposal.

ARTICLE XVI
Section 11. The legislature may by law establish a liquor control commission, who, subject to statutory limitations, shall exercise complete control of the alcoholic beverage traffic within this state, including the retail sales thereof; and the legislature may also provide for an excise tax on such sales: Providing, however, that neither the legislature nor such commission may authorize the manufacture or sale of alcoholic beverages in any county in which the electors thereof, by a majority vote, shall prohibit the same.

Michigan was a dry State before National Prohibition came into effect. This is an effort to provide local option by counties and liquor if the Prohibition Act should be repealed, or modified so as to permit States to restore the liquor traffic if they so desire. A bit of preparedness.

ARTICLE X
Section 21. The total amount of taxes assessed against property for all purposes in any one year shall not exceed one and one-half per cent of the assessed valuation of said property, except taxes levied for the payment of interest and principal on obligations heretofore incurred, which sums shall be separately assessed in all cases: Provided, That this limitation may be increased for a period of not to exceed five years at any one time, to not more than a total of five per cent of the assessed valuation, by a two-thirds vote of the electors of any assessing district, or when provided for by the charter of a municipal corporation; Provided Further, That this limitation shall not apply to taxes levied in the year 1932. This is the much lambasted 1 1/2% tax limitation proposal of the Michigan Farmer. Indiana's legislature has just enacted such a law, estimating it will cost the State \$8,500,000. No estimate made on how it will reduce receipts of Indiana's local governments. On that same scale of reducing Michigan's State tax by \$8,500,000, it probably would reduce receipts of our local governments perhaps \$25,000,000 or more. If excises couldn't be cut accordingly, new taxes such as State income taxes, etc., must come in. Opponents say the proposal will create chaos. Proponents say O.K. Get the money from income and other sources. Farmers will risk chaos and vote for this amendment.

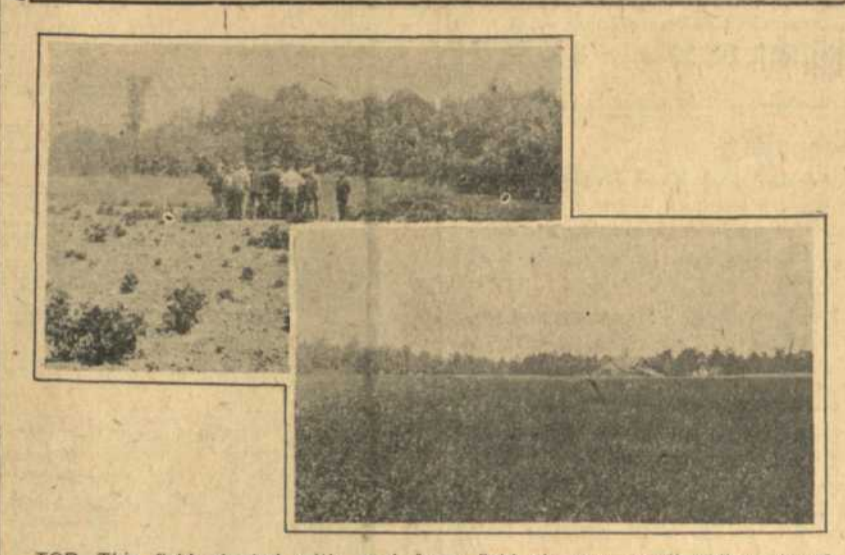
ARTICLE V
Section 2. The senate shall consist of thirty-two members elected by single districts numbered from one to thirty-two inclusive. Each even numbered district shall, in the year nineteen hundred thirty-four, elect one senator for a term of two years. In the year nineteen hundred thirty-six and every fourth year thereafter, each even numbered district shall elect one senator for a term of four years. Each odd numbered district shall, in the year nineteen hundred thirty-four and every fourth year thereafter, elect one senator for a term of four years. The senatorial districts shall be and remain as now constituted, established and numbered, as follows:

(No change in Senatorial districts or reapportionment and we omit listing the districts.)
Section 3. The house of representatives shall consist of one hundred (100) members elected for a term of two (2) years from representative districts established as follows:
A ratio shall be obtained by dividing the population of the state, as ascertained by the last preceding United States decennial census, by 100. Any county containing less than the ratio of population shall be attached to a contiguous county or counties to form a district bounded by county lines and containing not less than one full ratio of population. Each such combination of counties and each county not included in any such combination shall constitute a representative district. There shall be apportioned to each representative district one representative for each full ratio of population. Any representation then remaining to be apportioned shall be assigned to those representative districts having the largest unrepresented fractions of the ratio of population.

In each representative district containing but one county and entitled hereunder to more than one representative, the board of supervisors may, and, if the number of representatives exceeds four, shall, at its first regular or special session following each apportionment of representatives hereinafter provided for, divide such representative district into house districts composed of compact and contiguous territory.

Our Great Rivers
The Hudson, Delaware, Potomac, Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri and Colorado rivers are considered the greatest seven rivers of the United States; of lesser importance are the Connecticut, Susquehanna, James, Cumberland, Tennessee, Tombigbee and Warrior in the East, and the Arkansas and the Red in the West.

YELLOW DWARF DISEASE IN POTATOES



TOP—This field planted with seed from field showing small yellow dwarf infection in 1931.
BOTTOM—An adjoining field planted with healthy seed from outside the infected area.

Three dry seasons and an abundance of leaf hoppers, grasshoppers and other insects have helped spread yellow dwarf potato disease in Michigan. The disease may ruin a field as shown above. Seed from a slightly infected field may bring the above results the following season. The answer, says the State College Farm Crops Dept., is a clean harvest for the infected areas and an outside source for clean seed next year.

State College at East Lansing and the Michigan Potato-Growers Exchange at Cadillac have undertaken the job

HOMESTEADING LAND IN STATE THING OF PAST

Available Tracts Are Unfit
For Agriculture,
Timber Gone

Lansing—The chance to obtain "homestead" lands good enough to be developed into profitable farms was a pioneer opportunity, which has largely passed with that stage of the State's growth. The modern homestead lands are small tax-delinquent areas usually located on the edge of the agricultural districts.

Very little of the hundreds of thousands of acres of land now reverting to the state for back taxes is agricultural land, according to the Lands Division of the Department of Conservation. Practically all of this tax delinquent property is composed of sand plains with the timber removed or burned. As a result the area that might be profitably homesteaded is limited.

The economic situation within the past year has caused a flood of applications for homestead lands. Many of the applicants are men born on farms, but who moved to the city. Others are urban residents who believe that 40 acres of land given them by the state will solve their financial troubles.

According to the Lands office, which has studied the results of hundreds of present day attempts at homesteading, the average homesteader has a poor chance of succeeding. Less than half of those who are given certificates to use pieces of state land remain through the five years period necessary to acquire title; and less than a quarter of the total ever remain permanently on the homestead. Many "prove up" at the end of five years when the land goes on the tax rolls. Then they remain another five years without paying taxes and the land again reverts to the state.

Homesteads are not granted automatically; it is indicated from the regulations furnished each applicant that to the applicant to determine whether he is serious in his intent to farm. The land which he would acquire is examined and if it is not agricultural in character, the application is rejected. To issue a certificate for such land would be to issue a "starvation ticket," the land office claims.

The homestead laws require that not more than 160 acres be granted to one person and he must not be the owner of as much as 40 acres of land. At the time of application for the homestead he must pay into the general fund of the state at the rate of 10¢ an acre for each acre granted. For five years he must actually live on the land and be able to prove that he is farming the property. During that time he does not pay property taxes. At the end of five years, if all conditions have been met, the state grants him a deed to the property, and the homestead has become a "farm".

There are now about 200 homesteaders in Michigan, engaged in "proving up" plots of from 40 to 160 acres of state land.

Candidates who talk about abolishing all taxes and at the same time lay out a program that will require millions, apparently did not take addition when in school.

MICH. CO-OP WOOL ASS'N ADVANCE IS UP TO 8¢ PER LB.

Wool Prices Are Advancing;
7 Cars of 1932 Wool
Sold

Lansing—Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n which has been advancing 5 1/2¢ per lb. to members for wool placed in its warehouse for grading and sale direct to mills through the National Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston has been authorized by the National to increase its advance to 8 cents per pound on Michigan wools and 6¢ on western wools, effective at once.

The Michigan Ass'n has shipped 7 carloads of 1932 wool to Boston which has been sold by the National at good prices for these times on the advancing market. The lower grades of wool have been ordered out first.

Wool Prices Move Up; National Leads Way

Boston—Wool prices continue to move upward under the leadership of the National Wool Marketing Corporation, which announces that it has advanced its prices three times since Aug. 1. Boston wool dealers have supported the advances.

Wool prices in Boston had dropped by July to 63¢ of the Boston price in January. They have now regained all but 7¢ of that drop. Prices are still too low, but it is an improvement.

Replacement Demand Explains Wool Gains

Washington—The rapid decline in wool consumption from July 1931 to May 1932 probably has prepared the way for an increase in activity based on replacement needs, says the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Improved sentiment in the wool market has been evident since June, when consumption of combing and clothing wool increased to 16 per cent above the low point in May. Activity in the Boston market in July and August seems to indicate a continuation of the improvement. It is pointed out, however, that sustained improvement of large magnitude would require an improvement in general business conditions and consumer incomes.

SAFE FUMIGANT KILLS WEEVILS

Chemical Destroys Insects
Without a Fire
Hazard

East Lansing—A method of destroying weevils in grains and in beans without incurring danger from fire or explosions has been tested and is now being recommended by the entomology department of Michigan State College.

The old method of fumigation was effective but the dangers attending its use caused some insurance companies to decline to carry insurance on buildings during the time the fumigant was being used. The new material can be used without creating any fire hazard.

The new killing agent for grain weevils is propylene dichloride or a mixture of this material. Grain bins to be fumigated should be as nearly airtight as possible and the grain itself should be covered with a tarpaulin, blankets, or a layer of newspapers. The fumigant is poured directly on the grain under the covering material.

Busted By Depression, Some Become Shackers

Many old deserted farm houses and squatters' shacks in the upper peninsula and northern part of the lower peninsula are now being occupied by "shackers," people who have been forced out of the city on account of high rent. Many of these "shackers" are living on wild game killed in the closed season, by violating the fish law and by picking wild berries, but this winter will find them in severe circumstances. Many large families take a tent with them and put it up on state owned land, but so far trespass is being permitted unless it interferes with homestead rights. If they were made to move they would only go to some other county and set up housekeeping again.

INDIANA ENACTS 1 1/2 PCT. TAX LIMIT

Special Session Does What
Michigan Will Vote
Upon

Some weeks back the Farm News stated that the legislature of Indiana had gone into special session to find means to reduce public expenditures and taxes. We present herewith a digest of the proposals enacted and those killed.

Action taken by the Indiana special session reminds one of the steps taken by the Michigan special session late last winter and early spring. Items marked below with a * indicate that Michigan took or tried similar action.

Indiana's Special Session
*Reduced salaries of public employees, saving approximately \$2,500,000.
*Revised next year's budget, effecting reduction of \$1,792,000.
*Diverted approximately \$12,000,000 from the state highway commission to counties, cities and towns.
*Merged 23,279 miles of township roads into county highway systems.
*Abolished county highway repair levies, saving \$4,165,700.

*Declared five-year moratoriums on county unit and three-mile gravel road bond issues.
*Fixed \$150 limit on tax levies, reducing delinquent tax penalties to 2 per cent.
*Suspended for two years 2-cent educational improvement fund levy, saving \$300,000.

*"Teeth" in gasoline tax collection law to halt gasoline "bootlegging."
*Eased payments of delinquent tax penalties.
*Reduced Marion county (Indianapolis) treasurer's income from 6 per cent, delinquent tax penalties to 2 per cent.
*Imposed 50-cent fee on each \$100 mortgage recorded.

*Authorized establishment of poor relief commissions and funding of poor relief bonds over ten-year period.
*Authorized municipalities to acquire and operate, subject to referendum, utilities free from control of the public service commission.

OTHER ACTION
*Failed to pass bills that would have permitted consolidation of counties and merging of townships.
*Killed personal and corporation income tax bill.
*Killed bill permitting intangibles to be taxed at one-fourth their value.
*Killed retail sales tax bill.
*Killed bill permitting "home rule" control over salaries and mandatory levies.
*Killed bill placing ton-mile tax on motor trucks and busses.

Millions In Greenbacks Are Worn Out Daily

St. Louis—United States currency is wearing out at the rate of \$10,000,000 a day, according to W. O. Woods, treasurer of the United States. Dollar bills wear out in about eight months, while \$5 bills last about 13 months and higher numbers proportionately longer.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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More Hornswogging

Speaking before the Michigan Grain, Hay and Feed Dealers Ass'n at Lansing September 9 and referring to the Federal Farm Board...

"If the present policies of the federal government are carried on the legitimate grain dealer cannot survive and this government will go as thoroughly socialist as Russia."

Who is a "legitimate" dealer in grain? Are only such as Mr. Hart and his fellow private operators of elevators the legitimate?

Mr. Hart and his fellows see that as farmers through their co-operative marketing enterprises do more and more of their own marketing and make more by it, just so fast will the private middlemen and their opportunities disappear.

This howl about preserving the "legitimate" dealers in grain is also a howl to kill off the Farm Board and agricultural extension service so that co-operative organization and marketing information will be denied farmers.

Do You Want This Done To Agriculture?

The National Organization to Reduce Public Expenditures, which includes industrial, mercantile, banking, real estate interests, with some farm organization representation, wants to cut federal expenditures 1 1/2 billion dollars, which is commendable.

Recently, the Organization headquarters at Chicago published a detailed list of the items which it wants to pledge every Senator and Congressman to cut out of the national budget.

Of the 120 items mentioned, 64 might well be termed non-agricultural and they total \$1,469,338,500, nearly one-third of which is "excessive war veterans benefits."

The 56 items of interest to agriculture that Organization headquarters would like to call out total \$49,582,500. Farmers will be surprised to see some of the items slated to go if the Organization is successful.

- Regulation of packers and stockyards
Regulation of grain trading
Federal Farm Board
Control of tuberculosis in animals
Agricultural experiment stations
Agricultural extension work
Horticultural crops disease control
Crop and livestock estimates
Regulation of grain grading
Eradication of cattle ticks
Experiments in animal husbandry
Market inspection of farm products
Control of predatory animals
Hog cholera control
Investigation of animal diseases
Vegetable and fruit insect control
Sugar plant investigations
Fertilizer investigations
Japanese beetle control
Regulation of cotton futures trading
Storage crops diseases
Regulation of marketing of perishable products
Insecticide and fungicide investigations

The above are a few of the important agriculture items. It will be noticed that regulation of live stock, grain and perishable markets, placed in the law to protect farmers, are among those slated to go.

It would be interesting to know who thought out the various items to be denied agriculture in the interest of economy and to analyze the arguments advanced for recommending their removal.

Gentlemen's Agreements and Inspectors

In this edition is an article relating how State Department of Agriculture fruit and vegetable inspectors at Detroit in their routine examination of incoming potatoes as to quality and grade discovered an infestation of Virginia potatoes by a worm and moth unknown to them.

State College's Dr. Pettit identified it as the tobacco spilt worm or potato tuber worm, a serious pest not known in this state. The Dept of Agriculture ordered inspectors to examine every barrel of Virginia potatoes that could be located and destroy infected lots.

The same day one of our staff learned of this incident, we had a letter from a reader who advised us that in his opinion the fruit inspection service should be eliminated as unnecessary expense as a purely political job. He observed that while all his fruit inspected had passed inspection, nevertheless it appeared that the fruit inspectors knew little about the fruit business.

We do not know a single fruit inspector personally but our examination of the State Dept of Agriculture records shows that some of these inspectors have up to 29 years service and have been employed through one administration after another. That would indicate that there can't be much politics connected with the work, and that the men must have gained considerable knowledge of standards of quality of fruit in their years of service.

A farmers' co-operative ass'n told us recently that the State's fruit inspection service undoubtedly meant \$10,000 a year to its business. We have seen Federal inspection of beans at the shipping point guarantee the grade at the other end and eliminate unjustified and costly rejections for quality of the shipment. But the beans had to make good at the shipping point. So does fruit.

Undoubtedly our reader is a first class fruit grower and a gentleman. If we could have gentlemen's agreements permanently effective to ship only 1st grade products, there would be no need for inspection service. The unfortunate thing about gentlemen's agreements is that sooner or later someone forgets that he's a gentleman and may force everyone else to do likewise.

The Farm News believes that if we are to protect ourselves with quality grades we'll have to have competent inspection service to maintain the grades and our markets.

Draw Your Own Conclusions

On the same day the Senate cut the Federal Farm Board appropriation in half to \$600,000, thereby doing a great deal to cripple the Board, it voted \$300,000 to celebrate the anniversary of General Clark; a Revolutionary War hero.

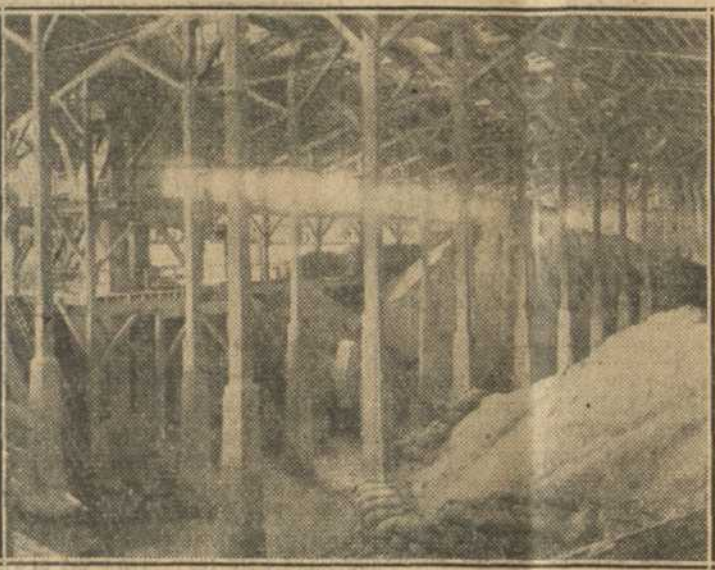
It voted almost \$1,000,000 for a National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, thereby duplicating a part of the work of both the Army and Navy, which maintain aeronautic departments.

The Shipping Board construction loan fund was increased from \$185,000,000 to \$250,000,000 notwithstanding the testimony that this Board has been loaning 3% government money to big shipping interests at less than 1%.

A total of 3 1/2 billion dollars was set aside for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help railroads, banks and other business, but the Farm Board was slashed 50% to \$600,000 to carry out its mandate under the Co-operative Marketing Act "to place agriculture upon an equal economic footing with industry."

In the Senate and in Congress enemies of co-operative marketing by farmers are doing their best to kill the movement under the guise of economy. But what they do with the other hand makes the pose seem a little awkward.

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZER PLANT



A view in one of the plants where Farm Bureau fertilizers are made. Here the manufactured analyses of various kinds are piled in great cones of thousands of tons each for curing over a period of months. Before fertilizer is shipped out to co-operative ass'ns, it is machined, tested to check standards established for dryness, fineness and other qualities.

These Proposals Face You On Nov. Ballot

(Continued from page 1)

Proposed. Provided, that not more than four representatives shall be elected from any one house district, and each representative shall, as nearly as may be, represent an equal number of inhabitants.

In each representative district containing more than one county and entitled hereunder to more than one representative, the chairmen of the boards of supervisors of the counties included in such district or a majority of such officers shall, and in the event that a majority of such officers do not agree then the secretary of state shall forthwith, after each apportionment of representatives hereinafter provided for, divide such representative district into house districts formed on the same basis and subject to the same restrictions that are herebefore provided for in the formation of house districts within representative districts containing but one county: Provided, that such house districts are not required to be bounded by county lines.

For each representative district containing more than one county, the secretary of state shall file in his office a description of the house districts therein, specifying the number of representatives to be elected from each district and the population thereof; and in each representative district containing but one county, the board of supervisors of such county shall cause to be filed in the office of the secretary of state a description of the house districts therein, specifying the number of representatives to be elected from each district and the population thereof.

Section 4. At the first regular or special legislative session following the adoption of this amendment, and thereafter at the first regular or special session following each decennial United States census, the legislature shall by law, in accordance with the provisions of this constitution, establish the representative districts and apportion anew the representatives to the representative districts using as the basis therefor the last preceding decennial United States census.

Provided, that if the legislature shall fail to make an apportionment as herein provided for, or if the apportionment made hereunder by the legislature shall be declared unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, apportionment shall then be made by the secretary of state as herein provided, within ninety days after the adjournment of such legislative session or within ninety days after final determination of the unconstitutionality of such apportionment, as the case may be.

Apportionment by the secretary of state shall be enforced, if necessary, by a writ of mandamus upon petition of the attorney general, or any prosecuting attorney or city attorney of this state. The secretary of state shall certify to, and shall include in the next succeeding publication of Public Acts a record of the final apportionment made, containing the number and description of each representative district and the population thereof according to the last preceding United States census, and shall also file the same with the clerk of each county within the state.

This is another effort by Wayne county politicians to reappropriate the State legislature for control. As the Wayne County Plan it was overwhelmingly defeated in 1930, it has been re-named the Michigan plan. Wayne wants to hold 7 out of 32 Senate seats as now. Control is sought by reappropriating the House according to population. Wayne would get

about 34 out of 100 seats. Wayne, Oakland, Genesee and Kent counties would have 82 seats between them. Other counties would lose representation accordingly. This proposal should be defeated.

ARTICLE X

Section 7. All assessments hereafter authorized shall be on property at its cash value. To the value of \$1,000 the household goods, provisions, live stock, tools, and stock of his trade, owned by any household, shall be exempt from all taxation other than to pay public debts heretofore incurred; and the homestead owned and occupied by any household shall to the extent of \$2,000 be exempt from all taxation other than to pay public debts heretofore incurred, and for special benefit assessments for ways.

Until 30 days after an assessment roll is completed, filed, and the fact announced in the newspaper believed by the assessing officer to have the largest circulation in the taxing district any person having an interest in any property assessed by determine the assessed value of such interest by depositing with the assessing officer a duly executed offer to sell such property interest (describing it) at any named price, which price shall thereupon become the assessed value of such interest; which offer may be accepted at any time within 60 days after the roll was announced by any person first depositing such price in cash with the county treasurer of the county where such property is located, payable to the order of the offeror upon deposit of a duly executed conveyance of such interest to the acceptor, who may have a decree of specific performance, and the state shall be responsible for the money so deposited.

Strong hands in charge of the proposed 1% tax limitation amendment blocked inclusion of the above exemptions and a split ensued. Hence this proposal. It means \$3,000 real estate and \$1,000 personal exemption. The Hastings Banner figures that in Barry county 83,000 taxable property would

be reduced 88%. Thornapple twp. 80% and Hastings city from \$523,339 assessable property to \$2,302,241 or a 57% reduction. Apparently 75% of the revenues to carry on government would have to come from some other source than real estate if this amendment is approved.

ARTICLE III

Section 1. In all elections every inhabitant of this state being a citizen of the United States; every inhabitant residing in this state on the twenty-fourth day of June, eighteen hundred thirty-five; every inhabitant residing in this state on the first day of January, eighteen hundred fifty; every male inhabitant of foreign birth, who having resided in the state two years and six months prior to the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred ninety-four, and having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States two years and six months prior to said last named day, and who shall have completed his naturalization prior to January one, nineteen hundred twenty-four; the wife of any inhabitant of foreign birth who, having resided in the state two years and six months prior to the eighth day of November, eighteen hundred ninety-four, and having declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States two years and six months prior to said last named day, and who shall have completed his naturalization prior to January one, nineteen hundred twenty-four; and every civilized inhabitant of Indian descent, a native of the United States, shall be an elector and entitled to vote; but no one shall be an elector and entitled to vote at any election, unless he or she shall be above the age of twenty-one years and has resided in this state six months, and in the city or township in which he or she offers to vote twenty days next preceding such election:

Provided, that no qualified elector in the actual military service of the United States or of this state or in the army or navy thereof, or any student while in attendance at any institution of learning, or any person engaged in teaching in the public schools of this state, or any regularly enrolled member of any citizens' military or naval training camp, held under the authority of the government of the United States or of the state of Michigan, or any member of the legislature while in attendance at any session of the legislature, or said member's immediate family during such time, or commercial traveler, or any qualified elector employed upon or in the operation of railroad trains in this state, or any sailor engaged and employed on the great lakes or in coastwise trade, shall be deprived of a vote by reason of absence from the township, ward or state in which he or she resides; and the legislature shall provide by law the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote and for the canvass and return of their votes:

Provided further, that the legislature shall have power to pass laws covering qualified electors who may be necessarily absent from other causes than above specified: And provided further, that there shall be no denial of the elective franchise at any election on account of sex: And provided further, that the legislature may provide by law that the electors of a township may cast their ballots at a township polling place located within the limits of a city which has incorporated from territory of the township.

To enable voters living in city carved out of the twp. to have a voting place in the city.

ARTICLE VI

Section 9. He may grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after convictions for all offenses, except treason, first degree murder and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions and with such restrictions and limitations as he may think proper, subject to regulations provided by law relative to the manner of applying for pardons. Upon conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence until the case shall be reported to the legislature at its next session, when the legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the

Autumn Idyl
By R. S. CLARK
'Now then, listen, Hiram. See those swill-pails there?
I do wish you'd dump them before they start to spill.
When they're just a-brimming they slobber everywhere.
Think I want the whole place splattered up with swill?

business. The fact is that they have had the edge on agriculture for 75 years and do not want to give it up.
Hessian Fly Wheat Threat In Regions
The Hessian fly is unusually threatening to winter wheat plantings this fall for the 1933 crop in eight states, practically every stubble field in the regions being so heavily infested with the fly as to be a potential source of heavy infestation, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, said in a statement issued by the Department.

Many Foreigners Here Non-English Speaking
There are 1,234,995 foreign-born inhabitants of the United States unable to speak English, or 8.7 per cent of the total foreign-born population, according to Census statistics issued by the Department of Commerce.

A Silent Church
"The Church of the Silent Service" is the name given to a church at Newcastle, England, and has a congregation composed entirely of deaf mutes.

Stone Tells National Enemy Attack is Heavy
(Continued from page 1)
from 25 cents a pound to five, oil from \$1.60 a barrel to 25c. What other commodity except wheat sold as high on July 1 this year as on the same date a year before? Wheat sold at exactly the same price, while meanwhile, to cite one example, the stockholders of U. S. Steel and General Motors sustained a price shrinkage of five billion dollars.

THREE-LEGGED TURKEY
Woodland, Calif.—On a ranch near here belonging to Dwight Breckenridge a three-legged turkey was hatched recently. The fowl is normal in all respects except for the extra leg, which is slightly shorter than the others.

WHEAT and RYE

Fertilizer Recommendations for 1932

From Circular Bulletin 53—Michigan State College Soils Section
BY DR. C. E. MILLAR, G. M. GRANTHAM, P. M. HARMER

TABLE I—SANDS AND LIGHT SANDY LOAMS

Table with 4 columns: Crop, Group 1, Group 2, Group 3. Rows for 'WHEAT OR RYE' with and without seeding of clover or alfalfa.

TABLE II—HEAVY SANDY LOAMS, SILT LOAMS AND CLAY LOAMS

Table with 4 columns: Crop, Group 4, Group 5, Group 6. Rows for 'WHEAT OR RYE' with and without seeding of clover or alfalfa.

Testing Records Say Best Feed Still Pays The Most Money

Cows Haven't Changed Habits In Depression, Says C. A. Baltzer

By C. A. BALTZER
Dairy Dept. State College
East Lansing—With milk and butterfat prices tumbling during the year 1931-1932 many Michigan dairymen have no doubt had the question arise in their minds as to the proper practice concerning production per cow and per herd.

Records from herd improvement associations show that even under conditions such as everyone experienced during this past year only the best practices are the ones that are proving to be most successful. The leading dairy herds for the year not only show high yield per herd but also head the list in returns over dollar of feed cost expended for the herd for the season.

The successful practices followed by these dairymen include feeding an abundance of alfalfa hay and other home grown feeds such as corn silage, corn, barley, and oats supplemented with proper amounts of protein concentrates.

Feed Is The Key

These dairymen have found that cows have not changed their habits. Cows still demand an abundance of feed made up of the right kind of food material and fed in the proper amounts regularly each day of the year. Following such good practices helped these dairymen to make the best of a difficult situation.

This year the leading herd is the same that has been at the top for the past two years. Doan Straub, long time member of the Berrien county association owns the high herd again among the 1,200 herds tested during the year July 1, 1931 to July 1, 1932. The 13.75 cows under test in this herd averaged 14,822 pounds of milk and 550.1 pounds butterfat. This herd has the all time record for Michigan herds tested in herd improvement associations with an average production for six years of 14,195 lbs. milk and 532.9 lbs. butterfat testing 3.7 per cent.

Other Leading Herds

While the Straub herd is the leading Holstein herd, the West Allegan Herd Improvement Association, high record association for the state for many years, is the home for the second high herd owned by T. Nichols. The Nichols herd averaged 12,228 pounds milk and 530.9 pounds fat with six grade Jerseys under test. Seven herds averaged over 500 pounds fat and three of the seven are members of this association.

In addition to the Nichols herd, two other Jersey herds owned by A. M. Larsen and C. S. Methven averaged over 500 lbs. fat for the year. In the list of twenty-five high herds, another Jersey herd of this association owned by H. M. Atwater is found placing 23rd in the state list.

The Guernsey breed is represented by W. J. Thurew of Mason county with a herd of 6.15 purebred and grade Guernseys producing 19,378 pounds milk and 505.9 pounds fat.

A newcomer to the charmed circle of 500 pound fat producing herds is C. W. Windover of Midland county, owner of a mixed Shorthorn dairy bred herd averaging 509.2 pounds fat and 11,973 pounds milk.

Low Cost Of Testing

Leading dairymen recognize that since feed and labor costs represent from 75 to 85 per cent of the total cost for keeping a cow for a year that the expense for testing is too small a percent of the total cow expense incurred in a year to prevent them from testing. The actual expense for testing in many dairy herds represents less than 3 per cent of the total cost of keeping a cow for a year.

Then, too, leading dairymen agree that the investment represented in the present dairy herd while at a low valuation today will be much more valuable in the future when better prices for milk and dairy products return and when a keener demand exists for dairy breeding stock. By keeping continuous records and maintaining a healthy herd, the dairymen continuing to test under present difficult conditions in Michigan herd improvement associations will be in the best possible position to realize most from their dairy investment.

Editor's Note—R. H. Addy of Farm Bureau Services on reading this article tells us that Doan Straub's first place herd has been fed Milk Maker dairy ration, developed by the co-operative Farm Bureau Services, for the past five years; that the second place T. Nichols herd of Jerseys is also a Milk Maker herd, as are the 4th and 7th place herds of A. N. Larsen and C. S. Methven, all of these herds averaging more than 500 lbs. of butterfat per cow for the year.

Recent Rains Helped; Crop Condition Good

East Lansing—The U. S. Weather Bureau Station here reporting on weather and crop conditions for Michigan for the week ending Tuesday, Sept. 6, said:

"Rains during the past ten days have been the heaviest and best distributed of any similar period during the past summer. Great improvement has resulted in growing crops, but even yet there are a few limited areas in the western portion of the lower peninsula which are still dry.

"The rains placed the soil in very good condition for plowing for winter grains and this work is now progressing rapidly where the soil

is not too wet. In many fields, however, water is standing in low places.

"Corn cutting and silo filling are also progressing rapidly, although slowed up on several days by rain. Pastures and meadows have been especially benefitted and they are now green and luxuriant. Many fields of late potatoes have been revived in growth and the prospects for good crops greatly enhanced. Corn is especially good and the late crop is filling well and will make excellent silage, provided frosts do not come within ten days or two weeks.

1-37th of Vegetables Harvested Is Exported

The United States exported \$8,726,000 worth of vegetables in the fiscal year just ended. Included in these exports were \$4,571,900 worth of vegetables in the natural state and \$3,155,000 worth of canned vegetables.

The value of the vegetables harvested for sale is about \$295,000,000, according to the Bureau of the Census, so that out of each \$37 worth of vegetables harvested for sale, one dollar's worth was shipped out of the country.

The best markets for the canned vegetables are Canada, the United Kingdom, the West Indies and the Orient, but our vegetables are shipped to practically every country in the world.

Sahara Teems With Life; Polar Deserts Are Barren

Strictly speaking, only dry lands are considered as deserts. It is there that the ghosts of buried civilizations walk and the traveler comes upon ruins of great dead cities, as in the Sahara. But we also have cold deserts as well as hot deserts. The polar ice-caps are the truest deserts of all, for they support no life whatever, unless of a microscopic sort. The Arabian desert and the Sahara teem with living things.

For-Get-Me-Not Bow Is Effective After 18 Yrs.

HARRISON, ARK.—Nat. Miller, cleaning out his desk, discovered a letter on which lay neatly a piece of string tied in a forget-me-not bow. He puzzled over it. Ultimately, the piece of string did its work and Miller remembered the letter to be one his wife had given him to mail 18 years ago. He rushed out and mailed it. It was addressed to Miss Lucy Harding at Berryville, Ark., who, fortunately, still resides there.—Kansas City Star.

Barley, oats, buckwheat and wheat, all lost money for the labor of growing them in New York state last year, according to farm accounts.

Sailing Squirrels

It is said that the squirrels of Lapland, a land of many rivers and lakes, have learned the art of navigation. If one of these squirrels wishes to cross a river or lake it drags a piece of bark down to the water's edge, sets it afloat and climbing aboard lifts its tail for a sail and lets the wind carry it across.

Fleeces up to 30 Lbs.

In Spain and Australia the Merino breed of sheep has the longest wool of any kind of sheep known. The wool clipped from an average sheep weighs but three to eight pounds, but as much as thirty pounds may be obtained from these.

Many German Schools Are Radio Equipped

One school in three in Germany is now equipped with a radio. The German school radio programs now reach 2,500,000 pupils and 65,000 teachers, he said in calling attention to a rapid development of interest in radio for educational purposes there.

School broadcasts last year numbered 2,000 with 24 per cent, the largest single type, devoted to music. Broadcasts on information about Germany ranked second and comprised 22 per cent of the programs.

Uncle Ab says it is a good plan to always have the courage to appear as good as you really are.

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS

Will Increase Your Fall Grain and Following Crop Yields



Alfalfa at left followed wheat which was fertilized with 250 lbs. of 0-16-8 per acre. Alfalfa at right from similar area on same wheat field which was not fertilized.

PROVED BY FARM RECORDS

State College has recorded numerous farm tests which prove that 250 to 500 lbs. of fertilizer applied to wheat not only increases the yield and quality of wheat to pay the fertilizer cost and produce a good profit, but the extra yield from the following crop of alfalfa pays another substantial profit.

See State College 1932 Fertilizer Recommendations for wheat and rye on page 2 of this edition.

YOU'LL LIKE FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS.

Because they are made of the best sources of nitrogen, phosphorus and potash to assure quickly available plant food. Farm Bureau fertilizers are extra dry, granular, free running and easy to regulate in the drill.

Only MERMASH Gives You This Value!

MANAMAR, the "Sun and Sea" supplement that puts the "spark" into rations, is the talk of good poultrymen all over America. It is present in every bag of Mermash, sold only by your Farm Bureau.

Mermash 16% gives you those well-feathered, red-combed, powerful, yellow-shanked birds. It increases egg production and produces finer-flavored eggs and

fowls. It builds health that enables the flock to resist disease. In chicks it satisfies the craving that causes toe-picking and cannibalism.

Reduce Mortality
Why not reduce mortality from preventable causes? Reduce losses, lower costs, increase egg production. Thousands of poultrymen have learned that Mermash 16% is the ideal ration for growing birds. They have learned, too, that Mermash actually costs LESS than many ordinary feeds!

Try a bag of Mermash 16%. It will save you money and bring you greater poultry results. See your Farm Bureau dealer today.



These Grains Yield More

Certified wheat and rye yield so much more high quality grain than ordinary stock that the difference in seed cost is only sound business judgment. We offer Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n certified:

- RED ROCK—Old, reliable, bearded, soft red winter wheat. Holds many records for yield. Stiff straw; doesn't lodge.
- BERKLEY ROCK—Bearded, hard, red winter wheat. Stiff straw. Very winter hardy. Immune to smut.
- AMERICAN BAYNER—White, soft winter wheat. Beardless. Stiff straw. Winter hardy. Heavy yielding. Best for lighter wheat soils.
- ROSEN RYE—Outstanding heavy yielding rye. Large plump berries. Well filled heads. There is no better rye.

ORDER FROM YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER

KILLS FLIES!

FARM BUREAU FLY SPRAY has no superior for cattle and other out door uses. The price is right. Our KILL-FLY for household use kills flies, mosquitoes, moths, ants, other insect pests. Will not stain curtains or furniture. See your co-op.

For Farm Bureau Products

SEE YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Write Us If You Have No Dealer

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

KILLS WEEDS!

ATLACIDE, the chemical weed killer, is an efficient, cheap, labor saving, positive weed killer. Not poisonous or inflammable. Kills quack, poison ivy, thistles, all weeds. 1 lb. per 100 sq. feet. Spray or dust.

Herds Fed Milk Maker Still Return Most Profit Per Feed Dollar



Four out of the first 7 herds in Michigan Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n's producing an average of more than 500 lbs. of butterfat per cow in the year ending July 1, 1932, were fed Milk Maker dairy ration in addition to home grown grains and roughages, according to Farm Bureau Services.

Eight out of 33 herds averaging 456 lbs. of butterfat or more per cow were fed Milk Maker. These cows were the leaders among 1,200 herds tested.

"Even under conditions of 1931-32 only the best practices are proving most successful. The leading herds lead in returns over dollar of feed cost. Cows have not changed their habits. They still demand an abundance of feed made up of the right kind of food material, fed in proper amounts regularly each day," said C. A. Baltzer of the State College Dairy Dept.

Farm Bureau's MILKMAKER dairy rations, since 1922 have had no equal for enabling cows to reach their highest milk production at the lowest feed cost and maintain a strong, healthy herd. The choicest milk-making ingredients are used and are listed pound for pound on the feed tag for your information. MILKMAKER has always been a MONEYMAKER. Your Farm Bureau dealer has it.

Good Time To Apply Lime

For best results with lime, apply it several months to a year in advance of the crop for which it is intended. It may be applied on a sod to be turned under for a cultivated crop. Lime needs time to sweeten soil. There need be no fear of losing its value by applying it now. See your co-op ass'n or Farm Bureau dealer for our superior, low priced lime:

1. AGSTONE MEAL ground limestone (bulk only).
2. FARM BUREAU PULVERIZED LIME (bulk or 80 lb. bags).
3. FARM BUREAU HYDRATED LIME, 50 lb. sacks.

Farm Bureau Oil For Plowing



Farm Bureau oils are paraffin base, dewaxed and built to stand up under the hardest working conditions in your tractor, truck or automobile.

ASK YOUR FARM BUREAU DISTRIBUTOR FOR

MIOCO 100% Paraffin Base BUREAU PENN 100% Pennsylvania Oil

In 5 gallon cans and drums at Farm Bureau prices that will save you money. 25,000 Michigan Ohio and Indiana farmers use our oils and greases.



SMALL BALL

You can depend on Farm Bureau Binder Twine to make CORN HARVEST what it ought to be as far as twine is concerned. Extra strong, smooth, and trouble free. Machined 9 times for perfect smoothness. Checked 4 times by automatic machines for even size and strength. No knots or lumps. Runs 600 feet to lb. as against 500 feet per pound for ordinary twine. You get more Farm Bureau twine for your money.



LARGE BALL