

## Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger,  
Director of Membership  
Relations

### HOPPERS

Out in the west grasshoppers may come in such clouds as to darken the sky. They may settle on railroad tracks so thickly that slippery rails stop the trains. In Oceana county in Michigan they boast of a few hoppers on their own hook. In fact, grasshoppers are thicker in Oceana county than in any like area in the United States, according to County Agricultural Agent Tompkins. He says that for the past three years the egg count has been higher in this county than in any county in the country. This year it's worse than ever.

Folks have been so accustomed to seeing their pasture land turn brown in Oceana that they just blamed it on the heat or the lack of rain, or something but never placed the blame where it belonged—on the hopper, says Tompkins.

"Why two grasshoppers per square foot will eat as much grass as a cow," opines Agent Tompkins, "and we have many more hoppers than that."

**MINT**

And while Oceana county is bragging about its fine hopper crop, Clinton county points out that it grows more peppermint than any other county in the world. It wasn't so many years ago that Mr. J. E. Crosby, a former president of the County Farm Bureau, and his son, Lawrence now on the county board, experimented by planting a little mint. The plant grew thriftily on the low, muck land. Other farmers fell in line. The experiment became a full fledged business within a few years, when Mr. Crosby harvested a \$26,000 crop. Now one can drive north on M-27 through Clinton county and see hundreds of acres of the dark green plant growing on the miles of black soil.

No longer active in farm life, Mr. Crosby enjoys his summers in a fine cottage on the shores of Glenn Lake in Leelanau county. His son has taken over the growing of the mint.

**PROUD**

Although Mr. Jerry Hubbard, president of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau, is still known as the "mule man" because of his fondness for that animal, he has a new love, a Farm Bureau Co-op tractor, said Mr. Hubbard. "The new tractor does the farm work so much faster and easier than my mules did that I hardly ever harness 'em any more."

And while Mr. Hubbard expounded on the fine points of his mobile power plant, we caught sight of a 20 foot ivy plant that Mrs. Hubbard is growing in her home. It was draped half way around the room. It yields honors only to a huge 33-year-old fern. Mrs. Hubbard is proud of those plants.

**A CO-OPERATOR'S CREDO**

If a man will work with me 100% for co-operation, I will gladly work with him. If he will work with me 90%, I will gladly work with him. If he will work with me 50%, again I will work with him. If he will work with me 20%, I will work with him. If he will work with me one-half of one per cent, again I say, I will work with him to the fullest extent he will allow.

**FOR I BELIEVE, THAT THE WELFARE OF SOCIETY DEPENDS ON THE EXTENT TO WHICH PEOPLE CO-OPERATE.**

I will not quit my organization merely because it is not going my way. To quit an organization and start another is to create competition and strife. It is done by extremists and perfectionists; and I am neither, I am a co-operator.

I believe in Co-operation in practical affairs, and I think that we need more of it.

From Co-operative Builder, issue of June 12, 1937.

**SLOGANS**

A writer who professes a high disdain for what he calls "the padded ooze of those atrocious cheer-up slogans of the calendars" admits that occasionally something in real life proves the truth of them.

"The other day," he said, "I was talking to a man who was out of work three years and was on the verge of chucking it all to go back to his home, admit his failure, and quit. He was packing in a shabby room that had become his stopping place when he came across this:

"Take thou this honey for the bitter cup—  
There is no failure save in giving up."  
"He quit his packing, decided to wait a little while longer, and four days later got a fairly good job and is on the up and up again. He thinks it all rather sentimentally silly but he says: 'There you are!'"

**4-H LEADERS**

I've often contended that the Farm Bureau membership includes the out-

(Continued on page 2)

## SOON TIME FOR SUMMER SEEDINGS OF ALFALFA

Early August Most Favorable; Season Offers Some Advantages

The time has come to look forward to a summer seeding of alfalfa in early August.

Seedings made in the early part of August or not later than the middle of August commonly do better than those made later, according to Prof. C. R. Megee of the forage crops division of the Michigan State college farm crops dept. Some very good stands of alfalfa have been had from seedings made under good conditions after the middle of August. But as a rule, these later seedings tend to increase the risk of winter killing later on. September is the poorest month in which a seeding can be made.

Alfalfa seeded in early August has several advantages over seeding at other times, according to Mr. Megee. By August we have killed off the weeds. We make the seeding alone, which gives the alfalfa a better chance, and no competition with another crop for the available moisture. If the soil is inclined to blow, we can include a peck to half a bushel of oats per acre to help hold the soil down.

On the lighter soils in Michigan, summer seedings of alfalfa have come to be regular practice. The heavier and more productive soils usually get their alfalfa along with the oats and barley in the spring. The Farm Bureau has always been an advocate of the summer seeding of alfalfa whenever conditions are favorable.

## BUTTER PURCHASE PLAN INTENDED TO IMPROVE PRICES

RFC Agency to Loan Money To Store 50 Million Pounds of Butter

Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace announced recently that an arrangement had been made with the Commodity Credit Corporation, RFC lending agency, and the Dairy Products Marketing Association, Inc., of Chicago, whereby the CCC would loan the Dairy Products Marketing Association Inc., funds sufficient to purchase up to 50,000,000 pounds of butter. This service is available to co-operative creameries in Indiana and other members of the Midwest Producers Creameries, Inc.

The purchases will be made by the Dairy Products Marketing Association, an organization of producer co-operatives formed for the purpose of buying and selling dairy products. The Commodity Credit Corporation will make loans approximating the purchase price on the butter acquired by the Dairy Products Marketing Association. The loan is made under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

The butter purchased by the Dairy Products Marketing Association will be available for resale in the open market. The butter, however, will not be resold unless prices increase sufficiently to cover the purchase price, all costs of handling and storage, and a small additional amount.

The purchases will be made on the exchanges and in the open market. The loan and purchase program will be effective during the period of June 1, 1938 to April 30, 1939.

"This program," F. R. Wilcox, director of the AAA Division of Marketing agreements, said, "through temporary withdrawal of a quantity of butter from the market should stabilize prices and prevent demoralization of prices and income because of a seasonal glut. At the same time, the supply withdrawn will be available to re-enter the market later on if the seasonal decline in the production of butter and dairy products threatens to cause sharp increases in price. One phase of the program provides protection for the producer; another protection for the consumer. The principle is that of diversion of water during flood times, and allowing it to re-enter the stream in the dry season.

"If it operates successfully, this program will help prevent extreme price fluctuations in the dairy industry and this will help all concerned. Due to an unusually early spring, milk and butter production increased early this year at a more seasonal rate. The result was much larger supplies and lowered prices. The program contemplated does not add to or decrease the supply of dairy products available for consumers. It does insure a more uniform flow of that supply into commercial channels. All the butter purchased now will be available for resale at reasonable levels."

Butter in storage as of May 1, 1938, was 19,540,000 pounds as compared to 6,406,000 on the same date in 1937. The price of 92-cent butter, based on Chicago, was 24.5 to 24.75 cents per pound on June 9, as compared to a price of 30 cents a year ago.

## Pool Advance, Plus Gov't Loan Gets the Wool

Farmers Equal Buyers' Offers And Retain Interest In Fleeces

By STANLEY M. POWELL  
Michigan Co-op Wool Mktg. Ass'n  
Hundreds of Michigan wool growers are taking advantage of the new \$50,000,000 government wool loan. In Michigan it is available only to those who consign through the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association.

The wool pool is being operated much as in other recent years except that in addition to its former services, it is making the benefit of the loan automatically available to all its members without any red tape or effort on their part.

The initial advances or down payments made on the delivery of wool to the Association's warehouse at 728 East Shiawassee Street, Lansing, are figured at the rate of 15c per pound on breeding flock wool and 10c per pound on western fed lamb wool. The wool is accumulated in carload lots, and then shipped direct to the huge warehouses of the National Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston for grading, government appraisal, storage and sale.



Boston—G. J. Fawcett, mgr., Nat'l Wool Mktg. Corp. with Dennis McCarthy and Dan Sullivan, gov't wool loan appraisers.



Milan—S. P. Campbell (left), Henry Hartmann and Stanley Powell with one truckload of the 15,244 lbs. of wool pooled by Mr. Campbell.

Following the grading and government appraisal of the wool, the net loan value of each clip is computed and the grower is mailed a check for the difference between the loan value and the preliminary advance which was made when the wool was received at Lansing.

Hundreds of Michigan growers whose fleeces went forward in the first several cars to be shipped to Boston have already received their second payment bringing their total advance up to the full loan value available. Other second payment checks will be going forward as soon as the necessary grading, appraisal and clerical work can be completed.

The net loan values payable to the growers on the better grades of Michigan fleeces equal and in many cases exceed prices which have been paid generally throughout the state this season by local buyers. For instance, the 3/8 staple wool has a net loan value of 20c while the 3/4 clothing, fine staple, and 1/2 blood fleeces net the growers 19c. The loan value of other grades is proportionate. The grades mentioned are the most common grades produced in the state, and represent a large portion of the wool handled through the pool.

**Loan All in Grower's Favor**

Provisions of this new government loan are all in favor of the grower. He assumes no responsibility in case of any possible over-advance, but at the same time he does retain title to the wool and will receive all that it nets above the loan. The interest rate is 4%, but there will be no deduction for interest until the final settlement. The Commodity Credit Corporation, which is the government agency making the loans, assumes all the risk regarding the payment of interest, warehousing and other charges. There is no production control involved.

West Branch Ships Direct Through the efforts of H. P. Roach,

of West Branch, a Wool Marketing Ass'n director, and two new assemblers, Laurence C. Baird of West Branch and Carlton E. Robinson of Hale, fifty growers in northeastern Michigan have shipped wool direct from West Branch to Boston. Several thousand more pounds of the good wool produced in this section is now in the freight depot at West Branch to go forward to Boston in another car.

### Far Ahead This Year

The Wool Marketing Ass'n pool has received more than twice as much wool as a year ago at this time, and 1 1/2 times as much as at the close of the 1937 season.

Owners of the larger lots of wool assembled in this manner at West Branch are: Oscar Seltz, West Branch, 1,372 pounds; Clarence Wheeler, Gladwin, 962 pounds; Ernest Rea, Hillman, 1,038 pounds; and Edward Norris, McIvor, 1,197 pounds.

Big Shipment from Milan

The season's record for the largest consignment of wool in the Association's 1938 pool is now held by S. P. Campbell, R-2, Milan. He recently



Sacking wool for the S. P. Campbell shipment to the pool. His is the largest individual consignment in 1938.

consigned 15,244 pounds of breeding ewe and lamb wool produced on his own farm. This exceeded by 3,000 pounds the consignment of Wm. J. Clarke of Eaton Rapids who earlier in the season delivered 12,230 pounds of wool to the Lansing warehouse. The record breaking consignment of Mr. Campbell and the wool pooled by eight other growers living within a short distance of Milan was assembled by Henry Hartmann, local representative of the Association in that community. It was shipped directly from Milan to Boston. Included in that carload were the following consignments:

Name	Pounds
S. P. Campbell, Milan, R. 2	15,244
Raece J. Rendel, Milan	5,812
Irving Downing, Britton, R. 1	1,074
Leland Downing, Britton, R. 2	837
Emery Downing, Milan, R. 3	639
Art Heath, Milan, R. 3	1,301
Craig Heath, Milan, R. 3	243
Charles Mayer, Milan	111
C. A. Jordan, Saline	7,347

Referring again to the consignment of Mr. Wm. J. Clarke of Eaton Rapids, it might be of interest to quote from a letter received by the Association from Mr. Clarke since he received the second advance on the 12,230 pounds of wool which he consigned. Mr. Clarke wrote in part: "I am satisfied with the grading of my wool and well pleased with the advance on the wool. The only offer of an equal amount was made by a buyer direct from Boston. Offers from local men ranged from 1 1/2 to 2 cents under the advance. I also feel that this wool pool will net the growers quite a considerable sum above the advance they have already received.

"I feel that co-operative buying and selling would be one of the greatest

(Continued on page 4.)

## MEMBERSHIP TRAINING SCHOOL AT PURDUE

Michigan to be Represented At Conference Which Starts July 17

Michigan County Farm Bureaus will be well represented at the annual mid-west states training school for those interested in membership work. The school will be held at Purdue University at Lafayette, Indiana, the week of July 17.

Among those from Michigan who will have a part in the program are: State Director Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, J. F. Yaeger, director of membership relations, and Ben Hennink, director of the Junior Farm Bureau.

Men and women from eleven states will gather to exchange ideas on the subject of increasing Farm Bureau membership enrollments. They will discuss Farm Bureau services to the members and the communities in their states.

Addresses will be given by officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation and those of the several State Farm Bureaus. The national agricultural program will be discussed with the aid of speakers from Washington.

Governor Clifford M. Townsend of Indiana, a former director of organization for the Indiana Farm Bureau, will speak at a dinner Wednesday evening, July 20. State Farm Bureaus in this group are:

Illinois	Missouri
Indiana	Nebraska
Iowa	Ohio
Kansas	South Dakota
Michigan	Wisconsin
Minnesota	

## MICHIGAN RANKS 4TH IN BUTTER PRODUCTION

Ranks High in Other Dairy Products; Ideal Here For Dairying

By producing more than 80 million pounds of butter in 1937, Michigan has climbed into fourth place in rank of butter manufacturing states.

Census figures of 1936 reveal Michigan's diversity in dairying. From 905,000 cows comes 4 1/2 billion pounds of milk. About 40 per cent of this milk is used as fluid milk. Sixty per cent or 2.7 billion pounds of milk is used for butter, cheese, ice cream, condensed, evaporated and powdered milk.

Besides ranking fourth in butter, Michigan ranks first in manufacture of sweetened condensed, third in powdered skim milk, unsweetened and sweetened condensed in bulk, also third in domestic Italian cheese. Michigan ranks seventh in cheddar cheese and sixth in ice cream, with more than 14 million gallons manufactured annually.

J. M. Jensen, extension dairy specialist of Michigan State college, states:

"Michigan is ideally situated for dairying. We have excellent weather for producing dairy crops, especially alfalfa of which Michigan has more than a million acres. We have an abundance of excellent water supply usable for feed production, milk production and cooling of milk and cream to insure quality.

"Our cows are of good dairy breeding and our farmers as a rule are basically trained in dairy husbandry. Furthermore, we have good roads that are kept passable throughout the year. We are close to markets. All these items combine to make this a prosperous state in which to live."

## Sen. Norris' Tribute to American Farm Bureau

At the conclusion of American Farm Bureau testimony at Washington before a special congressional committee in behalf of manufacture of cheap phosphate fertilizer by the Tennessee Valley Authority, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, said:

"I think the farmers of the country generally, this committee, Congress and the TVA are to be congratulated on the fact that such a large farm organization as the Farm Bureau has taken the interest that it has in this subject."

The committee voted unanimously to ask federal agencies not to lease any more of public lands in certain western areas where there are enormous deposits of phosphates. TVA will want consideration on these deposits. In the meantime the TVA is expanding its manufacturing of highly concentrated phosphates, along the lines suggested by the American Farm Bureau at its annual meeting in 1936.

The familiar small red-orange-colored beetle with black spots on its back, called the "lady beetle", is one of the most helpful of all insects because it eats the plant lice or aphids that attack so many garden plants.

## Farm Labor Exempted In Wages & Hours Bill

The wages and hours act adopted by Congress contains important exemptions for agriculture. The act establishes wages and hours standards that will establish generally within 7 years a 40 hour week maximum and 40 cents an hour minimum wage. It provides time and a half for all hours over the maximum number permitted.

The act is effective 120 days after its enactment. The work week starts at 44 hours, dropping to 42 the second year and 40 thereafter. Minimum wages start at 25 cents an hour the first year, increases to 30 cents the second year, and moves up to 40c by the end of 7 years.

The Farm Bureau and other farm organizations secured complete exemption of farm labor, and labor in the area of production for packing, preparing, and certain processing of agricultural products.

## CONTINUE LOW RATE ON FEDERAL FARM LOANS

Farm Bureau Helps Extend 3 1/2 Per Cent Rate to June 30, 1940

Both the House and Senate voted in the closing hours of Congress to override President Roosevelt's veto of the Gillette-Biermann bill, extending reduced rates on federal land bank and land bank commissioner's loans until June 30, 1940.

The bill, which was vigorously supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation, extends the 3 1/2 per cent interest rate on land bank loans and the 4 per cent rate on commissioner's loans for two years.

Following Congress' first approval of the measure two weeks ago, President Edward A. O'Neal sent a letter to President Roosevelt urging him to sign the bill. In his letter O'Neal declared that because of the declines in farm prices and incomes during the past year, farmers are now less able to pay increased interest rates than they were a year ago when the reduced rates were authorized.

The action of Congress in overriding the President's veto will provide reduced interest rates on 630,000 land bank loans in the amount of \$2,025,000,000, and about 450,000 commissioner loans totalling nearly \$800,000,000.

The Federal land bank loans were originally made with interest rates ranging from 4 1/2 to 6 per cent. Under the new law the rates will be 3 1/2 per cent for the emergency period. Commissioners' loans originally carried an interest rate of 5 per cent, which was cut to 4 per cent by the new law. After July 1, 1940, payments will be made at the original rates.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau sought the support of all Michigan members of Congress for a two year continuation of the lower rates of interest.

## CO-OP PLANT SAVES RASPBERRIES

Calls Force in Over Fourth When Farmers Lack A Market

The fact that the Farm Bureau and southwestern Michigan fruit assns own the Fruit Co-operatives Canning Co. at Coloma and would open it for a special run of raspberries over the week end of the Fourth of July saved Farm Bureau members and other raspberry growers in the vicinity and Lawrence and Paw Paw from serious loss.

Farmers reported to Deyo Thayer, manager of the Paw Paw Co-op Ass'n, and to C. D. Beckwith, manager of the Lawrence Co-operative Ass'n Friday that their raspberries were ripening fast. On top of that there was no market for them. They asked the co-ops for help.

Paw Paw and Lawrence Co-ops appealed to C. N. Hinman, general manager of the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co., and the Co-operatives Canning plant. He agreed to operate the plant at Coloma Saturday, Sunday and the Fourth to can raspberries and save the crop. Paw Paw and Lawrence swung into action to organize delivery of the berries.

The grape crop in Van Buren county is very seriously damaged. Other fruits have suffered. The action of the co-operatives in giving special service to make all the income for farmers that can possibly be had emphasizes the value of farmers co-operative processing and marketing facilities.

## Margins on Bread Greatest Since 1921

Bakers' and retailers' share of the consumers' bread dollars is higher today than it has been any time since 1921, according to the consumers counsel of the AAA.

## BUREAU MEN PRODUCTION CREDIT ASS'N OFFICERS

Satisfactory Source of Farm Operations Loans for Many Farmers

When 30 officers and directors of Michigan's 15 Production Credit Ass'ns met at Grand Rapids recently, it was observed that 13 of the group were Farm Bureau members. They are:

Alma	Earl R. Kuhlman
Bay City	E. E. Irwin
Boyer City	Frank Stuyter
Dowagiac	Hugh Kephart
Falmouth	Fred VanderMeulen
Honor	James E. Dymond
Jenison	Roy H. Loring
Paw Paw	Clifford Pugsley
Ravenna	E. E. Pierson
Shelby	O. R. Gale
Traverse City	David Murray
Traverse City	James Harris
Traverse City	A. J. Rogers

For the year ending March 31, 1938, Production Credit Ass'ns in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and South Dakota loaned 35,000 farmers a total of \$27,000,000 to finance the production of crops and livestock. With the sale of the crops and livestock, the assns have collected all but a little under \$7,000 of these loans, according to a statement made by President George A. Susens, of the Production Credit Corporation at St. Paul.

**These Eligible For a Loan**

Production Credit Associations make loans to farmers for general agricultural purposes, such as producing and harvesting crops, breeding, raising and fattening of live stock, production of poultry and livestock products. SECURITY is a first lien on the crops or livestock and possible other personal property.

**MATURITY**—Loans are made for period not exceeding 12 months. They are to be self-liquidating, that is paid by sale of crops or live stock covered by the loan, etc. Interest to farmer is 6 to 6 1/2%.

**APPLYING FOR LOAN**—The farmer applies to his Production Credit Association for a loan. He states purpose of loan and repayment plan. He becomes a member of the Association by buying capital stock of Association at rate of \$5 for each \$100 borrowed. This stock is dividend participating and may be sold under certain conditions. The farmer pays an inspection fee of \$2 up to cover costs of closing loan. Fee may never exceed 1% of the loan. PCA credit is long term seasonal credit. No telling without trying how much good it might do your business.

## WHO'S YOUR MAN IN THE SEPT. PRIMARY?

Nominees Selected Then for New Congress and Legislature

The primary election to be held in Michigan Tuesday, September 13, is a most important event.

Michigan has 17 seats in the lower house of Congress. We shall select candidates for all of these seats for each party in September, for the election in November. Since the successful nominees will represent us and help make our federal laws for the next two years, it behooves us to look into the records of the candidates and be sure that the man or woman we back in our district is capable and reliable and will consider farm legislation with a desire to be helpful.

At the September primary we shall nominate candidates for the senate and house of representatives in the state legislature, and candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. The same qualities we want in congressmen should be required in candidates for state legislative and administrative offices.

The Michigan Manufacturer's Ass'n is urging its membership to pay attention to who's running for office this fall and makes these observations: "There is no more important duty than to know these candidates for these offices and to know their capabilities. These public officials represent you and the extent to which they are acquainted with your problems will determine their attitude. You owe it to your business, your community and the candidates to know them personally before the primary election."

That goes for agriculture, too.

## Aug. 15 Last Date For Wheat Insurance

The Federal Crop Insurance Corporation has set August 15 as the last day on which Michigan farmers and others in the North Central States may file applications for crop insurance to cover the 1939 wheat crop. Complete information may be had at the office of county agr'l agents.

The shagbark hickory may reach an age of from 150 to 200 years.

# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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**EINAR UNGREN**..... Editor and Business Manager

Subscription 25 cents per year; 4 years for \$1. In advance.

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## Shall We Have Truckless Week Ends?

Shall trucks for hire be barred from Michigan highways Saturdays, Sundays and holidays by act of the 1939 legislature? A group known as the Michigan Railroad Employes and Citizens League has announced that it will sponsor such a law. It claims that Wisconsin has had such a law in effect for five years.

The legislation will be urged in the interests of public safety. It will be observed, however, that the proposed law would remove from the highways over week ends and holidays only trucks that compete with railroads for freight. It could knock at least two and sometimes three days and nights a week out of their schedules. Trucks owned and operated by private companies for transportation of their goods only could be on the highways at all times.

This is a new one in Michigan highway legislation. Farmers will be interested as it affects their transportation of livestock, fruit, produce, milk, farm supplies, and other commodities. The Farm Bureau will be well informed on the merits and demerits of this proposition when it arrives before the legislature. We'll have to be reckoned with.

## Seeds Live For Years Underground

Many seeds lie buried in the ground for years at depths where the lack of moisture and air prevents them from germinating. Deep plowing brings the seeds near the surface, and a farmer is surprised by the sudden appearance of a new weed on his farm.

An experiment being carried on at Michigan State College by the Department of Botany indicates that such weed seeds as yellow dock, evening primrose and black mustard may live in the soil for at least fifty years and still germinate.

In 1879 Dr. W. J. Beal placed 23 kinds of seeds, mostly weeds, in each of 20 bottles. The seeds were mixed with dry sand. The bottles were buried neck down in 18 inches of soil. Every five years up to 1920, and each ten years thereafter, a bottle has been dug up, and the 23 seed varieties tested for germination. In 1930 the yellow dock, evening primrose and black mustard germinated from 8 to 52% after 51 years underground! They have germinated in every test made. In 1920 eight of the 23 original species still germinated.

At Geneva, N. Y., M. T. Munn of the agr'l experiment station reports the appearance of volunteer stands of sweet clover in fields where the seed has lain dormant for 18 years. Such seeds include the "hard" seeds of sweet clover. These have thick seed coats that are very slowly susceptible to moisture. Mr. Munn has sweet clover seeds that have been soaking in water for 15 years. Occasionally one of those seeds germinates.

These facts probably explain the occasional rash of sweet clover that appears in a new field of alfalfa. The alfalfa seed is usually blamed for it. But Mr. Munn says that of hundreds of samples of alfalfa seed examined annually, few contain sweet clover, and none in an amount that would explain some of the stands of sweet clover that appear. He says the real explanation is in the dormant seeds that have been brought into favorable circumstances for germination by preparing the field for a new crop.

## Signals Prevent Accidents

Hand signals are messages to other drivers. Think of the other motorist when you use them.

The careless driver, who thinks hand signals are too much trouble, is a traffic menace. His failure to indicate his stops, turns and other movements may involve him in an accident. Other drivers likewise are endangered.

Michigan's traffic laws provide only one simple arm signal, made by extending the hand and arm horizontally from and beyond the left side of the automobile.

Position of a vehicle at intersections tells other drivers, when an arm signal is made, in what direction a turn is anticipated. If the vehicle is in the lane nearest the right side of the highway, expect a right turn. If a signal is made from a car near the center line, the signal is for a left turn. Remember this when signaling and when seeing other drivers signal.

Always start a signal so other drivers will have ample time to observe it and to prepare for your intended turn or stop. It is each driver's responsibility to see that other drivers understand his signals.

Mechanical devices may be used in signalling if they are readily visible. Because they frequently get out of order, it is advisable to supplement the mechanical signal with an arm signal.

Accidents seldom happen between motorists who understand each other's intentions.



## Marthy on the News

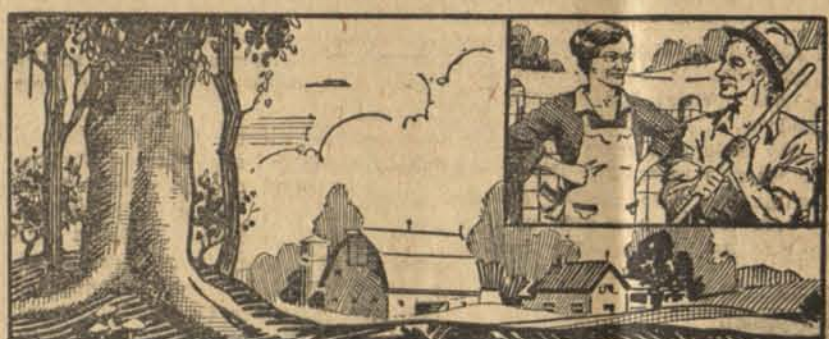
Hiram: Was that Miller's ring? Turn off that radio. White: I listen just a minute to some things I want to know. A car drove in up there today, along about two. And it looked like some of her folks, but I couldn't tell who. Sh-h-h-h. Be quiet just a second. -- There, I knew I wasn't wrong; Clara's baby's got the measles. I suspected right along.

Too late, you say, for Carter? Well, it's not much loss to me; News items don't amount to much, so far as I can see. All about the latest murder, and the European war. Lots of people listen to it but I can't quite see what for. Things that happen to the Russians or the natives in Peru Ain't a patchin' to the carryin'-on of Clara's sister Lou.

Listen, Marthy. Won't you listen? Hear it comin' in so fine, (And I don't mean you should listen on that busy party line). This here world is such a big one, and it's ours to hear and know. If we'll only pay attention to the good old radio. All this gossip of the neighbors--if they wanted you to hear. They would ring your ring and tell you right directly in your ear.

That's what you think, Hiram, but I just want you to know There is more real news in 'phonia' than there is in radio. All that hot high-pressure bubble, all that advertising blab, All that news of Tuskafoosa, Hollywood, and Omaha, Does not matter in the slightest as compared to here and now Where we know the folks that's in the news, and also when and how.

You can sit right there and listen till your ears are tired and sore But you will not know your neighbors any better than before! You can sit there if you want to, and forget your fellow men But I tell you -- Listen; shut it off! There goes their ring again.



## Letters to the Editor

Timely Comment in Readers' Letters

### Farm Electric Rates

Mr. Editor: When I received my Farm News for June I was much interested in the following item:

"Meter Uses of Electricity on the Farm." Robert Sackett said that he used 478 kilowatts and his bill was \$8.22.

Now we used 449 kilowatts and our bill was \$13.03. Some difference. We have a \$1 minimum. We pay 6 1/2¢ for the first 20 KW, 4 1/2¢ for the next 20, then 2 1/2¢ for the next 390 KW, and 2¢ for the next 450 KW.

Mr. Sackett, upon figuring his total, is getting electricity for an average of 1 1/2¢ per KW.

We are using Indiana and Michigan Power Co. electricity, but we still live in Michigan, the same as Mr. Sackett does. But I suppose we have another electric company. Why in God's name do we have so much more to pay and how do we go at it to find out? Here is hoping that we have some way in making these companies at least be reasonable.

MRS. HOWARD E. NIEB  
Niles, R. 3, Michigan  
June 7, 1938

Editor--The Sackett farm is in Calhoun county, between Marshall and Olivet. It is served by the Consumers Power Co. Rates for electricity are approved by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission. Patrons of a power company may protest rates to the Commission and ask an investigation as to their reasonableness.

### Farm Help and WPA

Mr. Editor: It is a mistake to take farm help away from farmers and put them on WPA. We must save our crops. My husband is ill and we need a man badly.

It is strange we can't get help when there are thousands out of work. I appealed to the welfare in this county and could not get a single man. The hours on WPA and PWA are so short by comparison to farm work.

They get more pay, but have to pay board. Still it is more attractive work. Men with farm experience should not be hired on welfare when farmers must have help. Last summer it was the same.

FARMER'S WIFE  
Lake Odessa, Mich.  
June 15, 1938

Editor: We agree.

### Kalamazoo Farm Bureau Picnic Aug. 4

The Senior and Junior Farm Bureaus of Kalamazoo county are sponsoring a farmers' picnic at Summer Home Park at Long Lake, Thursday, August 4. The morning program will include a horse pulling contest. Basket dinner at noon. In the afternoon there will be games. The Junior and Senior members will determine the soft ball championship in the Kalamazoo county Farm Bureau.

### Ants

More than 100 different kinds of ants are found in Michigan, from the tiny, blind species that live underground, to the big, black carpenter ants which often cause damage to dwellings.

## Behind the Wheel

(Continued from page 1) standing farm families of Michigan. By way of proving the point, I find that two of the four outstanding 4-H club members in Michigan are the children of Farm Bureau leaders. Alice Mae Wells is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Wells of Jonesville, Farm Bureau members in the county of Hillsdale. She is the secretary of the Junior Farm Bureau of her community. Homer Moore is the son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Moore, Farm Bureau members of Branch county. These two young people with two others were chosen as the four outstanding club members from an achievement standpoint and spent a week recently in Washington as a reward. The other half of the quartet included William Knox of Chippewa county and Martha Hanson of Ontonagon county. There are no organized county Farm Bureaus in those counties. If there were I'll bet their parents would be members.

## Rock Exhibits Ready for Schools

Five hundred rock and mineral exhibits are now ready for distribution to schools throughout the state on a semi-permanent loan basis from the department of conservation.

Each of the exhibits contains 48 different specimens representing most of the characteristic rocks found in Michigan. A key book accompanies each exhibit to provide identification of the rocks each of which is numbered.

The state will retain ownership of the exhibits but will loan them to any schools making application. The applications will be filled in order of receipt.

This is the first assembling of a Michigan rock exhibit in about 40 years.

## Orchards

Good growth of an annual cover crop in the cultivated orchard or maintaining trees in a permanent sod are the two principal ways by which the fruit grower can maintain or build fertility of his orchard soil.

## List of Farm Supplies Exempt from Sales Tax

State Sales Tax Board Issues Amended Rules and Regulations; Farm Bureau Won Farm Supplies Exemption 3 Years Ago

WE have entered into the fourth year that seeds, feeds, fertilizers and other farm supplies used in agr'l production are exempt from the 3% sales tax in Michigan.

The exemption was made under the Flynn Act of May, 1935. It came after a 23 months fight by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and 180 associated farmers co-operatives ass'ns. They argued that many farm supplies are bought for the purpose of reselling them in the form of milk, eggs, poultry or live stock and their products, grain, and other products. Under the sales tax law, goods purchased for resale are not taxable. Manufacturers and wholesalers had little trouble in proving their claims. The Farm Bureau proved the case for farmers on supplies purchases involving \$500,000 or more in sales taxes annually.

June 1, 1938, the State Board of Tax Administration issued an amended set of Rules and Regulations governing sales tax collections. Referring to agricultural producing the Rules provide:

**June 1938 Regulations**  
"Sales of tangible personal property to agriculturists, to be consumed and used directly in the producing of crops or the rearing of livestock and poultry for sale at retail, are exempt from the imposition of the tax."

"This does not mean that everything an agriculturist buys and consumes is exempt from the tax. For example: any tangible personal property that becomes a part of the real estate is taxable, also sales of tangible personal property are taxable when made to persons engaged in agricultural production for their own consumption and use."

"The test whether or not the sale is taxable is whether the article is sold to be used in agricultural production. . . . Items shown as taxable might be exempt under some circumstances, and those listed as exempt might be taxable if not actually used in agricultural production."

The State Board of Tax Administration lists the following items as exempt from sales tax when purchased for use in producing crops, livestock or poultry for sales to be made at retail:

- Animal poles
- Bale ties
- Baskets
- Beekeepers supplies
- Beet blockers
- Best lifters & pullers
- Belt
- Belt lazers & fasteners
- Berry plants
- Berry crates
- Binder twine
- Bunchers
- Calf & cow weaners
- Chain (link detachable)
- Churns
- Cider mills & presses
- Cleaners (fruit & vegetable)
- Clipping machines
- Combines
- Corn, huskers, dryers, graders, hangers,
- huskers, pickers, racks, shellers, shredders, & testers
- Cream separators
- Disc sharpeners
- Engines: farm-gasoline, kerosene, electrical motors for feed grinding, pumping water for livestock, etc.
- Ensilage cutters & silo fillers
- Equalizers
- Evaporators
- Fanning mills, grain cleaners & graders
- Fork cookers, grinders, mixers
- Forks, shovels, hoes, etc.
- Fruit ladders
- Fruit trees
- Graders & sorters for fruits and vegetables
- Grain drills
- Growing devices for implements
- Halters
- Harness
- Hay, balers, baler feeders, dryers, hoists & carriers, loaders, presses, press combines, racks, rakes & stackers
- Horse muzzles
- Hullers, alfalfa, corn, bean & pea
- Insultides
- Irrigation equipment (portable)
- Medicines & drugs for livestock and poultry
- Milk, aerators, coolers, pails, testers
- Milk filter discs & strainers
- Milking machines
- Mowers (hay)
- Planters (all kinds)
- Potato cutters
- Potato diggers
- Poultry incubators, brooders, brooder house heaters & fuel used exclusively for incubation & brooding
- Poultry feed sprouters
- Pump jacks (farm use)
- Pumps (farm use)
- Seeds & seeders, all kinds
- Separators
- Shearing machines
- Sprayers & Dusters (insect)
- Stock clippers
- Stock tanks (portable)
- Stone boat hoes
- Straw spreaders
- Subsoilers
- Tanks (portable)
- Thrashers & Hullers
- Toppers, vegetable
- Tractors
- Transplanter
- Troughs, feeders & waterers (portable)

Wagons, wagonboxes & wagon jacks (used solely on the farm)

All sales of feed for livestock and poultry, when used in agricultural production are non-taxable. Cod liver oil, salt, bone meal, calcium carbonate, oyster shells, etc., are regarded as feed.

Sales of fertilizers, limestone, etc., when used in agricultural production are not taxable.

## State Crosses Duross With Chester Whites

Because of the two-fold importance of the hog industry to state-owned farms in furnishing fresh meat to institutional tables and providing profitable garbage disposal system, the managers of the various 16 farms are closely observing experiment being conducted at Traverse City State Hospital piggery in the crossing of Duross with Chester Whites. Continued success, according to John B. Strange, Commissioner of Department of Agriculture, will probably result in adoption of this cross by all of the farms.

"For a number of years, Duross have been used almost exclusively upon the state institutional farms," according to Commissioner Strange, "but in seeking a more rapidly growing strain, the farm manager at the Traverse City State Hospital, crossed the Duross with Chester Whites. Fresh pork from this strain is being placed upon the institutional tables at less cost than the market price for hogs on the hoof. This cross, it has been found, remains healthy, grows rapidly and at the end of six months produces porkers weighing between 200 and 225 pounds.

In 1937, for the first time in 8 years, the farmers' gross income, including government payments, exceeded 10 billion dollars.

## CONFERENCE ON COMMUNITY GROUPS

72 Leaders Plan Program For Farm Bureau Units

Seventy-two representatives of Junior and Senior Farm Bureaus attended the first such leadership training camp at Waldenwoods near Hartland in Livingston county, June 28th, 29th and 30th.

High lights of the camp included a model Community Farm Bureau meeting in which recreation and discussion played their respective parts, and a council meeting of the Junior Farm Bureau.

After considerable discussion on the merits of the program of the Junior and Community Farm Bureaus it was agreed that the two should be working much closer together. It was decided that this might be brought about by means of a program committee which would find both groups represented.

The adults, meeting separately, pointed out the need of small community groups meeting together at regular intervals in order that the technique of co-operation might be mastered, additional leadership developed through participation, and ideas be formulated through discussion.

Those present felt that small groups were logical as they were more convenient, had common interests and felt freer in small groups to discuss matters.

Other things discussed were the manner of organizing Community Farm Bureaus and the type of program that would make Community Farm Bureaus function properly.

A series of district meetings, to discuss similar matters, is to be held at various places throughout the State during July. All of this will culminate in a State meeting of Community Farm Bureau representatives to be held early in August at which time the forming of the 1938-1939 Community Farm Bureau discussion program will be completed.

There are at present approximately 100 Community Farm Bureaus in Michigan and it is expected that many more will be organized very soon.

Nearly half of the United States was once covered by forests.

## Solvay Agricultural Limestone

Michigan Producers of PULVERIZED LIMESTONE LIMESTONE MEAL

Available At Your Nearest Dealer

Solvay Sales Corporation  
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.  
DETROIT, MICH.

## Your County Agent Can Help You... Telephone Him Frequently

PLANTING, harvesting, poultry raising, stock care no longer are hit-and-miss ventures, but work to be scientifically planned and carried out. Marketing is swift . . . involved . . . competitive.

Invite your County Agent to step into this picture and help you in your many farm problems. He is familiar with the latest farming methods and developments, and able to pass them along to you. But his services are so much in demand that he does not have the time to visit each farm personally and often. His advice always is available, however, by telephone. You can call his office (usually in the county seat), present your problem or request latest market news and prices, and get an immediate answer. Often such timely information means extra dollars to you.

If you have no telephone, and would like complete information about having one installed, visit the Telephone Business Office in the nearest town. Your inquiry will not obligate you in any way.

## Classified Ads

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

### LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORDS, BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Mertha. (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-2-17-225)

### SEXED CHICKS

BABY CHICKS - SEXED CHICKS U. S. certified Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Ready now. Lower prices in May and June. R. O. P. breeder. Lowden Farms, Postoffice, Rives Junction, Mich. Location, Henrietta (Pleasant Lake, Jackson county). (6-17-300)

### ELECTRIC FENCE

ELECTRIC FENCE - \$9.75 COMPLETE! Guaranteed. Details free. Sentinel, Dept. L-818, Cincinnati, Ohio. (7-2-15-129)

### ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

CO-OP WATER HEATERS ARE THE most efficient built. Constructed so that lime deposits do not occur as in other heaters. 20 gal. \$62; 40 gal. \$85; 50 gal. \$78; 62 gal. \$88. For further information write to Electrical Dept., Farm Bureau Service, 725 East Shawawasse, Lansing, Mich. (6-417-456)

TURBINE TYPE SHALLOW WELL pumps. No belts, gears, leathers, springs or valves to cause trouble. No pipe hammering or noise. 325 gallons per hour. \$61.50. Capacities from 225 to 2,400 gallons per hour. Write Electrical Dept., Farm Bureau Service, 725 East Shawawasse, Lansing, Mich. (6-417-446)

### BUILDING SUPPLIES

LUMBER, METAL ROOFING, PIPE, new and used. Guaranteed usable condition. Stockyards Lumber Co., 4600 S. Halsted St., Chicago. (6-5-37-297-199)

### FOR SALE - MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering dept. Build your own septic tank and sewage system. Install when tank is built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. Price, delivered, \$7.00 which includes sales tax. Supply Store, 725 E. Shawawasse St., Lansing, Mich. (6-4-17-696)

### PHOTO FINISHING

SNAPSHOTS IN COLORS - ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 natural color prints-25c. Natural color reprints - 3c. Amazingly beautiful. Natural Color Photo, c-41, Jamesville, Wisconsin. (4-2-17-266)

### FARM WORK WANTED

YOUNG MAN, 18, WANTS SUMMER work on farm. Has worked on farm one year. Can milk. Charles Green, 1829 Coleman avenue, Lansing, Mich. (7-2-17)

HIGH SCHOOL BOY, 16, WANTS FARM work for summer. Fairly close to Lansing. Bill Buck, 613 Beech street, East Lansing, Mich. Phone 28450. (7-2-11)

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Many of the folks who boast of their ancestors have little else to brag about. Alfalfa is probably the oldest known plant cultivated as food for domestic animals.

### State Frowns On Package Deception

The State of Michigan may act some day to clean house with regard to sharp practices in package merchandising of foods and other products, according to John Strange, state commissioner of agriculture.

The bureau of foods and standards in Mr. Strange's department has been examining packages. Packages of identical size for the same type of product vary by ounces and fractions of ounces in their content.

The packages, said Mr. Strange, meet with all present legal requirements by stating the weight of the contents. But there is a possibility that the department will ask amendments to Michigan laws to require that packages, especially those known as leaders, be marked more plainly as to content.

All generalizations are untrue, including this one.

### WOOL GROWERS GET YOUR SHARE

**\$50,000,000 Gov't Wool Loan!**

Net loan on 1/2 Blood Staple wool will be 20c and on 3/4 Blood wool 15c blood, and fine staple 15c net.

This is not a purchase price, but merely a guaranteed advance. It is a loan without recourse. Grower retains equity and when wool is sold, will receive all that it nets, less the loan, on which the interest is 4%.

The Michigan Co-op Wool Mktg. Ass'n pool will advance 15c per lb. immediately on delivery of good wool to its Lansing warehouse at 733 East Shawwassee st. 10c a lb. on western lamb wool. Balance of full net amount of gov't loan paid after grading and appraisal of wool.

Write us for complete information. Wool sacks sent on application.

MICH. CO-OP WOOL MKT. ASS'N OFFICE, 221 NO. CEDAR, LANSING

### Plan Four or Five

# Community Farm Bureaus in every COUNTY GROUP

**SOMEONE HAS SAID** that less than 2 per cent of the people do any constructive thinking.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau plans not only to give every member the opportunity for participating in some constructive thinking, but, through the strength of the organization, give him an opportunity to do something about it.

Plans for this fall include the organization of four or five Community Farm Bureaus in every county in which there is an organized County Farm Bureau.

The program of more than 100 Community Farm Bureaus is to develop ideas by discussion, and to build leadership by doing. Representatives of these community groups are to meet at central points in July to plan the 1938-39 program. The Community Farm Bureau year starts in September.

Each Community Farm Bureau is

made up of a group willing to assume responsibility and another group interested in the discussion programs. The ideal Community Farm Bureau group starts with 12 families which assume the responsibility of entertaining the group at one monthly meeting during the year. Each group has other Farm Bureau members interested and participating. They are invited in by

### These Counties Have Community Farm Bureaus

- |           |            |
|-----------|------------|
| Bay       | Mason      |
| Berrien   | Monroe     |
| Clinton   | Muskegon   |
| Emmet     | Newaygo    |
| Gratiot   | Oakland    |
| Hillsdale | Oceana     |
| Huron     | Sanilac    |
| Isabella  | Shiawassee |
| Jackson   | St. Clair  |
| Kalamazoo | Tuscola    |
| Lapeer    | Van Buren  |
| Leelanau  | Washtenaw  |

the host for the month, until all Farm Bureau members in the community are actively interested in the community group.

Each group has a chairman, a vice chairman, a secretary-treasurer, a discussion leader and a recreational leader. Meetings are held at the home of the host for the month, or at a

school or a community hall.

The monthly program is in three parts: Social or recreational, (2) participation in a discussion program before all Community Farm Bureaus in the state, (3) discussion and action on community matters. Subjects for general consideration include educational matters, the Farm Bureau program, state legislation, co-operative business, rural electrification, marketing, etc.

Junior Farm Bureau members attend many of the Community Farm Bureau meetings, and are leaders in both the recreation and discussion.

If constructive thinking and an informed, loyal membership is the key to progress in farmer organization, then the membership of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has an opportunity before it.

### Ottawa Farm Bureau Visits Battle Creek Plant

Ninety members of the Ottawa County Farm Bureau drove to Battle Creek June 7 where they were entertained at dinner at the Post plant. Dinner and the County Farm Bureau program were at the Post club house. Sections of the food factory were visited. Some of the members visited the Farm Bureau tractor plant at Battle Creek, and the Kellogg bird sanctuary nearby. The Post plant has entertained a number of the County Farm Bureaus.

### Perennials

Perennials are plants which, when once established, live and flower year after year. Most perennials do not flower until their second year of growth.

### A Founder of the Farm Bureau Recalls Early Days

#### First Investment by Members Is Still Bringing Results

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR  
"I was a member years ago. Why do we still need memberships and dues?" is the question one quite often hears when assisting with a Farm Bureau membership campaign.

The first membership in 1919 to 1921 started things moving in building this organization. True, these memberships did not return a like amount or more in dollars and cents each year thereafter. But a certain portion of that first investment is still bringing results, and it will so long as the Farm Bureau is in existence.

Farm Bureau services were started that are still going concerns, working for the good of every farmer.

Developed Co. Agent System  
In the beginning, Farm Bureau members favored promotion of the county agricultural agent and extension work in the great majority of Michigan counties. They made this support count through an effective organization of farmers. But very few boards of supervisors would recommend or grant the county extension work an appropriation that at that time was required by the federal government and Michigan State college.

The federal and state governments supplied only a portion of the salary in the early days of this most worthy work. So it was up to some group in each county to supply money for the balance of the salary as well as office rent and equipment, and other local expense.

This extension assistance amounted to thousands of dollars each year. While this sum was sadly needed in building the Farm Bureau, the Michigan County Farm Bureaus gave solid support to extension work.

Today the County Farm Bureaus have to their credit the continuance of the county agent system, home demonstration work and 4-H club work. It took some years to convince the public that this splendid work should be supported by the public rather than through the membership of a single organization.

Commodity grading laws have been established and perfected through the influence and persistence of the Farm Bureau.

Early Transportation Services  
Freight rates and transportation charges had some burdensome features for Michigan farmers in our early days. It needed an organization such as the Farm Bureau to battle it through. As a result a zone rate system was abolished and uniform and more equitable rates were established.

In our early years there were the increasing demands for improved roads. Farm Bureau leaders knew that some way for financing must be created or the entire cost of rural highway improvements would be added to farmers property taxes. So the Farm Bureau insisted on a gas tax. This was no easy position to

take, for the non-tax payer and the politician bitterly opposed the proposition. So did some of our farm folks. It took several years to get the gasoline tax enacted into law, but it has built our great highway system. Instead of farm property owners paying the cost out of property taxes all motorists have contributed in accordance with their use of the roads.

Our Insurance Experience  
When the State Farm Bureau took on the state agency for a farmer developed mutual auto insurance, it did far more for the auto users than they realize. It brought to the farm folks good insurance service at a price that farm folks could pay. More than that, it pioneered in educating our people to the great necessity of insurance.

After auto insurance had been accepted, it was not so difficult to establish other forms of insurance for the benefit of rural people.

Taxes  
Every tax measure that has been considered by our state legislature since the Farm Bureau was created has been analyzed by the organization with the idea of its fairness to the farmer. His interests have always been protected. For that very reason the Farm Bureau protested the sales tax on farm supplies used in the production of food. This again required money and the best legal talent and special organization work in order to bring about the desired exemption.

It was a duty the organization felt must be performed. As a result every farmer in the state is now being benefited in a material way on his purchases of seeds, feeds, fertilizers and many supplies used in production.

Now, no one can tell just how much credit can be given to the man who "put in thirty dollars" way back at the beginning. But if that great group of farmers had not started something when they did, we have no assurance when there would have been a beginning.

Still Plenty To Do  
There is still much to be done. But even organizations must cut their garments according to their cloth.

We well know we are paying too much for farm machinery in comparison to the price of farm produce. We feel we should have an adequate income for our labor and our investment that will assure us comfort, medical care, educational privileges, recreation and in fact an equal opportunity with any other business. But, in order to get these things in the immediate future, a much greater percentage of farm people must share the cost and the effort in bringing them about.

We Have Proved Ourselves  
The Farm Bureau of Michigan is not ashamed in any way of its work in behalf of farm folks in the past twenty years. It has demonstrated that a few thousand farmers properly organized can show far greater results than many thousands who are unorganized. Its greatest job is to get the sympathetic attention of those farmers outside the organization who hope for better con-

ditions. We have a right to expect their co-operation and should have the courage to approach them about it.

We have many local problems that need local co-operation in solving. We have statewide conditions that could be corrected if we but had the farmer support we should have. We must get more farmers saying it is "our" job and forgetting their old habit of expecting so much from the other fellow.

Never before have we needed more straight thinking, more confidence in our own leadership, more hewing to the line, more community co-operation, more appreciation for farm living and more understanding and patience with each other.

### Waldenwoods Training School Aug. 28-Sept. 3

The Third Annual Michigan Rural Young People's Leadership Training Camp is scheduled for Waldenwoods, near Hartland, Livingston county, August 28 to September 3, inclusive.

There will be 110 young people at the camp, sponsored by the Farm Bureau, affiliated Commodity Exchanges, Michigan Milk Producers, Farmers and Manufacturers-Beet Sugar Association, Michigan Livestock Exchange, and Michigan Elevator Exchange. Many County Farm Bureaus, Junior Farm Bureaus, and Co-operative Elevators and merchandising points are participating in sponsoring the prospective agricultural leadership to this training camp.

The teachers include: R. A. Waite of the American Youth Foundation, St. Louis, Mo.; J. D. Harper, editor of the National Livestock Producer, Chicago; L. C. Heavey, Farm Chemurgic Council engineer, Cincinnati; Dr. David Trout, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

The school offers a training course in co-operative group leadership, and instruction in the operations of farmers co-operative ass'ns, marketing exchanges, and the Farm Bureau in Michigan.

### Advantages of 600 Ft. Binder Twine


The Farm Bureau says that good 600 foot binder twine costs less per hundred feet and less per acre than most standard cheap twines. Why? Because there is 20% more footage in a pound of the 600 foot twine than there is in the 500 foot twine. It binds 20% more grain. A ball of the 600 foot twine costs from 10 to 14% more than 500 foot twine. The gain is 6%

or more in cash and less bother with twine.

The rock temperature of the lower workings of upper peninsula copper mines is 90 degrees the year around.

Dairy cattle like sudan grass as well as any pasture that can be provided for them during the summer.

Michigan's limestone quarries are the most extensive in the world.



## Livestock Markets

### Ford Farm Market Reporter

12:30 to 12:45 p. m.  
Monday thru Friday  
over all stations

#### MICHIGAN Radio Network

WDFW Flint  
WOOD Grand Rapids  
WBCM Bay City  
WJIM Lansing  
WKYZ Detroit  
WELL Battle Creek  
WIBM Jackson  
WKZO Kalamazoo

**Morning Markets 6:45 A. M.**  
over  
State College Radio Station **WKAR**

WE ARE A FARMER OWNED AND CONTROLLED organization offering you livestock commission sales service on the Detroit & Buffalo terminal markets; we can furnish all grades of feeding cattle & lambs; also 5% financing for feeding operations.

**MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE** Secretary's Office  
Hudson, Michigan

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT  
Michigan Livestock Exchange Producers Co-op Ass'n  
Detroit Stockyards East Buffalo, N. Y.

NEVER BEFORE HAVE WE NEEDED MORE STRAIGHT THINKING, MORE CONFIDENCE IN OUR OWN LEADERSHIP, MORE HEWING TO THE LINE, MORE COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION, MORE APPRECIATION FOR FARM LIVING AND MORE UNDERSTANDING AND PATIENCE WITH EACH OTHER.



## A CONCRETE BARNYARD

quickly pays for itself... and earns dividends for a lifetime

Agricultural colleges and leading feeders are authorities for the statement that a concrete pavement for the feeding lot is worth \$7 a head per year in direct savings or extra profits. At that rate, the floor will, in many cases, repay its cost the first year or two.

A 4 to 5-inch-thick pavement in your barnyard or feed lot will last a lifetime, and the cost is surprisingly low. If you have a sand or gravel pit,

80% of your concrete materials will require no purchase. You can do the mixing and placing yourself, a little at a time. Or, your cement dealer will put you in touch with a concrete contractor.

Write for free booklet on feeding floors and barnyard pavements, or other lasting concrete improvements such as dairy barn or poultry house floor, milk cooling tank, storage cellar, silo, septic tank.

PASTE COUPON ON PENNY POSTAL AND MAIL TODAY

**PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION**  
Dept. W7-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

Send booklet, "All-Weather Walks, Floors and Pavements of Concrete."  
 Also, facts on \_\_\_\_\_ (name other improvements you'd like to build)

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Street or R. R. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

### FARM FIRE INSURANCE

FARMERS: Insure in Michigan's Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Assets nearly \$300,000 of which more than half is in cash or Government Bonds, or Bonds guaranteed by the U. S. Government. Net increase of nearly \$10,000,000 of insurance carried in 1937. Losses satisfactorily adjusted and promptly paid.

Featuring a blanket policy on farm personal which often in case of loss pays double the amount of a classified policy. A broad and liberal policy contract particularly adapted to the insurance requirements of the farmer. Careful underwriting and systematic inspection eliminating undesirable risks and fire hazards. Insurance classified and assessed according to hazard. Assessment rate as low as \$2.94 per \$1,000.

WRITE FOR LITERATURE AND FINANCIAL STANDING

**State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan**  
W. V. Burras, Pres. 702 Church St., Flint, Mich. H. K. Fisk, sec'y

### FRANCE AGR'L PRODUCTS

AGSTONE MEAL HI-CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME  
PULVERIZED LIMESTONE SPRAYING LIME

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

**THE FRANCE STONE CO.**  
MONROE, MICHIGAN  
or - THE FRANCE STONE CO., Toledo, Ohio

### JURIES ARE GENEROUS WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY



**43,000 farm and town automobile owners in Michigan are insured by the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.**

DRIVE SAFELY AND CARRY INSURANCE THAT WILL PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS

State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. Bloomington, Ill.

STATE FARM INSURANCE CO'S. Mich. Farm Bureau, State Agt. 221 N. Cedar, Lansing, Mich.

Please send me information about your automobile insurance service.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

### Keep Cream COOL AND CLEAN



FRESH CREAM BEING COOLED  
COLD CREAM HELD FOR SHIPPING

COOLING TANK STOCK-WATERING TANK

"Merrily we roll along,  
Is the song of the cold water stream;  
It brings joy to millions, this sweet butter song,  
As it cools the clean, fresh cream.

The good results from keeping cream cool can be put in the bank, says the Michigan State College. A suggestion being made at meetings is that more dairymen purchase or construct inexpensive cooling and storage tanks. Some farmers have made them for as little as \$3.50.

## HOT WEATHER HELPS for producing quality cream



- Filter milk immediately.
- Cool cream promptly. Keep it cool.
- Never add warm cream to cold cream.
- Market often and regularly.

In a dozen states, housewives who demand FINE QUALITY butter are buying our product. We're selling 26,000,000 lbs. a year. Our business is growing, and the future is inviting!

At the farm, and at our creameries our entire butter making program is to hold and increase the consumer acceptance that we have now.

We need more producers of high quality cream. Try marketing through a farmer owned and controlled creamery. Help build your own business. Co-operative creameries are invited to investigate the advantages of membership in this group.

**MARKET YOUR CREAM THROUGH A PRODUCERS' CREAMERY**  
**MID-WEST PRODUCERS' CREAMERIES, Inc.**

OFFICES - 224 W. JEFFERSON STREET, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

INDIANA	Portland-Farm Bureau Cr.	MICHIGAN	Marellus Co-op Creamery
Columbus-Farmers Mktg. Ass'n	Rushville-E. Cent. Co-op Cr.	Coldwater Dairy Company	Nashville-Farmers Creamery
Crawfordsville-Farmers Prod. Ass'n	TENNESSEE	Constantine Co-op Creamery	Niles-Productors Dairy
Middlebury Co-op Creamery	Gallatin-Summer Co. Co-op Cr.	Carson City-Dairyland Cr.	St. Louis-Coop Creamery
Marion-Productors Creamery	Murfreesboro-Rutherford Co-op Cr.	Fremont Co-op Creamery	
Orleans-Productors Mktg. Ass'n	Nolensville Co-op Creamery	Grant Co-op Creamery	ILLINOIS
		Lawrence Co-op Creamery	Atwood Co-op Creamery

*We make 26,000,000 pounds of butter ANNUALLY*

### COOL MONTHS TIME TO SELL MALTING BARLEY

#### Maltster Explains Why Price Is Best Then; Plants Close in Summer

Michigan farmers grow a great deal of barley that is used for malting purposes. Comment by the H. W. Rickel & Company, Detroit maltsters, upon the best time to sell malting barley should be of interest to farmers and their elevators. The Rickel Co. statement:

"The manufacture of good quality malt is strictly a cold-weather proposition. In the germination of barley, such enormous quantities of forced air are used, that refrigeration for warm weather malting is impractical. Any undue degree of warmth in the air seriously impairs the quality of the finished malt. Therefore, the maltster's only alternative is to manufacture during the cool months of fall and spring, and the cold months of winter."

"Particularly in the State of Michigan there has been a disposition on the part of farmers, country elevators, and other handlers of malting barley, to hold their barley—often their best barley—over the winter, with the idea of selling it during spring or in summer. This practice is in direct contradiction to the nature of malt manufacturing, and common sense."

"The maltster requires no barley at all in the summer, and very little during the spring. Malting plants are to a large extent closed down over June, July and August. Depending on late spring and early fall temperatures, they may be closed down even longer; but in any case, from Decoration day to Labor day, as the maltster's old saying goes, there is never any malting weather."

It is therefore, contrary to reason and the best interests of the barley owner, to plan to sell malting barley in spring or later, when the malting plants are shut down or preparing to shut down. The months that it is natural and advisable to sell malting barley are: September, October, November, December, January, and February—for the reason that that is when the maltster needs it. This seasonal need naturally should be, and in the absence of unusual circumstances always is, reflected in higher markets during those months, which means more money to the owner by picking the logical season for selling."

"Some barley owners and elevator interests have been inclined to hold their barley until spring under the mistaken notion that barley is worth more then, only to find that after paying long carrying charges, they must dispose of it at a loss or not at all. It costs money to store malting barley, and it can easily get out of condition over the winter. If it absorbs much moisture, it will become musty and heat; or it may develop weevil. There are many other possibilities, which result in substantial discounts. "The time to sell malting barley is when the maltster needs it, taking a good price when the opportunity offers."

### Hamilton Bureau Pays \$14,000 Cash Dividend

Hamilton Farm Bureau co-operative ass'n at Hamilton, Allegan county, reported its most successful year at its annual meeting June 21. The co-op reported sales of \$891,000. It declared cash dividends to its stockholders and patrons of \$14,000. Four hundred farmers attended the meeting. Andrew G. Lohman has managed the ass'n for many years.

### Farm Mortgage Debt Lowest in 17 Years

A farm-mortgage debt in excess of 7 billion dollars has been reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. This is the smallest mortgage debt reported in more than 17 years. The amount of debt increased during the 1920's, it reached a peak around 1930; and annual estimates for 1935, 1936, and 1937 have shown successive declines. The reduction since 1930, it was explained, has been largely the result of liquidation of debt by foreclosure during the depression and of adjustments by public and private agencies since then.

### Hens

Summer is a poor time to make violent changes of any kind, especially in the ration or method of feeding hens. Changing hens from one home to another is sure to stop production.

### 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., 231 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 membership; \$5 annual dues do not, but participate in Membership Credits, which reduce the amount of dues payable.

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

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU  
Lansing, Michigan

### Junior Farm Bureau

#### Personal Comment About Young People

#### JUNIOR ACTIVITIES

The activity of all Junior Farm Bureaus during the past month has been centered on regional meetings. All have met to talk over finances, publicity, and camp scholarships. A newsletter for all members, "The Torch" is now being published. It is well received. Each member pays for his copy.

We welcome a new group the Montcalm Junior Farm Bureau. The Gratiot members helped organize this group. Charles Johnson is president and Lucille Hunt, secretary.

A tri-county leadership camp for rural young people is sponsored at Devils Lake by Junior Farm Bureaus of Monroe, Lenawee, and Hillsdale counties. The camp will be patterned after the Waldenwoods idea. It has the support of the Livestock and Milk Producers Commodity groups. Several other such leadership camps are to be held in other parts of the state.

Monroe Junior Farm Bureau is preparing to take part in its County Fair in August.

At Montague the girls offered to clean up the inside of the new clubhouse if the boys would fix up the foundation and outside. Peggy Ramthun, Irene Rager, Alita Meinert, and Margaret Runzel claim they scrubbed the rooms in two hours. As yet there is no progress reported from the men folk. However, that did not prevent the gang of twenty-one from consuming four large cakes and three gallons of ice cream at the housewarming.

John McCrea and Willis Houghtaling were initiated members in Tuscola Junior Farm Bureau. Houghtaling is also busy leading a 4-H club livestock group at Reese.

Mr. W. F. Johnson, extension group leader, led the Bay Junior Farm Bureau in discussing the desirability of high school and college education. The same group in a meeting with Mr. J. Buschlen of the Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Association, discussed the sugar beet question. They saw movies on the care and growth of the beet.

At one of its recent meetings, Kalamazoo Junior Farm Bureau held an answer and question session with Mr. Art Edmunds about the Michigan State Farm Bureau and its program. Another meeting consisted of parliamentary procedure practice at June Osborn's home.

Mr. Anthony Lehnor, Education Director of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau, spoke on the "Law of the Jungle" to a large gathering of peo-

ple at the Farm Bureau Canning plant at Coloma. The Berrien Junior Farm Bureau, with Burton Richards as president, directed the meeting. George Niel was chairman of the program. Home products, with frozen strawberries and ice cream comprised the menu served to one hundred and thirty-six people. Mary Cripe and Robert Steinbaur, vocalist, and pianist, gave the music on the program.

Mr. D. C. Lamoreaux, of the Michigan Department of Conservation, exhibited movies of Isle Royale, Moose, and Nature's Gangsters to St. Joseph Junior Farm Bureau. Fifty-one members and guests enjoyed the program on Everett Smith's front lawn. Leiland Chase read an article, "Advice to Rural Young People." Charlotte Brockway portrayed a tragedy. The group finished the evening by roasting wieners and marshmallows.

There's only one of our units that shuts down for the summer, and that's the M. S. C. group. But Dick Christenson, Phyllis Clothier, Clara Davenport, Roy Elbing, Arvilla Greenmeyer, Ray Ely, and the Brian twins all go back to their communities with new ideas and everyone is better off.

PLAY  
Marvin Hitchcox showed his splendid auctioneering ability as 25 boxes were sold at Calhoun Junior Farm Bureau's box social. Bernadine Marshall and Howard Benham counted the proceeds but didn't reveal any total except to say the lowest package sold for 55c and the highest price paid was \$2.85. It appears that Fred Kinney was the highest bidder.

Arlene and Lena Hakes furnished music. County Agent Gordon Schubbatis and B. E. Henry and their wives were guests.

Johnson Park was the scene of the picnic of St. Ottawa Junior Farm Bureau last week. J. Hoveman and F. Tweest arranged the affair, and J. Tigler and Hugh Lowing furnished entertainment.

We haven't any baseball results yet, although Ionia reports weekly practice. Several groups admit they will win the championship.

Like many other parties, the Hillsdale Junior Farm Bureau took advantage of the weather. They met on the lawn of Alice May Wells' home, where Orville Daniels directed games and tricks before the meeting. After a business session, Arnold Bartlett called for the Virginia Reel.

Isabella Juniors co-operated with Seniors to meet at Union Grange hall to hear Mr. Gerald Cotter, Mt. Pleasant, and put on the recreational program.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mattison were guests at Ionia Junior Farm Bureau potluck dinner, held at the Howard Hiles home. Fred Goedemoot, W. Ainsworth, and Alice Hiles were appointed a committee to arrange plans for the annual picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. L. R. Foltz, Adrian, announce the marriage of their daughter, Alberta May, to Lloyd William Ruesink, Saturday, June 18. That's just the way the news came to us.

### ELECTRIC FENCE CAN BE DANGEROUS

#### State College Engineer Says Safety is the First Consideration

Electrical engineers have warned farmers that they may be flirting with death by experimenting with home-made electric fences on their farms, says D. L. Runnels, agr'l editor of the Grand Rapids Press.

This warning was given after reports were received of livestock being killed by improperly installed outfits. Several pigs were killed on one farm. A horse was killed on another.

Properly installed, the engineers explained, electric fences are safe for both man and beast in all weather conditions, producing just enough shock to repel trespassers and livestock.

M. S. C. Issues Bulletin  
Sensing the dangers involved in the use of improperly equipped or installed outfits, Michigan State college has published a circular bulletin on electric fencing. D. G. Ebinger, extension engineer and author, stresses the importance of tying all units into a safe electric fence controller. He offers this comment:

"The 110-volt a. c. controller is essentially a device for limiting the amount of current flow and for this reason various types of current reducing mechanisms have been employed. The 110-volt a. c. type of controlling, however, cannot be recommended, for there is no limiting device or devices which might be used that might not at some time fail."

"If under a multiplicity of circumstances these devices failed at the same time, it might permit large amounts of current to flow continuously under high voltage which would be dangerous to man and beast. Alternating current has a paralytic effect on many of its victims, and even though the victim is conscious he may be unable to move and save himself. An electric fence which receives its energy from the power line is in violation of the national safety code, and in some cases utility companies have hesitated or even refused to supply energy for this type of fence."

Approves Six-Volt Units  
"The 32-volt fence controller is designed to operate from the batteries of a farm lighting plant. This type of unit, however, has not had widespread application."

"The six-volt d. c. controllers, as developed by leading manufacturers

Later we heard the President of the State Junior Farm Bureau and wife were honeymooning at a quiet inland lake in Michigan. Still later they were reported at dinner with the Zech family, enjoying excellent Berrien county fruit.

in this field, have been found to be highly satisfactory. These controllers, operated from either a six-volt wet or dry battery, are portable and may be readily moved to any part of the farm. Provision is made in the better types of units for a voltage stepup which increases the voltage to as high as 3,000 volts to combat conditions of extremely dry ground, frozen ground or ice, but at the same time reducing the number of milliamperes of electrical flow. Even with this increased voltage the battery operated units are safe as it is relatively impossible to develop a dangerous electrical current with an ordinary six-volt battery. This type of unit is not in violation of the national safety code and is approved by utility companies and other authorities.

"Because of the necessity of safety under all conditions the six-volt battery or dry cell type of controller seems to be the only type of equipment which can be generally approved."

Pool Advance and Loan Gets the Wool  
(Continued from page 1.)  
helps to farmers with financial troubles, I sincerely hope that it may thrive."

July 1 notice from Boston said the net loan value of Michigan fine staple wool has been increased 1.9 cents per pound. Mr. Clarke has 8,125 lbs. of fine staple in his consignment. The increase will entitle him to an additional \$154.37. Growers of fine staple who have already received their loan checks will be mailed an additional 1.9c per lb. on this grade.

Of course, the bulk of the wool is still being assembled at Lansing, and forwarded in car lots to Boston. Some growers bring in fleeces loose and the Association sacks and tags their wool for them without extra charge. Other growers request sacks and shipping tags which the Association sends out to its members for their convenience in making delivery. Growers may ship their wool freight collect by truck or rail and the Association will pay the incoming transportation charges and deduct that amount from the cash advance, and send the grower a check for the balance.

While many consignments are of one hundred pounds or less, and while the average is only a few hundred pounds per grower, some of the lots represent quite sizeable clips. In addition to the large lots mentioned above, some other heavy deliveries recently received are as follows:

	Pounds
Sippy Farms	4,828
Bately	1,842
C. J. Hick	2,246
Brighton, R. 2	2,727
Ralph Ford	2,197
Munith, R. 1	1,571
Harold H. Every	1,111
Chelsea, R. 2	2,068
Harry Rogers	
Dundee, R. 2	
Louis Eger	
Dexter, R. 1	
Cedric Kelley	
Marshall	
Howard Smith	
Capac	

### Shallow Cultivation Makes Big Yields

Cultivated crops ought to be putting out danger signs this time of year—"Go slow with the cultivator or we'll cut down on yields."

Beans look like sturdy plants once they get a good start. Yet H. R. Pettigrove of the farm crops staff at the college finds that yields can be cut enormously when roots are disturbed by too deep cultivation.

Disturb all of the surface soil but avoid pruning off the hairlike feeder roots, seems to be a safe rule. Some of the veteran bean growers in the thumb area have figured out that it hurts beans to cultivate during blossoming. The blossom has nothing to do with cultivation, facts indicate, as beans can be injured at any time if shovels cut off the roots.

Similar effects occur with sugar

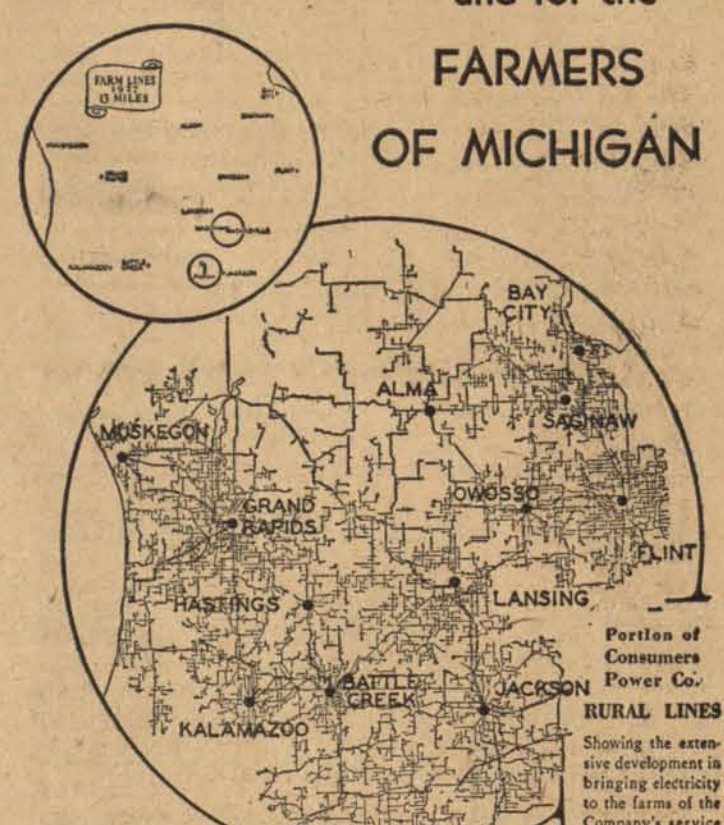
beets. On the more than hundred thousand acres of beets that Michigan farmers will grow this summer, cultivation again can figure in profit and loss.

Joe Lill, associate agronomist of the division of sugar plants of the United States Department of Agriculture and stationed at the college, suggests getting shovels farther away from the rows and practically only skimming the surface as beets attain size. Near maturity the fine feeder roots practically fill all available space and even meet between the rows not far below the soil surface.

Carrie Jacobs Bond, who wrote "At the End of a Perfect Day", and other song hits, returned to visit Iron River in the upper peninsula recently after an absence of 43 years. She once lived in Iron River as the wife of a country doctor.

## A VICTORY FOR Co-operation

-and for the FARMERS OF MICHIGAN



## POWER COMPANY WINS NATIONAL AWARD FOR RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

At the annual convention of the Edison Electric Institute in Atlantic City June 8, Consumers Power Company received the Thomas W. Martin Award—being chosen among all the utility companies in the United States for its outstanding achievements in the field of rural electrification.

This is a victory for the farmers of Michigan, for their farm organizations, for Michigan State College—and for the CO-OPERATION between all these interests and the Power Company—all of which has borne fruit in statewide farm benefits.

TEN YEARS OF PIONEERING  
The award was for 1937 results—and those achievements of preceding years which have been building a foundation for a real farmer's kind of rural electrification. This is no new or overnight activity. For ten years the Company has pioneered in this field, building solidly year on year to insure the farmer a service that is reliable, adequate and economical. As a result, Michigan's public service companies have led the nation in this work for seven years.

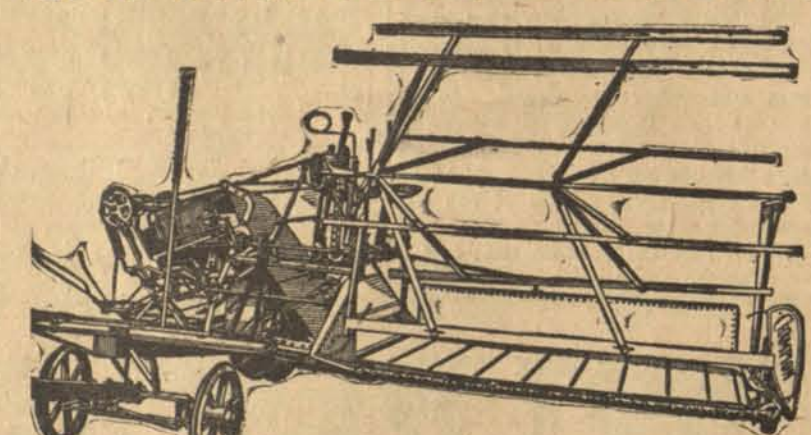
The award was made for comprehensive rural development plans, for the large increase in miles constructed and farms served, and for co-operative activities in enabling the farmer to make the widest possible use of electric service.

Rural electrification is but one of the Company's many public service activities. To a continuation of its policies of contributing to the welfare of the people through greater usefulness in these fields, the company's facilities are dedicated.

The Company now has some 12,000 miles of rural lines in use, supplying more than 85,000 rural customers, of which over 48,000 are farms. Nearly 60% of the occupied farms in the company's territory are now electrified, a figure perhaps unequalled in any comparable area in America. They buy their electricity at one of the lowest average rates in the country.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

## GOOD VALUES FOR JULY CHAMPION BINDER



The farmer who buys a Champion binder from the Farm Bureau is equipped to go through the harvest without trouble, and to do so for many years to come. Champion of them all for durability, easy pulling, and getting the grain. On display at Farm Bureau stores and at many co-operation ass'ns.

## A TROUBLE FREE HARVEST Farm Bureau Twine

- 1 It is trouble free. Patent criss-cross cover prevents breaks, snarling, or bunching. Twine runs free to last foot.
- 2 Strong and uniform. Every ball is guaranteed full length and strength. Treated to repel insects.
- 3 Farm Bureau twine is priced right. It's trouble free features save time in the harvest field, where time is money.

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns

### Growing Chicks Gain Fast on MERMASH

Lifetime Ration and a Complete Feed

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns

### KILLS FLIES Farm Bureau Cattle Spray

GUARANTEES LIVE STOCK COMFORT

## ALFALFA for Summer Seedings

There's plenty of moisture in the ground for an almost certain catch of alfalfa sown in late July or in early August on a good seed bed. Have a good stand next spring.

HARDIGAN IDAHO GRIMM MICH-MINN. GRIMM Kansas Common Utah Common

Manchu SOY BEANS Pasture or Hay Sow Before Aug. 1

## KILL-FLY

For household use. Contains same amount of pyrethrum per gallon, but different petroleum base. Won't soil or stain.

BUY AT YOUR CO-OP ASS'N

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. fight WEEDS with ATLACIDE CALCIUM CHLORATE Lansing, Michigan