

Behind the Wheel

with J. F. Yaeger,
Organization Director

He Can't Afford Not To

No farmer is so poor but what he would have been poorer had there been no such organization as the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Can a farmer afford to belong to the Farm Bureau? He can't afford not to. The Michigan Farm Bureau in 1933-34-35 conducted the fight that won exemption for farmers from the 3% sales tax on supplies for production purposes.

State Aid For Schools

The Farm Bureau in 1935 helped secure the Thatcher-Saur Act for State aid to rural schools. It helped place upon the State the burden of paying high school tuition for 8th grade graduates who wish to attend high school. That is enough to justify farmer support. The annual tuition savings to heads of many rural families and to taxpayers in the rural districts would pay Farm Bureau membership dues for many years at \$5 per year. Spread \$65 of annual State aid per rural high school pupil among 160,000 farm families and you have the idea of the total local school tax relief.

Membership in the Michigan State Farm Bureau made it possible for the organization to help mightily with this program.

Counties Plan Picnics

A number of County Farm Bureaus are planning picnics. All farmers are invited. The time and places for these already set are as follows: August 2, Branch County, Waterworks Park, Coldwater; August 6, Kalamazoo and St. Joseph Counties, Jo-Lo Island Park off US-12 between Comstock and Galesburg; August 23, Barry County, Gull Lake; August 23, Mason County, Amber Grove near Scottville; August 27, Hillsdale, Calhoun and Branch Counties, Marble Lake near Quincy. Other picnics are being planned for the Thumb of Michigan region and for Berrien, Cass and Van Buren Counties. Time and place later.

The Mid-West Conference

The Michigan delegation at the Mid-West Farm Bureau Conference at Chicago, July 22, 23, 24, was the largest from any of the States. Twenty-four were registered from this State. All day and evening conferences kept everyone busy. There was no time for "seeing the city". Many wondered why a farm conference was held in the center of the second largest city in the United States. To make the degree of wondering all the higher, the heat in the big city was almost unbearable. Even a continuous stream of water on the roof of the meeting room at the top of the Sherman Hotel brought little relief. Meetings were finally held in some of the air-conditioned dance halls in the hotel. One night of rain brought no cooler weather. Speakers perspired profusely, just as though they had been working. It was an inspiring affair. The Michigan group came home resolved to work even harder in the interests of organized agriculture.

Women Show the Way

Two of the most active county Farm Bureau organizations in Michigan are led by women. They are Mrs. Frank Myers of Lapeer County who is secretary and organization worker there, and Mrs. Roy Brumm of Barry County, president of that organization. Mrs. Myers and a small group led a fight that secured for Lapeer County an agricultural agent, a county Herd Improvement Association and two Farm Bureau service stores. Mrs. Brumm's county has the second largest membership in the State and recently went "over the top" in securing its 1935 membership quota.

Embrace Youth Movement

Two counties that are enthusiastic about the newly organized Farm Bureau youth program are Eaton and Ingham. Eaton County, under the leadership of President Keith-King and Secretary Geo. Mikesell, recently increased its membership nearly 150 per cent with many of the new members signing as Sons and Dads. The boys have sponsored a winter discussion group and have a playground movement under way this summer. Ingham County liked the idea enough to ask for a similar program. The two counties are planning a picnic together after the threshing season. H. F. Bullen is president of the Ingham group and Walter Carven is secretary.

Timothy Yields

Fertilizing timothy meadows with a high-nitrogen fertilizer has shown that hay yields can be practically doubled, according to tests at Purdue Agricultural experiment station.

Zebulon Pike discovered Pikes Peak, Colorado, in 1806.

Canadians Should Pay Maple Syrup Tariff

In behalf of Michigan producers of maple syrup and maple sugar, the Michigan State Farm Bureau has joined with the Vermont State Farm Bureau and others in protesting a proposed reduction of duty on those products when imported from Canada. The present duty on Canadian made syrup is 4c per lb. and 6c per lb. on their maple sugar. 1935 was a year of large production in Vermont. The Vermont Maple Co-operative has a large volume of syrup to market, and wants no rush of Canadian stocks to interfere.

Vermont, largest maple products producer, estimates that each 100 maple trees in production on Vermont farms are worth from \$25 to \$40 annual income. Maple syrup and sugar production in the United States has declined from an estimated 52,000,000 lbs. annual yield in the years 1859 to 1889 to nearly 19 million pounds in 1933. Canadian production about equals that in the States.

FARM BUREAU AT HAMILTON MAKES A GREAT RECORD

Builds State's Best Market For Eggs; Has Several Enterprises

Hamilton—Eggs are 28 cents a dozen to the farmer in this Dutch town, Michigan's No. 1 egg market. The price to the producer is higher here than in Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint and the other large industrial centers in the state writes D. L. Runnels in the Grand Rapids Press.

The Hamilton Farm Bureau has made this thrifty community the state's leading egg market. By cooperative grading, candling, packing and shipping the Farm Bureau has taken the eggs from the 202 Dutch farmers' hen coops in this section and made them top the New York market.

Invariably the Producers' Price-Current, a daily produce market report, carries a statement like the following in reference to car lot egg shipments from Hamilton:

"One extra fancy mark of Michigan storage packed candied whites of unusual selection sold up to the top quotations for Pacific coast whites. These are packed according to the Pacific coast specifications."

Premium for Henny Whites
Each egg entering the Hamilton Farm Bureau's warehouse is graded according to weight, color of yolk, clearness of whites, shell texture and color. Each producer's eggs are graded separately. A different price is paid for each grade.

Farmers are being paid 28 cents a dozen for their "henny white" grade. These eggs have light colored yolks, clear whites, chalk-white shells, and weigh around two ounces each. They are the very best eggs produced. They are graded, candled and sorted by machinery.

Producers are paid 24 cents a dozen for the second and third grades, known as "crystals" and "specials." Quotations for other grades are: Standards, 22 cents; creams (tinted shells), 23 cents; pullets, 21 cents; trades and checks, 20 cents.

Michigan Eggs Place First
In a midwinter quality survey made in New York by Cornell university H. E. Botsford, the investigator, placed Michigan eggs from Hamilton in first position. Nearby shipments from Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey followed in second, third and fourth places, respectively. Pacific coast eggs were well down in the list.

"What Hamilton has accomplished in the egg business, other communities can do also," said Andrew Lohman, manager of the co-operative. "By giving a little more attention to marketing, egg and poultry production in Michigan could be doubled and tripled with safety."

This community has not felt the pinch of the depression quite as much as most others, thanks to the chicken industry. Big flocks of White Leghorn hens have literally scratched, pecked and egged this community of Holland farmers into prosperity through five depression years.

Sales Show Depression Battle
Sales records of the Hamilton Farm Bureau give an indication of the effective battle biddy has put up against Old Man Depression. The co-operative enjoyed a larger business in three of the depression years than in the boom year 1929. Sales by years were as follows:

Besides the egg business the Farm Bureau also operates a grain elevator,

LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE OPENS AT ST. JOHNS



Photo courtesy Clinton County Republican News

Among the cattle handled by the Michigan Livestock Exchange the opening day of its daily live stock market at St. Johns, July 15, were the 20 head of Hereford steers shown above.

Marketed by State Farm Bureau Director C. S. Langdon of the Stonehouse Farmstead in Lebanon township, the score of "white-faces" caught the eye of every farmer visiting the yards that day, and well they might.

When purchased as feeders on Oct. 18 last, they weighed 622 pounds apiece, but when herded on the scale Monday they tipped the beam for an average of 1,129, or a gain of approximately 2 pounds a day apiece for the 9-month period.

The bulk of their rations consisted of cooked celled beans, said Mr. Langdon. The selling price per pound was more than double the purchase price. Mr. Langdon, wearing a cap, is shown at extreme right.

Several cars of livestock were pur-

chased and shipped to eastern markets. In addition, two cars (160 head) of choice feeder calves were sold to farmers in this community, and orders taken for many more.

"We are well satisfied with our opening," said Carl Smith, manager. "We were busy the entire day, and not only enjoyed good patronage from farmers in Clinton and surrounding counties, but from the northern part of the state as well. One truckload was brought here from as far north as Alpena."

Muskegon Co. Farm Bureau Runs Farmers' City Market

Well Patronized by Farmers And Consumers; Now in 14th Year

Muskegon—Sponsoring projects in the interests of farmers is one of the many activities of County Farm Bureau organizations throughout Michigan. One of the many such is the Farmers' City Market in Muskegon, sponsored by the Muskegon County Farm Bureau.

The market in that city was taken over by the Farm Bureau board 13 years ago after the city of Muskegon had sponsored the project for one year. The Farm Bureau took it over to prevent it going into private hands with resultant exploitation of both farmer and consumer.

This year the market is to be used every day. Morning and evening markets are permitted with a small charge of 25 cents made for one stand or 40 cents for an entire day. The market is leased by the Farm Bureau from the city and maintained by them. They also regulate the market under some city limitations.

The progress of the project is shown by the fact that the market is

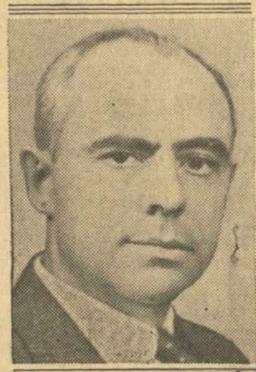
to be open every day this season after June 15 as compared to three days a week in 1934. The charge for stands has been reduced in recent years and the demand for space has increased. Attendance by city patrons had grown tremendously as the popularity of the farmer-to-consumer plan increased. Morning hours are from 7 a. m. to 1 p. m.; evening hours from 4 p. m. to 7 p. m. Farmer attendance ranges from 40 to 50 per day during the height of the season with a peak of 180 having been reached one day last year. The market pays its way in spite of the very low rates to farmers.

The market committee of the County Farm Bureau Board consists of Charles Kunz, Warren Blank and M. S. C. Whitbeck. This year an advisory committee has been named. It consists of three consumers, three producers, the secretary of the County Farm Bureau and one city commissioner. The advisory committee assists in moulding the policies related to the market, but the administration of the market is still the full responsibility of the Farm Bureau committee. Much help is given by County Agricultural Agent Carl Knopf.

LIBERTY LEAGUE'S ATTACK ON AAA ASSAILED BY DAVIS

Declares League Represents Entrenched Interests Of Privilege

Washington—Congress is a battle ground over the future of the Agr'l Adjustment Administration. If the AAA and the farm organizations succeed in having their amendments adopted, they are certain that farmers can say more about what shall go on among the processors and have more to say about the price the farmer receives. The processors are fighting with every weapon at their command to defeat any amendments, and if possible to cripple or destroy the Agr'l Adjustment Act.



CHESTER DAVIS

The American Liberty League, headed by nationally prominent, has been blasting away at the AAA. Recently Chester C. Davis, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, said in reply:

"The attack by the American Liberty League on the pending amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act constitutes an attempt by a numerically small but financially powerful group of men and corporations to dictate governmental policies affecting six and one-half million farmers and more than one hundred million consumers.

"To my mind, nothing could demonstrate so clearly as the League's attack the intensity and character of the opposition to the amendments that are being asked of Congress by the farmers and their responsible leaders. "If a more powerful aggregation of special interests ever has been amassed against any legislation in the history of this country, I never have heard of it.

Any Farmers in League?

"The American Liberty League's executive committee and advisory council includes executives or representatives of meat packers, power companies, textile mills, munitions makers, large bankers, public utilities, corporation law firms, food processing and distributing corporations, steel companies, railroads, and other large corporate enterprises. An article in the Chicago Journal of Commerce on January 10 stated that the Liberty League is 'under control of a group representing industrial and financial organizations possessing assets of more than 37 billion dollars.' "The American Liberty League has centered its attack upon three amendments which are offered to protect

(Continued on Page Two)

FARM BUREAU PRESENTS A PROGRAM FOR BRINGING ELECTRIC POWER TO FARMS AND FOR INCREASING ITS USE

Farm Groups, Power Companies Discuss Rural Lines; Farmers Believe Utilities Should Finance Lines; They Seem Agreeable If Revenues Will Justify It

Rural electrification is the coming thing in Michigan, but its accomplishment is going to require the investment of a great deal of somebody's money. Thirty million dollars have been invested so far in bringing power to some 48,000 farms, according to Henry J. Gallagher of Michigan State College.



Mr. M. B. McPherson

Farmers want power companies to finance rural power lines, rather than require that interested farmers join in raising up to \$1,000 per mile for their line. The power companies, whether they finance the line or not, want volume sales of electricity that will be profitable.

These were facts and policies brought out July 16 at Lansing when 200 farmers and power company officials met with the Michigan Public Utilities Commission to determine ways and means of bringing power to all interested farmers on a plan satisfactory to both farmer and power company.

Farm Bureau Offers a Plan

When the meeting adjourned after six hours of discussion, the Public Utilities Commission had received a carefully considered plan from the Michigan State Farm Bureau. The plan proposes to satisfy the desires of farmers and power companies, and to safeguard their interests.

The Farm Bureau plan, presented by Mr. M. B. McPherson, provides that power companies shall construct the lines without cost to the customers where the average is not less than 5 customers to the mile for the entire line. Farmers shall furnish the right of way.

Power Companies Want Consumption
Power companies declared that they are taken care of if they can sell electricity to farmers in volume that will pay profits on their investment.

That means electric motors, ranges, refrigerators, water heaters, coolers and other equipment on the farm. The Farm Bureau plan recommends that the electric companies make available such power consuming equipment at reasonable prices and easy terms.

The power to tax may be the power to destroy, so the Farm Bureau suggests that assessing officers apply to rural electric lines a reasonable valuation, which should remain uniform over a period of years. The text of the Farm Bureau proposal is given in this edition.

Appoint a Committee
To investigate possible aid for Michigan rural electrification from the federal \$100,000,000 Rural Electrification program, the meeting appointed a committee consisting of one repre-

its way, and that electric lights alone will not provide such revenue. It is the first cost that prevents farmers from buying, Mr. Bramble said.

REA Interests Union
Mr. Graham of the Farmers Union objected to both initial costs and rates, but made no suggestion as to what the power companies should do. He asked for uniform rules on rural electrification, and urged farmer built lines to buy and distribute power, along the lines of government projects in the South. He was much interested in the U. S. fund of \$100,000,000 for rural electrification, none of which, he said, should be loaned to any power company, and then charged against farmers.

Chairman Smith of the Public Utilities Commission said that the several farm organizations would be considered as representing Michigan rural interests. He reminded the meeting that while rates were not under dis-

FARM BUREAU PROPOSAL To Promote Rural Electrification in Michigan

Extension of rural electric lines without cost to the customer, on a basis of an average of not less than 5 to the mile for the entire line. Right of way to be furnished by the farmers.

The electric companies should make available at reasonable prices and easy terms of payment refrigerators, ranges, motors, water heaters, coolers, etc., in order that the revenue from the consumption of electrical energy should be sufficient to defray the carrying charges of the line, including taxes and some return on the investment.

The assessing officers should recognize the fact that the taxes would be one of the major items of expense, and fix a reasonable valuation which should remain uniform over a period of years.

Presented before Michigan Public Utilities Hearing, at Lansing, July 16.

sentative each from the Farm Bureau, to raise or lower electric rates, dependent upon the facts involved. He said that the Commission cannot force a company to operate at a loss. The courts will upset any such ruling. Mr. Smith added that population, business and other conditions make rates higher in one section than another, and that a rate should be the full determination of all the facts. The Commission welcomes inquiries on rates which are in the public interest.

Farmers Object to Line Cost
Four-fifths of the farmers present were without electric power. They were unanimous in saying that placing the cost of a power line upon farmers discourages them. It may mean \$200 or more per family for the line. Under some power company plans farmers get their investment back in part, or all of it.

Under all plans, the farmer still has his house and barn wiring to finance, and likewise the purchase of electrical equipment. His closely grouped city brethren make no extra outlay for a power line. It's included in the charge for current consumed.

M. B. McPherson of the Farm Bureau and C. H. Bramble, Master of the State Grange, both argued that it is to the interest of the power companies to absorb the cost of the power lines and permit farmers to meet them upon a reasonable basis. Both agreed that the power companies must have a volume of business from a line that will enable the line to more than pay

its way, and that electric lights alone will not provide such revenue. It is the first cost that prevents farmers from buying, Mr. Bramble said. (Continued on Page 2.)

Sales Tax Savings Under Flynn Act

	Average % Price to Farmer	Sales Tax Saved
Com. Alfalfa, bu.....	15.90	\$.48
Clover, bu.....	18.00	.54
Egg Mash, cwt.....	2.60	.08
Brass, 1/2 ton.....	15.00	.45
Midds, Fl. 1/2 T.....	16.00	.48
Oil Meal, 1/2 T.....	19.00	.57
Cottonseed, 1/2 T.....	15.00	.45
Milkmaaker, 2 1/2 T.....	45.00	1.35
Fertilizer, 0-20-0, T.....	24.40	.73
Fertilizer, 4-16-4, T.....	37.50	1.12
Binder Twine, 100.....	7.50	.22
Ars. Lead, 200 lb.....	22.00	.66
Copper Sulph. hbl.....	21.00	.63
Disc Harrow, 8 ft.....	55.60	1.67
Grain Drill.....	169.00	5.07
Pulverizer.....	58.00	1.74
Hay rakes, S. D.....	130.20	3.91
Hay loader.....	128.50	3.85
Grain binder.....	235.00	7.05
Tractor.....	1,060.00	31.50

Av. Cost of Wheat Adj. To Farmers 1.42c Bu.

Washington—The average cost to co-operating farmers for the local administration of the wheat adjustment program during the first year of its operation was 1.42 cents per bushel of the farmers' allotments. The average cost of 1.42 cents per allotted bushel compares with adjustment payments received by farmers amounting to 29 cents per bushel. The expenditures are those made by farmers during the fiscal year 1933-34 in administering the wheat program through their local county wheat associations. These payments have been made by the farmers through deductions from their adjustment payments.

poultry packing plant, cream buying station, feed and coal business, fertilizer factory, garage and gasoline station. In 12 years operations the co-operative has done a gross business in excess of \$4,000,000, with an operating cost of less than 3 1/2 per cent. The farmers' capital investment in their business is only \$10,320, yet they have received more than \$104,000 in cash and patronage dividends from the company in the 12 years of the co-operative's operations.

Weather Report and Crop Summary July 30

East Lansing—The United States Weather Bureau office here summarizes Michigan weather and crop conditions for the week ending July 30:

The weather was hot and sultry most of the week with showers on several days. These were generally light, however, and some localities, mainly in the northern counties, received no rain during the week. It was excellent growing weather for corn, which is now tasseling and forming ears in southern Michigan. Potatoes, beans and sugar beets made good progress and are now generally in fair to good condition. Wheat and rye are now being threshed in southern and central Michigan and some good yields are reported. Some oats have been cut; the crop is heavy and many fields are down from heavy rains and winds. Cherry harvest continues with yield fair to good. The raspberry crop is excellent.

Earl L. Martin, Co-operative Creamery Leader, Passes

Mr. Earl L. Martin, general manager of the Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc., passed away suddenly early in July. In 1932, after long experience as manager of co-operative creameries and as the owner of creameries in Indiana, Mr. Martin founded the Mid-West, which came to include 22 large co-operative creameries in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and Tennessee. Eleven of the creameries are located in Michigan. Mr. Martin became well acquainted with farmer members of Michigan creameries at meetings. He was admired for his knowledge of the business and for his organization ability. He was born at Dayton, Berrien county, Michigan in 1877. His first experience with a co-operative creamery was at Gallen, in the same county. He was highly regarded as a man and for his business standards he set.

CORRECT

Salesman: "What do you think of a man who will constantly deceive his wife?" Dealer: "I think he's a wonder."

FARM NEWS

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E. E. UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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If the AAA Goes,—Then What?

On page 3 of this edition we present a statement by Michigan's Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. James F. Thomson, Jackson County farmer, on the Agricultural Adjustment Administration processing taxes and benefits to farmers as they apply in Michigan.

We also present a comment on the AAA, and upon Commissioner Thomson's stand on the AAA from Mr. Theodore Bengel, Clinton county farmer. Both are members of the Farm Bureau.

In our opinion, somewhere between the widely divergent viewpoints of these two men lies the appraisal of the AAA.

Certainly, the AAA is the only man made farm production control program in this nation's history that has worked. Drought is not control. It is disaster. The AAA has recognized that farmers can't stop or even regulate production and the major expenses incident thereto in the middle of a crop. Harvest tells the story.

As this is written, the great Oldsmobile plant at Lansing, probably turning out a completed car every two minutes during each twenty-four hours, is running so close that the motors were molten from and steel three to seven days ago. By cancelling uncompleted orders for material, such a plant can shut down in a few days and have its inventory shelves quite bare. In August the Olds expects to shut down for an indeterminate period. Several thousands of workers will be plowed into the street until the plant can use them again. Farmers have to go about meeting supply and demand in another way.

All consumers pay processing taxes on certain farm products. Processing taxes finance the AAA benefit payments to participating farmers. We believe that benefit payments are properly rental for land in most instances, rather than pay for not producing, since other crops may be grown. However, a familiar attack on the AAA is on the basis that farmers are being paid for destroying or failing to grow foodstuffs.

All consumers pay more for manufactured goods than they would if we did not have one of the highest protective tariffs in the world. We don't complain, since we have been told that were it not so, American wages, our standard of living and our general price level could not be. But the AAA, apparently performing in the same manner and for the same purpose for farmers, seems to be another animal.

Critics of the AAA offer nothing in its place, although they know the productive capacity of our agriculture. They know also that our foreign markets have become small indeed.

As it is, individual farmers can accept the AAA program, or go it alone, as they please. It's true, no doubt, that in Michigan 30% of farmers are in the AAA and are being paid according to their participation. In the midwest States that percentage runs up to 50 and 60%. In the East, the percentage is very small. It is also true, but not emphasized by AAA critics, that the 70% of Michigan farmers outside the AAA are benefiting by increases in price that all farmers in the AAA have gone higher from the beginning of the AAA in 1933.

The 1934 drought should have credit for its powerful effect on prices. But who wants another drought like it?

It is also true that when by reason of unmanageable surpluses wheat is 30c, corn 20c, oats 12c, hogs \$2.50 and so on, city consumers are pleased by their lower grocery costs, rather than alarmed or even interested by a situation that can have only one end. Busted farmers and idle factories.

Make a Gain, and One We Can Hold

How much is Michigan's farm mortgage debt today, and how does it compare with that of our neighbors?

Today, Michigan has a total farm mortgage debt of 72 1/2 million dollars. Wisconsin has more than 117 millions, Illinois nearly 150 millions, Indiana 98 millions, and Ohio 78 millions of dollars of farm mortgage debt, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

Great changes have been wrought in the character of the farm mortgage debt as a whole by the action of the Farm Credit Administration. Its federal land banks and the land bank commissioner loaned an average of \$2,300,000 every day for two years after the bank holiday. Today, nearly one-third of all farm mortgages have been refinanced by the Farm Credit Administration; usually on terms much more favorable to the farmer than he had before. The pressure for liquidation in agriculture has passed, since the federal land banks are once more doing a normal business.

Many of the farmers who obtained federal farm loans during the past two years were burdened with debt, and were on the verge of foreclosure. Farmers used 90% of the money to pay off existing obligations, according to the land banks. Today holders of farm property and farm mortgages are more confident about the value of farm investments.

The policy of the Farm Bureau with respect to adding farmers through the federal land banks and federal farm loans is worth recalling. The Farm Bureau policy has been to make use of all existing facilities, and to strive for improvements, to be made retroactive insofar as possible. Thus the Farm Bureau supported legislation to broaden the loaning powers of the land banks. It supported other legislation to include the commissioner type of loans. It wrote legislation which has reduced the rate of interest on all farm loans to 3 1/2% for the year beginning July 1, 1935, and to 4% for the two years after July 1, 1936. Not a word has been raised about the soundness nor the constitutionality of the Farm Bureau's farm mortgage finance program. It's working, and the Farm Bureau is in position to make another advance and consolidate the gain.

When the Railroad Quits

This week we attended a hearing before the Michigan Public Utilities Commission. The Grand Trunk railroad petitioned that it be permitted to withdraw its agents at Smith Creek, Lum and Pontpel on the grounds that freight and passenger business at those points had dwindled so that the agent is an unwarranted expense. Delegations of farmers and local business men were present to protest the inconvenience and delays in delivery that loss of the agent would bring. They would be obliged to go to the next town five or ten miles distant to pay freight on a carload of goods before it would be sent on. Delivery would not be had until the next day. Incoming small lots of freight must be prepaid. With the passing of the agent would go local information on rates and shipping by rail and the telegraph office.

At Smiths Creek, for example, railroad testimony was that income accruing to the Grand Trunk had dropped from \$12,906 and \$9,636 in two good years since 1930, to around \$1,500 for 1933 and 1934. Not enough to pay the local office expense. Smiths Creek pays more rail freight than that, but in railroad accounting, the station is credited only with that portion of the freight paid that comes to the Grand Trunk. For example, for that part of the haul that is over Grand Trunk lines, Smiths Creek's largest shipper of freight sends pickles to New York State. Ten miles of the haul is over the Grand Trunk. Notwithstanding the marked improvement in volume of agricultural and merchandise freight in and out of Smiths Creek for the first half of 1935, the citizens face the loss of their railroad agent.

In the past communities and the railroads fostered each other. The automobile, the truck and the improved road have made great changes in that relationship, and the end is not yet. If the bulk of railroad freight is to be bulky or heavy goods of agriculture and industry not suited to truck handling, we must expect to see railroads petition to replace a \$1,500 to \$1,600 item for agent and office expense with a \$150 to \$300 per year caretaker for the station. On the other hand, railroad passenger and freight rates have not been reduced to court volume of business. Until that is done the cheaper truck and bus and automobile will continue to get business the railroads once had.

The Camp-Meeting Ground

By R. S. Clark

Say, Marthy, (Oh, hello, Mis' Farmer. I didn't see you sitting there. I've just had a talk with our neighbor, and kind of had that on my mind. It's something will interest you though, or I miss my guess, I declare.) Why, Marthy, Clem Hicks was just over to ask if we might feel inclined to meet them at Camp-meeting Sunday and do some projects' around. And all have a picnic together, right there on the Camp-meeting Ground.

Don't mind how he acts, Mrs. Farmer, my Hiram is never polite. Just take what he says as he means it. I learned that a long spell ago. Yes, Cinthy she phoned me about it. I told her I reckoned we might. Have you ever been there, Mrs. Farmer? It's the loveliest spot that we know. We wish all our neighbors would go there, and hear Dr. Bishop expound. There's a blessing for all who accept it, right there on the Camp-meeting Ground.

There's a grove of green trees at the roadside, so thick that you scarcely can see. The roof of the big Tabernacle up there on the ridge in the grove. But there, of a Camp-meeting Sunday, come two thousand people, maybe. To hear from the best in our conference the doctrine of brotherly love. And listen, Mis' Farmer, there's recess at noon, and I've most always found That Marthy just does herself noble for the feast on the Camp-meeting Ground.

Hush, Hiram! The music is lovely. Three choirs, Mrs. Farmer, or four; Just singing together in chorus, or leading while all the crowd sing. Then after the service is over (most always I wish there was more) We visit and chat with our neighbors and go for a drink at the spring. That wells in the white marble basin and flows with a gurgling sound To a broad shallow pool that's the prettiest spot on the Camp-meeting Ground.

And all round the side of the basin are carved Jesus' words, deep and plain, That He told the Samaritan woman who met Him at Jacob's old spring, "Whoever shall drink of this water shall surely grow thirsty again, But they who partake of the Water of Life in the message I bring Will find in their hearts such a fountain of grace and of blessing to pour That their spirits shall never be thirsty, but life shall be their's evermore."

Oh, I hope you can come, Mrs. Farmer, and bring your good husband along, And pack a nice lunch in the basket to eat in the shade of the trees. I am sure we shall all be the better for a season of worship and song. It helps when our need is the sorest, in puzzling times such as these. There is fellowship there of the friendliest sort, and a blessing profound. Yes, and Clem's going to bring that big melon to eat on the Camp-meeting Ground.

This poem refers to the Crystal Springs Camp Ground near Niles, Michigan.

Farm Bureau Presents Electric Power Plan

(Continued from page one.)

power companies stand ready to serve rural customers and that the problem is entirely one of cost and a profitable return.

In the early days of Detroit Edison rural line construction, said Mr. Snow, farmers paid \$1,500 per mile for line construction. That dropped to \$1,000, then to \$750. Today where there are 5 rural customers to the mile, the Detroit Edison finances the rural line extension, Mr. Snow said.

Income and Charges
In the Detroit Edison area, said Mr. Snow, are 20,000 farms, according to the U. S. census. The Detroit Edison serves 14,000 of these farms. Its average revenue per farm customer is \$30 per year. Interest, taxes, and setting aside a fund to rebuild the line in 20 years, makes an annual overhead charge of \$24 per year against the average \$30 return, leaving \$6 to cover manufacture of the electricity, line maintenance and other costs of doing business, Mr. Snow said.

Mr. Snow said that farm customers pay an average of 4c per kilowatt hour.

Construction Costs
In reply to a question, Mr. Snow said construction cost of rural line extensions varies considerably according to the nature of the country and other factors. The rate of \$1,000 per mile was taken as a fair average. Consumers Power Company's George Clark said lines in flat, unobstructed areas might cost \$500 or less per mile, but in rough, hilly or otherwise unfavorable areas the cost had gone to \$1,500 per mile. M. B. McPherson, speaking from State Tax Commission knowledge, said that the lowest of the sworn tax statements he had seen covering power lines was one for a transmission line. No transformers were involved, and the cost was \$600 per mile.

Consumers Power Statement
Mr. George Clark, distribution engineer for the Consumers Power Company, reported that they have 16,000 farm customers. Their one-time plan of charging \$1,000 per mile to the customers for new rural line construction has been modified so that there is a refund to farmers financing the line for each new customer coming on the line. If 5 farmers under-write the line, they put up \$1,000 per mile. When service begins the five are returned \$100 each. For a five year period thereafter, for each new customer coming on that mile of line, \$60 is refunded among the original farmer underwriters, according to Mr. Clark.

To illustrate farmer consumption of electricity, Mr. Clark quoted a rural line out of Zeeland, Ottawa county, having a total of 165 customers, averaging 7 to the mile. The average revenue per customer is \$26 per year.

Michigan-Indiana Statement
The Michigan-Indiana Power Company, serving farmers in Berrien, Van Buren and Cass counties, began rural extensions 20 years ago, according to their Mr. Calvert. Since 1928, said he, the company has furnished the power line, leaving the customer free to buy equipment to use electricity in quantities paying to the company. The new customers are asked to guarantee the company 1 1/2% per month on the line investment.

Thus, if a rural line serving 5 customers were set up as having cost \$1,000 per mile to construct, each of the five customers would begin by guaranteeing 1 1/2% per month on \$200. That is \$36 per year or \$3 per month. If the customer uses \$3 or more per month of electricity at regular company rates, he pays his power bill and that's all there is to it, according to Mr. Calvert. If the customer uses less than \$3—if that is the guarantee,—he pays the \$3 or whatever the 1 1/2% guarantee per month is.

Michigan Public Service Statement
The Michigan Public Service Company, serving western Michigan from Montague to Mackinaw and the Michigan Gas and Electric Company, serving the Dowagiac and nearby areas,

reported itself anxious to serve, but added that it had rejected cash for lines where it believed the operating income could not keep up the line and provide for eventual replacement.

State College Comment
Henry J. Gallagher, engineer for Michigan State College rural extension service on electric power, said that farm electrification in Michigan dates from 1923. Since that time electric power has been brought to 48,000 Michigan farmers. In 1932 36% of all farms connected with power lines that year were in Michigan; in 1933 Michigan connected 47% of the total, according to Mr. Gallagher.

Mr. Gallagher is of the opinion that farmers in Michigan enjoy average lower rates for electricity than do city patrons. The average rate for farmers is 4 to 5 cents per kilowatt hour.

REA Program
With reference to the U. S. government's Rural Electrification program and \$100,000,000 for that purpose, Mr. Gallagher said that if that amount were divided between the 48 States according to population, Michigan would receive about \$3,000,000. So far Michigan farmers and power companies have invested about \$30,000,000 in bringing power to 48,000 farms or 30% of the total in the State.

Purpose of the REA, said Mr. Gallagher, appears to be to serve areas not now served by utilities. No competition is contemplated. The REA proposes to make loans for rural line construction, in terms of \$1,000 per mile. The loans must be retired within 20 years. No grants will be made. Loans may be made from the fund to finance electric equipment for farms. All of which would indicate that the rural line policies now in effect in Michigan and the improvements in prospect, insofar as the farmer is concerned, are equal to or better than the foregoing features of the REA program.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau will be active in Michigan's rural electrification program. Future developments will be reported in the Farm News.

Farm Bureau Representatives
At this meeting the Michigan State Farm Bureau was represented by Mr. M. B. McPherson, vice president; R. Wayne Newton, tax counsel; J. P. Yaeger, organization director; E. E. Ungren, editor of the Farm News; Mrs. Pearl Myers, Lapeer; Roy Maberry, Lapeer, and Arthur Martus, North Branch, from the Lapeer County Farm Bureau. Mr. and Mrs. Roy G. Brumm of Nashville, from the Barry County Farm Bureau; A. N. Brown, Jonesville, Hillsdale County Farm Bureau; Alfred Greuber, Frankenthum, Saginaw County Farm Bureau; Garfield Farley, Albion, Calhoun County Farm Bureau.

Liberty League Attack Is Assailed by Davis

(Continued from page one.)

the farmers, from whom the food processors and distributors buy, and the consumers to whom they sell. Out of every three dollars spent by consumers for food, more than two dollars go to the processors and distributors, and less than one dollar reaches the farmer. The Liberty League stands against the amendments identical with the stand taken by big processors and distributors of food which have opposed every important piece of farm legislation offered for the past twenty years.

"The Liberty League tries to create alarms among business which, aside from the stimulus to their trade that would result from increased purchasing power of farmers, have not the faintest direct interest in the amendments.

"The reasons for the Liberty League's attacks are clear. Under the declared policy of Congress, the Agricultural Adjustment Act is designed, first of all, to serve the farmers. Adjustment contracts with producers of basic commodities already total 3,700,000. The pending amendments are sought to help two million more producers of milk, potatoes, fruits, vegetables and other special crops who must look to marketing agreements.

League Has No Plan
"The Liberty League wants to convert the Agricultural Adjustment Administration into a processors' administration. The Liberty League is responsible, NOT to the vast numbers of the farmers and the consumers, but to a small group of wealthy men. The League speaks primarily for property rights, not for human rights."

"The Liberty League goes to agriculture with hands empty of aid, or hope of aid. It opposes measures which are milestones in the nation's recovery from depression. It has nothing to propose but policies, which in my opinion, would simply go back to the days of 1932; to five-cent cotton; 32-cent wheat; 3-cent pork; to panic, widespread mortgage foreclosures and to the conditions under which millions of factory workers were plowed out of their jobs and onto the streets.

"I have every confidence that the Agricultural Adjustment Act amendments will be enacted. I do not think the nation and the Congress will accept the dictation of the Liberty League."

Hog Slaughter Is Small And Will Continue So

Fewer hogs will be slaughtered this summer in the United States than for many years, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in its current report on world hog and pork prospects.

Average weights of hogs marketed have increased since last December, chiefly because the ratio between hog prices and corn prices has been more favorable for hog feeding.

Stocks of pork on June 1, the bureau reports, were the smallest for that date in 20 years, and stocks of lard the smallest in 12 years. Inspected slaughter in May was the smallest for that month in more than 25 years.

Mason County Picnic

Scottville—The annual picnic of the Mason County Farm Bureau will be at Amber Grove, 3 miles west of Scottville, and just off US-10 all day Friday, August 23rd. Picnic dinner at noon, music by the Mason County Farm Bureau band, other entertainment features and a good speech are included in the program.

EGG PRICES

Eggs and poultry prices are likely to continue at higher levels the rest of this year than for the same period a year ago, according to the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

STATE'S PIVOT POINT

The geographic center in Michigan, according to the United States department of the interior, is in Wexford county, five miles west of north of Cadillac.

The desk telephone was first used in 1886.

Illinois Leader States Farm Bureau Purpose

(Continued from page one.)

To secure and maintain an equality of opportunity for farm people is the purpose of the Farm Bureau, according to Earl Smith, president of the 60,000 Farm Bureau members in Illinois. The greatest weakness of farm organizations in general has been their inability to take advantage of opportunities because of lack of membership and inadequate finance, Mr. Smith said.

Four essentials for a successful organization as listed by Mr. Smith: (1) A purpose or program; (2) an organization set-up that will carry out the purposes of the group; (3) control from the individual members up, never from the top down; (4) capable leadership and adequate finance to carry out the program of the organization.

A Divided Agriculture Can't Win Congress

"Agriculture in the United States is a national matter, and that's the way Congress looks at it," said President O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau to mid-west Farm Bureau people at Chicago July 24. "Until cotton, wool, live stock, grain, fruit and other groups forget their special and sectional interests and work for the betterment of agriculture as a whole, farmers will have trouble with their national legislative programs."

Farm Bureau Program Protects Co-operatives

"The aim of co-operative business should be to serve farmers rather than earn large profits. The Farm Bureau through its organization and program is the greatest protection co-operative business has ever had," Sec'y C. L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau told the Midwest Farm Bureau States at Chicago, July 23.

SHORE LINE DISTANCE

The shoreline of Lake Michigan is 1,304 statute miles, of which 351 miles borders on Wisconsin, 823 on Michigan, 60 on Illinois and 40 on Indiana.

Uncle Ab says that the man who goes to bed gladly is likely to be happy.

KILL WEEDS

by complete penetration With **ATLACIDE**

the chlorate weed killer, used as a spray. Kills leaves, stems, complete root systems of weeds. Used by U. S. Gov't and Agr'l Exp. Stations. Millions of pounds sold to kill:

- Canada Thistle
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Atlacide is safe to use when applied in weed killing solutions as recommended. Not poisonous to live stock. Treat weeds this summer. They won't come back next spring. Our circular contains full directions and weed spray chart. Cost per weed patch is low. Atlacide is packed in 50, 100 and 200 lb. drums. See your Farm Bureau dealer.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc. 221 No. Cedar Lansing, Mich.

Genuine Fire Insurance Protection

In Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Established in 1908 by farmers, for farmers, and still managed by farmers. Has paid farmers of Michigan over \$5,000,000 since its organization. Losses satisfactorily adjusted and promptly paid. Owns its own home office building, therefore having high rental of office space as well as being accessible to members having business at office. Blanket policy on personal property and other provisions which make a broad and liberal policy contract, particularly adapted to insurance requirements of farmer. Careful underwriting and systematic inspection eliminating undesirable risks and fire hazards results in fewer losses in which EVERY member immediately benefits in lower assessments. Reasonable terms granted to all members. Discounts allowed for lightning rods, fire resisting roofs and approved fire extinguishers. Fire prevention equipment sold at approximate cost. Neither Secretary or any Officer of the Company profits in any manner by its sale. Solicitors licensed by the Department of Insurance, policies accepted by Federal Land Bank, Home Owners Loan Corporation and other Lending Agencies. Write for free literature, references, and financial standing of our Company.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MICHIGAN W. V. Burras, Pres., 702 Church St., Flint, Mich. H. K. Fisk, Sec'y

Of 1,000 Men Now 40 10 Will Die This Year

These men are somewhere near the half-way point in bringing up their families, and maybe more than that in paying for their homes. Each man longs for financial security for himself and his family. He plans, works and saves.

He can provide financial security simply by beginning the purchase of a sufficient amount of life insurance to cover his needs. The amount may not be large, but immediately it is issued, his estate is assured that amount. Paying for it each year, a little at a time, a man saves money, builds up a financial reserve fund, protects his family and property, and builds a fund for his old age.

State Farm Life policies are especially adapted to farmers' needs. You should know what we offer. We are glad to explain, and without obligation.

Of the 1,000 men at age 40, mortality tables say that 10 will die within that year.

STATE FARM LIFE INS. CO. Bloomington, Ill.

Michigan State Farm Bureau State Agent

Home Office of State Farm Life—Bloomington

Classified Ads

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

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—Best Blood Lines. Two young bull calves carrying over 25% "Anxiety 4th" blood. Should appeal to registered owners. **DAIRY FARMERS**—call your dairy herds and use a Hereford and see the quality of yearlings. Don't feed scrubby any longer. A. M. Todd Company (14 miles N. W. Kalamazoo) Mentha, Michigan. World's Largest Mint Farm. (3-2-14-55)

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE S—Registered Shropshire Ewes with 2 ewe lambs each. Lambs born in April. Papers furnished with all. Jesse Hewson, R. No. 1, Ypsilanti, Michigan. (7-6-21-257)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering Dept. Build your own septic tank and sewage system. Install when tank is built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Inquiries with each siphon, \$7.00 delivered. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shawansee St., Lansing. (3-4-11-60)

ANN ARBOR UNIVERSITY OPENS soon. Leading tea room. Good income. \$5,000 cash. Also good farms (some with immediate possession, some stock, tools) and houses for sale. Orin Peterson, 721 Church, Ann Arbor, Phone 22820. (3-3-21-346)

WANTED—FARM WORK

YOUNG MARRIED MAN, 3 CHILDREN, now doing farm work by day wants work by month or year. Experienced. Can milk. Can come any time. Walter Jones, Lainsburg, R-1, Mich. (8-3-14)

FARM WORK WANTED BY MIDDLE aged married man. Would prefer to work near Lansing as he owns his home there and would like to drive back and forth. Experienced. W. A. Scott, 1110 N. Larch, Lansing, Michigan.

CHICAGO'S GREATEST HOTEL VALUE

In the heart of Chicago's Ritzo—close to stores, offices and R.R. Stations

HOTEL SHERMAN
1700 ROOMS
1700 BATHS

from \$2.50

Favorites Chicago Home of American Business Men

DRIVE Your Car Right into the Hotel Sherman

HOME OF THE COLLEGE INN

FLY SPRAY

Guarantees Live Stock Comfort

Packed in 1 & 5 gal. Cans 15, 30, 55 gal. Drums

For Cattle, Other Live Stock, Barns, Etc.

Farm Bureau Fly Sprays are made from petroleum products with 1 lb. of pyrethrum per gallon of spray, gov't formula. Quick, stainless, tasteless, harmless to man or animals. Sprays of similar effectiveness usually sell for at least 15% more.

FARM BUREAU KILL-FLY for household use, in pints, quarts, gallon containers.

Buy at Your Co-op Ass'n

Manufactured for FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.

A Rebuke

Dining in a Chatham, Ont., hotel, Composer Sigmund Romberg took a fancy to the hotel harpist, asked her to play Deep in My Heart from his Student Prince. The harpist did not know it. Could she play only a Rose? No. His Auf Wiedersehen? No. Com-

poser Romberg ripped off his collar, autographed it, thrust it at the harpist, finished his dinner collarless.

TALK PEPPERMINT ORGANIZATION

Peppermint growers in the Clinton and Shiawassee county areas are considering an association for marketing their annual crop.

FRANCE AGR'L PRODUCTS

AGSTONE MEAL HI-CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME
PULVERIZED LIMESTONE SPRAYING LIME

See your Dealer, Co-op, or Farm Bureau
Dealer for FRANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

THE FRANCE STONE CO.
MONROE, MICHIGAN

or — THE FRANCE STONE CO., Toledo, Ohio

FARMERS AND STOCKMEN

The MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, which has rendered a highly efficient live stock marketing service to live stock producers for the past 17 years, now announces an enlarging of its services to the farmers of the state. A local daily market is now open at St. Johns, Michigan, to carry on a regular business of buying is now open at St. Johns, Michigan, to carry species of livestock.

DIRECT TO THE PACKER—OR TO HIGHEST BIDDER
The farmer can now sell direct to the packer through the St. Johns yard or to the highest bidder through the terminal market at Detroit.

5% Money

Available for purchasing Feeder Cattle and Lambs. No so-called red tape. No investment of five per cent of the amount of the loan Association. No guaranteeing the payments of any other borrower's loan. Six years of established and satisfactory feeder loan service. For complete information write:

THE MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE

St. Johns Hudson Detroit
Market Quotations—Mon., Tues., Wed., and Thurs. Station
WXYZ and Michigan Radio Network at 12:15 P. M.

FERTILIZE YOUR FRUIT TREES... THIS FALL
with Granular 'Aero' Cyanamid

GET THE JOB OUT OF THE WAY OF SPRING WORK

Even though the top is dormant—

THE ROOTS ARE STORING UP NITROGEN AND OTHER PLANT FOODS FOR NEXT YEAR'S USE

FALL-FERTILIZED TREES ARE LESS

SUBJECT TO INJURY FROM SPRING FREEZES



'Aero' Cyanamid is the preferred source of nitrogen for fall use because it is NON-LEACHING

Send for Leaflet F100 on fall fertilization and our regular fruit Leaflet X307.

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Only One Perfect Defense in a Damage Suit



That perfect defense is to have nothing. No one can collect under such circumstances. But, if you do have property or income, you run great financial risk in driving an automobile or a truck without insurance.

Anyone may have an automobile accident. You may have one. It might make you the defendant in a law suit for personal or property damages. If the verdict went against you, the judgment might take all you have, and subject you to garnishes for years.

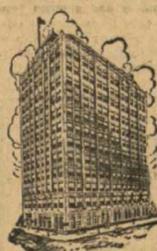
Why carry such a great risk yourself when the State Farm Mutual provides adequate public liability and property damage insurance at very reasonable rates. It will defend your interests in court and elsewhere in accordance with the protection provided by the policy if you should have an auto accident.

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We have more than 500,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 35 States in this strong, legal reserve company.

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO.
Bloomington, Ill.

Michigan State Farm Bureau State Agent



Home Office of State Farm Mutual Auto Co., Bloomington

Farm Women Are Ready for Conveniences of Electricity

Expense of Modernizing Farm Homes Has Been the Drawback

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
Having had the privilege of reading in advance the article on rural electrification appearing elsewhere in this edition, I had an urge to express my sentiments on this timely subject. Without exception electricity is the greatest blessing that has been extended to the farm home, for through it homemaking can be completely revolutionized, although there are instances where an adequate water supply has changed home duties into a happy experience.



MRS. WAGAR

The city sister accepts electricity, water, sewerage, and delivery of goods as a matter of course. These advantages have been hers for several decades. These same city advantages in years past turned more country women cityward than Henry Ford's wage scale ever did.

Farm people love the country, and they will endure privation, disappointment and actual drudgery if they can but see a ray of hope for modernizing their home life in the future. But very few of them delay installation of conveniences one day longer than necessary. But it has always taken money in large sums to bring a farm home up to the same standard of the most modest city dwelling.

One of the greatest hardships of the depression was the necessity of "cutting out" electricity after the family had made the great effort to get it and had experienced the joy of having its comfort for a while.

Again it wasn't the easiest thing to adjust affairs back to the old way either, for which ever way was decided upon, it required money that the patron didn't have. Many had traded in or discarded the old equipment and they were forced to resort to most any make shift method in order to get along.

Comments on Rates

My only quarrel with utility companies was that they accepted the de-

pression in a different light than the farmer was forced to do. Farmers for years supplied all the food that this country could absorb at a price far below cost of production and if any went hungry it was not because the farmer had not done his part. Utilities without a doubt lost much money, but it was not through a system of overproduction but rather through under-consumption on account of their continued "good times" rates.

We all realize that the more electricity a patron uses the less per unit is its cost, but there's always a limit to what a depleted income will allow. I can guarantee that the utility companies would have no complaint to make about the amount of "juice" the average patron would consume if once the farmer got caught up and on his feet again after parity prices were granted him.

There is much need of a closer cooperation between the power companies and the farmer. Each must have a better understanding of the others problems. The farmer should appreciate the up-to-date serviceable type of line that is being built in Michigan as well as the constant service. On the other hand, the company must admit that to operate a system satisfactory they must render full capacity service to a large patronage.

Line Cost and Income

I am not saying the power companies are not entitled to pay for the extensions of their lines, for I know they cost good money. But, for years the charge was way beyond the income of the average farmer. In fact, the usual charge of \$1,000 per mile was over twice for annual income of the average American farmer. Added to that the high cost of wiring before the use of any electricity could be enjoyed. This was just another example of how the farmer's income reflects on all business of our nation.

How many times I have wished during the past few years that as much encouragement could be given welfare and border line clients to enter into the field of the electrician and the barber and the home decorator and the undertaker and many other vocations, as was given them to grow thrift gardens and back to the land projects when that field was already overrun and at its lowest ebb so far as returns were concerned. Might not

such a program have been beneficial to all!

Electrical equipment can be purchased a piece at a time just as the average farm woman furnishes her home, although here's also a chance for argument concerning the continued high price to most of it. Much more would be purchased if the price was within reach.

I have often thought that electricity no doubt has always been within universal grasp just as the radio, but it took thousands of years before the latter was made available to us. Could it be possible that some day electricity can be made so common that it will be deemed a God-given blessing just as sunshine and moisture and heat!

Michigan a Leader

The matter of rural electrification was under discussion at the recent mid-west training school in Chicago and it was quite evident that Michigan was far ahead of the other States in rural areas so far as electricity in rural areas was concerned. There seemed to be a far better understanding between the power companies and the farmers in our State than in others reporting. There appeared to be a more uniform system in operation and we felt we were to be congratulated in many ways for the strides our State has made in this respect.

We were interested in the report concerning New Hampshire. This state has the highest percentage of farms receiving electrical service of any State in the Union. Mrs. Sargeant, President of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, tells us their Farm Bureau handles equipment co-operatively in a way that has been most gratifying to its members. No doubt but this service has been the means of installation in many farm homes where otherwise the cost would have been prohibitive. It behooves our Farm Bureau to give the entire subject unbiased thought with a view to greatest good to the many without injustice to any.

What happiness could be found in American farms if the common conveniences of urban living were made possible and coupled with a modest yet decent income for effort made? It would be a life not to be compared to that of any other group.

How to attain it, do you ask? Not through any particular political party nor through mob action but through sane organization, with a realization of what is just and right, and working to that end.

Shiftless

Rural persons on welfare who duck even a day's work on a farm, may be interested to know that a new high in laziness has been found at Bay City. Some of the relief clients there were accused of going to bed nights and permitting lawn sprinklers to spout. Others couldn't remember to turn off faucets. When the city council was shown water bills as high as \$15 for a three months period, it snorted that no more than \$3 worth of water would be furnished in a three months period hereafter. And that's a lot of water.

Lost 43 Years

Three thousand tons of hard coal sank with a freighter in Lake Michigan 43 years ago in October of 1892. The other day Frank Blair, Chicago diver, announced that he had located the wreck of the freighter W. H. Gilcher, and that he had written a Buffalo coal company about salvaging the coal. Eleven men were lost when the Gilcher went down.

John D. at 96

John D. Rockefeller, Sr., perhaps the world's richest man, was 96 years of age July 8. Greatest enjoyment taken by Mr. Rockefeller on his 96th birthday was the fact that his health is the best in years, and that his annual examination showed his 19 natural teeth are sound.

Eighty years ago Mr. Rockefeller began as a \$50 a month assistant bookkeeper in a Cleveland produce commission warehouse. The price of his great fortune was fragile health in his later years. Long retired from business activity, Mr. Rockefeller has learned that to feel well and have a good appetite are prized possessions indeed.

Lays Rotten Eggs

Did you ever hear of a hen that lays rotten eggs? According to a report, Earl Kreiner, of Burnside, Lapeer county, has one whose eggs have no yolk and whose contents have a very bad odor. Earl is laying for her, and is determined that she will no longer lay for him when he discovers her identity.—Lapeer County Press.

Talking Drums

Travelers in Africa have been astounded by the remarkable talking drum communication between tribes. Two drums of different pitches are used. By combing high and low notes a drummer produces an imitation of the spoken language of the tribe which an expert listener can interpret as rapidly and accurately as he would speech.

HOGS ARE SCARCE

Fewer hogs in Germany, more hogs in Denmark, and the smallest pig crop in many years in the United States are prospects reported by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Com. of Agr. Attacks AAA; Bengel Takes Him to Task

James F. Thomson

State Commissioner of Agriculture
Michigan is not getting a fair break in distribution of federal benefits under AAA, Commissioner of Agriculture, James F. Thomson, maintains in reporting that up to May 1st the State contributed \$4,812,296.78 in excess of benefits paid.

Thomas claimed that the processing and related taxes collected in the State of Michigan since the AAA went into effect amount to \$9,790,476.17. Benefits paid equal \$4,978,178.39.

"The benefits which have been received in Michigan went to less than 30% of our farmers and accounted for less than 6% of the farm income," Mr. Thomson said.

"But the entire public had to share the cost of the AAA taxes. As far as Michigan is concerned, the AAA has turned out to be something like Huey Long's share-the-wealth movement.

"Poor workers in the city, who can hardly get along, have had to help pay AAA processing taxes. So have poor farmers who haven't been able to stay on one farm long enough to be eligible for AAA benefits. And the benefits have gone to help more prosperous farmers, who have an established business and who don't need the help.

"I am in sympathy with anything which will help the farmers. If the AAA benefits were spread among all farmers instead of only that 30 per cent who need them least, as a farmer I couldn't kick. But even then I could object, as an official, to a contribution by Michigan which is \$4,812,296 in excess of the benefits received."

The Story of Aleck

Forty years ago in New Orleans, the late, great Sarah Bernhardt, with Theodore Owen as guide, went alligator hunting in nearby swamps where she picked up a 6-in. baby, called him Aleck, presented him to Owen. Owen built an alligator pool in his garden, house-broke Aleck, cherished him ever after. Last month Owen was dead and most of New Orleans had forgotten Sarah Bernhardt, when Aleck, grown ten feet long and weighing 300 pounds, was auctioned off for \$1.

Stork

According to the Roscommon Herald, a stork broke up a fishing party on Houghton Lake last week.

The Herald sets forth that Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Thomas of Lansing were at the lake for a day of fishing. They had moored far out to the middle grounds and were pulling in a pike when a stork winged its way across the lake and alighted in the boat.

Mr. Thomas quit fishing and started for shore. A ten pound boy was born to the Lansing couple.

First railway trains reached Washington, D. C., in July, 1835.

Theodore Bengel

Farmer at Fowler, Clinton County

Mr. Editor:

Recently Mr. James F. Thomson, Commissioner of Agriculture, issued a statement condemning the AAA and other new deal policies, but he never made one suggestion on how to increase the purchasing power of the farmer.

Here are some plain, indisputable facts: In the winter of 1932-1933 wheat was 40c, oats 12c, beans 90c, live hogs \$2.60. The purchasing power of the farm dollar had shrunk to 52c.

There was no possibility for better times to come as long as these prices prevailed, because you cannot have prosperity without prosperous farmers. What would Mr. Thomson have done? Would he have urged farmers to produce more surpluses and reduce prices still further? Did the unemployed laborer get any benefit from these low prices?

No, because the old administration believed in pouring billions into the large banks with the silly notion that the benefits from it would "trickle down the line".

Mr. Thomson is shedding tears over the destruction of some pigs two years ago. Now does Mr. Thomson know or does he not know that, if the government had not taken these pigs, and paid the farmers a few dollars for them, that nearly all of them would have starved on the farm?

Mr. Thomson also deprecates the loss of our cotton exports. Well, yes, when our cotton farmer was getting 5c per lb. and was losing his farm in consequence, naturally, our exports were larger, but of what benefit are exports if the producer goes bankrupt?

A year ago last December, 1c of processing tax was put on pork. Hogs were around 3c in November as well as in December but as soon as the 1c tax was added, the retail price of pork chops was raised from 6c to 8c per lb. The consumer was informed that this tax was to blame.

Does any manufacturer, if he cannot sell all his output continue to manufacture, if he must sell at a loss? No, no one would expect him to, for he would soon be out of business. But our own Commissioner of Agriculture practically advises our farmers to follow this foolish plan.

Do the political opponents of the new deal know that even the most conservative nations, like Holland and Denmark, are also engaged in planned and managed production of dairy and farm crops?

If they do know, why do they not tell our farmers and assist them? Respectfully,
THEO. BENGEL,
Fowler, Michigan,
Clinton County.

Buy Fence of Known Value

TRUE COPPER-BEARING STEEL

THICK TIGHT ZINC COATING

When you buy Farm Bureau Fence you get known and tested fence value, just as you do when you buy other Farm Bureau supplies. Farm Bureau Fence is made of true copper-bearing wire containing not less than 0.20 to 0.30 per cent pure copper. It is heavily, tightly galvanized. And it is of the cut-stay, hinge-joint type of construction, with a springy tension-arc curve in the line wires. Experience has indicated that this is the most economical and satisfactory type of all-purpose farm fence.

Farm Bureau Fence is the kind of fence that you can buy and erect at your convenience. And after you've set it up, you can be certain that it will be there to protect your crops and livestock for a long time to come. Many farmers keep a supply of Farm Bureau Fence constantly on hand, erecting it as opportunity permits. Why not order your supply now? It will keep! And what's more, when up, it will last!

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.

Farm Bureau Paints

One gallon of Farm Bureau house paint will cover 300 sq. ft. two coats on average surfaces. It's a job that settles the paint question for six years or more.

Farm Bureau house paints are a combination lead, zinc, and inert with pure linseed oil and thinners. Our Red Oxide Barn Paint is bright red and will not fade. Ask your co-op about Farm Bureau paints. We list them below and the approximate square feet a gallon of each will cover for one or two coats:

(2 coats)	(1 coat)
HOUSE PAINTS (300)	LIQUID ASPHALT ROOF PAINT (150)
BARN PAINTS (250)	ALUMINUM PAINT (700)
(1 coat)	WALL PAINTS
GREEN ROOF PAINT (400)	FLOOR PAINTS
ASBESTOS ROOF PAINT (150)	VARNISHES
TINNERS RED ROOF (600)	ENAMELS

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Michigan

Going Abroad — In Michigan

If you had unlimited choice in picking a site for your vacation, if you were allowed to choose among the world's finest playgrounds, you would not find anywhere a greater variety, or sites more favored by Nature, than among those that Michigan offers.

Within the borders of your native state are fishing streams that represent the angler's paradise; unexcelled highways for motor touring; the finest of golf courses; camping sites to suit any preference; five thousand lakes which range in size from a swimming pool to a sparkling inland sea.

Michigan, in short, offers nearly all those beauties and advantages for which, year after year, many people will travel to foreign lands.

To enjoy what Michigan offers, you can, if you wish, travel on luxurious lake liners. But for these liners you need not bother with passports or visas! You can ride comfortably, speedily, safely, to your Michigan destination on up-to-the-minute trains, busses and planes.

Spend your own vacation in Michigan. Let your out-of-state friends know what splendid facilities await them here. By doing so, you will assist them toward a happier holiday. In addition, you will help to promote the popularity and prosperity of your native state.

It is for the purpose of doing our share in this promotion that this series of advertisements is being published by the Michigan Bell Telephone Company, a Michigan organization that prospers only as the citizens of Michigan prosper.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Average Size of Farm Increases in the West

According to figures presented the United States Senate recently in considering Federal Farm Loan matters, the average size of Michigan farms is 101 acres. Ohio farms average 98 acres and Pennsylvania farms 88 acres. Illinois 143, Indiana 108 and Iowa 158. Surprisingly, little Vermont averages 156 acres per farm and Rhode Island 84, as against 68 acres for the average Alabama farm and 58 for Louisiana.

In the west, the average acreage of farms is large: Colorado 481; Idaho 224; Kansas 282; Montana 940; Nevada 1,185; North Dakota 495; South Dakota 438; Wyoming 1,469 acres.

The average Michigan farm of 101 acres is valued at \$6,853 for land and buildings, as against \$1,952 for a 68 acre Alabama farm, and \$12,919 for 1,469 average acres in Wyoming. In New Jersey the average 69 acre farm is considered to have an average value of \$11,766.

Booklets on Concrete Available For Asking

"Concrete Improvements Around the Home," 48-page booklet issued by the Portland Cement Association gives sketches and construction details of concrete steps, walks, driveways, porch floors, fence posts, garden and retaining walls, foundation walls, garden and retaining walls, foundation walls, well curbs, other improvements the handy farmer likes to build. Also summarizes methods of making strong, durable concrete.

"Guard His Health" is the title of a 12 page booklet with complete information and designs for building a concrete septic tank. A third booklet shows how to design and build a concrete septic tank. These booklets are free on request to the Portland Cement Ass'n, 33 West Grand Ave., Chicago.

Most Cow Test Herds Got Grain on Pasture

Michigan cow testing ass'ns reported that 70% of their herds were receiving grain while on the splendid pastures afforded this summer. Fifty-six of the 70 herds were on common June grass pasture, 24 were pasturing alfalfa, 10 were on sweet clover, and six per cent were pasturing rye in June. In June 912 herds, totalling 13,434 cows were on test.

Farmers of Three Counties To Picnic Near Coldwater

Branch, Calhoun and Hillsdale County Farm Bureaus and farmers' co-ops in those counties are sponsoring a picnic for rural folks at Marble Lake, near Coldwater, Tuesday, Aug. 27. Entertainment features are a band concert, ball games and horseshoe pitching between teams representing each county and a picnic dinner. All farmers are invited.

John Ketcham to Address Kalamazoo-St. Joseph Picnic

John Ketcham, State Commissioner of Insurance, and former Congressman, will speak to farmer guests of the St. Joseph and Kalamazoo County Farm Bureaus and farmers' co-ops of those counties at Jo-Lo Island park, between Comstock and Galesburg, Tuesday, August 6. The occasion is the annual picnic of these organizations. Music, a sports program and a basket picnic dinner at noon are other attractions.

Pig-Tails

Ann Arbor—Ten tons of pig-tails were held here by sheriff officers for two days early in July on an execution order against a trucking company. They were en route to Chicago, where they will be used in flavoring sauerkraut.

The shipment was seized Tuesday and released Thursday when notice was received that the litigation had been settled.

Statisticians, working under the handicap of hot weather, estimated that at least 80,000 pigs died in Detroit to make the shipment of tails possible.

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: Purchases of Farm Bureau Brand dairy and poultry feeds, seeds, fertilizers and fences from your local dealer; also, purchases from our clothing and blankets dept at Lansing, are eligible to membership credits when declared.

MAIL YOUR DEALER SALES SLIPS to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Dept., 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, about every three months.

BE SURE Farm Bureau brand goods are entered on slip as "Farm Bureau Alfalfa," "Milkmaker," "Mermash," etc.

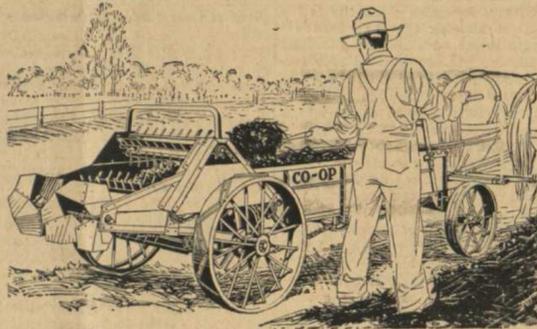
\$10 annual dues mature life memberships; \$5 annual dues do not, but participate in Membership Credits, which reduce the amount of dues payable.

Life members receive their Membership Credits in cash once a year. We furnish addressed, postage pre-paid envelopes for this purpose on your request.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

OUR CO-OP SPREADER IS NEW

Large Capacity, Low Down, Pulls Easily



Two-Horse Spreader

Here is a real two-horse spreader—light in draft. You can move it with one hand with the beaters in action. The light, strong steel construction and the wide, continuous tread of wheels which track make for lighter draft. The frame is all steel-angle construction, with all self-aligning bearings and Alemite-Zerk lubrication. 4 1/2" front wheel tires, 6 1/2" rear. Tire edges rolled.

Only Three Feet High

The top edge of the Co-op Spreader box is only 3 feet from the ground, front and rear. Takes 10 to 25% less work to load. Low enough for carrier systems. Will pass through ordinary doors. Road clearance has not been sacrificed. There is 14" clearance front and rear. With automobile-like front wheel swing, box sets low and spreader will turn around in a 17 foot radius.

We Have Made This Spreader Convenient, Strong and Durable

CO-OP SPREADER BOX HOLDS 60 BUSHELS. It's stronger. Extra strong steel angle sills are used. The bottom is flush with the strong steel angle frame. The result is a low spreader without reducing capacity. The tight bottom is equipped with corner molding. It's 2" wider at the rear than in front, which makes unloading easy. Bottom boards are treated to prevent rotting. Top of box 30" from ground. Most spreaders 40 to 45". Ours loads easier.

LIGHT DRAFT. Spreader weight 1,200 lbs.—100 to 500 lbs. lighter than others. You can pull it with one hand with beaters in action. Two horses handle it loaded easily. Weight is largest draft factor. For light draft we provide:—wide tread wheels that track, continuous tread lugs, tapered box, self-aligning bearings with oil chambers. Alemite-Zerk lubrication for all bearings is positive and easily done. Bearings are closed so dirt can't get in.

RIVETED WHEREVER POSSIBLE. The steel angle construction forms a very strong and flexible frame. Steel angle sills, frame and side pieces are all securely riveted together, supporting the box in all directions. Long, self-aligning bearings eliminate binding. They allow the spreader to operate smoothly regardless of twisting strains, and give a maximum of bearing service at any angle, thus keeping wear draft at a minimum.

SHIPPED COMPLETE with two horse evener and Alemite-Zerk grease gun. Extra equipment available includes brake attachment, 3 horse evener, tractor hitch and lime spreader attachment. Lime spreader easily installed. Two bolts hold it. Has 11 inches ground clearance—can be used in corn stalks. Gears are up out of lime. Shield keeps lime out of feed ratchet. Designed to spread lime finely and evenly. This attachment makes the spreader an excellent machine for applying lime.

STRONG BEATER TEETH COLD RIVETED to sturdy bars so they cannot work loose. Should one be broken, you can easily replace it in the field with a hammer and cold chisel. If we welded these teeth in, it would be a costly proposition to replace broken teeth. If bolted, the teeth could work loose. On the Co-op Spreader the teeth are cold riveted.

HEAVY STEEL AXLES add strength and durability. Chains and levers are steel. High carbon steel distributor blades are riveted together so they cannot work loose. Driving mechanism is protected by heavy steel shields. Automatic take-up for wear or stretching of drive chain is provided. Convenient adjustment provided for taking up the conveyor chains.

FRONT WHEEL SWING TURN. Like an automobile. As wheels turn they swing out away from box, never under it. Gives short (17 foot radius turn) without cutting under or raising box. Permits straight, solid attachment to axle with heavy gusset plates. Pull is direct from axle to frame. No brace rods required. Bearings completely enclosed. No dirt gets in.

BOILER RIVET WHEELS. The spokes are forged into hub just like boiler rivets and can't come loose. Wheels built from hub out, forming perfect circle with even tension on all spokes. Rear wheels have continuous tread—spokes forged through lugs as well as rim. Front wheels have spokes set in grove to make smooth tread. All wheels have rolled in flanges.

MAIN CHAIN DRIVE is extra heavy and drives both beaters. Only two chains on spreader. Main chain thrown out of gear by simple lifter shoe—when out of gear it can't catch on sprocket. Conveyor chains tightened by adjusting screws at front end of spreader in easy reach.

COMPLETE CONTROL. The Co-op Spreader gives you a wide choice of the amount you wish to spread per acre. You can set the lever to spread 6, 12, 18 or 24 loads per acre. Both levers are in convenient reach but when loading are out of the way. Seat swings forward out of way when loading. Always stays clean. Has spring support for easy riding.

BUILT FLEXIBLE. Modern design and compact. Conveyor chains tightened by adjusting. The Co-op Spreader will go over bumps and rocks in better shape. It will not spring out of shape. The frame, box and bearings are built to twist without hurting them. One chain drives both beaters. Spring idler keeps it tight. Can't catch when out of gear.

THE DOUBLE BEATERS with sharp chisel pointed teeth tear the manure apart and throw it against the sharp corners of the swiftly revolving distributor. The Co-op Spreader will make manure valuable fertilizer in the shortest possible time. It cuts, tears and pulverizes.



A Summer Seeding of Alfalfa

would prove to be one of the most profitable crops from the standpoint of quality feed and yield per acre. The first cutting of hay from summer seeding is free from weeds. Use Michigan grown alfalfa seed. It is high quality seed and best adapted to Michigan conditions.

Sow Alfalfa in August

NOT FOR YEARS HAVE CONDITIONS been as favorable for seeding alfalfa as they have been this summer. We have plenty of moisture in the soil. On well prepared seed beds,—limed if necessary—prospects are very good for August seedings. Even in September, it is likely to pay to risk 40 lbs. or so of Farm Bureau alfalfa seed on five acres.

WE RECOMMEND FARM BUREAU'S CERTIFIED Hardigan or Grimm. They have no superior for yield or quality of hay. Eligible for producing certified seed. We also recommend highly our Michigan Variegated, which is seed produced from fields that were sown to Grimm, Hardigan, Ontario Variegated and other splendid strains. This seed is not certified, but it ranks with the best for hay and pasture, and the seed crop is in demand. The price is a money saver. These seeds are Michigan grown, thoroughly cleaned, high test, and guaranteed to their cash value to be as represented on the seed tag. Only Farm Bureau guarantees seed to its full cash value.

WE ALSO OFFER these reliable, high producing western varieties: Utah-Idaho Grimm, Montana Grimm, Kansas Common, Utah Common. We have some Michigan Variegated containing a little sweet clover and June. It's priced right. The first cutting eliminates the sweet clover.

Rye for Fall Pasture

FARM BUREAU RYE sown in August will make good fall pasture by October, and again early next spring. Sow a bushel to a bushel and a half per acre.

FALL GRAINS

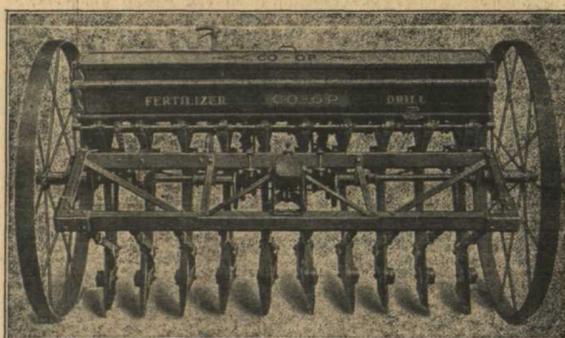
Certified wheat and rye out yield common stock considerably. The small extra cost for certified seed is a good investment. See your Farm Bureau Dealer.

- BALD ROCK**—Beardless, soft, red winter wheat. Big yielder. Resistant to lodging. Developed from Red Rock.
- RED ROCK**—Old, reliable, bearded, soft red winter wheat. Holds many records for yield. Stiff straw; doesn't lodge.
- AMERICAN BANNER**—White, soft winter wheat. Beardless. Stiff straw. Winter hardy. Heavy yielder. Best for lighter wheat soils.
- ROSEN RYE**—Outstanding heavy yielding rye. Large plump berries. Well filled heads. There is no better rye.
- WINTER VETCH**—Sow with rye. Excellent cash seed crop. Michigan is specially adapted to vetch seed production. Vetch, a legume soil builder.

WE BUY SEEDS—WE CLEAN SEEDS

LET US BID on your Michigan grown alfalfa and clover seeds. Send us an 8 ounce representative sample. Take equal amounts from each bag to make mixture from which to take sample. We supply mailing bags on request.

LET US CLEAN YOUR SEEDS in our modern plant. Very reasonable charges. Send sample and we will advise cleaning needed and price. Have seed cleaned early.



CO-OP GRAIN DRILL with Fertilizer Attachment

EXCLUSIVE DISC SHOE FEATURE of Farm Bureau's Co-op Grain Drill avoids clogging. Disc cuts trash and penetrates hard ground. Hoe opens furrow and deposits grain properly in packed soil which retains moisture, improving germination prospects.

DISC BEARINGS ARE GUARANTEED FOR LIFE. Chilled iron sleeves fit into a chilled hub. Lubricated by Zerk system and pressure grease gun.

WHEELS ARE HEAVY AND STURDY. Iron or wood, 47 inch, with 3 or 4 inch tires. Made to last.

DRILLS GRAIN PERFECTLY. Double run feed. Easily adjusted to sow any amount per acre. Fertilizer feed will do likewise. Drill is equipped with positive fluted feed grass seeder attachment. Ask your Co-op Ass'n about this drill.

Mermash Makes Good Pullets



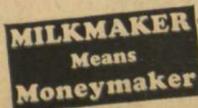
THESE ARE THE WEEKS in which to produce large, heavy bodied pullets that produce eggs cheaply and steadily when eggs count.

GIVE YOUR PULLETS on range free access to Mermash 16% and hard grains, both in hoppers if possible. If they seem to be maturing too rapidly, close the mash hoppers for a portion of the day.

MERMASH 16% PROTEIN DRY MASH is a lifetime ration for chicks, pullets and hens. It contains Mermaker, a blend of ocean kelp and fish meal (Manamar formula) that supplies essential minerals in food form. You can start with Mermash any time. Ask your Co-op Ass'n for it.

MERMASH CONTAINS THE BEST Ground yellow corn, pure wheat bran, flour midds, meat and bone scraps, alfalfa leaf meal, Mermaker, which is Pacific ocean kelp and fish meal (Manamar formula) to supply essential mineral elements in food form.

AT THE CENTURY OF PROGRESS
The U. S. Bureau of Fisheries exhibit at the 1933 World's Fair at Chicago said: "The ocean serves as a mixing bowl for the mineral elements washed from the land. Marine plants and animals face no deficiencies and in time take these mineral elements and assimilate them into organic compounds which are needed by the inhabitants of the land to prevent or cure deficiency diseases."

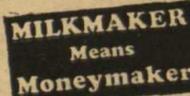


MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24 and 32% Protein

For Farm Bureau Supplies

SEE YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Write Us If You Have No Dealer
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Mich.



MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24 and 32% Protein