

Behind the Wheel

with J. F. Yaeger, Organization Director

Seconds The Motion

I can't help but "seconding the motion" in regard to Mrs. Edith M. Wagar's article in the last issue of The Farm News in which she says "the farmer must begin to do some earnest thinking". I believe that relatively few of us are giving enough thought to what the future holds in store for agriculture. We may be giving some thought to our own immediate problems but not enough to the future of agriculture as a whole. What we need to do is to take more of a "long view" of the problems of today and tomorrow. We must remember that we progress only as the group progresses. We may, for the time being, seem to go ahead by ourselves but in the long run progress is only made through group effort. It may even be necessary at present



J. F. YAEGER

to make personal sacrifices in order that principles may survive. Those that make the greatest sacrifices often benefit the most later on. All this must be thought of in making decisions on the momentous questions that confront us today. All sides must be studied and analyzed with an open mind and our decisions made, it seems to me, on what is good not for us as individuals but on what is good for all of us.

About "Uncle John" Killick
Seventeen years ago the Barry County Farm Bureau was organized. Mr. John Killick, of Doster, known as "Uncle John" by his hundreds of friends, was named secretary-treasurer of that original organization. He has been re-elected to that position every year since and is the only member of the original county board still serving. Uncle John participated in the first Farm Bureau membership activities and has always been active. Because there were, and are today, men of his stamp in Michigan and the Nation, the Farm Bureau has been able to accomplish what it has.

Busy Men Do Things
Mr. Niles Hagelshaw, president of the Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau, is a busy man these days. Three years ago, Mr. Hagelshaw moved to a 417 acre farm and has been up to his neck in work ever since. He is in the middle of a six-year building program that will put an entirely rebuilt set of buildings on his place by 1938 if it progresses the next three years as it has the last three. President Hagelshaw is not too busy to find time for Farm Bureau work, however. With a barn raising scheduled for the next day, Mr. Hagelshaw still found time to plan and conduct the annual Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau meeting on the afternoon of October 24. "If you want things done, get a busy man to do them" is often heard. Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau folks must believe in that as they re-elected Mr. Hagelshaw president for the third successive year.

Work Their Middle Name
Speaking of work responsibility and long hours, few folks have anything on county agricultural agents in Michigan. I heard Agent R. Leslie Olds of Kalamazoo County, give a report of the year's activities recently. His county dug 26,000 yards of marl, has 408 4-H club members, interested 896 women in nutrition work, conducted AAA corn-hog and wheat activities, etc., etc. Such reports are typical of agricultural agent's yearly activities. It means long working days for weeks on end with evening meetings and long night drives.

Recalls First Membership Work
Morris Luidens, president of the Ottawa County Farm Bureau, was in a reminiscent mood the other day when I visited him at his fine farm home recently. Mr. Luidens, who by the way has been president of his county organization for the past 10 years, vividly recalled the early membership drives. He spoke of one meeting that stands out in his memory. It was in Kalamazoo County. Many Hollanders were scattered through the audience. "That night," explained Mr. Luidens, "I told the Farm Bureau story in two languages, Dutch and English." It must have been successfully told as 23 Farm Bureau members were signed before the evening was over with.

Thank You
"We thank you for the membership card and want you to know we're well pleased with Farm Bureau service."—C. M. Gilliland and Son, Hart, Michigan.

It's A Great Game
Mr. Frank R. Kent, columnist, whose writings appear under the heading of "The Great Game of Politics" and appear in many daily newspapers throughout the country, was all hot and bothered about the corn-

KANSAS CITY SHOW DRAWS 21 LADS FROM MICHIGAN

Agr'l High School Boys See Much on Trip Sponsored By Farm Bureau

Twenty-one young Michigan farmers, presidents of Future Farmers of America groups in their local agr'l high schools, attended the national convention of the F. F. A. and the Royal Live Stock Show at Kansas City the week of October 24. The trip was organized by the Junior League of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, local F. F. A. chapters and their national office, and Farm Bureau industries en route, which provided entertainment and educational exhibits of their work, and tours to nationally famous farms and places of historic interest. Nine days were taken for the trip.

At Battle Creek Farm Bureau Ass'n, H. H. Sanford described the growth of that large enterprise to its present standing. At the Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment paper plant the boys saw the manufacture of paper and relationship between paper and the attractive packaging of farm products. At Benton Harbor, they visited the co-operative Great Lakes Fruit Industries plant, and the nationally known Benton Harbor fruit market.

At Chicago they visited the Farm Bureau Milling Company and saw how a great feed mill applies itself to the making of high quality dairy and poultry feeds. That evening they were at Bloomington, Ill., to visit the 14 story headquarters of the State Farm Mutual and State Farm Life Mutual Insurance Companies. Here, as at other points, they were met by the president of the company visited, together with his principal aides. The boys were accorded a hospitality and interest in explaining the work of the organization that would have gratified any group of business men. The insurance company entertained them for dinner and until late that evening. At Hannibal, Mo., along the Mississippi river, they lunched at the historic Mark Twain Inn and visited spots associated with Tom Sawyer and Huck Finn.

Three days at Kansas City were devoted to the F. F. A. convention, attended by thousands of young farmers, and to visiting the great live stock show. On the return trip they visited the Purina Farms near St. Louis, and farms en route. On one they saw a carload of hogs 180 days old and averaging 232 lbs. each. At the Montgomery, Indiana, County Farm Bureau they saw that co-operative group operating co-operative creamery, an elevator and an oil and gasoline business. In this county 1,805 of the 2,200 farmers are members and stockholders in the County Farm Bureau enterprises.

Ben Hennink, director of junior work in the Michigan State Farm Bureau, arranged the trip. The boys saw a lot of country in traveling through four States. They saw much that was new and different in farming, and soaked up a lot of information about farmer owned businesses. Boys in the group were: Lyle Nugent, Bad Axe; Gordon Robbins, Luther; Melvin Church, Ewart; Lee Bowen, Barryton; Evert Pichering, Holly; Burdett Carrol, Blissfield; Sherman Lilywhite, Howell; Ernest Rude, East Jordan; Kenneth Ward, Ionia; Willis Mathews, Manton; Richard Follmer, Edwardsburg; Ernest Shepard, Harbor Springs; Frank Purvis, Traverse City; Charles Witney, Leslie; Stanley Allen, Oxford; Robert Hollister, Bath; Norman Hull, Bangor; Charles Pancake, Vicksburg; Arnold Rogers, Alanson; Walter Gravenstatt, Lansing.

State Farmers' Clubs At Owosso Nov. 6 & 7

Annual meeting of the State Ass'n of Farmers Clubs will be at the Church of Christ at Owosso Nov. 6-7, according to Mrs. C. E. Potter, of Owosso, RFD., sec'y and treasurer.

Gov. Fitzgerald is scheduled to speak the evening of Nov. 6. Other speakers on the two day program are Attorney General Toy, State Representative Herman Dignan of Owosso, Commission Blackney of Flint, Burt Wermuth, editor of the Michigan Farmer, Miss Sarah Van Hoosen Jones, Michigan's woman member of the master farmers club; Chester Graham, sec'y of the Michigan Farmers Union, and Alfred Fortino, a student at Alma college.

Milk Producers Meet At East Lansing, Nov. 7

Lansing—The annual delegate meeting of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n will be held at the Union building, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Thursday, Nov. 7, beginning at 10:30 a. m., according to an announcement from the Ass'n.

Three Big Days

18th Annual Meeting
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
9th Annual Meeting
State Farm Insurance Companies Agents

PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13

9:30 a. m.—State Farm Mutual Automobile and State Farm Life Co. agents in all day meeting at State Farm Bureau building, Lansing.

12:15 p. m.—Agents' annual luncheon and program. Speaker of the day, Hon. John Ketcham, State Commissioner of Insurance. Other speakers: Pres. J. G. Mecherle of the State Farm Mutual, and Vice-Pres. Morris J. Fuller of the State Farm Life Co.

7:30 p. m.—Open House at State Farm Bureau, 221 North Cedar St., for members and guests. State winner to be determined in Farm Bureau women's speaking contest.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14

9:30 a. m.—Annual business meeting of Michigan State Farm Bureau at Farm Bureau building, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing. Ample parking facilities nearby.

2:00 p. m.—ADDRESS—By Mr. Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau. Presentation of Resolutions

THURSDAY EVENING

6:30 p. m.—11th Annual Dinner and Old Time Square Dance of the State Farm Bureau at Union Memorial Bldg., State College, East Lansing. Tickets 75c.

Pres. W. E. Phillips, presiding
Toastmaster, Mr. Willard N. Sweeney
Program of Music

ADDRESS—Mr. Jay W. Sexton, Superintendent of the Lansing Schools
Old Time Dancing Party

FRIDAY, Nov. 15

9:30 a. m.—Farm Bureau business meeting at State Farm Bureau. Resolutions, Election of Directors, New Business, Adjournment

ROOMS

Room reservations for East Lansing or Lansing residences or Lansing hotels should be made early as rooms are in strong demand. The Farm Bureau will be glad to make reservations for you. Write us at once.

DINNER TICKETS

For Farm Bureau dinner and square dance Thursday evening are 75c each. Early reservations will be appreciated by the committee.

CONTRALTO



MISS BEATRICE BRODY

Miss Brody, contralto, is to appear as soloist with the National Broadcasting Company orchestra in the National Farm and Home hour to be broadcast over that system Saturday noon, November 9, beginning at 12:30, eastern time. Miss Brody will be guest artist for the American Farm Bureau Federation. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clark L. Brody, and has sung at several of the annual meetings of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. For some time she has been connected with the voice department at the Michigan State College. Nov. 9 she will sing:

A Sprig Flower—Campbell-Tipton
The Sweetest Story Ever Told—Stultz
In the Silence of the Night—Rachmaninoff
Trees—Rasbach

N. B. C. stations heard well in Michigan, which will carry the Nov. 9 program are: WXYZ, Detroit, 1240 K. C.; WLW, Cincinnati; WIRE, Indianapolis; WCFL, Chicago, 970-K. C. Pres. E. A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau will give another discussion of the modern farm philosophy. A similar discussion Oct. 12 provoked much interest throughout the nation.

Identification

First Lawyer—"You're a lowdown cheat!"

Second Lawyer—"You're an unmitigated liar!"

Judge (rapping)—"Now that the attorneys have identified each other we shall proceed with the case."

SALES TAX ACT HELD RETROACTIVE

State Board Concurs With Opinion of Attorney General

Lansing—The State Board of Tax Administration October 30 decided to accept without further question the retroactive features of the Flynn sales tax exemption Act of 1935.

The Flynn Act exempts from the 3% sales tax seeds, feeds, fertilizers, machinery, sprays and other supplies when bought by farmers for agricultural producing. It also exempts materials used by manufacturers in industrial processing. The Act was signed by Gov. Fitzgerald, May 23, 1935, and became effective at once. The Board questioned the retroactive clause, which held that the intent of the 1933 legislature, which was to exempt the items mentioned in the Flynn Act. The question of legality was referred to Attorney General Toy, who stated in an opinion October 1, 1935, that the retroactive clause is sound. October 30 the tax board by unanimous action "concurred with the opinion of the attorney general" relative to the enforcement of the retroactive clause act.

The board will not refund sales taxes paid on the items under dispute since the legislature made no provision for such refunding. Many firms paid the disputed taxes; others withheld them.

Exemption of farm supplies for production purposes is due to the work of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. July 1, 1933, when the sales tax law became effective the Farm Bureau protested a sales tax board ruling imposing the tax on seeds, feeds, fertilizers, machinery, etc. That is taxing goods bought for resale, and contrary to the law, the Farm Bureau argued. For two years the Farm Bureau fought for the exemption, aided during the second year by 180 associated farmers elevators and creameries. They won an interpretation of the law in circuit court which upheld the Farm Bureau's viewpoint. The State appealed to the Supreme Court. Before the case was heard the Farm Bureau went into the 1935 Legislature to help enact the Flynn Act bill and its retroactive features.

Thankful

"What do you think of our two candidates for supervisor?"
"Well I'm glad only one can be elected."

SPEAKER



JAY W. SEXTON

Mr. Sexton, one of Michigan's leading school men and superintendent of the Lansing schools, is the speaker for the 11th annual dinner of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Thursday evening, Nov. 14.

Mr. Sexton, an able public speaker, toured Russia, Germany and continental Europe during the summer of 1935. He talked with the people, visited them at their farms, in their homes, at their schools, and in their cities. Blessed with an observing eye and a retentive mind, he has brought back a story that deals seriously and humorously with life as it is lived in those nations today.

Mr. Sexton will be introduced by Willard Sweeney, of the Michigan State College, whose Irish wit is uproarious.

MICHIGAN'S RURAL POWER LINE PLAN AHEAD OF ILLINOIS

Utilities There Ask Line Cost, Or \$3 and Up Monthly, Or Both

When the Michigan plan for getting public utilities to construct rural power lines for farmers without charge is compared to what utilities are doing for farmers in other States, there's quite a difference in favor of the Michigan plan.

The Michigan Public Utilities Commission has ordered the Consumers Power to construct lines without charge to farmers where farmers will guarantee an annual revenue of \$150 per mile. That means a \$30 per year guarantee for each of 5 customers to the mile, or \$2.50 per month. A higher individual guarantee for less customers for more customers to the mile. The customers may be averaged for the entire length of the line.

Consider the policies of several major public utilities in Illinois for building rural power lines, as reported by the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, the Farm Bureau in that State:

1. Illinois Power & Light Company, and Central Illinois Public Service Company will not expend any money for new rural extension. Entire cost must be borne by customer.

2. Central Illinois Electric & Gas Company will build new extensions on the basis of 2% of gross earnings per month based on a five year contract but in no case less than a \$3.00 per month minimum. Example: A mile of line costing one thousand dollars to which three customers are connected means a gross of \$20.00 per month for the three customers, or \$6.66 minimum per month per customer, the company paying the entire cost of lines. (\$4.17 per month for each of 3 customers under the Michigan plan.)

3. Public Service Company of Northern Illinois will construct rural lines at its own expense and charge customer a minimum per month of one-eighth of the cost of the line but not less than \$3.50 per month minimum.

4. Central Illinois Light Company requires customers to deposit one thousand dollars per mile and then refunds \$100.00 per customer when the service is connected. (The old Consumers Power plan in Michigan, which becomes optional under the new order.)

5. Illinois Northern Utilities Company will extend new lines on a basis of \$300 per customer per mile with a minimum of \$6.00 per month.

6. Western United Gas & Electric Company builds rural extensions and charges a minimum of one-sixth of the cost per line per customer subject to a minimum of \$3.00 per month.

FCA LOANS TO CO-OPS

More than 1,300 farmers' co-operative associations in all parts of the United States have accepted credit facilities offered by the Farm Credit Administration through the regional banks for co-operatives.

FARM BUREAU PREPARES A PETITION FOR RURAL ELECTRIC LINE FOR THOSE INTERESTED IN \$150 PER MILE PLAN

Order on Consumers for Construction of Rural Lines Without Cost to Farmer in Return For Revenue of \$150 per Mile per Year Arouses Interest

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has prepared an "application for electric service" petition for farmers interested in promoting rural power line extensions, particularly in the territory served by the Consumers Power Company. A set of the petitions is to be had by writing to the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing.

The Consumers Power Company, serving the largest rural area of any power company in the State, is under order of the Michigan Public Utilities Commission to construct rural power lines without charge to farmers providing the farmers will agree to provide a supporting revenue of not less than \$150 per year per mile of rural line extension. This order is not effective until the power company proposals for placing it in effect are approved by the Commission. The order has excited great interest among farm folk. Scores of meetings have been held by community groups to discuss it.

The Farm Bureau's petition form is intended for Consumers territory. It will place groups on record as of an early date as being interested in a line according to the terms of the Public Utilities Commission order. However, the petition can be used to make the proposition to other power companies, all of which have had a copy of the order on the Consumers Company, and have been asked by the Commission if they cannot place the same proposal in effect, and if not to explain why. So far the \$150 per mile revenues plan applies only to the Consumers company.

The Farm Bureau's Petition

The Farm Bureau petition enables the petitioner for service under the \$150 plan to describe their proposed line as to location in townships and sections thereof, its length in miles, and the total number of customers on the proposed line. It describes how to make a map of the proposed extension, identifying thereon the petition signers. It provides for identifying other farm homes but not petition signers in each mile of the proposed line. The petition also includes spaces opposite the name of each signer whereby he may indicate that he expects to install an electric washer, or range, or refrigerator, or other of the household appliances, or farm motors for certain purposes. There is no contract obligation in signing the petition, nor indicating plans for applications. The petition part reads:

"We, the undersigned, petition the (Power Company) to extend its electric lines to and beyond our lands to make electric service available to us. We are ready to guarantee the company revenue at the rate of \$12.50 per mile per month if said line is constructed. Free right of way for said line will also be given said company. Map attached describes the proposed rural line extension."

The Farm Bureau suggests immediate filing of a copy of the petition and map with the interested power company, a second copy and map to the Michigan Public Utilities Commission at Lansing, and the third copy and map to remain in the group's possession.

What Will Contract Be?

As this is written, a most important question is "How will the Consumers Power Company put into effect the Public Utilities Commission order of Oct. 7?"

The power company has until Nov. 7 to advise the Commission regarding the nature of the contract it will offer farmers under the \$150 per mile order. The commission order provides that the Consumers company shall construct rural power lines, together with necessary transformers, secondary and service lines, without charge to farmers where the farmers will agree to guarantee a minimum consumption of electricity amounting to \$150 per mile per year. If there are 5 customers to the mile as an average for a proposed rural extension, the minimum annual bill for each would be \$30; monthly minimum \$2.50. For more than an average of 5 customers to the mile, the minimum monthly bill or guarantee would be lower. For less than 5 customers per mile, it would be higher.

Some Problems Involved

Practical application of the \$150 per mile per year of required revenue for free construction of rural power lines is a matter that was left to the company. It's a knotty problem. Public utilities must treat every customer in the same classification alike. Immediately, up comes such situations as five customers agreeing to a \$2.50 minimum bill each per month, and after a while one moves away, or something happens that drops that farm from the list of customers. What then? Under the \$150 per mile plan, certain customers in a mile will be large consumers of power, certain others probably will never be more than very modest consumers of electricity. How shall the proposed guarantee be applied in cases like that, where the mile will earn its \$150 annual minimum and more? It is plain that proposed rural lines with anywhere from 2 to 10 rural customers per mile will also present a good many bookkeeping complications for the manufacturers of electric power.

Rural Michigan is expecting the answer to these and other questions arising under the \$150 per mile per year revenue plan to make possible the construction of power lines without charge to farmers. It is quite possible that the Consumers company may evolve a formula for the \$150 plan that will greatly simplify its application.

In the meantime, all privately owned and municipally owned power plants in Michigan have a copy of the Public Utilities Commission order under the Consumers Power Company. They have been asked if they cannot comply with it, and if not to explain why. Replies can be expected after an agreement is reached on the Consumers order, which affects the largest rural area served by any single power company in Michigan.

Trucked Spuds Must Pass State Inspection

Lansing—An intensive campaign to force the proper grading of potatoes has been instituted by Commissioner of Agriculture, James F. Thomson. The law provides that table stock potatoes cannot be transported, sold or offered for sale unless they meet certain grade standards. All potatoes being transported must be inspected.

In order to carry out the work Commissioner Thomson has established eight inspection stations located in the following counties: Clare, Ionia, Arenac, Crawford, Mason, Lapeer, and two in Kent. The stations are located in the potato belt and on trunk lines for the convenience of transporters. Commissioner Thomson warns that transporters must not leave the potato belt without possessing the inspection slip obtained from one of the above stations.

Uncle Ab says that the automobile's role as a fool-killer would be a lot better if it had a little more discrimination.

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Electrification—Within the Next Few Years

We appear to be on the upswing of a great wave forward in rural electrification. Within the next few years the transformation of Michigan farm homes and agricultural stationary power machinery through electrification may rival what the automobile, truck and improved highways have done. Distance isn't much of a factor any more. Roads and cars are dependable. One can hardly lose the way from here to there. The automobile and the concrete highway have made permanent improvements in farm life and farm marketing.

Electrification will harness to the farm 24 hour service from great steam and hydro-electric plants for lighting, cooking, refrigeration, water systems and household motor driven appliances. All at the touch of a switch. On the business side, motors will provide power for many farm operations, and do them cheaper and better than other forms of energy.

How fast will this come about? None can say, but the stage is set for rapid development in Michigan. During the past 10 years more than 10,000 miles of farm lines have been constructed in this State, all but 200 miles of it by Michigan public utility companies. The Michigan State College has done a great deal in promoting this achievement. During these years farmers have progressed from financing all of the cost of constructing a farm line to part of it.

Last July at the Michigan Public Utilities Commission hearing on rural electrification, the Michigan State Farm Bureau made a proposal that has stirred tremendous interest in Michigan's farm electrification program. Said the Farm Bureau:

"Power companies should construct rural lines without charge to farmers where there is an average of five customers to the mile, and where the farmers will agree to guarantee revenues that will sustain the line and provide a reasonable return on the investment, and at rates the farmers can afford to pay."

The Rural Electrification Committee for Michigan representing power companies and farm groups, and the Public Utilities Commission found that for the Consumers Power territory a revenue of \$150 per mile per year from rural lines should permit the company to construct lines without charge to farmers. At five customers per mile, this would mean an average minimum bill of \$2.50 per month.

Electric lights alone, or the addition of small appliances may not consume \$2.50 in current monthly, but the use of an electric range or an electric refrigerator, or a water heater, or farm motors will make the farm customer more than a minimum bill consumer.

Electric light is a joy from the standpoint of convenience and satisfaction. It's the logical beginning of the transformation of Michigan farm life through electric service. The electric washer, electric iron (or mangle), cooking and baking with clean, fast, automatically regulated electric ranges; constant refrigeration by electricity, and other home services are the transformation sought by all interested in our farm electrification program.

Electric motors pump water, grind feed, buzz wood, fill silos, run milking machines, separators, and related farm machinery more cheaply, and more conveniently, and more dependably than other forms of power. And that's a desirable transformation.

A plan has been worked out for Consumers Power Company territory. Interested farmers there should petition the Company for service. The Michigan State Farm Bureau has well prepared petition blanks which are available for the asking. In time, the Public Utilities Commission expects to develop with other private and municipal power plants plans whereby they can finance the cost of rural power lines in exchange for a sustaining revenue.

Will Rogers to a Departed Friend

Some of Will Rogers' thoughts on the hereafter are recalled from the pages of a book written by his old friend, the late Charles M. Russell, Montana cowboy artist.

Russell died several years ago as he was about to complete the book, "Trails Plowed Under," a collection of reminiscences of the old west, illustrated by his own paintings and line drawings. The book was published last year.

Rogers wrote the introduction in the form of a letter to his old friend in the other world. It was done about nine years ago.

With characteristic modesty Rogers disclaimed the ability to write an introduction. Continuing, he said:

"You will run onto my old dad up there Charley, for he was a real cow hand and I bet he is running a wagon, and you will pop into some well kept ranch houses over under some cool shady trees and you will be asked to have dinner, and it will be the best one you ever had in your life, well, when you are thanking the women folks, you just tell the sweet looking little old lady that you knew her boy back on an outfit you used to rep for, and tell the daughters that you knew their brother, and if you see a cute little rascal running around there, kiss him for me. Well, can't write you any more Charley; damn papers all wet, it must be raining in this old bunk house.

"Of course we are all just hanging on here as long as we can. I don't know why we hate to go, we know it's better there. Maybe it's because we haven't done anything that will live after we are gone.

"From your old friend,
"Will"



A Reminiscence

The Halloweens of long ago,
And hidden far from sight,
Of other joys we used to know
In boyhood's yesterday,
Like singing-school and Spelling-bees
That bore the modern mind,
The robust pranks that use to please
Seem lost to human kind.

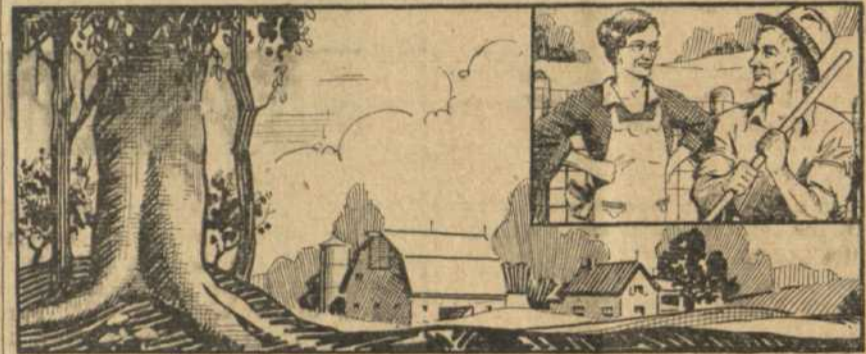
Remember, Clem, when Halloween
Was planned for weeks before?
When every need was long foreseen;
Each want supplied, and more?
When stalwart jokesmiths sallied out
While yet the night was young,
And banyard gates secure and stout
In apple trees were hung?

From all the length of old Hicks Street
They came, with voices soft,
And hoisted wagons all complete
To ridgepoles far aloft.
A barrel from the cooper's shop
Laboriously they swung
And stuck it on the steeple-top
Expertly, through the bung.

The school-house bell was lugged away
And hidden far from sight,
It took the work of many a day
To put things back aright,
Inside the barber-shop was found
The widow Teachout's cow;
And this and that were tumbled down
Which we don't mention now.

In short, the toils of Hercules
Appear as trifling chores
Compared to sundry memories
That's in my mind and yours.
Yet think them over one by one
And it is plainly seen
There was not much real damage done
By us on Halloween.

And when of boys their dads inquired
There was no one of them
Remembered less of what transpired
Than Hiram did,—or Clem!
Yet those October moons saw scenes
They paid to look upon!
I wonder where the Halloweens
Of yesterday have gone.



Hiram and Martha

Hiram and Martha, for many years a familiar feature of the Farm News, appears today in a new setting. We have a view of their farm home, and of Hiram and Martha themselves, and last but not least, a pen drawing of Roger Sherman Clark, the author of these verses.

Roger Sherman—or R. S. Clark, as he signs it—came from a farm near Assuta, Barry county. Today he is a civil engineer at Jackson, Michigan.

Hiram and Martha, says R. S., are middle aged folks, Hiram a little the older. Both of medium height, but Martha a little the taller. Hiram is a good farmer, and believes in enjoying life as he goes. Has a great enthusiasm for food, but is quite spare notwithstanding. Hiram sees no need for hurry nor worry. Martha is a kindly lady, possessed of ambition, and a fiery tongue. She is usually three jumps or more ahead of Hiram. Their farm is a rolling 80. Their home is plain and comfortable.

Alfalfa Seed Crop Smaller; Sudan Grass Up Four Times

Reports just received by the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicate the alfalfa seed crop may be slightly smaller than last year, but the Sudan grass seed crop about four times as large, or around 60,000,000 pounds—perhaps the largest on record.

The United States uses 20,000,000 pounds of raw silk yearly.

Classified Ads

Classified Advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 10 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 55% "Anxiety 4th" blood. Should appeal to registered owners. DAIRY FARMERS—call your dairy herds and use a Hereford and see the quality of veals. Don't feed scrubs any longer. A. M. Todd Company (14 miles N. W. Kalamazoo) Martha, Michigan. World's Largest Mint Farm. (3-2-17-55b)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

CHRISTMAS CARDS, WHOLESALE. \$2 box. Also, 21 very finest \$1.25; 21 extra good 50c. Fifty blue razor blades, double edges, extra fine at 50c; 25, 20c. Fifty keenest best blue blades, double or single, none better, 25 at 50c. All goods sent prepaid. Money back guarantee. F. A. Showerman, Jackson, R-7, Mich. (11-2-55p)

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. Instructions with each siphon. \$7.50 delivered. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing. (3-4-17-56b)

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—29 OR 39 ACRES OF good level land, 1 1/4 miles west of Byron Center on road No. 452. Inquire Edward Melian, Byron Center, Mich. (11-2-17-25b)

WANTED—FARM WORK

MARRIED MAN WANTS FARM work by month or year. Experienced general and dairy farmer. Can manage farm. Has references. Inquire Edward Raymond, 1815 Lyons Ave., Lansing. (11-2)

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY month by young married man, 3 children. Dairy experience. Catholic farmer preferred. Vernon Willis, 710 Center St., Lansing, Michigan. (11-2-11)

WANTED—WORK ON FARM BY month or year. Prefer dairy farming. Single man, doesn't smoke. Hugh McLachlan, Ewart, Michigan. Geo. McLachlan, Telephone 157-F31. (11-2-11)

YOUNG MAN, 16, WANTS STEADY farm work within 18 miles of Lansing home. Has been doing farm work. Raymond Wisner, Lansing, R-2, Box 214. (11-2)

St. Clair Farm Bureau Members Visit Lansing

Lansing—Twenty-four members of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau and guests motored to Lansing Thursday where they were guests of the Michigan State Farm Bureau for a tour of the Farm Bureau enterprises. They also visited the State College and stopped at the Holstein cattle sale at the college.

At the State Farm Bureau the group was addressed by Roy W. Bennett for the Farm Bureau's seed and farm supplies services; E. E. Ungren, editor of the Michigan Farm News; Ralph Brown of the new farm machinery division, and Mrs. Marjorie Karker of the membership department. Farm Bureau business services in Lansing occupy two large brick buildings.

Those making the trip were: Dan and Oris Webster of Abbottsford; Paul E. Hunter, Ed. Bourke, Clair L. Smith, Wm. A. Kelly, H. E. Neal, all of Smiths Creek; Francis Easton, Raymond Wurzel, P. M. Stein, Burt Atkins, John M. Leed, and Earl C. McCarty of Port Huron; Merle T. Hazelton and Ralph Chapman of Memphis; Lee Belles, Russell A. Newell, Fred Rapley and Leo Meharg, all of Yale; J. H. Houghem, Capac; Harold E. Van Sickle, Peek; Ray Mudge and Temper Cowles of Goodells; L. E. Wright and A. W. Gwinn of Lapeer, and Roy F. Welt of Brown City.

Bees Never Come to Know Their Owner

"Bees never come to know their owner", says James I. Hambleton, Agriculturist in the Bureau of Entomology, dispelling the belief that beekeepers do not get stung, because their bees know them. "Every person who works with bees will be stung occasionally. The layman, who is stung most often, is probably nervous and afraid of bees. Apiarists are well aware that their bees never get to know them. One who understands bees can work as safely in another apiary as in his own."

Bee specialists also point out that the worker bees, which do the stinging, do so only in defense of their hive, and even there only a few assume the responsibility of guards, leaving the others free to go about their work. If all bees rushed at once to the defense of the hive and were successful in stinging their victim, there would be no workers left, because in stinging a bee not only loses its sting but also loses its life. Away from the hive, bees are intent upon their work and can scarcely be induced to sting, unless they are caught and crushed.

Scientists have acquired amazing information about bees, but the traits and characteristics of these little workers have changed little, if any, since the beginning of history.

Produces Spuds at Rate of 366 Bu. Per A. in Lapeer

Ralph Davenport, president of the Lapeer County Farm Bureau, reports a yield of 165 bushels of potatoes from 45-100 of an acre. The fertilizer was 250 lbs. of 4-24-12 from the Farm Bureau. The potatoes were planted December day and dusted six times with bordeaux. Katahdins and Russet Rural were compared on this field. Yields were much the same, but Katahdin produced more No. 1 potatoes. Potatoes at the rate of 366 bushels per acre is considered dem'd good for Lapeer or any other county.

PLANK ROADS

The first plank road in the United States was built at Syracuse in 1837, and at one time New York state had more than 1,000 miles of plank roads.

HONORED



R. WAYNE NEWTON

At the annual meeting of the National Tax Ass'n at Oklahoma City the week of Oct. 14, taxation authorities representing State and National governments and many taxpayers organizations and public groups elected R. Wayne Newton of Michigan to the executive committee of the National Ass'n. Mr. Newton is the legislative and taxation counsel for the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Next House May Vote By Electric System

Argument for the system is that it would save much time now taken in calling rolls, and thus expedite the work of the House. In the Wisconsin legislature a roll call was complete on an important measure six seconds after roll call was demanded, said Clerk Myles Gray of Michigan, who saw the operation. If installed at Lansing, each representative's desk would be equipped with an instrument to dial aye, nay, or not voting. The results would appear on a board above the speaker's rostrum, bearing the names of the members.

Machines placed on the speaker's and clerk's desks would record and total such votes by punching the holes in one of three columns on a sheet of paper bearing the names of the members. Representatives not present would automatically be recorded as not voting. The proposal will be submitted to members of the House by letter. In the past similar proposals have been rejected.

Wiring the Farmstead

By H. J. GALLAGHER

A good wiring system, in addition to being safe, should permit the farmer to use electric service to its fullest advantage. . . . The first step is to do the planning before the job is started or contract let . . . only as much should be done as reliable work and available funds will permit, planning the work so that future additions can be made at a minimum cost.

Install a 60 or 100 ampere entrance service switch. The 100 amp. switch has capacity to operate a 5 HP motor and the electric range. A 60 amp. switch is the minimum that should be used. The combined demand of a 5 HP motor and range may exceed the capacity of a 60 amp. switch and leave no reserve for lighting or other uses.

Sketch the farmstead layout and floor plans of the house and farm buildings and mark location of all electric service outlets wanted.

Write the agr'l engineering dept., Michigan State College, East Lansing, for Extension Bulletin No. 72, "Wiring the Farmstead" which discusses this subject completely and contains an estimate sheet to help you list your wiring specifications for lights, plugs, switches throughout your home and farm buildings.

Andrew Johnson

His wife had to teach Andrew Johnson, a picturesque President of the United States, how to read and write; and yet in not a few respects, he was a forceful and courageous executive. Once when he was scheduled to address a public meeting in Tennessee, he was informed by a friend that a few enemies had conspired to shoot him as soon as he appeared to make his address. Transferring his trusty six-shooter to his coat, he wended his way to the hall and platform. Before seating himself, he turned to a good-sized audience and spoke, "I understand," he said, "that the preliminary business of the meeting is to shoot me. I move, therefore, (and at this point he took the six-shooter out of his pocket and laid it on the table), we proceed to business." History reports that he stood waiting for a few minutes and then proceeded with a speech, not only eloquent, but that fairly took the hide off his enemies.

Potato Week, Nov. 11-16

Lansing—The week of Nov. 11-16 has been officially designated as Michigan potato week. At Detroit exhibits of Michigan potatoes will be made in store windows, hotel lobbies and other places frequented by consumers, while hotels and eating houses will feature high grade potatoes during the week. The Michigan Quality Potato Association and the Michigan State College Extension Service are co-operating with the state dept. of agriculture in promoting the event.

Uncle Ab says the big things in life are made of a lot of little things.

EGG GRADING RULE DELAYED 60 DAYS

Consumers May Buy Eggs By Weight and Grade and By Dozen

Lansing—Egg grading regulations recently promulgated by Commissioner of Agriculture, James F. Thomson, to become effective Nov. 1, will not become effective for at least 60 days. The regulations call for grading and the weight and grade to be stamped on all packages sold to consumers. The regulations call for a \$3 fee for all retailers handling eggs and a \$25 fee for all wholesalers.

Eggs may still be sold under the new regulations by the dozen, Commissioner Thomson said, but retail packages of eggs must carry the net weight and grade in letters not less than one-half inch in height.

"This is simply an advanced step in the marketing of Michigan farm products and will be a great benefit not only to the producer but to the consumer as well. Purchasing by weight is the only fair method. No doubt most eggs purchased by the consumer will be in packages containing one dozen, but will be graded with the weight stamped on each package," Commissioner Thomson said. Producers are exempt on their retail sales of eggs, but should find it advantageous to sell high quality eggs by weight and grade.

Farm Income Continues Gain

Washington—Farmers sold \$636,000,000 worth of products in September, compared with \$574,000,000 in August, and with \$623,000,000 in September, 1934. They received in addition AAA benefit payments totaling \$56,000,000 in September, compared with \$45,000,000 in August, and \$76,000,000 in September a year ago.

Deer Hunters

Lansing—Deer hunters are being asked to exercise caution again this year while hunting near CCC camps. Signs will be posted conspicuously in the woods near all the camps in northern Michigan asking hunters to be careful with their guns. So far there is no record of a CCC man having been shot during open deer hunting seasons in Michigan.

20 Herefords for Sale

Bulls any age—Females any age. Come and take your pick from 80 head of registered cattle. Must reduce before winter. W. M. McCarty & Son, BAD AXE

PUT YOUR \$ INTO PERMANENT CONCRETE IMPROVEMENTS they'll last

Farm improvements, made with concrete now, will last and bring returns for many years to come.

Concrete will make your hog house, cow barn, dairy and poultry house more sanitary, increase returns from your livestock, and cut down on work.

Concrete basement and foundation walls, approaches, floors, and mangers will restore old buildings to usefulness and end the need for repairs.

And there are a dozen places around the house, steps, cellar, sidewalk, where concrete improvement will make your home a nicer and a better place in which to live.

One thing about concrete—when you do it with concrete it's done. Invest your money each year in the improvement you need most, until all your rebuilding is done for good—in permanent, long-lasting concrete.

MAKE NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS NOW

We will help you with your plan. Check the squares below for free plans and suggestions on permanent concrete improvements that interest you.

Name _____
Address _____
R. R. No. _____ P. O. _____ State _____

<input type="checkbox"/> Floors	<input type="checkbox"/> Permanent Repairs
<input type="checkbox"/> Foundations	<input type="checkbox"/> Milk House
<input type="checkbox"/> Basement Walls	<input type="checkbox"/> Milk Cooling Tanks
<input type="checkbox"/> Paved Yards	<input type="checkbox"/> Feeding Floors
<input type="checkbox"/> Tanks	<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry House
<input type="checkbox"/> Troughs	<input type="checkbox"/> Septic Tanks
<input type="checkbox"/> Sidewalks	<input type="checkbox"/> Making Concrete

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

2016 Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.
CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

EMERGENCY CALL, OLD STYLE

Many living citizens of Michigan can well remember the anxious delay that once had to be endured before help could be reached in time of sudden sickness. They can remember the hurried dressing, the panic, and the rush out into fair weather or foul in search of a doctor. They can recall, too, the long minutes of tortured uncertainty that meanwhile passed in the sickroom. And the memories of a few must include tragic memories of lives that slipped away before the doctor could reach the patient's bedside.

Among the greatest boons that the telephone has brought to the modern Michigan home is the protection it gives when sudden illness strikes. Delay is now cut to a minimum. The mere lifting of a receiver instantly puts the sickroom in touch with the doctor. Advice on first-aid measures can follow immediately. And then—in less time than was once required for dressing and lighting a lantern—the worried household has the comforting knowledge that the doctor is already speeding on his way.

The routine uses we make of the telephone have come to be accepted as a matter of course. With it the housewife shops from her own home; it keeps us all in touch with family and friends; it runs many errands daily; it makes possible a last-minute change in plans. These uses we take for granted. It requires an emergency to emphasize the telephone's importance when there is urgent need of a doctor, the fire department or police protection.

The fact that we accept the routine use of the telephone as a matter of course is a significant gauge of its value and dependability. Experience has taught us to rely upon it. And that is the kind of service which the Michigan Bell Telephone Company is constantly striving to supply to the people of this State—a service that shall be dependable, prompt, courteous and available at any hour of the day or night.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Behind the Wheel

(Continued from page one.)

hog referendum held August 26. In an article shortly before the referendum, Mr. Kent writes,—"Thousands of payroll Biskies (a county agricultural agent of Ottawa, Kan.) are at work to see that he (the farmer) votes right and tons of persuasive literature descend upon him. It's a great game—". Mr. Kent need not worry about the Biskies as long as there are Kents and such as The American Liberty League in the country interested in expounding in favor of those opposed to the program of organized agriculture. Weighing the Biskies and the Kents, we can at least say that the former are interested in the welfare of the farmer and agriculture.

For The Farm Bureau

Over 80 years old, H. P. Jarvis, Bellevue, Eaton County, is still enthusiastic about the Farm Bureau and was in the office recently wanting to become a paid-up life member. Mr. Jarvis has been a Farm Bureau member ever since there has been one in Michigan. He said he believes thoroughly in the Farm Bureau and the program of organized agriculture. He said that the taxes on his farm were much less than they would be if there had not been a Farm Bureau in Michigan and spoke highly of the

work the organization had been doing through the years.

Farmers Approve Corn Hog Program for 1936

Continuance of the AAA corn-hog adjustment program was voted 7 to 1 in the second nation-wide corn-hog referendum October 26. The Michigan vote was about 4 to 1 in favor of continuing the plan.

The referendum was open to all operators or owners of farms on which corn or hogs were produced in 1935. Each eligible person was allowed to cast one vote, regardless of the number of farms owned or operated.

About 1,000,000 corn-hog contracts were signed for 1935. Eighty per cent of the contracts were signed in 12 North Central States: Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, Indiana, South Dakota, Ohio, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Michigan, where 85 to 90% of the commercial supply of corn and hogs is produced.

Since the producers have indicated a strong desire for continuing adjustment, a corn-hog program will be offered in 1936.

In the 1935 corn-hog referendum the vote was 7 to 3 for continuing the plan.

Uncle Ab says that of all slogans, "dare to be wise" would be wisest to follow.

Hog Prices Should Be Better During Winter

Washington—Larger United States pig crops this fall and next spring are probable according to information available to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The increase means larger slaughter supplies next summer; but, hog slaughter during the coming winter is expected to be smaller than a year ago.

Hog prices recently declined slightly from September prices, and a further seasonal drop is in prospect, says the bureau. But prices this winter are expected to average much higher than a year ago.

SALAD and ETIQUETTE

The salad is the unstable member of the etiquette family because it seems to have no definite place on the table. It is equally correct on either the right or left of the dinner plate, depending on whether a beverage is served with the dinner.

More than 2,800 counties in the United States now have county agricultural agents.

CONTROL PESTS and DISEASE... with INSECTICIDES and FUNGICIDES. FARM BUREAU SERVICES 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing

NATIONAL SAVES MONEY gives better light. Better quality, lower costs, better generator operation. Ask your dealer for National in the RED DRUM. Write us if he cannot supply you. National Carbide Sales Corp., Lincoln Bldg., New York, N. Y.

CARBIDE

WHY Vitamin A FOR YOUR HENS

BECAUSE LEADING EXPERIMENT STATIONS AND POULTRY MEN have proved sufficient Vitamin A will (1) Lower your mortality rate. (2) Increase the weight of your birds. (3) Build up their resistance to colds, roup, bronchitis, etc. (4) Maintain weight of layers, and increase production.

Remember—Alfalfa and yellow corn will not provide enough of this urgently needed Vitamin A. But—CLOTRATED FEEDS WILL. And you know, too, how rich CLOTRATED FEEDS are in the necessary Vitamin D.

CLO-TRATE is made under the Barthen process (U.S. Patent 1934558). It is fully guaranteed. For best results, specify CLO-TRATE for your mash.

HEALTH PRODUCTS CORP. CHICAGO NEWARK, N. J. SAN FRANCISCO

CLO-TRATED FEEDS ARE MORE DEPENDABLE

WOMEN, CHRISTMAS AND EGGS

Making Christmas a merry one for the kiddies and grown-ups as well is the task of the women and a joyful one, too. The men just don't count.

Hundreds of thousands of women get their Christmas funds from the sale of eggs.

Make the Christmas money pile bigger this year by getting more eggs from the flock.

Start the pullets earlier, cull the non-layers and clean the nests often—clean eggs bring a higher price.

Pilot Brand Oyster Shell Flake will help the Christmas fund by increasing egg production. No waste — no odor — no poisonous matter.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL FLAKE. OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION New Rochelle, N. Y. St. Louis, Mo., London, Eng.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN AT ANNUAL MEETING

Farm Bureau Open House for All Members; Women to Breakfast Together

Two programs are of special interest to women at the annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, one is the Farm Bureau's Open House, Wednesday evening, November 13, the other the Farm Bureau Women's annual breakfast Thursday morning, Nov. 14, preceding the opening of the convention.

The Open House program is for all Farm Bureau members and their friends. It has proved to be a very popular event. Beginning at 7:30 Wednesday evening Farm Bureau folks and employees in the Farm Bureau building will have a social evening.

Heading the formal program is the Michigan Farm Bureau speaking contest for women on the subject, "The Farm Home and the World Today." The lady winning the State contest will represent Michigan at the American Farm Bureau speaking contest for women at the A. F. B. F. annual meeting at Chicago in December. Last year Mrs. Howard Paquin of South Haven won the national contest. Included in the State contest this year are Mrs. Fred Dobbyn of Mancelona, Mrs. Bessie Kerr of Hart, and Mrs. Marion Finkbeiner of Middleville. These ten minute talks by the women have been among the best speeches delivered at the State and National Farm Bureau meetings.

Other features of the Wednesday evening program are a presentation "The Farm Family" by Harold Sloan and Miss Ruth Wilcox, description of a trip to Kansas City by Charles Witney, one of the 21 Future Farmers of America boys made the trip; and accordion and vocal numbers by Wilbur Fast. Refreshments and visiting will conclude the program, which is in charge of Mrs. Edith Wagar, State Farm Bureau director from Monroe county.

Thursday morning at their annual breakfast Farm Bureau women will have a program that will emphasize what women may do in Farm Bureau work to secure more advantages and enjoyments in farm life. Prof. Henry J. Gallagher, farm electrification authority for Michigan State College, will speak on what electricity can mean to the home and how it can be made to pay for itself when harnessed to certain farm tasks and enterprises. Breakfast will be served in the Farm Bureau's dining room at 7:30 o'clock.

State Grange Approves Federal Farm Program

Big Rapids—At its annual convention here Oct. 28-31 the Michigan State Grange approved the present federal farm program, which means the AAA and processing taxes.

Direct mention of the AAA was dropped from the resolution. That diplomatic touch soothed opponents of the AAA who admitted farmers should have some control over their production machine, but couldn't offer the convention another workable plan. State Master Bramble strongly endorsed the AAA principle, freely admitting possibilities for improvement in its application.

Drinking places should close at 11 p. m., sales to minors should be prohibited, and female help should be eliminated from liquor establishments, said the Grange in advocating return to the old time Warner-Crampton act in preference to what we have now. Jail is the place for those who advocate overthrow of government by force, said another resolution approving the Dunckel-Baldwin act, which makes such action a felony. The 3% sales tax should be cut to 1% to favor persons of small income, and a tax on intangibles should make up the loss in revenue, said the Grange, adding that farmers should be exempt from license and obligation to collect sales tax when selling their own produce. The place for lazy, able-bodied persons on welfare is the county poor farm, said another resolution.

Changes in Rules For Fishing Through Ice

With one exception ice fishermen this winter will be restricted to the use of two single lines with single hook attached to each line instead of the five single lines which were legal last winter.

The exception is that in recognized smelt waters any number of hooks, attached to a single line, may be used for the taking of smelt.

Ice lines this winter must be held in the hand or under immediate control and may not be left unattended for any length of time. Last winter it was permissible to leave ice lines unattended for as long as two hours.

George Ruth was a sweet girl. She was reading a book that gave the meaning of names. Her mother was watching her, and thinking of all the young men who were attracted to her. "Mother," says Ruth, "it says Philip means lover of horses, and James means beloved. Mother, what does George mean, I wonder?" "I hope, my dear," said her mother, "that George means business."—Montreal Star.

FROM WASHINGTON



CHESTER GRAY

At the 1934 annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, an outstanding number was the discussion of what's going on at Washington, by Chester Gray, legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau. Mr. Gray talked for publication and at other times not for publication. His long experience at Washington has made shrewd Mr. Gray a very interesting speaker on events at Washington as they affect farmers. He will speak at the afternoon session, Nov. 14, at the Michigan State Farm Bureau annual meeting at Lansing.

MC PHERSON FINDS MICHIGAN UP TO DATE ON TAXES

Has in Effect Best Ideas Given At National Tax Ass'n Meeting

M. B. McPherson, director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and chairman of the State Tax Commission, attended the National Tax Ass'n meeting at Oklahoma City the week of October 14.

Mr. McPherson reports that among the principal subjects discussed were the effect of homestead tax exemption on government revenues. Where this has been put into effect it has largely robbed the local government of operating revenues.

Another matter was the severance tax on oil and gas concerning the percentage to use and purposes for which the severance tax were to be used. He reports that he can see no reason for changing present severance taxes in Michigan except that there should be some readjustments of percentages of the tax between the state, counties and townships. He also mentioned that Michigan does not exempt pipe lines and tanks as do some other states. In Michigan these are kept on the local tax rolls.

Another important subject was the sales tax. He reported that it was apparent no State had given more consideration to farmers' and manufacturers' exemptions than Michigan. Property tax collections and delinquencies, and the effect of remittance of penalties by the Legislature were handled by Mr. McPherson and Professor Simeon E. Leland, member of the State Tax Commission of Illinois. The conference agreed that remittance of penalties has been one of the main causes of delinquencies. The conference was opposed to the cancellation of the tax itself.

In addition to Mr. McPherson, the Michigan men at this important gathering included: Chester Martin.....State Tax Commission Carl Holbrook.....Att. General's Dept. Frank Pardee.....Conservation Dept. Prof. Herbert.....Michigan State College Robert Ford.....Univ. of Michigan Albert Champney.....Wayne Co. Tax Comm. Arthur Boyce.....N. Y. Central Frank Hall.....Michigan Bell Telephone Mr. Lilley.....Grand Trunk R. R. John Bush.....Cleveland Cliffs Iron H. L. Caverly.....Detroit Bd. of Commerce R. Wayne Newton of the Michigan State Farm Bureau was elected as a member of the Executive Committee of the National Association.

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Farm Wife Tells of Freedom Electricity Brought to Her

Lights, Water System, Washing Machine, Range, All Came at Once.

By PROF. H. J. GALLAGHER, Agr'l Engineering Dept., State College

Electricity is a cheap and flexible source of power that increases the efficiency of farm operations and adds that degree of home comfort and convenience that is essential to a contented existence.

The full effect of what electricity will mean to agriculture is a matter of conjecture. The total percentage of farms having service is still relatively small and the amount of electric energy used by farmers is little compared to what it should be and will be in the future, as evidenced by the progress made during the past few years.

The National Electric Light Ass'n report of January 1, 1927 credited Michigan with 6,800 farms receiving high line service. The average energy consumption per customer month was 30 kilowatt hours. In less than 8 years 39,000 more Michigan farms have been supplied service and the average energy consumption per customer month of the 45,000 farmers for the year 1934 was 65 kilowatts, more than doubled! This progress indicates the future.

My personal curiosity is insatiable in getting behind the scenes and viewing all of the effects of electricity on the farm. To secure this information I have asked a number of farmers what electric service has meant to them, but it is difficult for a farmer to put his version of electricity into words. The engineer is almost as bad, his jargon consists of time and labor and efficiency and money—all

facts, but they have a rather harsh sound. The personal view point is always the most interesting, and I believe I came closer to receiving a better insight on the subject after an afternoon's visit with a farm woman who was a bit of a philosopher.

Then Came Easier Days.

Their farm had been wired eight months. With the advent of electricity came lights, the water system, bath, toilet, washing machine, iron, electric range, vacuum sweeper, feed grinder, and motor for the milking machine. This woman was the mother of four children, ranging from four to fifteen years of age. Both she and her husband had always lived on the farm.

"What do you think of electricity?" I asked her, as I glanced around at her labor saving electrical equipment. "All of that equipment is wonderful," she replied, "but it means something better. Electricity has brought to me a peace—a tranquility of mind that I have never known before. It gives me an opportunity to do some of the things I have always wanted to do, for instance, to rest awhile this afternoon. Electricity has brought more smiles and good will to our home that we've had since the first year we were married. I notice a big change in my husband. We used to have a gas engine on our milking machine. Mornings when it started hard or wouldn't start, he came to breakfast in an irritable frame of mind that meant sharp answers to the children or to me. One sharp answer begets another, so many a day was started wrong. Then drawing water at the pump and doing the housework all by hand in the old way, not only took up every minute of the day but always left some work undone.

"Electricity has changed that, it has energized this family as it has that

electric range. Look at the floor lamps in this room, we can now spend an evening without treading on each other's toes, we can even have the privacy of a well lighted room when we desire. It is an inducement to read and we have more time to read. I think differently because I have more things to think about. Instead of looking forward to another day of being chained to household work I know that tomorrow I can do my work easily and quickly and have time to read a story I started today, or to visit my neighbors, to listen to the radio, take a nap or anything I choose,—more hours of leisure in a month than I remember of having in a year. When the children come home from school, I am a better mother, when my husband finishes his day's work, I am a more cheerful wife. Electricity has brought much in happiness, and happiness is life.

"I know my husband doesn't think of these things in the same way I do, he thinks of electricity as a cheap power, as something that makes work easier, but it has always been different with men. Their work is outside in the fresh air and sunshine, they come in daily contact with other people, a little gossip over the line fence with a neighbor, a talk with the county agricultural agent, or an argument with a salesman. Then too the nature of a man's work changes with the seasons, but a woman's work is very confining and offers little variation. Heretofore, the most of the labor saving equipment purchased was for the farm work. I know they were necessary, but you can't use a tractor, a binder or a plow in the house, and so they didn't help us much; but, you know—electricity is different, it works anywhere. It has given us farm women a new lease on life."

If this farm woman's appreciation of electricity is true, and I sincerely believe it is, it means that in 45,000 Michigan homes and in 600,105 other

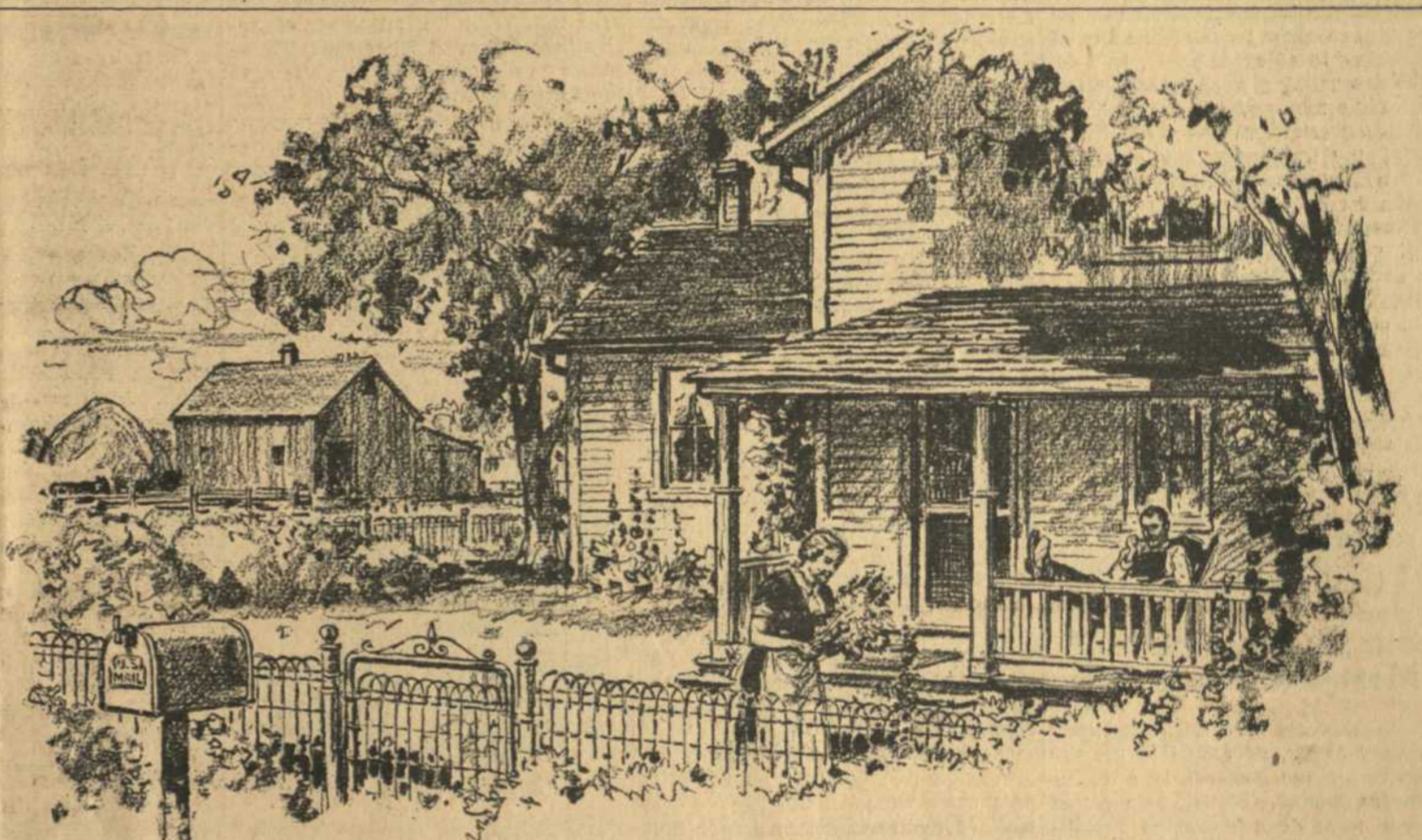
farm homes of the United States today the same force is at work in "releasing the bondage of farm women."

What Electricity May Cost

In the recent rural electrification survey of Presque Isle county, conducted in co-operation with the agr'l engineering dept of Michigan State College, the following average consumption rates and expense monthly were given for various appliances, and current at an average of 5c per kilowatt hour:

Table with 3 columns: Appliance, Estimated Monthly Use KW Hours, Estimated Cost at 5c KW Hours. Includes items like Lights for house, Pump all water, Hand iron, Washing machine, Range, Refrigerator, Radio, Toaster, percolator, Vacuum sweeper, clock and fan, PROFIT MAKING SERVICES.

In considering these figures it should be remembered that they are figured at 5c flat rate per kilowatt. As a rule farm electric rates are cheaper with increased use of power. For example, a farmer is likely to buy the first 12 KWH at 9c each, the next 12 at 6c each, the next 24 at 4c each, perhaps the next 200 or more at 2c each. One company quotes electricity for a water heater at 1c per KWHour flat.



THE WORLD WITH A FENCE AROUND IT

R.F.D. . . . anywhere in America! A house in among the trees . . . A barn . . . Kind-eyed cows grazing unhurriedly through green pastures . . . The clatter of dishes and the smell of frying meat coming from the kitchen . . . A dog crawling under the porch . . . Bees climbing in and out of honeysuckle . . . Hens ruffling their feathers in the dirt under the rose bushes . . . A cat meowing to be let in . . . And, behind it all, the broad fields and promise of the abundant harvest.

THIS is the story of a man and a woman.

Years ago, they were just a couple of children, living on adjoining farms. He carried her McGuffey's reader and her Ray's arithmetic and her tin dinner bucket to and from the little white schoolhouse. They waded the same snowdrifts, swung on the same grapevines and dreamed the same dreams.

The first years of their married life were uneventful. The same old battle of taxes, mortgage and family cares. Now and then old Doc Plunkett would drive up in his buggy, hitch his horse to a tree . . . and, next day, the whole countryside would buzz with news of another baby.

Time marches on!

One by one the young robins fluttered from the nest. But heartstrings hold longer than apron strings and . . . they all come back. Whether for a day or a week, always the rafters ring with laughter and the old place takes on new life. Mother seems younger and, every trip, father is more and more satisfied with the way they are getting along.

John and Mary are happy. Hand in hand they are walking into the sunset . . . the West is

glorious beyond words! With the help of their neighbors, they have pushed through the goodroads program, and the highway in front of the house now leads to everywhere. They have learned the priceless lesson of thrift and, like millions upon millions of other shrewd buyers, have long looked to Sears-Roebuck to give them the highest quality possible at the lowest possible cost.

When it comes to knowing what things are worth, nobody pulls the wool over John's and Mary's eyes. For there is a radio in the house to tell them the daily market quotations, and a Sears catalog on the front room table to give them their gauge of values.

Give a man his health, a few acres of land, a wife to stand by him through flood and drought, a few good neighbors to share his joys and sorrows, and the habit of saving at Sears . . . give him just that, plus the things that this country alone can offer, and you have given him THE WORLD WITH A FENCE AROUND IT.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

NEW FARM WIRING PLAN COSTS LESS, STANDS UP LONGER

Non-Metallic Sheathed Cable Is Low Priced and Durable

Madison, Wis.—Farmers can now wire their barns at about half the usual cost of a regular conduit installation.

A new wiring system, developed by V. M. Murray and L. C. Larson, electrical engineers at the University of Wisconsin, will not only lower the initial wiring costs of farm buildings but will last four times as long as a rigid conduit system in barns.

The electrical conductors used in the new system are in the form of a non-metallic sheathed cable, approved by the national board of fire underwriters. A new line of outlet boxes, made entirely of heavy porcelain, is used to replace the customary iron outlet boxes. This combination on non-metallic sheathed cable and non-conducting porcelain outlet boxes makes a system which is non-corrosive, shock-proof and economical.

No Metal Can Touch Body
No difficulty is experienced in giving the conductors adequate mechanical protection in compliance with electrical codes, according to Larson. But it is difficult, if not impossible, to receive an electrical shock from any part of the new system.

Low Initial Cost, Long Life
Farmers would know the corrosive effects found in barns, creameries and buildings containing ammonia vapors and high humidity conditions, Mr. Larson said. Such conditions frequently limit the life of metal-cable systems of wiring to five or six years.

The absence of metal sheaths in the new system should extend the life of the wiring to 15 or 20 years, he said. Besides making a sample installation of the non-metallic sheathed system in the electrical laboratory building at the university, the electrical engineers have compiled detailed cost figures for wiring a 76x34 foot barn. The contractors costs, for materials only, using various wiring methods are as follows: Non-metallic sheathed cable, \$39.30; armored cable, \$34.36; rigid conduit, \$52.50.

Upon adding labor costs to the above figures, the rigid conduit system would be about twice as high in overall cost as the non-metallic system, with the likelihood of the conduit having a much shorter life than the cheaper non-metallic system. The above figures provide 30 outlet boxes, 17 of which are used for light receptacles, seven boxes for switches, and four for convenience outlets.

Farm Business Better, Mortgage Loans Show
Farm business conditions are considerably better, according to the experience of the Federal land banks in recent months. Prompt payment of federal farm loan mortgage installments when due is almost the rule. For the nation as a whole, 86% of the installments are paid when due; for the 6 leading land bank districts, the average is 90%. Requests for mortgage loans are fewer; most of those are to refinance indebtedness to take advantage of lower interest rates through the federal farm loan. Re-entrance of insurance companies and banks into the farm mortgage field is additional evidence of a belief in better times.

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Can Scours in Calves be Avoided?

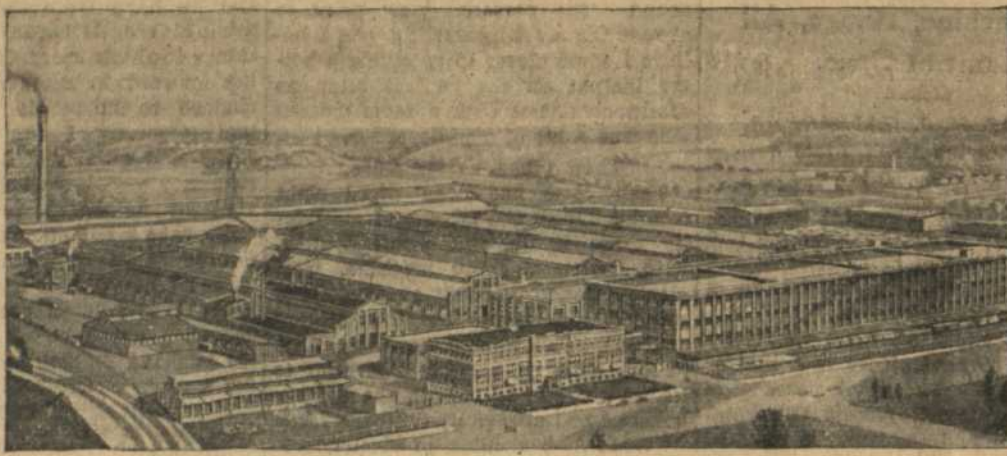
The Answer is in this Book

Of course, you are interested in a positive answer to this question. And you certainly will be interested in learning how digestive upsets can be eliminated and that there is no need to worry about pot-bellied or stunted calves. You'll find it all in this book—a summary of the best practices of the leading herdsmen throughout America, gleaned from generations of experience.

THE BOOK IS FREE—Write for it today. . . Here in logical form you can study how they grow young stock on America's most successful dairy farms, including Carnation Farms, where more than 300 calves are raised yearly. With this book as a guide you can easily adopt these principles and obtain results similar to those of our leading dairymen. Your copy of the book is ready. It's yours for the asking. Simply say—Send me a copy of "The Key to Successful Calf Raising" and in a few days you can have the rules established by America's outstanding herdsmen at your finger tips.

Write Today—A Postal Card Will Do
CARNATION COMPANY
Dept. M-F, Oconomowoc, Wis.
Buy CALF-MANNA at all Farm Bureau Stores
THE BETTER WAY TO FEED CALVES

WHERE FARM BUREAU'S CO-OP MACHINERY IS MADE



This is a good view of the B. F. Avery Sons, Inc., farm machinery plant at Louisville, Ky., which is manufacturing a complete line of "co-op" farm machinery for the Michigan, Indiana and Ohio Farm Bureaus and associated State Farm Bureaus and other farm co-operatives.

This is a most modern farm ma-

chinery manufacturing plant, notwithstanding that the firm has been in continuous operation 106 years. A few years ago the company moved to a new tract of land, upon which it erected a new set of buildings, designed so that wood, steel and other raw materials enter one end of their respective buildings, are processed and emerge at the proper place to converge with other finished

parts in the assembly of the various machines.

The plant can furnish repair parts for every type of machine it has made. The plant employs many clever devices and exacting tests to insure high quality goods and perfect fit by every part. Repair parts that may come along many years later can be depended upon to fit exactly.

Game Wardens Figure In Amusing Situations

Lansing—Amusing situations have come to be part of a days work to the conservation officer, but those incidental to the highway checking stations in lower Michigan this fall were different.

Four hunters allegedly tossed a pair of hen pheasants from their car. While the car was being searched, two boys came up with the birds to return them to the owners. The hunters were convicted. Another sportsman was accused of tossing a hen pheasant from his automobile. The pheasant struck a conservation officer in the neck.

A hen pheasant was removed from behind the hub cap of a car as the driver was about to congratulate himself on having escaped arrest; and another nimrod proudly displayed a hen pheasant, which he said was a prairie chicken.

One conservation officer had his nose bitten by a dog as he was searching a car, and another apprehended a hunter who had two hen pheasants stuffed in his pant legs.

A smiling Detroit negro, however, provided the highlight of the day. After being arrested for exceeding the bag limit, he paid his fine and then boasted that he had borrowed the money from Joe Louis, sensational heavyweight.

First Michigan Entry

Chicago—Michigan's first live stock entry for the 1935 International Live Stock Exposition, to be held here November 30th to December 7th, goes to Harry Crandell, Jr., Tuscola county, Michigan, farm boy.

Crandell, winner at previous shows, sent word that he is fitting a pen of Southdown wether lambs for the contests of the Exposition's Junior Live Stock Feeding Contest, an event which is limited to the participation of exhibitors between the ages of ten and twenty. According to officials of the show, his entry is also the first to be received for the junior contest.

Slipping
The dancing-masters deplore a deterioration in American manners. It seems our younger blades no longer bow when asking "Is the next crawl mine, baby?"

STATE ADVERTISING FOR FARM GOODS, THOMSON'S PLAN

Tells Grange at Big Rapids He Will Ask Legislature For Funds

Big Rapids—An intensive advertising campaign for Michigan agricultural products was advocated in a talk here Oct. 30 by Commissioner of Agriculture James F. Thomson. Thomson is preparing a bill to present to the next legislature asking for a substantial appropriation for this purpose. Pointing out that agriculture involves more individuals than any one



JAMES F. THOMSON

single interest in the state Thomson declared that products derived from this industry were badly in need of proper advertising. He maintains a substantial revolving fund should be set up by the legislature to be used for this purpose. Revenue from the sale of bonded labels which would go on all graded products would keep the fund intact said the Commissioner. The states of Washington, New York, Florida and Idaho are advertising farm products in their states on this basis, Thomson said.

"Crops and livestock valued at more than \$200,000,000 were raised in Michigan last year, and are deserving of proper advertising instituted at the start by the state, and supported in the end by the industry itself," Thomson declared.

"The State of Michigan has spent vast sums of money in promoting its tourist and resort industry and justly so. For the time has come when we must advertise our farm products in order to succeed in this highly competitive field. Michigan is still a great agricultural state.

"Farm products are being brought 3,000 miles and sold in Michigan markets in competition with Michigan products that we have in abundance. We have no quarrel with states engaged in this practice. We admire their energy and ability, but there is no good reason why we should not furnish them a little competition especially since they come right on our own ground to conduct their competitive sale.

"I cannot imagine a private merchant allowing one from outside moving his goods in on his own floor space and starting to sell competitive goods without at least trying to put on a better sale than the other fellow."

New U. S. Colonies

Baker, Jarvis and Howland islands, small dots in the Pacific, southwest of the Hawaiian Islands, have just been claimed by the U. S. government on the grounds of discovery by American citizens in 1832 and 1842, and occupation by American "colonists" in 1935. Since March, 1935, each island has been occupied by four American citizens, and notice has been given to the world that colonization is in the name of the United States of America. Reason—these islands may become links in an air service to Australia.

In some places in Europe, peasants use dried, ground grape seeds as a substitute for coffee.

Romance of the Mail

By ELIZABETH COLE

We stick a stamp on a letter and put it in a mail box with ease and confidence. We know that it will quickly reach its destination. Like many other conveniences we accept in these modern days of comfort and up-to-date routine, there is a story of development behind the postal service that is full of historical romance and interest.

Naturally from the earliest times people have wished to convey messages to each other. In the Bible we read of letters, the letters of Solomon for instance. But for hundreds of years very few of the people could even write or read so they had to pay the learned men to do this for them.

Bronze or Clay Letters

Herodotus, a Greek historian in the sixth century B. C., tells of how messages written on tablets of bronze or on clay tiles were carried by messengers on horseback along the main roads. At intervals there would be a station where another messenger was in readiness to convey the message to the next station and on and on until it reached its destination. This was called the post, meaning from station to station, and the word first was used to designate the messenger, then the letter he carried, and finally it has come to be used for the whole mail service.

Herodotus might be called the father of this service. It is to him we owe, too, the tribute paid to these courageous messengers whom we now know as postmen, in words which translated, are on the New York City Post Office Building: "Neither snow nor rain nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

In the early centuries the messengers had to travel through woods full of wolves on tiny paths at "grete peril to their lives."

Postal System in 1450

In France about 1450 under Louis XI the first real postal system may be said to have begun. He established a regular royal messenger service with definite routes and relay stations



Protect Your Home from Tuberculosis BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS

equipped with horses. He had 330 couriers to convey messages from his court. These men carried a golden horn to announce their approach and were dressed in gaily colored costumes as was the custom of those days. His system was copied and developed by other countries throughout Europe and later was used by the early settlers of our country.

Young boys seemed to be the ones to whom the thrilling adventures of the post most appealed and we read frequently of 15 to 20 year old couriers bravely fording streams, fighting off bandits, killing their own game to eat on the way, and in all kinds of weather successfully carrying on their perilous duties. "Haste, post haste!" and "Ride, villain, ride, for thy life," were how the senders of messengers would goad these daring men on in the 17th century.

Mail coaches later were used and in them passengers might ride also. Lumbering along over the poor roads these two-and four-horse-drawn vehicles were a picturesque sight we all have become familiar with through seeing them on countless Christmas

cards. Again a horn announced their arrival and that is why later on we probably have had the postman's whistle, used even yet in some parts of our country.

Paying the Postman

In the early days the person who received the letter had to pay the postman and this continued for many years. He would go about in a scarlet coat and ring a bell, and the larger his tip, the faster would he hurry on his route, collecting again from the letter-receiver. You can imagine the irony of having to pay for a surprise dunning bill or a comic valentine. Many people didn't have the money to pay, so unclaimed letters frequently would lie around on some tavern table or get thrown into the rubbish. The dead letter office, as this situation later led to, was flourishing even then.

Leading citizens of the town were usually appointed as postmasters and frequently these men themselves would go about from house to house delivering the letters. In our country Abraham Lincoln was the postmaster at New Salem, Ill. He carried the letters in his high hat and would read them aloud to the illiterate. He collected and dispensed news all along the way. Many of the postmasters, since they came in such personal contact with what was going on, were also the publishers of the local newspaper. Postmasters were men of outstanding character and possessed a high type of loyalty and efficiency. Benjamin Franklin was the Postmaster General in 1743.

Women too served as postmistresses. The service to Buffalo from New York was called the "fe mail" because of the women who carried the mail over that route in the first part of the 19th century. Women and men alike held their positions for years and one old woman who died at 91 had carried the mail 45 years and walked over 30,000 miles.

We can touch only on a few of the many romantic developments of the mail service in our country. When the gold, discovered in California, lured so many easterners to that far-off state, the Overland Mail caused great excitement. From St. Louis to Los Angeles the mail was carried by stage coach in twenty days, an epoch-making event in history. Billy Cody, only eleven years old, and Kit Carson were two of the overland messengers.

Pony Express Days

On April 3, 1860, with great celebration and cannon firing the first of the Pony Express riders started the mail from St. Joseph, Mo., for San Francisco. He was Alexander Carlyle, cheered as a great hero and was chosen because of his light weight to ride a fleet horse and become a relay messenger. He died of tuberculosis, probably due to the hardships endured while hastening the mails. Every ten or twenty miles the horses and riders were changed and great dangers from the Indians assailed these dauntless young boys. They rode from St. Louis to Sacramento and the mail reached San Francisco aboard a boat ten days after their departure. Buffalo Bill again rode for the Pony Express which, because of expense and because of the toll of life it took from horses and riders, existed only a little over a year.

And no less are the dangers that assail the fearless air pilots of the present day who fly through the dark night in storm or in pale moonlight, swiftly speeding to complete "their appointed rounds."

First Stamps in France

The first stamps were used in Paris in the 17th century, following the introduction of a special wrapper, which was sold for the purpose of enclosing the letter. In England they first called stamps "go-frees" and offered prizes for the best designs for them. What a fuss people made over the innovation! "They wouldn't stick," "the postmaster would keep the money," and all kinds of complaints were uttered at having to go to this bother of buying and sticking on a stamp. In our country at first stamps were printed locally by the various postmasters and in 1847 the first national stamp was issued. About 1860 stamp collecting began and lucky are the philatelists who have any of the Civil War and other stamps of the olden days.

The romance of the mail service and its historical growth is so interesting that the National Tuberculosis Association chose an incident in its development as the subject for its 1935 Christmas seal. The little girl in her Civil War costume is about to mail her letter in one of the first post-boxes we had in this country. These were placed on the gas lamp posts in some of the larger communities and for a while they were called lamp boxes. This year's Christmas Seal pays tribute to the heroism and courage of the countless couriers of the mail. And it is truly fitting that the tiny health seal which always symbolizes a united desire to control tuberculosis should commemorate this important service which has done so much for the welfare of our citizens.

Potato Hearings Nov. 11-15

At Grand Rapids Oct. 21 Michigan potato interests approved a trial of the AAA potato program for Michigan. They also asked for a marketing agreement which will make it possible for control committees to regulate interstate shipments of cull and other low-grade potatoes.

Hearings on a proposed agreement will be held at Traverse City Nov. 11, Grand Rapids Nov. 13, Pontiac Nov. 15. The agreement would terminate June 30, 1936.

Uncle Ab says that a good many so-called charitable enterprises exist for the benefit of those who sponsor them.

Character Acting
"There'll be one good thing when the season's over," remarked the farmer who took summer boarders. "I can shave this bunch of spinach off my chin and pull my trouser legs out of my boot."

Uncle Ab says there are lots of things like fertilizer, that don't do any good until they are spread.

The doctor coughed gravely. "I am sorry to tell you," he said, looking down at the man in bed, "that there is no doubt you are suffering from smallpox."

The patient turned on his pillow and looked up at his wife. "Julia," he said, in a faint voice, "if any of my creditors call, tell them that at last I am in a position to give them something."—James-Sanford Bulletin.

Genuine Fire Insurance Protection

In Michigan's largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Assets over One Quarter Million Dollars, of which over one-half is in cash or Government Bonds. Like other well managed reasonably large Insurance Companies it owns its own office building thereby saving high rental of office space as well as being accessible to members having business at office. Michigan State Board of Agriculture carries insurance on all State Experimental Farms in this Company. Losses satisfactorily adjusted and promptly paid. Over One Million Dollars new business written each month since June.

First Company to write a blanket policy on personal property. First Farm Mutual Company in Michigan to employ full time inspectors. Careful underwriting and systematic inspection eliminating undesirable risks and fire hazards result in fewer losses. Low cost and reasonable terms granted to all members. Insurance classified according to hazard. Fire prevention equipment sold at approximate cost. Neither Secretary nor any other Officer of the Company profits in any manner by its sale. Write for literature, financial standing and references of Company.

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



This threat is heard not long after strangers—or even neighbors—get tangled with each other in an automobile accident. There's more or less damage to be paid for.

It sounds bad—and it is bad. If suit is started, you have to hire a lawyer, and perhaps pay both damages and costs after all. Win or lose, it's hard on your pocketbook.

Isn't it a good idea to carry an automobile insurance that will stand all legal expense and assume the loss, according to the policy, in case you SHOULD have an accident? The semi-annual expense of such protection in the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company is very reasonable.

We have more than 500,000 policyholders and 7,000 agents in 35 states in this national Legal Reserve Company. Let our local agent explain our policy to you.

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO.
Bloomington, Ill.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent—Lansing

Bed Blanket Sale

THIS FARM BUREAU VIRGIN WOOL 72x84 INCH DOUBLE BED BLANKET



\$6.95

You may order from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shipped prepaid. Choice of colors as below. Soft, thick, carefully woven. Binding, 4 inch sateen ribbon. Weight 4 1/2 lbs.

Mich. State Farm Bureau, 1935
Lansing, Mich.

Please enter my order for.....blankets to be shipped postage prepaid.

FARM BUREAU SPECIAL
Double—Plaid 72 x 80

.....Rose and WhitePeach and WhiteRed and Black
.....Tan and WhiteGold and WhiteBlue and White
.....Green and WhiteOrchid and White

(CHECK BELOW) Name.....

.....I enclose payment P. O.R. F. D.

.....Ship C. O. D. Member.....Co. Farm Bureau

NEW LOW PRICES

TAILORED FARM BUREAU SUITS AND OVERCOATS

SUITS \$22.50 \$27.50
With Extra Trousers \$30.00 \$35.00
OVERCOATS \$25.00 \$27.50 \$30.00 \$32.50

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS: In addition to this special price, a patronage dividend will be credited on your next membership dues.

See these blankets, suits and overcoat materials when you are here for the Farm Bureau's annual meeting November 13-14-15.

CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
729 E. Shiawassee St. Lansing, Michigan

One-fifth of Michigan Affected by Erosion

Washington—Comparatively, Michigan has suffered less from soil erosion than most States of the country, yet 19 per cent of the land has been affected in some degree by wind and water erosion, the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture reported today.

State, on some of the sandy soils of the eastern part, especially Saginaw County, and on the upper peninsula in Marquette County. The areas of most severe wind erosion were in the dunes along the shores of Lake Michigan. Sparse growth of vegetation and trees allows more or less constant shifting of the sands. Areas of moderate wind erosion occur in the jack pine forest belt centering in Wexford County where the removal of timber and subsequent frequent burning have prevented development of vegetative cover. Moderate wind erosion occurs principally, however, through the orchard belt along the western side of the lower peninsula.

"Most of the Lake Plain which constitutes the eastern fringe of the lower peninsula, and the flat and gently undulating plains in Saginaw, Bay, Grafton, Tuscola, and other counties, have very little tendency to erode."

Mrs. Sewell Compares Views of Farm and City Women

How Little or How Much Do They Know About Each Other?

Editor's Note: Mrs. Charles W. Sewell of the American Farm Bureau is well known to many Michigan farm people. She has spoken at State Farm Bureau and County Farm Bureau meetings. Following is a radio address given recently by Mrs. Sewell over the NBC network.



MRS. CHARLES W. SEWELL

"All the world's a stage And all the men and women merely players. . . And one man in his time plays many parts."

In the play of American life, the speaking parts assigned to women have largely been assumed by city women. Farm women are becoming more articulate and today a farm woman speaks her mind.

In a current magazine, there is an interesting and convincing article by a city housewife on the effect of processing taxes on her food budget. I read it through carefully, for the city holds many who are near to me, and my daughter markets in Chicago, my sister in Cleveland and my sister-in-law in New York. I sympathize with them and understand their problems, and thus get a slant from the consumer's viewpoint. Likewise, they know something of our perplexities and we are able to give and take with much better grace than would be possible without our common knowledge.

Two Points of View How little or how much do the city housewife and Mrs. Average Farmer know of each other's daily life? Mrs. Farmer is apt to feel that her city sister has it all her own way—more conveniences in her home, no men to feed, no garden to raise, no chickens to tend, no cream separator to wash, nor so many clothes begrimed with sweat and soil to launder. Instead of actual cash received from the harvest or from the semi-annual sale of livestock, which must be apportioned to pay taxes, labor bills, buy fuel, seed, feed, and farm machinery, there is a stipulated salary paid regularly to the city worker and a good business woman can budget it rather definitely.

It is hard work for a farm woman to raise poultry or grow a garden, but if you want vegetables or fruits, you can obtain the kind a consumer rarely ever procures, and if you desire a chicken for your Sunday dinner, you have no doubts about the exact age of the bird, since you have been closely associated with it since its earliest infancy. One might cite innumerable arguments pro and con for urban or rural living. They all lead to one conclusion. Each has its place in the sun, is entitled to certain and inalienable rights, and neither can suffer long without affecting the other.

how dependent you are upon the farmer. Start with the orange juice on the breakfast table. The citrus fruit grower must first invest in highly expensive land, which makes taxes correspondingly higher. Long hours of tedious hand labor and intensive cultivation go into producing and harvesting the golden fruit. Expensive spray materials and fertilizers must be purchased, and applied; and grading, packing, storage and transportation charges come from the price the farmer receives.

Next think of the bacon. Now time was when hog raising was a simple process. Little thought or planning went into the job. Now-a-days, it's a real art. A pig is no longer just a pig. The McClean system of swine management, now in vogue throughout the corn belt, calls for care and equipment that surround a brood sow with more sanitary safeguards than are available to many mothers of men. Mary and Johnny may not receive the Schick test and toxin-antitoxin for diphtheria prevention, but few farmers are brave enough to let the hogs go without vaccination against cholera. In the days gone by, hogs grew on grass and acorns with a little corn thrown in; now they must have minerals and vitamins, balanced with the precision of modern scientists and chemists. All this must be added to food costs.

The egg that accompanies the bacon or ham comes from a block of hens as temperamental as a prima donna. No longer does Biddy roam over the fields in summer or roost in an apple tree in winter but she must be housed comfortably and fed the ingredients that go into egg manufacture, else she won't lay and all the inventions of modern discovery have as yet failed to have her lay the maximum number of eggs when prices are at their peak.

The toast is next and is the result of the highest type of co-operative endeavor on record. The farmer who, in partnership with God and nature produced the golden grain; the miller, the baker, the distributor—all had a part in your crisp, hot toast. And when you spread on the butter or poured the cream into your coffee, did you say, "I can't understand why the price of dairy products is rising?" Or did you discuss the long, long trail a-winding from producer to consumer? Did you think of the dairy farmer and his family, of the labor and expense involved in producing high grade milk and butter? The necessity of tuberculin test, in order that your family may be protected against infection, expensive equipment for cooling and bottling, and the extravagant system of distribution all affect the price received by the farmer. I sat in a city apartment building a few weeks ago and counted the wagons of ten different distributors plying up and down over a single street.

Whose fault is it? No one individual or industry can be indicted, but simply an accumulation of practices that have grown up since commerce and trade were begun in America. Who is going to change it? To use a slang phrase, it's "up to the women". The better understanding between urban and rural women, a study of government and its agencies by both groups, the understanding that will enable each to discriminate between facts and propaganda, a determination possessed by pioneer women to right wrong—all this can help the mutual problems of producer and consumer.

Farm Seldom Considered One of the most discouraging things about the affair is that when groups of urban women come together to discuss current affairs there is frequently no mention made of the agricultural situation as it relates to urban living. The town and city grow up to serve the dwellers of the farm, not the reverse, and when farm purchasing power is at normal, it can be quickly reflected in the pay envelope of the city worker.

Tropics Are Too Hot For Building of Humus

In the tropics most of the soils are almost purely mineral and have hardly any humus or organic matter in them in spite of the rank vegetation that grows from them, and which, of course, is returned to the surface of the soil as the plants die. In a hot climate humus cannot accumulate, because the heat keeps the humus-destroying organisms continuously active.

When the temperature of the soil averages more than about 75° F., humus destruction equals or exceeds the growth of new green material. Even in temperate climates, Dr. Charles Thom of the United States Department of Agriculture points out, there is little or no accumulation of humus or organic matter in cultivated fields, because cultivation, also, favors the humus-destroying organisms. It is in forests and prairies—and in pastures and meadows that resemble prairies—that humus accumulates, because lower temperatures and lack of tillage favor the accumulation of humus.



This little girl's guardian lives in a safe

THIS little girl's father is a thoughtful man.

No matter whether anything happens to him or not, his little girl will get a good education. She will have all the advantages in life which such an education can bestow.

For the father was wise enough to make sure that, should he die, there would be a guardian to pay all the expenses of her education—to see her safely through. This guardian is a sheet of paper tucked away in a safe. It is a life insurance policy.

Nor is this all the father's life insurance will do. It is just one part in the life insurance plan he has been following for years.

Other policies will make sure his family will not be in want if he should die. Another will pay off the mortgage on the home. And if he lives, his insurance will enable him and his wife to enjoy

the comfortable, leisurely old age that everyone looks forward to.

This little girl's father is only one of millions of Americans who have ceased to dream about a safe and happy future for themselves and their families—but who, instead, are buying that future in the soundest, most economical way man has yet devised. With life insurance!

Let us help you! If you have children in your home, isn't it time you made certain that they have the head-start in life that only a good education can give them? And isn't it time you gave serious thought to the future security of your entire family?

Why not talk over with us this vital problem of security—and let us help you lay out a plan that lifts from your shoulders the burden of uncertainty—a plan that guarantees a safe and happy future for yourself, your wife, your children.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO. Bloomington, Illinois MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent, Lansing

IDLE HENS PAY NO PROFITS increase your egg quantity and size with NOPCO XX...the "extra profit" feed ingredient

IT DOESN'T take long to call out the slackers in your flock. There's no egg money in them. The problem is to keep your high producers—the extra profit makers—in tip-top shape so they'll continue to produce.

E. C. Foreman, Lowell, Michigan, tells how. . . "the large number of eggs produced reflects credit on the splendid way in which the nutritional requirements of this heavy laying stock were met both from the standpoint of health and properly sustained production. . . birds were raised on feeds containing the recommended percentage of NOPCO XX."

NOPCO XX not only increases production but makes for larger eggs, thicker shells. Better hatchability, more rapid growth, lower mortality follow the use of NOPCO XX. These are not "claims" but facts, proved by users. Get the most out of your birds. Request that NOPCO XX be substituted for ordinary cod liver oil in the mash you buy. Look for the NOPCO XX Red Top Guarantee Tag on the sack.

FREE—"14 Ways to Boost Egg Income." Write today for your free copy of this helpful pamphlet.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., INC. 5260 RESEX ST., HANNOVER, N. J.

Michigan Live Stock Exchange. Big crops of cheap rough feed, an abundance of damaged, unmarketable small grain, and the prospect of a bumper corn crop means a big demand for all classes of feeder lambs, cattle and calves.

Every letter CHRISTMAS SEALED! The girl of the 1860's never heard of Christmas Seals. But she knew about "consumption." It was rampant. Her chance of getting it was three times greater than it is today.

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Association of the United States

A STEER GOES TO MARKET

Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.



HE PEERS out through the cracks of the stock-car carrying him to market, and wonders what strange adventure is to befall him next. The train has made its last stop; someone outside is opening the door.

The door slides back, and the steer looks out. A vast sea of shadowy pens, roofed by a dim dawn-lit sky, stretches far out on every side. From everywhere comes a confusing hub-bub of sound—the bawling of cattle, slamming of gates, rattling of wagons and carts, and shouts of men.

He descends to the ground, and ambles down a maze of dark runways to a sales pen in the middle of the yards. There, he loosens his weary legs, eats and drinks, and awaits the coming of day.

The sun rises. Mounted cattle buyers in an endless stream begin looking him over, and dicker for him. The commission man holds out for a higher price. Finally a terse, "Weigh 'em to Swift," nods a Swift & Company buyer, and the steer goes to the scales.

Up a runway climbs the steer to the Swift & Company plant. A few minutes later, adept workmen skillfully skin and dress him; U. S. Government Inspectors approve of his fitness for food. The two sides of his glistening carcass are trimmed and washed, wrapped in snowy cloths, and shoved into the cooler. Nothing of value is wasted; nearly 70% of his live weight is to enter the channels of trade as useful products and by-products.

Highest honors await the steer in the cooler. There, a Swift & Company grader finds him of choicest quality, and brands him as "Swift's Premium Beef." Two days later, a hurrying refrigerator car carries him with utmost speed to Boston, where, at the time, Swift's Premium Beef is in greatest demand. Ten days to two weeks later, his roasts and steaks grace the tables of a hundred Boston homes.

In the months that follow, the steer's many by-products are put to numerous uses in near and remote parts of the land. To an Oregon lumberjack goes a pair of stout boots fashioned out of his hide. . . to an Iowa poultry farm goes poultry feed containing some of his bones and scraps. . . to an Alabama boy goes a knife with a handle carved out of his shin bone. . . to a Milwaukee gardener goes fertilizer from some of his bones. . . to a Kentucky stable goes neat's foot oil from his shanks. . . to a New York picnic party go Swift's Premium Frankfurts made, in part, from his trimmings. . . to a New Orleans hospital go medicines containing extracts from his glands. Numerous other uses are found for other of his by-products.

Thus, in the interests of producers and consumers, does Swift & Company prepare and distribute the steer that goes to market. The efficiency with which America markets its livestock, and distributes its meats and by-products, is unrivaled anywhere else in the world.

Swift & Company In daily touch with every meat, dairy and poultry consuming city, town and hamlet in the United States

TWO LAWS CALL FOR INSPECTION OF FARM WIRING

Unless Inspected, Insurance Void on Fire from Wiring After July 1, 1936

Two State laws in effect require that every rural electrical installation in Michigan, new or old, must be inspected for safety against fire and other hazards by a local inspector for the State Electrical Administrative Board. One of the laws requires that every electrician and electrical contractor must have a State license, subject to his ability to pass a State examination.

The laws are designed to protect farmers against fire loss from careless or incompetent electrical installations, according to Mr. L. P. Dendel of Lansing, chairman of the Board, and also sec'y of the State Ass'n of Mutual Insurance Companies. Nearly all city dwellers are protected against faulty commercial wiring jobs by local inspection ordinances. Their electricians are licensed by the city. But not so in suburban and rural districts where fire losses due to faulty wiring are increasing, Mr. Dendel said.

New Electrical Installations
Public Act 228 of 1935, effective Sept. 22, applies to new wiring jobs only. It requires a permit for the job which when completed must pass the inspection of the local inspector for the State Electrical Board. The law also requires that all contractors and journeyman electricians carry a State license, and pass an examination to get it. Electricians holding city licenses may work under them until Jan. 1, 1936. All rural and other electricians are ordered to obtain temporary licenses from the Board at 507 Mutual Bldg., Lansing, which will be considered valid until an examination can be arranged. Rural Electrical contractor's (Class II) license is \$5. Rural journeyman's license fee is \$1. One who contracts and wires must have both licenses. They may not work in cities without registering there. The 1935 National Electric Code rules, effective Nov. 1, are now minimum standard for all wiring, the Board has ruled.

The Act, the Farm News is advised, raises no objection to man wiring his own house or farm buildings, provided he can show at the time he secures his wiring permit that he knows how it is to be done to meet the National Electric code. No license will be asked. When complete the job must pass inspection of the State Electrical Board, in accordance with the Act.

Act Affecting Insurance
The 1933 legislature enacted a law providing that Michigan mutual fire insurance companies must have uniform by-laws, one of which states they shall not pay fire losses arising from electric wiring unless that wiring has been installed according to the national code and has passed inspection. This applies to both old and new rural wiring, and affects 95% of the mutual farm fire insurance policies in Michigan. Purpose of the law is to prevent fire losses by correcting dangerous wiring, Mr. Dendel said.

However, in view of the size of the inspection task, an agreement has been had whereby John C. Ketcham, State Commissioner of Insurance, has ruled that this clause (No. 16) in the by-laws of the mutual companies, shall not be enforced until July 1, 1936. It reads:

"16. Electrical Inspection. This company shall not be liable for any loss occasioned by fire caused by electric wiring, appliances, etc., unless installed in accordance with the provisions of the National Electric code and the completed installation inspected and approved by some person designated by this company, and the cost of the inspection to be borne by the policyholder."

Cost for inspection of the average NEW farm wiring job (4 circuits) is likely to be \$2.50 to \$3, the News is advised. State inspectors, usually the experienced inspector for a nearby city, will work on a fee basis. Inspections of old wiring jobs may be grouped to reduce the average fee, which is not set.

Local electrical inspections authorities have been named for the following counties, usually the city electrical inspector in the town named:

Grand Traverse and Leelanau counties, Traverse City; Saginaw at Saginaw; St. Clair, Port Huron; Monroe at Monroe; Muskegon at Muskegon; Ottawa and Allegan, Mr. Lohman, contractor at Holland; Calhoun, Battle Creek; Kent, Grand Rapids; Wayne, Detroit, and cities having an inspector.

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: Purchases of Farm Bureau Brand dairy and poultry feeds, seeds, fertilizers and fence 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; 4 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

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☐ We are in the market as usual at this time of the year for Michigan grown June, Mammoth, Alsike, Sweet Clovers, Alfalfa seeds. Send us an 8 ounce sample of your seed. Make it representative by taking equal amounts from each bag. Write us the amount of seed you have and we will quote you. We send sample mailing bags on request. We buy other field seeds.

Use Our Seed Cleaning Service

☐ We clean seed! Deliver your seed, or you may ship it by freight to Farm Bureau Services, Lansing, Mich., or to our Farm Bureau Supply store at 220 Bristol St., Saginaw. Ship seed prepaid freight if possible. Tag each bag with name and address of shipper. Write us a letter stating total number of bags and giving full instructions on cleaning your seed. Advise

FARM BUREAU SEED GUARANTEE

The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing, guarantees to the farmer to the full purchase price of its seed the vitality, description, origin and purity to be as described on the analysis tag on sealed Farm Bureau bag.

For Farm Bureau ALFALFA SEED
—see your local distributor
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if you want seed cleaned and returned to you, or do you want a price quoted on the cleaned seed?

☐ **Seed Cleaning Charges at Lansing plant:** Based on weight of seed as received at our cleaning plant. 20c per bu. for one run over mill; 35c for 2 runs. We advise 2 if seed is very dirty. \$1.00 per bu. of seed charge for removing buckhorn. Includes above mill runs. \$1.25 per hr. for hulling sweet clover, mill runs additional as above. We don't do custom cleaning after January 1. Send seed now!

Farm Bureau's Seed Guarantee

☐ Farm Bureau has guaranteed Michigan farmers northern origin, winter hardy alfalfas and clovers since 1920. They don't winter-kill. We select strong, A-1 quality seeds of the best varieties. Farm Bureau seed for 1936 is now passing our requirements for quality, germination and purity. Farm Bureau seeds are packed in sealed bushel and half bushel bags and are guaranteed to be as represented on the analysis tag.

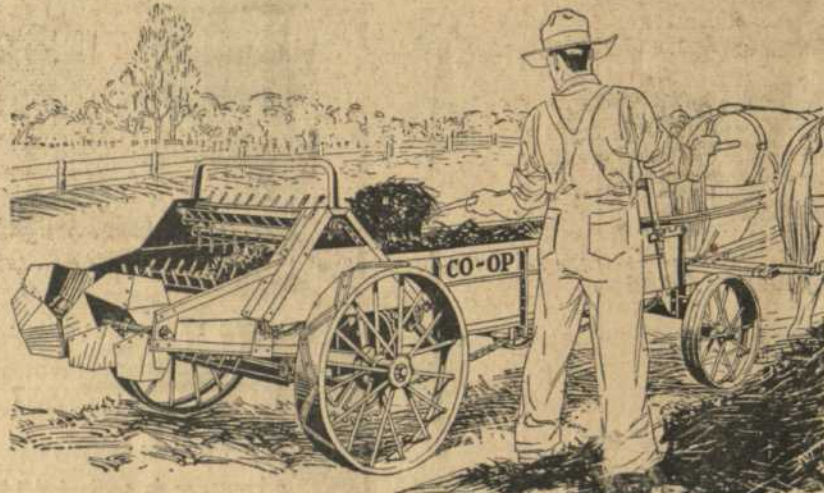
We Will Record Your 1936 Seedings

☐ Every sealed bag of Farm Bureau alfalfa or clover seed contains an envelope with the request that the farmer save a sample of the seed, and note the lot number and other information from the seed tag. We provide a postcard and ask the farmer to register his crop of Farm Bureau alfalfa or clover at our office in our Record of Performance book. You'd be surprised at the number of references to that book by farmers who decide to take a seed crop and want to prove the variety and quality of their seed. You'd enjoy reading the yield reports recorded in the book.

DELIVERED IN SEALED SACKS

Farm Bureau Brand Seeds are delivered to you by your distributor in sealed, trade-marked Farm Bureau Brand bushel sacks, direct from our warehouse. See our seed guarantee. Good seed is a good start.

CO-OP SPREADER Outstanding Tool of its Kind



A FIRST CLASS JOB—that's what you get when you buy a Co-op Spreader. A real crop maker and built to last. Box only three feet high, which makes it easy to load—yet it has a 14 inch road clearance underneath.

EXCELLENT, WIDE SPREAD DISTRIBUTOR. Shreds and pulverizes manure and spreads it in a wide, even blanket of fertility. Wheel swing is automobile style turn. Spokes hot riveted through wheel lugs. Beater teeth cold riveted to sturdy bars. Won't work loose. Can be replaced in field. No welding. Bearings all self-aligning. Zerk lubrication.

TWO HORSES PULL IT EASILY. Spreader has 60 bushel capacity. Regulates for 6, 12, 18 or 24 loads per acre. Strong, steel construction for light draft. Our lime spreader attachment easily installed.

YOU BUILD YOUR OWN BUSINESS and profits when you buy CO-OP implements. See your Farm Bureau dealer for complete information. Farm Bureau machinery is eligible for Farm Bureau membership credits.

FARM BUREAU HAS A COMPLETE LINE of farm machinery, wagons and tillage tools. It will pay you to investigate. Write us about any implement.

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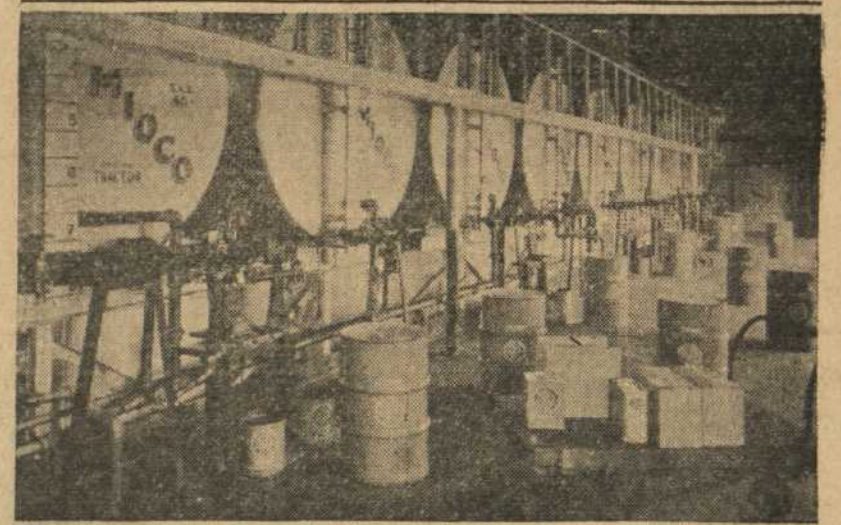
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Always Start Easy

Long Wearing

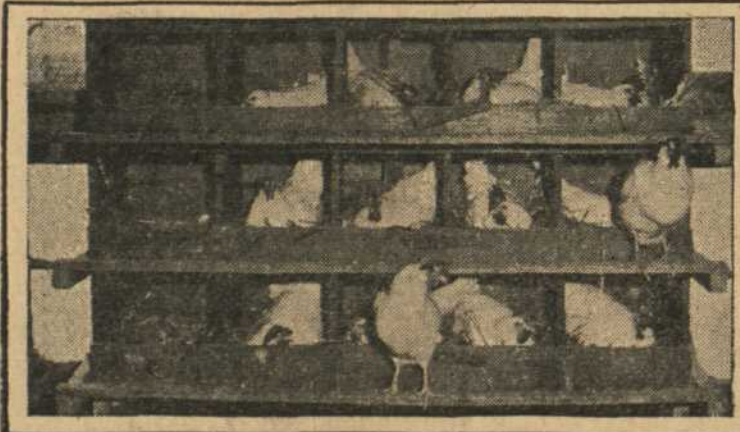
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Farm Bureau motor oils, refined by the best processes, are highest quality lubricants, manufactured by the Michigan, Indiana and Ohio Farms Bureaus at their Indianapolis plant. Ask your Co-op Ass'n for Farm Bureau oil.

MERMASH FOR MORE EGGS!



FARM BUREAU MERMASH MAKES BUSINESS GOOD

MERMASH Has What It Takes for High Production

MERMASH CONTAINS BEST

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



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Turn to MILKMAKER— Makes Good Cows Better

Milkmaker with home grown grains and roughage for high milk production at a low cost for feed. Ask your co-op about Milkmaker dairy rations.

MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

MILKMAKER FORMULAS
16, 24 and 32% Protein

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MILKMAKER Means Moneymaker

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