

## STATE CELEBRATES T. B. CONTROL; TO CONTINUE TESTS

500 Dairy and Live Stock  
Representatives At  
The College.

### RE-TEST EVERY 3 YEARS

Schedule Is 28 Counties Per  
Year, Says Dr. T. S.  
Rich.

East Lansing—Tuberculosis in Michigan cattle is now under control for the first time, with less than one-half of 1 per cent infestation for the state, but constant vigilance and re-tests are necessary to hold that position, speakers said at the celebration banquet at State College, September 19, attended by nearly 500 Michigan dairymen and live stock men, including state live stock officials from 10 other states.

Outstanding group was the entire Hillsdale county board of supervisors, which voted the funds and co-operated to make Hillsdale county the first modified accredited area county in the United States.

#### Michigan Records

Observing that Michigan is the first great dairy state to become a modified accredited area, and the third state in the Union to be so recognized, President Shaw of the College described the educational program that the College carried out during 25 years in preparing for a state free of cattle tuberculosis.

Not only is Michigan the first dairy state to be accredited, said H. R. Smith of the National Live Stock Exchange, but a Michigan Congressman, J. C. McLaughlin of Muskegon, wrote into the Federal law the provision to pay indemnities to the owner of condemned stock. The Michigan legislature has been liberal in indemnities, and higher indemnities have been paid in Michigan than in many other states.

#### Cattle Sales Up

"Taxpayers in Michigan have made a heavy investment in eradicating cattle T-B and should expect a return. If we can sell more breeding cattle and milk and attract people to Michigan by reason of the health insurance in this work, the investment is good. Already we are selling 1,000 or more dairy cattle to other states monthly because of the T-B clean up," said H. E. Powell, State Commissioner of Agriculture.

H. H. Halladay, secretary of State College, who was head of the State Live Stock Commission in 1911-12 when T-B eradication had its beginnings in Michigan, identified in the audience farmers who many years ago saw the value of a T-B program.

President M. L. Noon of the State Farm Bureau said that in its organization resolutions in 1919 the Farm Bureau supported the T-B eradication and has ever since. The big question now, said Mr. Noon, is "Where do we go from here?"

#### Wisconsin's Experience

C. L. Hill of Wisconsin, president of the National Dairy Show and noted Guernsey breeder, said that Wisconsin is putting 7 to 8 million dollars annually into T-B eradication, but when that means but 7 to 8 days production of her dairy cows, the cost is small compared to the results wanted. "Before the T-B test," said Mr. Hill, "it was impossible to economically eradicate T-B, recalling that in the early '90s whole herds were destroyed or dispersed once the disease was detected. Discovery of the T-B test in the '90s saved the Guernsey industry in the northwest."

"Wisconsin cities have unanimously voted necessary taxes to pay their share of T-B indemnities," Mr. Hill said. Citing the toll in counties nearest Chicago, Mr. Hill said one county with 19,000 cattle condemned 8,000 reactors on the first test, but only 147 on the second test. Today the county has 28,000 cattle as a modified accredited area. One Wisconsin county has 110,000 cattle. The T-B test is nearly complete in Wisconsin. Milk and cream consumption has increased about 20% since it was started, according to Mr. Hill.

#### Under Control Only

Dr. D. C. Lohead, health officer at Rochester, Minn., warned that while a great victory has been won, Michigan's fight against bovine T-B is but well begun.

"What about three years from now?" asked Dr. Lohead, an authority on tuberculosis. "We have been fighting tuberculosis among humans for many years; we may never eradicate it. It's the same with cattle. You have cattle T-B under control; if you relax your effort, you may have a disaster."

#### Rich Continues Vigilance

Dr. T. S. Rich, federal representative  
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## The Recount Getting Under Way



Lansing—Saturday morning, Sept. 13, the Farm News photographer took this picture of the Brucker-Groesbeck recount at the Field House or gymnasium of the Boys Industrial school at Lansing.

At that time the recount was in its early stages. Two days later it was so organized that all available floor

space was occupied by recount tables, crowded together.

Ballot boxes were received and routed to the counting tables at the far end of the room. In this picture, ballot counters in the foreground are awaiting the arrival of ballots.

In the left background attorneys and others interested may be seen packed around a recount table, dis-

puting the validity of certain ballots. Such scenes were common throughout the recount.

As the recount progressed, the machinery gathered speed and the hundreds of tabulators seated at the tables cut the estimated time for the recount in half. Members of the state board of canvassers and their deputies went from table to table, ruling on disputed ballots. Attorneys and

watchers for both sides did the challenging and provided the argument.

Recount of the Crampton-Wolcott nomination for Congress was conducted in a corner of the Field House, Crampton, for many years and outstanding dry leader in the House, apparently lost to Wolcott, a wet, by 192 votes.

For better detail, hold this picture at arms length.

### Continue Pullets On Manamar To Maturity

Many poultrymen who, in an attempt to lessen the cost of growing the pullets, have quit feeding mash at about the tenth week and have depended entirely on greens and pasture have found their pullets underdeveloped at housing time and as a result they have not given the egg production they should during the winter. In order for growing pullets to get the most out of Manamar ration, it is very important that Manamar mash be continued throughout the growing season.

### STATE FARM BUR. ANNUAL NOV. 13-14

Will Take Place of Session  
Formerly Held in  
February.

Lansing—Announcement is made by the Michigan State Farm Bureau that preparations are under way for the largest annual meeting in State Farm Bureau history at Michigan State college Thursday and Friday, November 13 and 14th.

Heretofore all annual meetings of the Farm Bureau have been held Thursday and Friday of Farmers' Week, the first week in February. Both Farmers' Week and the Farm Bureau meeting have grown to such proportions that at the last annual meeting Farm Bureau delegates voted to have their meeting in November and accepted invitation of the College to hold it there.

Plans for the 1930 fall meeting include business sessions, annual dinner, speakers of national reputation, entertainment, old time square dance and other features. Program details will be announced early in October. County Farm Bureau tours are likely to be organized for the coming annual meeting.

Preceding the Farm Bureau annual some 400 State Farm Mutual Auto and Life Insurance Company agents will meet at the College Wednesday, Nov. 13. The State Farm Bureau is their state agent.

#### Ma Yearns for an Operation

One of Ma's friends prepares her wardrobe for an operation at the hospital like she would for her honeymoon.

If Ma only had some new clothes she might even consider that long-delayed operation herself. Enjoy it with Poor Pa on page 3.

### FARM BUREAU FOR INCOME LEVY, TAX INQUIRY BD. TOLD

Any Income Tax Won't Do;  
It Must Recognize  
Conditions.

Detroit—A state income tax was recommended to the Commission of Inquiry into Taxation at its hearing in Detroit by R. Wayne Newton, Director of Taxation for the Michigan State Farm Bureau. The Commission questioned Mr. Newton at length regarding various points in the Farm Bureau tax program.

Questions raised by the commissioners indicated a general desire to find a way to provide farm tax relief, and relief to real estate generally. It appeared clear that the commissioners are alarmed at the rapid rate of increase in tax.

(Continued on page two)

### Bureau Wants Packers' Consent Decree Lifted

Lansing—Reaffirming its position taken in 1921, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has petitioned the Attorney General of the United States to modify the Packers' Consent Decree of 1920 so that Armour, Swift, Cudahy and Wilson may have the retail and other privileges allowed 1,300 other packers not bound by the decree, and by the chain store systems, which are entitled to be in the packing business. Under the decree the Big Four packers are limited to meat products only. Their refrigerator cars and trucks carry meat outgoing but must come back empty. Consumers and producer's share the extra expense. Live stock and other producers assn's throughout the nation support the modification plea. Hearings on the subject will be held at Washington in October.

Even the weakest among us have some power.

### MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exchange  
Lansing, Mich., Under Date of  
Sept. 26, 1930

**Wheat**  
Prices of all grains have been liquidated to levels which would never have seemed possible eight months ago. All grains are selling down to what would be called pre-war levels. In fact, some prices are lower than the 1913 basis. So far as wheat is concerned this has come because of the fact the world has been steadily increasing production of wheat for the last five years and production has finally reached the point far beyond actual needs. Before the wheat market shows any material advance or any real good upturn, production the world over will have to be cut back more nearly in line with needs.

**Corn**  
For the first time in thirty years corn prices have been ruling above wheat. In fact, corn sold as much as 16c per bushel more than wheat. This difference is gradually narrowing up and by December or January corn ought to be back on a wheat basis. Through the Corn Belt the crop is going to be much larger than first figured during the hot July drought days, but nevertheless there will be a much smaller crop than we have raised for many years.

**Oats**  
The United States raised one of the largest crops of oats in many years. This surplus will be needed for feed to make up for shortage in other grains. However, nothing much in sight to indicate any sharp advance in oats prices before winter and even then no big advance is expected.

**Beans**  
The wise farmer was the one who sold freely his early beans at \$7.50. About 600 cars will be shipped from Michigan during September, which is most unusual for our State. Unsettled financial affairs, together with free offerings on the part of Japan, Chile and Central Europe, despite the \$3.00 duty, have unsettled our market.

(Continued from page three)

### Tonsils Looked on as Sign of Poverty

Tonsils of humor have been written on the subject of "operations," but it remains for Aunt Het to say the last word.

Getting all the parts together again on resurrection day is one of her worries. Read her comments on page 3.

## RECOUNT SHOWS BRUCKER NOMINEE UNLESS SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS GROESBECK ATTACK ON THE COUNT

Farm News Describes The \$250,000 Recount; It Turns Out to Be a Discount Effort on Both Sides; Tabulation Is a Tribute to Honesty of Local Election Officers; Changes Are Negligible.

By J. H. Creighton.

Lansing—In the "meller drammer" days of 30 years ago and more, snow storms were indicated on the stage by the shaking from a sheet aloft great quantities of confetti. When the operator of the sheet up in the flyloft saw Nell being turned away from her father's door, and gather her skimpy shawl about the rag doll that represented her baby, that was the signal for gentle siftings of snow, which would develop into a real storm in the next two minutes. After the show, the paper snow was swept up and deposited in a can which generally stood in the alley.

Michigan September 9 staged a good sized snow storm, when more than 835,000 ballots sifted down during the day over the entire area from Lake Superior to the Indiana line, and from Lake Michigan to Lake Huron. When the results of the Republican primary election were announced, Wilber M. Brucker's majority over that of Alex J. Groesbeck for nomination for the governorship, was found to be 4,726.

The storm was over; the flakes were swept up carefully and stored in the dust bin of history. No one thought the same confetti would be used again. But it was, and as these lines are written, the second performance—the state-wide recount—is drawing to a close. The slightly soiled scraps of paper created a hurricane in Lansing, where the second storm took place.

Mr. Groesbeck, who demanded the recount, and on whose demand the storm of ballots was shaken out over the recount tables, has discovered that the recount of itself made only a negligible change in the result originally announced. His referring of certain aspects of the recount to the State Supreme Court, is another matter, involving considerable controversy which is hanging fire as the recount draws to a close.

The most interesting phase of the strife was the actual recounting of the ballots, and its \$250,000 cost to the taxpayers of the state. It took place in the field house of the State Vocational School for boys, the largest suitable state-owned building in Lansing.

#### Adjourn Counting for State Convention

At 11 a. m. Thursday, Sept. 25, work of recounting was suspended until Monday morning, with about 200 precincts yet to be counted. Groesbeck's gain thus far was 193 votes, far too few to mean anything. Over it all, however, hung the aspect of the Supreme Court, to which Groesbeck has appealed for an overturning of many of the rulings of the board of state canvassers. No decision had been handed down by the high court late Thursday, and as some members of the bench were attending the Republican state convention at Grand Rapids, Friday, no action was expected on the Groesbeck petition until after the convention.

#### Possible Third Count

The Green-Haggerty-Brucker forces went to the convention with apparent complete control of the situation. Brucker is referred to frequently as "the nominee" which he certainly will be unless the high court should rule in favor of Mr. Groesbeck's charges. If this should happen, the recount would virtually have to be started all over, and conducted under rulings sought by Groesbeck, which might possibly place him within striking distance of the Republican nomination for governor.

#### Description of Recount

There are 3,217 voting precincts in Michigan's 83 counties, and the great job involved in the recount was to move every ballot box in the state into this same field house, count every ballot by hand, then send the boxes back to their home precincts. With the compliance of the final legal requirement covering the situation, the state's recount machinery began to creak in a slow, uncertain, rusty way, on Thursday afternoon, Sept. 18.

Members of the board of state canvassers walked through the doors of the block-long field house, and this was the approximate signal to the city, county and township clerks throughout the state to start for this same huge structure. It meant that men in Detour, Wakefield, Coldwater, St. Joseph, Alpena, Bad Axe, and every other point on Michigan's map were setting out by automobile and train for the state's capital, to compose the most unusual assemblage in Michigan's history.

#### Principal Actors

The recount had many aspects of an indoor circus, held, as it was in the

great building with the mighty, arched ceiling of steel and glass. Most important actors on the stage were the board of canvassers composed of John S. Haggerty, secretary of state; Frank D. McKay, state treasurer and Webster H. Pearce, superintendent of public instruction. They were the referees. On the side of Mr. Brucker was Kenneth Stevens, his chief counsel, while Mr. Groesbeck was represented by O. L. Smith. Both attorneys are from Detroit. Each had a staff of assistants, with a clerical force. It was around these men that all activity centered. The field house was a giant mill or hopper into which the ballots were dumped, at first in choking quantities, with the finished product to emerge later in the form of tabulated results.

#### Early Confusion

Thursday's progress at the field house was negligible. A huge mob (no less) of men and women had been attracted there by the promise of \$1 an hour for the clerical work. They didn't know what to do, or who to see, and as no headquarters had been set up anywhere—save for the press—no one else knew what to do with them. The simplest thing was done: They were told to go home and come back the next morning. It was then that things began to hum, but no man had any real idea of the enormity of the job confronting the state. Certain men were delegated to take charge of certain things and, in some cases, given small desks, and no organization orders. All anyone could do was to start.

The recount never got into high gear until the following Monday, by which time the entire floor of the field house (about 300 feet long, by 200 wide), was covered with more than 100 long tables, manned by hundreds of counters. Everywhere forces of men and women had grown from a handful to dozens, and devices for handling the avalanche of ballot boxes were created and invented, as the necessities arose.

#### Bitter Political Fights

There was another matter which dragged the recount badly, and that was bitter political fights which broke out in all parts of the floor, almost from the first hour of counting, Friday morning, Sept. 19. There was almost no rules; the board of state canvassers had not declared themselves

(Continued on page two)

## To Our Readers

With this issue, the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1923, becomes the MICHIGAN FARM NEWS.

The change in title is the first of a series of steps for producing an informing and entertaining newspaper for ALL Michigan farm families. Other changes, including a broadening of editorial and news content, and the introduction of some of the best newspaper material to be had, will appear in this and succeeding editions of the NEWS.

Our policy will continue to be as it has been—"To Promote the Best Interests of Michigan Agriculture."

1. The MICHIGAN FARM NEWS will try to give Michigan farmers the newspaper and editorial service they have a right to expect from a newspaper dedicated to their interest.

2. We believe that the Michigan State College and its extension services, the federal Agricultural Marketing Act and the Federal Farm Board, our Michigan co-operative marketing ass'ns and state wide exchanges, and our general farm organizations are making great contributions to farming. We shall report and support all such work accordingly.

3. Michigan farmers have an important interest in every question of public policy, whether it affects roads, schools, taxes, legislative reapportionment, or what not. The MICHIGAN FARM NEWS expects to serve farmers by giving them the facts, editorial analysis, and support in such matters.

4. The NEWS invites suggestions and comment from its readers. It's your paper.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS  
By E. E. Ungren, Editor.



# FARM NEWS

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### Reapportionment

Most important issue before Michigan voters when they go to the polls in November will be the proposed reapportionment amendment which if approved will re-district representation in the Legislature in both House and Senate strictly according to population.

The proposed amendment was written and placed on the ballot by Detroit politicians, who would turn reapportionment to their particular advantage. They want a working majority in both houses of the Legislature.

We believe in a reapportionment that will be fair to all Michigan and not place out-state Michigan at the mercy of one or several large city groups of politicians, or treat Detroit and other large cities in a similar manner.

Perhaps a reapportionment which would assign seats in the House strictly on a basis of population, and Senate seats on a modified area basis, among all the counties is the answer. That arrangement solved for Congress the same questions we have involved in the proposed reapportionment amendment.

The reapportionment amendment on the November ballot is not good government policy for Michigan or any other state. It should be voted down.

### Russia Selling Us Short?

Sensational has been the charge made in recent days by Sec'y Arthur M. Hyde of the U. S. Department of Agriculture that Soviet Russia has been selling millions of bushels of wheat short in the Chicago market. He credits the action with further depressing the price of wheat to American farmers, and has demanded that the Chicago Board of Trade investigate.

Mr. Hyde is supported in his charge by Alex Legge of the Federal Farm Board. The All-Russian Textile Corporation at New York admits selling some 7,765,000 bushels short between September 8 and 11, but claims that it was a legitimate hedging operation to protect Russian exports of wheat.

Mr. Hyde has demanded that the Board of Trade take action to protect the American wheat market against Russian manipulations. The Board of Trade started an investigation, then halted it, asking more definite information from the Department of Agriculture. In return, Sec'y Hyde hinted further federal regulation of the wheat pit unless it gets busy.

Difficult to see is the reason for Russian short selling. Mr. Hyde says it may be legitimate hedging, and it may be a beating down of prices to spread discontent. He says that freight from Russia and our 42 cent wheat tariff makes it impossible for Russia to deliver the wheat sold except at a loss. Grain buyers say that Russia must later deliver the wheat sold, or pay its equivalent in cash; therefore, the transaction will finally even up. Maybe so, retorted Hyde, but Russian short sales helped further depress our market five cents per bushel, to our farmers' loss. That will not even up. This was also in reply to statements that the relatively small amount of Russian short sales were not significant in the Chicago market which buys and sells as much as 50 to 60 million bushels of wheat daily. Russia is estimated to have a paper profit of 4 to 5 cents per bushel on its short selling at Chicago, or \$280,000.

Even though Russia appears hard pressed for food, she wants gold for machinery and tools and does sell wheat abroad, as evidenced by British anguish as Russian wheat is being dumped into the free trade island. She is also producing wheat on a large scale on government controlled farms and is prepared to take it away from independent Russian farmers and convert it into government owned agricultural or industrial equipment.

There they stand—Russia, Mr. Hyde and Mr. Legge, and the Chicago Board of Trade. What's going to happen before they get through should be interesting.

### Sabre Rattling

Nearly 12 years have passed since Armistice Day closed the World War, a conflict that nearly everyone hoped and believed was the war that would end all war. However, history appears to be repeating. Half of Europe is preparing for the next struggle.

France fears Germany. France and Italy, former allies, have been having tense relations. More than once has Mussolini rattled the sabre for the benefit of the French.

This summer fifty thousand French troops maneuvered in Lorraine, repelling an imaginary attack from

Germany. To forestall another invasion through Belgium, immense sea gates have been constructed on the Franco-Belgian frontier so that hundreds of square miles of land can be flooded at will. The gates were demonstrated.

Other French maneuvers were conducted in the French Alps nearest Italy. A French army equipped with new, mountain climbing tanks scaled the mountains in attack formation. French general staff officers tramped the region on foot. On the Italian side a section of the Italian army practiced tactics. Mussolini's speeches and military expansion have worried the French.

Germany has a small army, limited by the peace treaty, but Germany has out-smarted the treaty makers by cutting down the term of enlistment. She trains several times as many men as she did formerly in a given period. She has plenty of officers. They took turns in handling the Germany army practice this summer. Germany has been doing no sabre rattling, but her recent sixth national election is throwing plenty of scare into all nations interested in German war debt payments. Germany's Communist and Fascist parties astounded everyone by taking 183 out of a probable 575 Reichstag seats. These parties would repudiate payment of war reparations. They may control the Reichstag unless the nearly score of other German parties combine.

### Brucker Nomination Stands in Recount

(Continued from page 1)

On important points, no one had any unified system for attacking problems. The three members of the board were being hauled from one table to another, to settle disputes, and this meant that they couldn't reach each other for counsel.

Saturday the three board members appointed deputies, vested with authority to rule on questions, with only the contested rulings to be brought to the board, which retired to one table at the south end of the field house. As everything else was elaborated and enlarged, there were shortly many deputies, and the board had entrenched itself behind a substantial picket enclosure, reinforced by iron pipe driven into the earth floor.

### 2,000 on Counting Floor!

Entrance to the field house was a matter of having the right kind of badge. There were state troopers everywhere, with blanket orders to keep out every person who couldn't display one of the coveted cards issued to those who had to be on hand. Everyone, from the secretary of state down to the last counter on the last table wore an orange ticket or a ribbon pinned to his clothes, in plain sight, while he was in the field house. Frequently as many as 2,000 people jammed the floor.

### An Expensive Show

The best place to view the recount was from the balcony, looking down on the whole scene. That's where most of the clerks went after they got rid of their boxes to watch the show. The 400 or more counters bent over their great piles of ballots. Boxes from the upper peninsula were banged against those brought in from the "cabinet counties" of the south. The counters were getting \$1 an hour. People would reflect: "This is costing the state, say, \$400 an hour," but that wasn't the whole story at all. The county and township clerks were being paid 10 cents a mile traveling expenses, one way, and \$2 for each day spent in Lansing. It wasn't nearly enough allowance, but at that, it was a considerable item to the state in the aggregate.

Hundreds of clerks did not bring their ballot boxes with them personally, but sent them by express, as baggage on passenger trains, by truck or moving van. The state "paid the shot": One carload of 200 boxes, gathered from the Houghton district, arrived in Lansing with a bill for \$900 on them for the trip. There were supplies of all kinds to be provided on short notice. Everything planned turned out to be bigger, or more expensive than it seemed at first.

### Ballot Box Thunder

While the clerks were standing in line in the corridor, shoving their boxes along the cement floor with a roar of thunder as they moved up, more boxes were being dumped from vans and trucks which backed up to the north door of the field house proper. This could be seen from the balcony. A long line of men, assisted by the boys of the vocational school, carried the boxes from the door to the ballot box room at the other end of the arena. Here three teams of men opened the boxes to inspect them before they went to the floor again. One man stood ready with a pair of cable cutters to snap the padlock from any box for which the key was missing. During the first day or so, frantic calls for township clerks were made if a key was not produced, but this formality soon went by the board, and locks thumped on the floor promptly after the boxes were reached by crews.

The records that had to be kept of each box were staggering in their complexity. It required nimble brains and accurate ones. Just because a man or woman was out of a job, it didn't necessarily follow that one of those \$1 an hour jobs would be awarded.

### Legal—Until Recounted

The recount showed that one of the really rare things of an election is a genuinely legal ballot after it has been voted. The laws regarding ballot markings are strict and unrelenting, but some voters are so constituted that they make their marks in a sloppy manner. The cross of a voter might land outside the square opposite the candidate's name. If a pin point of white could be sighted between the intersection of the cross and the outside of the square, the ballot could be thrown out. Frequently it was. No "checks" or any other kind of mark is legal.

A voter with faulty eyes who may have wedged himself into a booth at dusk to mark his ballot by the light of an oil lamp, might not get his "X's" in the square. If he didn't, the ballot's no good, and was not counted by recounters.

### Many Boxes Disqualified

From the very first operation, the process of disqualifying ballots for one reason or another started. If the crew opening the box could not find the poll book, the box got no farther. If the ballots weren't wrapped in accordance with law, the same fate awaited it. Any county or precinct clerk in the state who was careless primary night, prevented his ballots from ever being recounted. From 800 to 1,000 boxes were barred from the recount because of legal flaws. In such cases the original vote count by the board of canvassers prevailed, with no change possible by recount.

### Recount Procedure

Boxes passed to the floor, however, were opened at designated tables. The first operation was to turn the ballots over on their faces, back up, for a count of their number. If this failed to agree with the number of voters whose names were written in the poll book, back went the box with no recount. If the figure checked, however, then and only then, did the actual recount start.

As fast as returns were completed, they were sent to the compiling and tabulating room on the balcony, from which statements were issued, several times a day, to the press. The recount was no place for anyone who wanted to take it easy. True, the money was earned "sitting down," but it was hard work.

### Recount is a Discount!

The first ballot box opened was from Ionia county. The Groesbeck challengers must have said, "Ah-h!" just before they started the bitter struggle to find legal objections to Brucker ballots. Most of us believed that a recount would merely uncover errors in counting votes for each candidate, and then when the thing was over, there would still be as many votes involved as there were in the first place. But no—a recount isn't a recount at all. It's a discount. That is the theory on which this one operated. In territory which Brucker carried with a good majority the Groesbeck men challenged every one of his ballots possible to reduce his lead; the reverse plan was carried out by Brucker men.

### Thousands Disputed

Press dispatches sent out reports of "gains" made by one candidate or the other. In certain sections, but these were merely relative gains. If, for instance, 19 Groesbeck ballots were successfully challenged in one precinct, and 24 Brucker ballots were ruled out, then, for that precinct, Groesbeck would score a "gain" of 5 votes, by having lost that many less than his opponent. During the first two or three days, the Groesbeck forces made records of 300,000 ballots the ruling of which they questioned. Records of the whole recount were made in a similar manner.

### Prominent Citizens Battle

It was a sight to be remembered to see some of the most prominent men in the state today, squabbling over a ballot. O. L. Smith was arguing with John Haggerty about something Haggerty had said.

"You don't have to tell me what I said," bellowed the Secretary of State, who continued, "In fact, you can't tell me anything!"

"John, I've known that for years—that no one could tell you anything," rejoined Smith, as a press of spectators and reporters listened eagerly. Suave Frank McKay and the benign Webster Pearce stayed clear of bickering, where possible, but Mr. Haggerty loves a good fight.

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### Ballot Box Styles

Just as there was every imaginable type of voter to mark his ballot in a great diversity of ways, so, also, were there many kinds of ballot boxes in the 10 foot piles of them which accumulated about the walls of the recount headquarters. From the upper peninsula came the old fashioned glassed-in boxes, many of which were broken by the time they reached Lansing, which would not permit recount of their contents. There were scores of the antiquated "clothes wringer" boxes, with handles on the side to operate rollers set under the slot, so that nothing goes in to the box without the watcher turning the crank. There were steel boxes, wooden boxes, aluminum boxes, some with no paint, some painted red, some black, some blue. They came in many shapes, cylindrical, square, angular, short squat ones landing in piles with tall lean ones. There are apparently no laws dealing with such considerations.

### Not a Stuffed Box

From the recount came great tribute to the honesty of election officials in precincts throughout the state. Not a ballot box was found "stuffed"; no sliding doors nor secret compartments were discovered. The result was merely that the man who lost in the primary, lost on the recount. There were errors, yes, but they would be folly to presume that it were all made to the same candidate's advantage. They cancelled each other, rapidly—and there were relatively few of those.

There was nothing revealed by the recount which could justify holding another one. This one proved that the canvassed results of a large election are about as nearly right as it ever can be made.

### Farm Bu. For Income Levy, Tax Board Told

(Continued from page 1)

increase in public expenditures generally, and are in substantial agreement that finding of ways to control extravagance and expansion of activities supported by taxation is the chief problem which they face.

At the same time it appeared clear that the commission sincerely desires to more nearly equalize present tax burdens. Whether a majority will conclude that a state income tax is to be recommended for this purpose remains a matter of doubt, however.

### Income Tax Problems

The questions concerning an income tax which appear to be uppermost in the minds of the Commissioners are:

- (1) Whether a graduated income tax requires an amendment to the constitution.
- (2) If constitutional, whether it is proper for the legislature to attempt to enact such a law without a referendum vote in view of the defeat of other income tax measures at the polls.
- (3) Whether it will be constitutional to use the tax for such purposes as equalizing local school taxes if it is passed.
- (4) Whether it will actually reduce property taxes or merely encourage an increase in governmental spending. The last of these questions is the crucial one in the minds of most of the Commissioners.

### Mr. Newton's Statement

The text of Mr. Newton's statement follows:

"At a previous hearing of your honorable commission I stated that the Michigan State Farm Bureau favors an income tax for Michigan. The Bureau is not interested in this tax through any mistaken idea that an income tax will introduce the millennium in taxation. Neither is it willing to give a blanket endorsement to any and all income tax proposals which may be advanced.

"The income tax is widely heralded as a tax levied according to ability to pay, and I wish to say here and now that the Michigan Farm Bureau regards it as the nearest approach to taxation according to this principle that can be had. However, we are fully aware that as the country is flooded with securities, the income from which is exempt from taxation, there can be no satisfactory realization of taxation according to ability to pay, even if all taxes were levied with this object in view.

### Certain Disadvantages

"We are also aware that under the Federal laws certain important corporate interests are required to be given what we construe to be special favors whenever a State attempts to pass an income tax law. We know that a number of retired farmers have investments in lines outside of agriculture that will benefit unfairly upon the passage of an income tax. This knowledge has neither hastened nor hindered our support of the income tax, for we are interested in the actual farmer, the operating farmer.

"The Michigan Farm Bureau knows something of the nuisances connected with the operation of an income tax law from personal experience. Quite recently we disinterred our own honorably buried financial skeletons for a further post-mortem by Federal income tax agents. However, if we had no such personally satisfying experience, we could not have failed to note the general dissatisfaction which has existed among Federal income tax payers with the administration of that tax.

"The administration of the Federal income tax has been characterized as a game of wits, of clever manipulation of profits, of artificial forms and technical avoidance, a game in which the sophisticated win and the unsophisticated suffer."

"The men who made this pronouncement were not mere disgruntled taxpayers. Instead, with but one exception, they were men who had devoted much of their own best efforts to the Internal Revenue service. One was a former Solicitor of Internal Revenue, one had been entrusted with the drafting of regulations for the administration of the income tax, one had served on the Board of Tax Appeals, and two others had been members of the Advisory

### Hard Times?

Was't the drought long on like blazes—  
Thought the rains would never come.  
Half the corn I've got is muddling  
And the beans was injured some.

With the pasture dry as powder  
Dryer and dryer day by day  
Hungry cattle in the barnyard  
Begged us please to pass the hay.

Sure enough—dry weather cramped us  
Far and wide, throughout the land;  
Why! The tumbleweeds and tourists  
Only averaged half a stand.

Still, I read the daily papers  
And I see where other States  
Is a sight worse off than we be  
So the feller calculates.

By Ginger, here in Michigan  
Our paths aint strewn with flowers  
But there aint no revolutions  
And the crops we raised is ours.

And there aint no bigger famines,  
Pestilence nor tidal waves  
Nor there aint no swollen rivers  
Washin' out no new-made graves.

And our babies aint a-squallin'  
For the food we haven't got—  
And as for fewer tourists  
That's a blessin', like as not.

R. S. CLARK.

### Tax Committee which assisted in the original organization of the income tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

"When we pause to consider that the administration of State income tax laws is generally less perfect than the administration of the Federal Act, we cannot truthfully say that we consider the prospect as being without its drawbacks.

"We know that the cost of collecting a tax is measured, not only by the expense which is paid out of the public treasury, but also includes the cost of delays, and uncertainties as well as additional accounting which fall upon the taxpayer. And we appreciate the fact that in some instances the apparent low collection costs paid by States to collect their income taxes result from failure to prevent illegal evasions by substantial numbers of persons.

### No Rosy Illusions

"Neither do we come before you harboring any rosy illusions as to the amount of tangible benefits that will inevitably accrue to agriculture or real estate in general through the mere passage of a state income tax law. We recognize that the rates of levy must be held within reasonable bounds and that the yield will therefore be low in comparison with the amount needed to grant the full measure of relief to real estate which it deserves.

"We appreciate the fact that the various States are engaged in a constant struggle to attract wealth and industry from each other through cutthroat competition in taxation. The yield of an income tax in this State, as in all other States, depends upon the success that is had in taxing the few persons and corporations of greatest wealth, and not upon its ability to reach the great mass of people of ordinary means.

"One per cent of the personal income taxpayers of Michigan pay 70 per cent of the total U. S. personal income tax assessed in this State. In 1927 eighteen people paid 18 per cent of the total. The situation with regard to corporations seems to be quite similar.

### How Much Tax?

"Michigan faces a condition and not a theory. The rate of additional tax that the State will levy upon the incomes of these few wealthy persons and corporations will be gauged in the last analysis by the amount which it is believed that they can be expected to pay without resorting to undue evasions or removing themselves to other more friendly locations. That amount will be substantially below their actual ability to pay.

"It is a pure waste of time to stand here and tell your honorable commission that you should bring about taxation according to ability to pay. The bringing about of such a condition is beyond the power of any Commission, Legislature, or State, acting independently. It is properly a Federal matter. The Federal government stopped competition among States under the State inheritance laws, and increased the yield of that tax to Michigan without the loss of a single wealthy citizen. It can do the same thing under the income tax by permitting State income taxes to be deducted from the Federal tax on the same individual or corporation. If that were done, it would make no difference whether a man lived in Flor-

### Bureau on Income Tax

"The Michigan Farm Bureau favors a State income tax in any event, but we do not believe that the mere passage of an income tax law is of itself necessary a great stride toward farm tax relief. The benefit to agriculture will depend in part on how the tax is levied, and to a still greater extent, upon how it is spent.

"Some exception has been taken at previous hearings to proposals which would provide exemptions from income tax similar to the Federal exemptions on the grounds that this would automatically exclude farmers from the tax in view of their low incomes. We will offer no objection if the commission should see fit to provide for no personal exemptions, and to recommend a tax that will reach every income producer, provided only that proper recognition is given to those who have already paid as much or more under some other tax.

"If one man has an income of \$10,000 and owns no real estate, and another man has an income of \$15,000 but must pay \$5,000 of it out in taxes on the property he owns, it is true that each has \$10,000 left, but it does not follow that they should be taxed

### We Help Farmers

We advise and assist in problems concerning telephone, electric power line, transportation company, oil pipe lines or other rights of way over farm property.

We assist farmers in the matter of claims for stock killed or injured on railroads; their rights in the matter of drains, crossings, damage by fire set by locomotives, etc., damage to farms by gravel operations, power dams, etc.

We audit freight bill free and collect overcharges. Claims collected without cost for paid-up Farm Bureau members. Nominal charge to other farmers.

### TRAFFIC DEPT T MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Lansing Michigan

### WE WILL BUY SEED

Medium Clover  
Alsike Clover  
Mammoth Clover  
Michigan Alfalfa

For quotation, send us a representative sample. A representative sample is an equal amount taken from each sack.

### We Clean Seed

30c bushel for one run.  
50c bushel for two runs. We advise two runs when seed is very dirty.  
\$.125 per hour for hulling sweet clover.  
\$1.00 per bushel of seed, charge for removing buckhorn.

All charges based on weight of seed as received at cleaning plant. We have most modern equipment.

Shipping instructions. WRITE US A LETTER giving full instructions regarding cleaning of your seed. Further, do you want the seed cleaned and returned to you, or do you want it cleaned and a price quoted you for the seed?

Ship your seed to us by freight, preferably prepaid. EACH BAG should be tagged with name of shipper and his address, also total number of bags in the shipment. Now is the time to have seed cleaned—before the rush late this winter.

### Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan



# HOME AND FAMILY PAGE

## Pictures Poverty of The Russian Farmer

### Barefoot, Ragged Peasants Till Their 11 Acre Farms.

The Russian farmer has become a figure of extreme interest to American agriculture through the constant charge that the Russian promises to develop into a keen competitor in the world markets against our farm products, especially wheat. What kind of a farmer is this Russian, and how does he operate?

Central Russia seems one vast plain—hundreds of miles without any perceptible change in grade, writes W. A. Cochel, managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star, to his paper from Starodilovo, Russia.

Peasant farms resemble experimental plots, probably averaging 11 acres per farmer. There are no buildings or fences in the farming areas. Farmers live in villages. Women predominate among farm laborers and do most of the heavy work. Roads are trails.

### Are Poverty Stricken

Poverty is real. Children, young men and women are barefoot and in rags. Shoes are a luxury, due to scarcity of leather and the efforts of the government to hold living expenses to a minimum so that more wealth of the country may be diverted to the purchase of machinery and tools.

The soil is very fertile. Liming is unnecessary. This year wheat was below average, 12 to 15 bushels, due to a dry spring. Rye is better. No barley, corn or sorghums are grown. Red and alsike clovers are grown for feed, but are not important as in this country. Potatoes, peas, lentils, green beans and cabbage are produced successfully.

Cattle, swine, sheep and geese are herded by men on foot. Native cattle are very mixed in color, usually red or dun, an occasional whiteface. They weigh from 900 to 1,000 lbs. and are inferior in type. Sheep are usually black. White sheep appear about as frequently as black sheep do in the United States. Horses range from 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. and are the draft type. Mr. Cochel said he had yet to see a mule. Poultry is not important, and can be depended upon to be without fat and tough when served. Fresh eggs are exceedingly scarce.

Methods of Russian farmers are certainly inefficient, but probably as well adapted to their peasant system as any that could be devised in a country where human labor is cheaper than any other commodity and where peasants are accustomed to hard and continuous labor, with very meager returns, in Mr. Cochel's opinion.

The uneconomic distribution of land and waste of time necessary to tend it is bringing the government into collective farming, a system where all land and labor are pooled and profits are pro-rated, said Mr. Cochel.

## Our Kitchen Laboratory

Our kitchen laboratory is opened for hints that may help our home makers to solve some of the many every day annoyances that confront them. We aim to give only reliable suggestions along that line. If you have found something that has been helpful to you, please send it to us that we may pass it along to others.

### STAINS

#### How to Remove Them

Remove the stains as soon as possible after the accident. Stretch the stained portion of linen or garment over an earthenware bowl while removing the stain, as the material used will not be absorbed as quickly by the fiber.

In using chemicals care must be used to follow exact directions, as the fabric will be attacked otherwise. If possible, try water first; soap and water will remove grease stains from all washable fabrics. Sun and air often complete what the agents have begun. Stains often disappear if hung in the open air.

**Fruit, Tea, Coffee Stains:** Can ordinarily be removed by pouring boiling water over them. Repeat if necessary.

**Chocolate or Cocoa Stains:** Soak in cold water until dissolved, then launder as usual.

**Paint and Varnish:** Alcohol and turpentine dissolve these stains. Use turpentine on coarse fabrics, and alcohol on delicate ones.

**Grass:** Wash stain in kerosene, then with soap and water. If silk, wash in alcohol.

**Blood:** Soak in luke warm soap suds before putting in the tub. For old blood stains, soak in luke warm water to which household ammonia has been added (2 tablespoonsful to 1 gallon of water). Use on all washable materials.

**Grease:** Place blotting paper under and over the spot then apply a heated flat iron. Change paper until no stain is visible. Sometimes grease will counteract grease and it is advisable to apply lard or butter and rub until stain disappears. Then wash as usual.

## Egg Marketing Hints

We are told that less than 1% of the eggs placed on the market for sale would score a No. 1. We feel that this is drawing the mark rather close, but it should set us thinking.

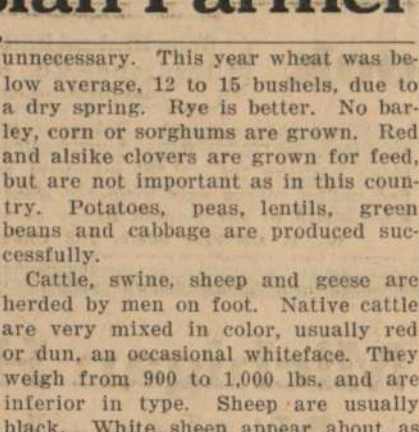
We heard over the radio a short time ago that the U. S. Department of Agriculture states that one egg out of every dozen produced is actually unfit for food when it is offered for sale.

### Losses in marketing eggs result from:

1. Delivery of fertile eggs to market.
  2. Dirty eggs.
  3. Washed eggs.
  4. Cracked, thin shelled or broken eggs.
  5. Bad flavored eggs.
- To sell eggs for best prices:
1. Kill, sell or confine the roosters when the breeding season ends.
  2. Keep strong, healthy, vigorous stock, and care for it properly.
  3. Gather eggs frequently.
  4. Provide plenty of clean, well dadded nests.
  5. Keep out the cracked, dirty, small and very large eggs for home use.
  6. Always keep eggs in a cool, dry place. Under 68 degrees is the right temperature.
  7. Keep eggs free from obnoxious odors.
  8. Do not wash eggs.
  9. Market eggs regularly and as often as possible.
  10. Never expose eggs for market to direct sunlight, rain or extreme heat.

## Poor Pa

By CLAUDE CALLAN



"Well, that turned out to be an announcement party of Thelma's," Ma says. "She told us she had some news for us, an' then in that superior way of hers she announced that she was goin' to the hospital for an operation."

"That's too bad," I says.

"Too bad, nothin'," Ma declared. "She talks like she's goin' away on a pleasure trip, an' when she was showin' us the clothes she's got for it she was as happy as a young bride."

"Is it a serious operation?" I asked.

"It's a serious affair," Ma explained. "Thelma trails after Mrs. Condor in everything, an' when she heard Mrs. Condor's appendix was out she felt that she couldn't hold hers a week longer. Even the doctor doubts whether she needs the operation, but Thelma's mind is set on it an' she always has her way."

"Well, it seems mighty foolish for her to have an operation if she don't need it," I says.

"It is foolish," Ma agreed. "Now if Thelma was in my shape she would really need an operation. That pain has come back in my side an' I'm awfully worried about it. If I had nice things like Thelma's to wear in the hospital I don't know but what—"

"I'll get you the nice things, mama," I says. "If clothes is all that's standin' between you an' an operation, go right ahead an' have your announcement party."

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## Favorite Recipes

This recipe column is established with the hope of a mutual exchange among our readers. We desire reliable recipes, appropriate for general farm use and will appreciate contributions.

### Next Issue

For our next issue we desire your favorite recipe in which the Quince is used.

### APPLE SAUCE CAKE

Cream together 1 cup sugar and ½ cup butter.

Sift together three times 1¼ cups cake flour (sifted once before measuring), 1 teaspoon baking powder, ½ teaspoon soda, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon cinnamon and ½ teaspoon cloves.

1 egg well beaten  
1 cup raisins cut fine and floured  
1 cup nut meats chopped  
Add to sugar and butter mixture. Then add gradually a small amount at a time, the flour mixture alternately with ¾ cup of thick apple sauce strained. Beat well after each addition until smooth. Bake in a loaf pan in moderate oven (350 degrees F) about 1 hour.

### UPSIDE DOWN CAKE

Cream 4 tablespoon butter with ¾ cup white sugar  
Add: 1 well beaten egg  
Sift together 1¼ cups sifted flour and 1¼ teaspoons baking powder. Add to butter alternately with ½ cup milk, a small amount at a time. Beat after each addition until smooth.

Then—melt 4 tablespoons butter in iron skillet; add 1 cup brown sugar and stir until melted. Add 1 cup crushed pineapple or chopped canned peaches. Then pour over the batter mixture. Bake in moderate oven (350 degrees F) 30 minutes.

### BRAN MUFFINS

1 cup sifted flour  
Add—3½ teaspoons baking powder  
2 tablespoons sugar.  
¼ teaspoon salt  
Sift again.  
Combine 1 egg well beaten with ¾ cup milk.  
Add flour mixture stirring as little as possible. Add 3 tablespoons butter, melted and 1 cup bran flakes. Bake in hot oven (450 degrees F) 25 minutes.

"He told me he could live on bread and cheese and kisses."  
"What then?"  
"I found out that he expected father to furnish the bread and cheese."

has 83 out of 92 counties modified accredited areas; Illinois has had infection ranging from 2% in southern Illinois to 80% in northern Illinois and is still engaged in testing 2,000,000 cattle; Wisconsin expects to complete the work very soon.

## State Celebrates

### Eradication of T. B.

(Continued from page 1.)

tive who has been in charge of the T-B eradication work in Michigan, spoke for the future of T-B control in Michigan in his address.

"Michigan's accreditation is good for three years per county," said Dr. Rich. "Forty-three counties are now undergoing re-check testing for re-accreditation. We are continuing our vigilance."

"It is necessary for us to retest 28 counties annually. Because of change of personnel in county governments and elsewhere, we find that visiting counties every three years to set up the retest and get local appropriations is unduly expensive. We have a plan for putting accreditation on a permanent basis by asking the legislature to continue the indemnity appropriation for all purposes, instead of limiting it to indemnities only. Thus the re-accreditation could proceed with regularity and taxation could be reduced in the counties."

Packers See Improvement

H. R. Davison of the American Institute of Meat Packers and Mr. H. R. Smith said that since 1918, date of the Federal T-B indemnity appropriation and the rapid progress of T-B eradication, the number of beef and pork carcasses condemned at packing plants because of T-B has been cut to one-third of the 1918 figure.

Speakers from other states said that New York expects to become a modified accredited area in 1930; Indiana

## School Problems

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

Schools have opened, books have been sorted, new books have been purchased and everything seems to have settled down to the regular order of business for another year. I sometimes wonder if the average patron actually gives the thought to his school problems as he should. We have all said over and over again that our school bill is the biggest account we have to pay; we declare for relief somewhere, but we do nothing but talk.

We are satisfied that to educate a child takes money; we want every child to have the very best education possible to get, that he may be fitted at his best for future life. Those whom we train today will be carrying the burdens of the country tomorrow. Just as our forefathers said before us, we want it made easier for them than was made for us.

But we must keep our heads and see to it that there is the least waste of funds and time and energy while this process is taking effect; we ought not to simply pay the bill after the job is finished without asking for a strict account being rendered.

### Is Our Training Sound?

Are we sure that our youngsters are getting the thorough training that we had hoped they would have? Do we understand what it is all about anyway?

Have we accepted the theory of training as laid down by others, presumably some employe, without studying the details of how it affects everybody concerned? Have we demanded that the last few years of High School fit our boys and girls in a way that they can go out and earn their living upon the receipt of a diploma, or have they just made a beginning in the essentials of an education and must still take special training before they can carry their own burdens by way of self support? Are our young folks getting enough training in the three R's that will make them efficient in the other things that our systems dwell so long on and deem so necessary?

I know addition and spelling and long hand penmanship are commonplace when compared with some of the modern studies, but nevertheless they are mighty handy things to know after all, and quite necessary to common folks.

### Do We Want U. S. Support?

Many payers of school taxes are hinting strongly that the federal government take a hand in the support of our common schools. We must always remember that our government never has made a contribution to the people by way of appropriation until the state or municipality to which the aid goes matches it and then only when the local people submit to placing the system under higher authority.

There are many sides to some of these perplexing questions and it behooves us all to give thought to every one of them before we commit ourselves to any radical changes.

It might be well for us to think over some readjustments to the system we already have; perhaps we may feel that we can retrace our steps a bit and settle back to a plan that we can afford.

### Round Pegs In Square Holes

It was surprising to some of us to hear some of our college officials state that there are hundreds of young folks sent to their institutions every year that ought not to be there at all; that they have the ability to be successes in other lines of endeavor but that they will never win out there and are a handicap to those who should attend.

It was just as surprising and indeed disconcerting to read a statement a short time ago from one who is considered authority on education, that there were millions of dollars wasted every year in this country on education.

Let's give these things our best thought and see if we cannot bring out of it all some plan that will develop our boys and girls into the most able men and women our country has ever had and at the same time do it at a rate that we can afford.

## Mich. Elev. Exch. Market Opinion

(Continued from page 1.)

Michigan market and made buyers somewhat panicky. As a result the bean market collapsed and is now getting down to what would be called a stable basis where fluctuations will not be so large from now on. The bean crop of the United States is about as large as last year the country over. Japan expects to ship almost half again as much as exported last year. Japanese beans can be bought today at \$3.00 delivered New York City for their choicest quality. Add the \$3.00 duty, makes the price \$6.00 delivered New York freight and duty paid for December, January, February delivery.

## Miles For Honey Load

Confirming the honeybee's reputation for diligence, the United States Department of Agriculture recently learned that a bee will sometimes fly as much as 8 miles and return with its minute load. Under such circumstances a single pound of honey would represent approximately 18,000 trips of 16 miles each, or nearly 300,000 miles of flight by bees.

In a locality in Wyoming where irrigated alfalfa is virtually the only source of honey, the department placed some hives 8 miles from the nearest nectar supply. The bees made daily trips to the alfalfa, loaded with honey, and returned. Since the bees flew this distance regularly, the department apiculturists assume they might fly even farther if necessary.

## Quart Milk Bottles Break Most Easily

Washington—The quart milk bottle "gets it in the neck," so to speak.

A survey made by the Bureau of Dairy Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, indicates that quart bottles break more readily than pints or smaller bottles. In nearly half of the milk plants studied this was the case. Half-pint and smaller bottles, known to the milk trade as "jars," led the breakage in a third of the plants, and pints made the best showing.

As a rule, quart bottles break more easily than smaller bottles when subjected to the same blow and pints probably break more easily than "jars." But the smaller bottles generally get more blows and strains in the average plant, especially in the washing machines, conveyors, and bottling machines. When bottling cream, the light jar often sticks to the valve and is dropped on the floor.

In the survey, covering 69 plants, each time 1,000 quart bottles were handled, 9.6 of them were broken; each handling of 1,000 pints resulted in the breakage of 7.2; and each handling of 1,000 "jars" resulted in 8.1 being broken.

## 200,000 FARMS IN STATE

Michigan has nearly 200,000 farms, among which are some of the most fertile and oldest homesteads in the Middle West. These farms have every advantage of being close to the manufacturing centers, with values untouched by the inflation which has gripped the other farm lands of the country. The farm land of Michigan is her greatest resource.

## The Hen or Her Owner?

Prof. Henderson of Iowa State College says 3 eggs a week are needed to pay for the hen's feed.

It's not practical to trap nest; so handle your hens and cull out the non-layers IF they have been fed a balanced ration.

If they have NOT been feed a balanced ration, it's Prof. Henderson's opinion that perhaps the owner should be cull'd.

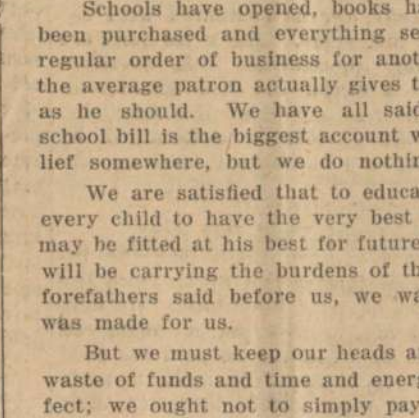
Whether he is right or not, we know that Farm Bureau Mermashes (with Manamar) or Eggmaker (with Alfalfa Leaf Meal and Dried Milk) will make your good hens produce eggs to pay feed costs and a profit.

Get some today (because tomorrow never comes). See your local distributor of Farm Bureau feeds.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. Lansing, Michigan

## AUNT HET

By ROBERT QUILLEN



"Ella May came back from the hospital yesterday an' I went over to see her an' hear the details."

"She's been havin' rheumatism off an' on for years, an' every time she had a spell the doctors would pull somethin' or cut out somethin' until now she's hollow as a gourd an' don't weigh but ninety pounds."

"She's been operated on so much in so many different hospitals that gettin' her together again on resur-rection day is goin' to be like assemblin' a Ford."

"I believe in operatin' when it has to be done, but lots of families here in town is bain' whittled just so's to keep up with their neighbors."

"I reckon there ain't half a dozen full sets o' tonsils in town over ten years old, an' the few that's left is looked on as a sign of poverty like the itch used to be."

"I ain't never had no operation, myself. I don't need none, except for social purposes."

"I used to think I'd have one o' some kind, but I was cuttin' up a fat hen one Saturday an' got to thinkin' how I'd look on the operatin' table, an' it cured me."

"Bein' all in one piece is a kind o' social handicap, but I can always talk about my diet an' my corns."

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## State Grange Last Week In October

Coldwater—Annual convention of the Michigan State Grange will be held here the last week in October. Michigan taxes will be a major subject for discussion. Tuesday evening, October 28, equalization of school opportunities will be discussed by Dr. Paul Mort of Columbia University, Rep. Charles Reed of Clio, and J. N. McBride of Burton. Annual banquet will be held Wednesday evening. L. J. Tabor is expected for the degree work Thursday evening.

If you cannot have what you like, try to like what you have. Don't wait for your opportunity, make it.

## WANTED, LIVE POULTRY, EGGS

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

GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit

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FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. Lansing, Michigan

## Cleaning Floors

Clean floors thoroughly before painting. Paint will not stick to dirt or grease.

There are sections in Michigan where the flax produced is said to be equal to that grown in Ireland.



# 3 1/2 Million Acres In Soviet Grain Farm

### Stupendous Mechanization Is Producing Wheat at 30c Per Bushel.

Giant or Soviet Grain Farm No. 1 at Touketzkoï, Russia, is a 3 1/2 million acre wheat farm, unfenced, owned and operated by the Soviet Government, and is producing wheat at 30 cents per bushel, writes W. A. Cochel, managing editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star. Mr. Cochel visited the farm to give American farmers a picture of Soviet collective grain farming.

Soviet Grain Farm No. 1 lies in 12 sections of 20,000 to 30,000 acres each, with a manager and an assistant in charge. The entire purpose of the farm is to mechanize labor so far as possible to give the state the most good grain at the lowest price so that workers may have cheap food.

Fifty million rubles (\$25,000,000) was invested in machinery, elevators, housing, labor, seed, etc., of which 33 million rubles has been repaid to date.

### 645 Tractors Plow

First plowing started in July 1928 when 269 tractors plowed 130,000 acres of which 30,000 acres were seeded. In the spring of 1929 some 645 tractors, working in three shifts per day, plowed 130,000 acres in 9 days.

Harvest started July 16 with 400 tractors, 25 combines, 165 binders and 30 threshing outfits organized into 11 harvest brigades. Harvesters lived in tents as they went along, saving time. 55,000 tons of grain, averaging 13 bushels per acre, was the harvest.

### Harvest 300,000 Acres

Similar methods for the 1930 crop seeded 300,000 acres, promising 16 bushels per acre. About two-thirds is spring and the balance winter wheat. Mr. Cochel was told that 2 1/2 million bushels of wheat had been delivered to the elevators and warehouses, with about 2 1/2 million bushels to come.

Harvest of the 1930 crop on 300,000 acres was completed in 24 sixteen hour working days, using 230 twenty foot combines. Wheat was delivered to shipping points by 220 trucks and 40 tractor trains of 5 cars each.

Estimated cost of production is 30 cents per bushel, which does not include interest on the land, or taxes, but pays for labor, fuel and depreciation of machinery. It also includes credit for straw at 30 cents per cwt., in the field, which Mr. Cochel said is a very handsome credit to the farm and hard on the live stock farmer, who is compelled to use the straw at the price fixed by the government.

### Hauled 20 miles

All wheat is sacked before shipment as Russian boxcars are not fit for bulk grain shipment. Average distance wheat is hauled from the field to shipping point is 20 miles and the cost is 7 1/2 cents per bushel.

The Giant farm is the outstanding example of mass production of wheat in the world, made possible by concentration of all effort on production, government capital and use of the governmental railroad, and use of labor that is cheap and works for a wage that does not permit purchase of sufficient clothing and shelter for ample protection. Wheat is certainly produced at low cost, and the price in Russia is fixed without regard to the world price.

### Time Will Tell

It will take more than two crops to come to any final conclusion regarding the efficiency of the Giant farm, according to Mr. Cochel. The farm is subject to periodical droughts. Winter killing sometimes results in complete failure. The land is virgin prairie and fertile. Blowing is a problem. There is little snow for protection. Spring is early and short; summer very hot, and winters are hard and long.

Cost of wheat production of the Giant for 1930 was 31% under the 1929 cost, according to the farm manager. With average conditions for 1931, the farm expects to repay all money advanced and show a profit of \$10,000,000. It expects to complete in three years its five year program.

Mr. Cochel comments on the farm workers and probable future of the project as follows:

### Labor Enthusiastic

"Labor is very cheap, the standards of living correspondingly low, but there is a very evident enthusiasm among the workers on the farm. Most of them are either from former peasant homes or industrial workers in the cities. They are eager to learn how to operate tractors and combines. They look upon the 'Giant' farm as only one part of the 5-year program which is being fostered by the government, much as we fostered support of the government during the World War."

"What will happen when the farm help loses its enthusiasm, or when weather conditions result in a complete failure, or when the American specialists who are in the field and in the repair shops are replaced, or when a new policy is adopted not primarily devoted to improvement of the condition of workers by excessive stimulation of the production of wheat at a low cost to provide cheap bread is a question which cannot be answered at present."

### Other Crops Next

"Although all agricultural advancement has been concentrated on the growing of wheat, a start on increased production of vegetables and livestock is to be made in the near future. A frequent comment is that the economic production of wheat has been solved and the theories advanced have been verified."

"Whether the wheat plan adopted is temporary or permanently successful is of extreme interest not only to those who have been responsible for its inception, but to wheat growers all over the world."

## CAR LOTS OF STOCK WILL MOVE FOR LESS IN MICHIGAN

### Railroads Cut to Inter-state Level, Following Complaint.

Lansing—Effective October 15 Michigan railroads are reducing the carlot rates on live stock moving from point to point within Michigan so that the savings to the shippers on the 6,000 cars arriving at Detroit annually will amount to \$4.50 per car of \$27,000. Proportionate savings will accrue to shippers on carlot shipments elsewhere within the state.

The News reported August 23 that A. P. Mills, State Farm Bureau traffic manager, acting for the Farm Bureau and the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, had filed complaint with the Michigan Public Utilities Commission to the effect that Michigan railroads were charging higher rates on carlots of live stock moving from point to point within the state than the same railroads were collecting for stock shipped from Indiana or other states into Michigan for similar distances.

Mr. Mills asked for an order reducing carlot rates within Michigan. His petition direct to the railroads had been rejected. Following the complaint, however, the railroads published new rates, effective Oct. 15, carrying the reduction sought.

## Life Ins. Firm Sends Live Stock To Co-ops

Buffalo—Enter with the patrons of farmers co-operative marketing assns the Aetna Life Insurance Company, which operates farms in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. Attracted by the service of the Buffalo Producers Co-operative Commission merchants, the insurance company during August and early September marketed through the co-op some 634 head of cattle which netted the company about \$62,000. The cattle were well finished and most of them topped the market the day they were sold.

Detroit—Receipts of hogs are on the increase at Detroit, says the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, as is usual at this season. Present prospects are for a rather large shortage of hogs in Michigan, as compared to last year, both for fall and winter marketing.

Michigan Live Stock Exchange trucker members are beginning to show neat, embossed metal signs on their trucks, advertising the Live Stock Exchange and the trucker.

## Sanilac's Rural Plays

Sandusky—The rural play contest sponsored in Sanilac county by the Sanilac County Farm Bureau and the State College Extension Dept't attracted 1,000 people to see the final presentations at the McDonald Auditorium, Sandusky, August 21, when six farmers community clubs in that county presented as many plays. Greenleaf Farmers Club won first place with its presentation of the play "Dad Comes Across." Cash Farmers Club won second place in presenting "Farmers Saturday Night" and Evergreen Farmers Club took third prize with "Amos Putnam, Matchmaker." Other clubs participating were the Townline, Argyle and North Marlette clubs.

Everything must have a beginning. The people who never arrive generally never start.

## Farm Bu. For Income Levy, Tax Board Told

(Continued on page 2.)

an equal amount on their incomes, for one has already paid one-third of his income in taxes while the other has paid none.

### Income Tax Deductions

"We believe that it is time to recognize that taxes are paid by persons and not by things. We urge you, in drafting an income tax law, to repeal no existing taxes, except where higher laws require it. Instead, we suggest that you permit at least one-half of such other taxes, including the property tax, to stand as a deduction from the income tax that is to be charged against any individual or corporation."

"In the spending of this tax, we strongly urge that it be devoted entirely to the reduction and equalization of existing local taxes. Attention has recently been called to the amount of delinquent State property tax, and it has been intimated in some quarters that new taxes would be needed by the State to cover this loss. We wish to remind you that last year, with the greatest State property tax delinquency in history, the net loss was only \$2,000,000. The gross total delinquency of \$5,000,000 was offset by collections of delinquent State taxes for that and other years totalling \$3,000,000. We wish to remind you further that the delinquent State taxes last year represent but \$1 out of every \$7 of total delinquencies in the State, the rest being local."

### Boost Yield Per Acre

There is very little that the individual farmer can do to raise the selling price of his wheat. He may specialize in growing a registered grade of wheat to be sold for seed purposes. However, most farmers can do considerably to lower their cost of production. The greatest single factor in cost of production is greater yield per acre.

How can the grower increase his yield per acre? Of course, it is necessary to have a well prepared seed bed, good clean seed of a high yielding variety and treat against smut. But even if all other factors are favorable the crop cannot produce well unless it is supplied with sufficient plant food. No one would hope to fatten a bunch of hogs by withholding some of the feed. The wheat plant needs plenty of plant food in order to produce a good yield just as surely as hogs need plenty of food in order to grow and fatten them. An application of commercial fertilizer will increase the yield per acre and thus reduce the cost of production.

Most of the costs of growing wheat are affected but little by the yield obtained. That is the cost of fitting the ground, sowing the wheat, taxes on the land, interest on the investment, etc., are the same whether the yield be 25 bushels per acre or 40 bushels.

Field tests show that commercial fertilizer rightly applied to wheat will show an increase in yield of from 8 to 20 bushels per acre. These extra bushels are the ones that show the profit. Field tests further show that every dollar invested in fertilizer may be expected to return about \$3.50 in increased crop yields. These same field tests on wheat when followed with a seeding of clover or alfalfa showed that the fertilized acre produced an increase of more than 1,000 pounds of hay over the unfertilized area.

### Local Tax Relief

"This need for local tax relief is the farmer's greatest tax need today. The Farm Bureau is a great deal more interested in seeing relief from local school, road taxes, and street assessments than in specifying the particular source from which the necessary relief funds are to come. We name the income tax solely because we consider it the fairest form of levy. Our views on this question were well summed up by a group of Farm Bureau members, county tax committee-men who met in Lansing to formulate a policy on the income tax."

"We most heartily endorse the effort of the American Farm Bureau to secure Federal legislation that will make possible a shift from the general property tax to the income tax as the chief means of support for state and local government. We reaffirm the position of the Michigan State Farm Bureau as stated in its annual resolutions favoring the introduction of new and just forms of taxation to reduce and equalize local tax levies under such control from the state as is necessary to insure economy and efficiency in their use."

"We call particular attention to the need of funds to further equalize and reduce the present cost of rural schools. We wish to emphasize the fact that we consider a properly drawn state income tax as an equitable method of securing the funds for use in making this reduction, but we are not content to allow the securing of this reduction and equalization to depend upon the adoption by the state of any particular tax, so long as the tax which is adopted is equitable."

"We wish to add that we are not in favor of the adoption of a state income tax or of any other new tax unless it is done in connection with provisions that guarantee the use of the proceeds in a way that will reduce and equalize present farm taxes."

"This group of farmers was more interested in farm tax relief and property tax relief generally than in any special method of obtaining that relief. They have threatened opposition to an unsatisfactory income tax, and this is no idle threat. The farmers of Illinois, through the Illinois Agricultural Association, a branch of the American Farm Bureau, have entered

the fight to defeat an income tax amendment at the polls this fall. The Illinois Agricultural Association has always been in the front rank of income tax boosters, but the amendment in question does not promise adequate farm tax relief. The farmers of Michigan are as intelligent as those of Illinois. They will not be deceived by the mere name 'Income tax.' Their attitude toward the income tax will be guided by the particular kind of bill that is presented by your committee. They favor the income principle of taxation, but in their present serious financial condition they cannot afford to sacrifice the substance of tax relief for an empty phrase."

Go as you please, but please as you go.

## FERTILIZED WHEAT MAKES THE PROFIT

### Extra Bushels of Grain Pay; So Does Following Crop.

Lansing—Prices of wheat are certainly low as compared with the past few years. Many farmers are asking themselves this question, "Can I afford to use commercial fertilizer on my wheat this fall?" Profit or loss is determined by taking the difference between the selling price of the crop and the cost of producing it.

There is very little that the individual farmer can do to raise the selling price of his wheat. He may specialize in growing a registered grade of wheat to be sold for seed purposes. However, most farmers can do considerably to lower their cost of production. The greatest single factor in cost of production is greater yield per acre.

How can the grower increase his yield per acre? Of course, it is necessary to have a well prepared seed bed, good clean seed of a high yielding variety and treat against smut. But even if all other factors are favorable the crop cannot produce well unless it is supplied with sufficient plant food. No one would hope to fatten a bunch of hogs by withholding some of the feed. The wheat plant needs plenty of plant food in order to produce a good yield just as surely as hogs need plenty of food in order to grow and fatten them. An application of commercial fertilizer will increase the yield per acre and thus reduce the cost of production.

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Field tests show that commercial fertilizer rightly applied to wheat will show an increase in yield of from 8 to 20 bushels per acre. These extra bushels are the ones that show the profit. Field tests further show that every dollar invested in fertilizer may be expected to return about \$3.50 in increased crop yields. These same field tests on wheat when followed with a seeding of clover or alfalfa showed that the fertilized acre produced an increase of more than 1,000 pounds of hay over the unfertilized area.

The answer then to the question, "Can I afford to use commercial fertilizer," is most certainly yes. It is the best and cheapest insurance of a satisfactory yield.

Go as you please, but please as you go.

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## BUREAU TO FIGHT REAPPORTIONMENT

### Calls Meetings To Oppose Wayne County Set-up.

Lansing—A series of District Meetings is being announced by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Leaders in farm organization work in Michigan are invited to attend for the purpose of organizing rural voters to oppose the Wayne county reapportionment amendment which would distribute both state senators and representatives strictly according to population, thus arbitrarily detouring a working majority in the legislature. The amendment is on the ballot at the coming November election. The plan is to hold meetings as follows:

Kalamazoo, Oct. 6, Y. W. C. A. Ann Arbor, Oct. 7, Chamb. of Comm. Lapeer, Oct. 8, Farm Bureau Store. Saginaw, Oct. 12, Court House. Fremont, Oct. 15, Community Bldg. It is possible that meetings will be held at Petoskey and Traverse City, details of which will be announced in the next issue of the Michigan Farm News.

Reapportionment and taxation will be prominent topics up for discussion at these meetings. County Farm Bureau officers and others interested may choose the meeting they desire to attend.

### TIME FOR ACTION

Young Slow Poke—"Mr. Jackson, er—that is, I would like to, er—that is I mean I have been going with your daughter for five years."

Old Man—"Well, whadda you want—a pension?"

## Classified Ads

Classified Advertisements will be charged at the rate of 5 cents a word. Where the ads are to appear twice, the rate will be 4 1/2 cents a word and for ads running three times or more, 4 cents a word, each insertion.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD rams and lambs. The best of breeding and priced right. Howard Barton, Lansing, R-4, Mich. Two miles west of city on M-16 to airport and 1 mile north.

WANTED—FARM WORK ON GENERAL or dairy farm, by month or year, by mature single man, experienced. Write H. F. Cotton, 1618 Knollwood Street, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—TO RENT 40 to 80 ACRE general farm, by capable farmer, where owner is capable of financing everything and letting renter pay out each year or would take a farm for one-third where everything is furnished. Can furnish the best of references. Farmed one of Norman Horton's Lenawee county farms five years. Write W. M. Langthorn, 309 1/2 S. Washington Ave., Lansing, Mich. Lansing telephone 21-898.

WANTED—FARM WORK ON GENERAL or dairy farm, by month or year, by mature single man, experienced. Write H. F. Cotton, 1618 Knollwood Street, Lansing, Mich.

WANTED—TO RENT FARM FURNISHED on shares. Write J. D. Parks, Dansville, R-3, Mich.

## State Farm Life

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

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

## August Farm Prices Lowest Since 1915

Washington—Prices paid producers for fruits and vegetables, cotton and cottonseed, and all meat animals excepting hogs continued to decline during the month ending August 15 bringing the index of the general level of farm prices down three points. At 108 per cent of pre-war level on August

15, the index was 35 points lower than a year ago and at the lowest August level since 1915.

Marriages may be made in heaven, but the sofas in homes have been the scene of a lot of preliminary arrangements.

An optimist is the fellow who takes the cold water thrown upon his proposition, heats it with enthusiasm, makes steam and pushes ahead.

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

Don't take chances. Get your protection now with the STATE MUTUAL RODDED FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. 1400 new policies since January 1st. 21,500 members, over \$32,000,000 at risk. A classified policy covers only property mentioned. Our Blanket Policy covers all. Write us for sample policy or an agent to call.  
W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.

## Michigan Herd Wins National Contest

Here's a copy of telegram Doan Straub of Galien received from the Dairy Tribune of Mt. Morris, Illinois.

"Present situation indicates you are winner Dairy Tribune high herd contest and free trip to National Dairy Show."

This contest was open for herds of eight head or over—any breed and regardless of age or number of milkings per day.

Straub's herd had a number of first alfalfa heifers—was milked 3 times daily in the winter and twice a day the rest of the year and every cow was born on the farm.

Of yes,—The winning average was 16,603 lbs. milk and 621 lbs. of butterfat—and the feed? Sure! Milk-maker, because it means Money-maker. Ask your distributor of Farm Bureau feeds about it.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.  
Lansing, Michigan

## 58,000 POLICIES Sold in Michigan

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

Fire	Property Damage
Collision	Liability
Windstorm	Theft

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

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

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

Michigan State Farm Bureau.—State Agent  
Lansing, Michigan

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

## From Factory To You

Pure rubber, direct from plantations—extra heavy cords—first quality long staple cotton make

## Monarch Tires and Tubes

A first line, super-product, comparable only with the best. We offer them delivered to your door at a substantial savings. Ask your Farm Bureau distributor about Monarch tires and tubes. All sizes in high pressure, balloons and truck tires available.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.,  
Lansing, Michigan

## Farm Bureau Oils Are Straight Distilled

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

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

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.  
Lansing, Michigan

## Cattle and Lamb Feeders

require money and feed, both of which there is a scarcity this year. Why not handle your entire feeding operations through your own farmers organization?

Let us furnish you six per cent money, which we obtain through the Federal Farm Board, to finance your feeder purchases.

Applicants for loans must be responsible and show a good financial statement.

Let us furnish you choice quality feeder lambs and cattle, either direct from the range or off the large western feeder markets, at the lowest possible prices.

Then let us sell them when finished, at the Detroit or Buffalo markets at the highest market prices.

Michigan Live Stock Exchange  
E. A. Beamer, Pres. Blissfield, Mich.  
John H. O'Mealey, Sec'y Hudson, Mich.

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