

KEEP UP

On News Interesting to Farmers Through the Farm News

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

PUBLISHED

For 16,000 Farm Families in 53 Michigan Counties

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Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger, Director of Membership Relations

YOUTH

The old folk on the farm must learn that it's time to take a back seat when the young folk are around in the opinion of George Lake of Ithaca, president of the Michigan Master Farmers club.

"I want to give the Michigan State Farm Bureau credit for being smart," said Lake. "It is encouraging to its young people to take a front seat and prepare to hop into the driver's seat when the proper time comes. The Michigan Junior State Farm Bureau serves a real need."

"It offers the young people an organization where they do not have to compete with the old folk for the floor. They can run their own meetings free from domination by their parents and neighbors. They can get training in leadership as they grow up to become full fledged Farm Bureau members."

Lake said many active farm groups in the state have units in which the old folk have encouraged the young people to assume the leadership. He observed they are attracting large crowds to their meetings and their influence in the community is being felt in many ways.

"There is a lot of truth in that old adage about 'young men for war and old men for counsel,'" Lake concluded. (Grand Rapids Press—Feb. 13, 1939).

SERVICE

Twenty years ago a group of men started the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Over in Tuscola county leaders in the organization work included Henry Lane and Dorr Perry. Almost continuously since that time, these two men have been busy in Farm Bureau work. Both resigned from the board of directors of the county organization recently to give way to younger men.

Said Henry, "We've done our bit, now it's time for younger men to take up the leadership. Not that we're any less interested in Farm Bureau—not a bit; but we're not so active as we used to be and younger fellows with initiative and drive should be taking our places."

The county meeting passed a resolution of appreciation for the fine work that Henry and Dorr and other old-timers had done for the Farm Bureau through the years. Now it's up to the new leadership.

ACTIONS

Said W. E. Wiley, Kalamazoo county farmer, "When farmers accept benefit payments for co-operating in soil conservation and agricultural adjustment work, they must be for the program regardless of what they may say. With 61% of the farmers co-operating in the program, it ought to indicate how farmers feel about it. Actions speak louder than words."

A leader in soil conservation work, Mr. Wiley also works a 250 acre farm and is a leader in Farm Bureau work. He organized a Community Farm Bureau over a year ago that has held a meeting every month since. This year he assisted in organizing three other similar groups in his county. He also is secretary-treasurer of the County Farm Bureau.

Not only does Mr. Wiley believe that actions speak for themselves but he puts it into practice by being rather active himself.

MUSIC

Students of the Cass City High school have a musical and entertainment organization that is just about the tops. Known as the Cassadians, the group has appeared in practically every community of the county and Thumb-of-Michigan. Recently they traveled to Windsor, Canada, to put on their show.

Two of the boys, Pete Reys and Ron Gruber, put on a singing and playing act that really is outstanding. Pete sings in Spanish and English. With Mexican and Spanish ballads as the background for their songs, the boys "go to town."

INDEPENDENT

Henry Peters of South Lyons told us: "In the spring of 1895 when I was but 16 years old my mother and I and a younger brother moved from a country village onto a run-down 80 acre farm. From that day until now I have risen early and worked late at improving the fertility of the soil. 1895 was a very dry year. I plowed the one sod field (10 acres) for potatoes. I cut the seed fine to make it cover the field. That fall I sold the crop of 50 bushels at 10 cents per bushel."

"In 1896, a half of the field yielded a fine crop. That year potatoes sold for 10c, beans 35c, rye 25c, wheat 50c, and wool 8c. We heard nothing of such senseless chatter as 'cost of production' in those days. We had to place two mortgages on the farm (Continued on page 2.)

MID-WEST SAYS SELL MORE BUTTER BY ADVERTISING

Industry to Ask Producers To Put in Cent a Pound For Two Weeks

Delegates to the 6th annual meeting of the Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc., at South Bend, Ind., Feb. 23-24 endorsed participation by 21 member creameries and 25,000 patrons in proposed state and national advertising campaigns to promote the sale of butter.

Patrons of co-operative creameries, privately owned creameries, and centralizers are agreeing to raise an advertising fund for butter by a deduction of 1 cent per pound of butterfat delivered for a period of two weeks. The time is to be announced later. The Mid-West group agreed to come in if 75% of the industry joins in such a plan.

Advertising Promotes Sales Organized farmers are turning to advertising in increasing numbers to increase sales and returns. The California Fruit Growers Exchange has increased the consumption of oranges 2½ times through advertising the health values of the fruit. In the last 10 years it has kept pace with great increases in orange production by making the nation so appreciative of orange juice as a healthful drink that today two-thirds of the crop is consumed as juices.

Co-operative and independent live stock producers and packers contribute 1 cent a head on cattle marketed and lesser amounts on other stock to finance the advertising and sales promotion work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board. It works with 200,000 meat markets and through newspapers, magazines, radio, cooking schools, etc., to interest all of us in eating more meat.

Michigan cherry producers are contributing ¾¢ per pound for a sales promotion campaign. Michigan apple growers are in a similar venture at 1 cent per bushel. Butter producers are getting ready to increase sales through advertising the attractiveness and merits of more butter in the family food budget.

Dairy Products Marketing Program The Mid-West Creameries is one of eight large, regional co-operatives interested in the government promoted, price stabilizing Dairy Products Marketing Association. The DPM has purchased large amounts of butter to prevent severe price declines, and has marketed much of it. The Mid-West group sold 37 cars to the DPM. In endorsing the DPM, the Mid-West delegates said:

"It prevents extremely low prices to farmers in flush season and high prices of butter to consumers during winter months, and provides more uniform consumption throughout the year. . . . It has meant the addition of millions of dollars being paid to dairy farmers for milk and cream."

Filled Milk

Filled milk is a form of condensed milk made by substituting very low cost vegetable oil for the butterfat. It sells for nearly the same price as condensed milk. Said the Mid-West: "It results in a large volume of butterfat being dumped onto already burdened butterfat markets. Interstate shipment of filled milk is forbidden by federal law. . . . Each state should enact laws to forbid its manufacture and sale."

Imported Dairy Products "We believe all imported dairy products should meet the high standards of sanitation and quality which our own dairymen are required to meet."

1938 Largest Year

21 Mid-West Creameries manufactured and sold more than 26,106,261 lbs. of butter last year for 25,353 patrons. It was the organization's largest year. Mr. E. J. Ryger was re-engaged as manager for 1939.

The Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc., is an association of 21 local farmer owned co-operative creameries. They work together through a central office to achieve sales, purchasing, manufacturing, laboratory control, and other benefits. Each creamery handles its own business affairs and sales. The Mid-West office seeks new and better markets, etc.

In six years, said General Manager E. J. Ryger, the Mid-West has bought over \$800,000 in supplies for member creameries. Large contracts have made great savings for member creameries, which are passed on to the patrons in larger cream checks and fine quality separators, cans, and dairy supplies at lower prices. In 1938 the Mid-West purchases for member creameries included:

Butter cartons 5,125,000
Butter boxes 250,000
Filter Discs 571 cases
Burlap bags 24,000
Butter wraps 13,000,000
Tub liners 573,000
Cream cans 4,000
It saved the creameries \$20 a thousand on burlap bags. The Mid-West laboratory performed as regular service 3,517 tests for quality and composition of butter for local creameries. These tests help save money and keep the quality uniform and high. At commercial laboratory rates of \$2 per (Continued on page 2.)

Use No Substitutes for Farm Products



USE NO SUBSTITUTES FOR FARM PRODUCTS—This slogan was adopted by the Genesee County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting and banquet at Flint, Feb. 8. Those at the speakers' table, left to right: L. E. Osmer, manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange and speaker of the evening; I. B. Gilbert, supt. of the Michigan School for the Deaf; S. H. LaTourrette, toastmaster; Mrs. LaTourrette; Wilbur Short of Grand Blanc, president of the County Farm Bureau; Mrs. Short. The lower picture shows a tableau arranged to exemplify the slogan. Those in the tableau are Mrs. Ward Perry and Ann Strachy. (Photo courtesy of Flint Journal.)

GENESEE BUREAU HAS FAITH IN ADVERTISING

Farmers Need to Advertise And Do It Well to Get Business

For fifteen years the Genesee county Farm Bureau annual dinner has been a winter event to be looked forward to by the membership. This year President Wilbur Short and his program committee captured the interest of the community once again. "More Effective Methods of Marketing Farm Products" was the theme of the program. Advertising of farm products for attractiveness, and to impress their superior food value to any substitutes was the principal idea. Farm products need advertising. Farmers need to advertise and do it well, said the County Farm Bureau. It arranged an exhibit to demonstrate some of its ideas on the subject.

One hundred and forty members attended the dinner to hear L. E. Osmer, general manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange; I. B. Gilbert, superintendent of the Michigan School for the Deaf, and other speakers on farm and other subjects.

Mr. Osmer said that advertising of farm products goes hand in hand with co-operative merchandising by farmers. The outstanding success in this line is the California Fruit Growers Exchange which has been advertising oranges and other citrus fruits to the nation since 1907. They have increased the consumption of oranges to 2½ times the annual consumption in 1907. It is to be remembered too that the population has increased from about 90 millions in 1907 to nearly 130 millions in 1938. Advertising the health giving attributes of citrus fruits has built the orange business to what it is today. It has made the word Sunkist the standard for good oranges.

Problems before Michigan grain and bean producers today, said Mr. Osmer, include the gypsy truckers who are both transportation and peddlers. They damage the bargaining power of those who would merchandise beans at good prices.

Preparation of Wool For Market

These wool clipping and tying suggestions were made to wool producers at Farmers Week:

1. Keep sheep clean and free of chaff.
 2. Remove fleece in one piece; split only along the belly.
 3. Avoid second cuts during shearing.
 4. Put tag ends and dirty portions in sack by themselves.
 5. Lay fleece skin side down on clean table or floor.
 6. Fold in sides and ends, fold again and roll up neatly.
 7. Tie loosely with paper twine as needed.
 8. Store so as to avoid moisture loss and injury.
 9. Sell by grade to collect the premiums.
- Fuel efficiency in railroad freight service was one-third greater in 1938 than in 1920.

Fertilizer Value of Sweet Clover

A Farmers Week exhibit said that when one plows under two tons of sweet clover per acre, the soil receives the equivalent of these commercial fertilizers:

Phosphate as in the application of 110 lbs. of superphosphate per acre; Nitrogen as in 148 lbs. of muriate of potash and 532 lbs. of nitrate of soda per acre. Calcium as in 140 lbs. of ground limestone per acre. Plowing under 2 tons of sweet clover will put 3,070 lbs. of humus or organic matter into the soil.

In New Field



AUSTIN GWINN

Austin Gwinn, well known throughout eastern Michigan as district representative for the Farm Bureau for about ten years, resigned March 1 to go into business at Lapeer as proprietor of the Gwinn Hardware Company. Mr. Gwinn purchased the Cox hardware store, established in the early '80s and the oldest hardware business in Lapeer. The Farm Bureau employees and membership wish him the best of success.

For some time it has been apparent that good health and constant traveling were not for Mr. Gwinn. An attractive business opportunity at Lapeer brought the decision to make the change. Austin says he is "for" the Farm Bureau and farmers co-operative movement the same as ever and will be among the boosters. He helped open the Lapeer and Lmly City Farm Bureau stores in 1930, and managed the Lapeer store for several years. They are now the Lapeer County Co-operatives.

Paul Engle, former manager of the Lapeer store, and later with the Farm Bureau Services machinery dept. at Lansing, is now associated with Mr. Gwinn.

Nearly 11,000 passenger cars owned by the railroads and the Pullman Company are now air-conditioned.

Cut down that old apple tree if it is half dead and a carrier of disease, suggests E. J. Rasmussen, horticulturist at Michigan State College.

INGHAM BUREAU TO HAVE ONE DUES PAYMENT DATE

Decides to Continue With Farmers' Meetings on Live Topics

The Ingham County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting and dinner at the Presbyterian church at Mason Feb. 7 voted to make its membership dues payable October 1 of each year, beginning with Oct. 1, 1939.

Heretofore its membership dues have been payable Jan. 1, April 1, July 1, and Oct. 1 as the members have selected. It was the opinion of the group that one date would be satisfactory and less expensive to administer. Members whose dues are payable April 1 or July 1 under the present plan, may pay 6 months or three months to Oct. 1, as the case may be. Or they may pay 1 year and 6 months, or 15 months to Oct. 1, 1940 if they prefer. A number of the County Farm Bureaus have adopted the one dues payment date per year plan.

The meeting was addressed by Jack Yaeger on the need for farmers acting together through a strong organization. The Knapp family of Ionia gave good musical entertainment.

The Farm Bureau voted to have another farmers' meeting on a production or marketing subject. In January 1940 farmers attended its live stock feeder's program and dinner.

Directors elected are W. D. Byrum of Leslie; Gilbert Putnam, Williamston; Walter Carven, Mason; H. R. Bullen, Mason; Fred Marshall, Stockbridge; Lynn Jewell, Mason; Mrs. George Frost, Williamston.

Delegates to the State Farm Bureau meeting next November will be Harold Spink, Paul Chene and Harry Brown, all of Mason.

Information From Farmers Week Exhibits

Two hundred seventy-six Michigan farmers who kept poultry records for four years showed a profit. Their flock size ranged from 200 to 300 birds, with an average production of 157 eggs per hen per year.

It takes 120 eggs per year to pay a hen's keep. A million or more Michigan hens average but 89 eggs per year. It takes 6 lbs. of feed to produce a dozen eggs. Artificial lighting boosts egg production about 10 eggs per hen.

Profitable laying stock is well bred, hatched early, reared well and fed well. They are managed to be producing in the heat paying egg months of October, November and December.

Anticipate Less Wheat in 1939

A material reduction in the United States wheat acreage seeded for harvest in 1939 is expected from adjustment operations and the prevailing low prices resulting from the record world production in 1938, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Legislature Seeks Balanced Budget

Huge Deficit and Staggering Requests Give Lawmakers a Headache; Farm Bureau Studies Bills from Rural Angles

By STANLEY M. POWELL, Legislative Counsel, Michigan State Farm Bureau

After approximately 450 new bills and proposed constitutional amendments had been introduced in the legislature during the first two months of the present session, the lawmakers adopted a resolution fixing April 3 as the final date for the introduction of all bills except appropriation measures. Whether or not this action is indicative of a reasonably short session remains to be seen. Although fair progress has been made to date, there are plenty of controversial issues pending to keep the senators and representatives busy for many months.

Unquestionably the biggest job remaining to be tackled is the herculean task of balancing the budget. The senate committee on finance and appropriations and the house committee on ways and means have been visiting various state institutions and studying their needs and those of the state departments, but as yet practically all appropriation bills have remained in the custody of these two committees. At the request of Governor Fitzgerald, action on all budgetary matters is being deferred until the latter part of the session. It will then be possible to view the financial situation of the state in its entirety. Adopting a flock of appropriation bills in a more or less hit and miss manner would not be a procedure well intended to result in a balanced budget.

That the financial condition of the state is such as to make extremely cautious handling of appropriations necessary may be emphasized by quoting a few figures. It has recently been announced that the deficit in the general fund at the end of the last calendar year was \$10,212,670.17. The budget director estimates that on June 30, which will be the end of the present fiscal year, the general fund deficit will be \$24,976,000.00.

Principal Financial Problems

State aid for welfare, old-age assistance, highways, and education constitutes a bigger problem than the support of the state institutions, boards, and commissions.

Discussion of civil service for state employees has certainly been in the limelight in the legislature during the past few weeks. The joint investigating committee, made up of senators and representatives, conducted extensive hearings and a majority and minority report on this subject was presented to the legislature. Several bills dealing with the civil service have been proposed. Some would abolish civil service entirely, while most of them provide various amendments or would substitute a new merit system law for the one now in effect in Michigan.

Welfare

Revision of state and county machinery for the administration of welfare is being considered. Two sets of bills on this subject have been introduced, one having the support of Governor Fitzgerald and known as the administration bill. The other is sponsored by the State Association of Supervisors. The expectation is that a compromise measure embodying some features of both plans may be enacted. Maximum local control in the administration of relief funds seems to be a popular war cry, but there is also a general demand that as much state and federal aid as possible be made available. Just how generous the larger units of government are going to be in providing the funds without insisting upon considerable control over expenditures remains to be seen.

Election Reforms

A sweeping revision of the election laws of this state is proposed in a whole flock of bills which have been introduced in the house. Most of them are being sponsored by Representative Walter F. Remer of Saginaw, chairman of the house committee on elections. One very commendable feature of this program is that the various suggestions are embodied in individual bills so each can be considered and adopted or rejected on its own merits.

Without a dissenting vote the house adopted a bill sponsored by Representative Elton R. Eaton of Plymouth which had as its avowed purpose the freeing of Wayne county delegates as state political conventions from domination by a political boss. This bill provides that in Wayne county instead of one county convention there would be held a district convention in each congressional district. There are six congressional districts in Wayne county.

The district conventions would all be held simultaneously and it was thought that it would not be as convenient for any political boss to dominate six simultaneous conventions as it would be to control the delegates when they all come together in one county-wide convention.

The county of Wayne has about one-third of the delegates at state conventions. If such a large delegation can be under the domination of any one man, it renders it relatively simple for him to determine the entire slate of nominees to be selected at such a convention.

Farm Products Advertising Although it was stated at the outset of this article that most appropriation

bills are being kept back until the latter part of this session, the senate made an exception in the bill by Senator Bishop, providing an appropriation for advertising the tourist and resort advantages of Michigan and carrying an item for promoting the consumption of Michigan agricultural products. The item for advertising farm products was fixed at \$100,000 in the bill when it was introduced. During committee consideration, the amount was cut to \$50,000 and, when the bill came up for final passage, the agricultural item was again cut in two so as finally adopted it stood at \$25,000 annually for each of the next two years. This sum is to be matched by appropriations made by co-operating commodity groups. This bill was rushed ahead of other budget bills to permit immediate signing of tourist advertising contracts.

Apple growers are backing a bill introduced by Senator Baldwin of Albion which would provide for the establishment of a Michigan State Apple Commission and make an assessment of 1c per bushel of apples payable by the grower on all apples except those sold for cider. The proceeds of this assessment would be used to promote the consumption and sale of apples by providing a research, publicity, and sales-promotion program.

Bangs Disease Funds

The other appropriations in which farmers are especially interested are still being held in committee and are not expected to appear on the floor until the budget is under consideration. Most farmers now understand that federal funds for carrying on the testing for Bang's disease in Michigan will be discontinued May 1, 1939, unless matched by appropriations by the state. The state's share of the cost of such testing and indemnities would be \$200,000 per year.

School Aid Money

Legislative action to restore the amount of state aid for schools which was reduced by executive order following the 1937 session of the legislature appears rather improbable at the present time. It looks as though all that might be done right now would be to pass a bill sponsored by Representative Dora H. Stockman of East Lansing which would authorize the state superintendent of public instruction to loan not to exceed \$500,000 to the schools of the state which might otherwise have to be closed. Any such advantages would be regarded as loans against the amount of state aid which such school districts would have received during the coming year. At best, this is only a stop-gap proposal and rural citizens should insist that as a permanent policy the legislature should make adequate provision for payment of tuition and transportation (Continued on Page 4.)

Radio Program of the Junior Farm Bureau

Final programs of the Junior Farm Bureau over WKAR at Michigan State College will be presented Saturday noons from 1:00 to 1:45 p. m. Following are the Junior Farm Bureaus in charge of the programs:

- March 4—Barry Co. Junior Farm Bureau, Howard Ferris, Pres.
- March 11—Oscoda Junior Farm Bureau, Neil Weirick, Pres.
- March 18—Muskegon Junior Farm Bureau, Miss Margaret Runzel, Pres.
- March 27—Program to be announced.

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EINAR UNGREN.....Editor and Business Manager

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It Was "Doc" Thatcher's Idea

Few people know that the common milk bottle was not the result of a brilliant thought in an inventor's mind. At first it was merely a means of turning into a success another invention that had not aroused a great response from the public.

Hervey D. Thatcher was the town druggist at Potsdam, N. Y. He was also the town's inventor. Like many small business men of his day, he owned a cow. His professional training told him of the menace that lay in unclean milk. With a friend he invented a cover for the milk pail—a device that permitted nothing to enter but milk. He patented his idea and tried to market it, but farmers were not impressed.

Thatcher turned his attention to the milk delivery men. In 1884 he invented a milk bottle. It had a glass stopper, held in place by a bail. The bottle was invented to sell in association with the "milk protector", which was still the main idea.

Dr. Thatcher made on his own lathe the wooden model from which the first bottles were blown. As is the case with dairymen today, he used the side of the bottle for a bit of advertising—a picture of himself with a milk protector and milking a cow. Milk distributors were quick to buy the exclusive rights to the pail and bottle for their town. Royalties began to pour in to Dr. Thatcher.

Dr. Thatcher's early bottle was greenish in color—the natural color of glass. Through it the milk looked watery and rather uninviting. The awkward glass top and bail of his bottle have given way to cardboard or paper caps. The glass of the modern bottle is clear and displays milk in its natural state. The neck has been made a bit more graceful. Otherwise, the modern milk bottle is much as Dr. Thatcher designed it. His descendants are large manufacturers of milk bottles.

The Need Is for Young Men

The Farm Bureau in every community . . . and every farmers' co-operative will do well to consider Father Time and the veterans of the world war.

Twenty years ago more than 4,500,000 million young Americans—in their twenties and early thirties—were being returned from the army to civilian life. Most of them were in the best physical condition of their lifetime. Since those days more than 412,000 of those young men have died, according to the veterans' administration at Washington. Armistice Day of 1938 there were 4,088,784 living veterans, but they too are being taken away at the average of 86 a day. That average will rise rapidly with the years. Time is relentless in its toll.

The Farm Bureau and the co-ops memberships are subject to loss by death, by change of personal interests, and so on. But we can fill the ranks if we will. The answer is to get young men and women interested. The State Farm Bureau is moving that direction with the Junior Farm Bureau. We notice that numbers of co-ops 20 years or more old are shocked to observe what the years have done to their stockholders' list. They need young men. They must go out and get them.

What can be done to build up the stockholder list of a co-operative is illustrated by the experience of the Coldwater Co-operative Company. In 1935 their list was down to 304. By crediting patronage dividends against a share of stock, and by other sales promotion, the Coldwater organization had 904 participating farmer stockholders at the close of 1938.

We're Good Buyers of Fertilizer

Have you ever wondered how much commercial fertilizer is used in Michigan? Last year our farmers bought 132,702 tons of plant food, according to fertilizer company reports. There are 196,000 farms in the state. Many used no commercial fertilizer. Others use a great deal, and profit by it. Nobody knows how many farmers bought that fertilizer.

But we do know that we are becoming increasingly better buyers of plant food. For some years the State College, the Farm Bureau and leaders in the fertilizer trade have been saying that fertilizers containing 20% or more plant food per ton are the best buy in every way and save money. 2-12-6 is a 20% fertilizer; that is, a ton of it contains 2% nitrogen, 12% phosphoric acid, and 6% potash.

The advantage of buying mixed fertilizers of higher analyses is that the cost per unit of plant food is lower, and that there is little or no filler in it. For example, a 10% fertilizer like 2-6-2 requires 930 lbs. of chemical ingredients; the remaining 1,070 lbs. of the ton is filler. A 20% fertilizer like 2-12-6 requires probably 1,690 lbs. of chemical ingredients, and but 310 lbs. of filler. A 26% fertilizer like 4-12-10 requires 2,000 lbs. of chemical ingredients.

In 1934 eighteen of every 100 farmers buying commercial fertilizer bought analyses running under 20%. By 1938 only eleven out of every 100 farmers continued with less than 20% fertilizers. The favorite was 2-12-6 . . . 61,143 tons of it.



The Back-Yard Elm

its great strong arms and slender hands
Protect and bless our home;
Right in our own back-yard it stands,
Rooted in good brown loam.

Summer and winter; day and night;
In stormy times or fair
Our back-yard elm, in sturdy might
Steadfastly guards us there.

When I was just a creeping mite,
Already it was grown
To stalwart size; a splendid sight,
Majestic and alone.

From that stout limb my childhood swing
In generous air would fly
As high and high I'd pump the thing,
Then let the old cat die.

In boyhood days, with crafty art
I scaled the leafy tower

And there, from all the world apart,
Munched apples in my bower.

Then, later many a summer noon
I've caught, beneath its shade
The brief few winks that pass so soon
While teams are grained and hayed.

Of nights its branches tap and creak
Like goblins dried and brown
Some day 'twill cause the roof to leak,
But I'll not cut it down.

Some future year no doubt will see
Me move my hickory chair
Out underneath that old elm tree
And spend my dotage there.

For there are long earth roots of me
Deep in our own good land,
As you strong hearts who love a tree
Well know and understand.

The ASSOCIATED WOMEN of the AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

The Farmer and His Partner



Mrs. PEARL E. MYERS

THERE should be erected a monument to the Unknown Farmer, the man who lives and dies a life of service for others, unheralded and unsung. On his feet should be a pair of hob-nailed boots, scarred and worn from following the plow. His trousers should be plain and creaseless in deference to his qualities of homeliness and self-effacement, patched as an emblem to sacrifice. On his back should be a flannel shirt, open at the throat, representative of hardihood, self-reliance, independence. On his head should rest the broad-rimmed hat of honesty and good fellowship. Although the weight of the world may bear down on his broad shoulders, his eyes look up, a challenge that, whatever load may press, his soul and spirit shall remain free and triumphant.

BY HIS side there should stand a farm woman in stately starched print dress and gingham sunbonnet—the woman who has gone across some plowed field on some wild winter night to help her sister in her hour of trial; who has tenderly dressed the new-born baby or silently composed the limbs of the dead; harnessed horses, milked cows, and learned the rude surgery of the farm; a woman who is a producer as well as a consumer, and with her husband constitutes one of the most nearly perfect partnerships in the land today.

THEIR contribution to their organization and community has been given freely without reward other than the thought of a service well done. Legion is the name of these unknown people. They live in your county and in my county. They dwell on the midwest plains, on the Atlantic coast, and on the Pacific coast, and in the furthest recesses of the Kentucky mountains. As individuals, this partnership is helpless to cope with community, state and national problems.

UNITED through an organization like the Farm Bureau, with those men and women forming similar partnerships, they constitute a powerful organized force for the betterment of American agriculture and rural life.

Five County Farm Bureaus In Interesting Conference

Eleven Working Committees Develop Some Good Suggestions

County Farm Bureau leaders from Manistee, Mason, Muskegon, Newaygo and Oceana counties held an interesting conference at the Shelby Co-operatives social hall February 9, according to the report from Wesley S. Hawley, district representative.

The conference sought ways and means whereby officers, directors, committeemen, Farm Bureau members and similar groups from co-op ass'ns can more effectively promote the Farm Bureau program. The conference divided itself into the following groups, which brought forth recommendations:

Presidents and Secretaries Membership Department Community Farm Bureaus Junior Farm Bureaus Farm Bureau Services Publicity Legislation Marketing & General Agriculture Extension Service Schools Wives of Directors

After the meeting the recommendations of each group were incorporated in a written summary. It has been given to all persons attending the conference and has been given general distribution. We present sections from several of the reports:

Community Farm Bureaus
This group, Mrs. Bessie Brydges, chairman, said the community dept. of a County Farm Bureau could serve best by (1) Being alert to opportunities to organize new community Farm Bureaus (2) strive for more uniform programs to make best of material from State Farm Bureau (3) specifically, in this five county district, to organize 2 new groups in each county in 1939.

Farm Bureau Services
This group, M. L. Twing, chairman, said, "The first and most important thing is to sell the Farm Bureau and co-op directors 100% on the Farm Bureau program and commodities. Board members should go into the local co-ops and iron out their difficulties and get acquainted with the Farm Bureau line of commodities."

Wives of Directors
What can the ladies do? For ways of helping their husbands in the Farm Bureau this group, Mrs. John Honk, chairman, made these observations: (1) Full stomachs for men and

help make them congenial! (2) Attend meetings with husbands; (3) Co-operate with husbands; (4) Help husband remember the time of meetings; (5) Help have a starting time for meetings; (6) Discuss Farm Bureau problems with husband at home; (7) Co-operation between Orange and Farm Bureaus; (8) Give each person in the organization a definite job; (9) Help interest other ladies so that they may interest their husbands in the Farm Bureau; (10) Ladies should go to State Farm Bureau meetings and gain knowledge; (11) The ladies decided that the Farm Bureau has prospered since the ladies have taken part.

The other committee reports make just as good reading. Write to Wesley S. Hawley, Ludington, R-3 for a copy of the conference report.

Paint from Soy Beans

Soy bean oil paint, rapidly coming into favor for its gloss and lasting qualities, contains 20 to 30% of soy oil, which is produced from soy beans grown in the United States.

The soy oil is used in combination with tung oil, or with linseed oil in making paints for houses and barns, automobiles, furniture, interior decorators' paints, trucks, farm machinery, refrigerators, washing machines and other appliances.

Paints made from soy oil are called soya paints. In 1936 some 20 million gallons of soya paints were sold in the United States. In two years the volume jumped to 40 million gallons. Soy oil has been found to increase the brightness and life of white and other paint colors. It doesn't yellow with age. Soy oil in a paint increases its durability, and makes it very resistant to peeling and cracking.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau and many other farmers' co-operatives have thrown their merchandising support to soya paints to introduce a superior product, and to assist in industrializing the by-product of a coming American crop. The meal is an important live stock feed. The oil promises to be very important in the paint industry.

Behind the Wheel

(Continued from page 1)
to hold out. Such conditions make the last 3 years look pretty soft to me.

"Since that time we have paid for the farm. I have raised two sons and one daughter. They can stand on their own feet. The youngest boy has purchased a farm and paid for it. Last January he bought another 25 acres and has made a substantial payment on it. He does not own a tractor or other fancy machinery. He painted a fair sized barn two coats of good paint with the money that most young men squander for tobacco."

A willingness to work hard and apply one's self, a little thrift and good horse sense and one still can succeed in farming. We don't need a lot of fancy programs from Washington, Mr. Peters said.

BOOM!
Donald McKim is a member of the Ingham County Farm Bureau. As a boy he probably delighted in largest and loudest fire crackers he could get. Twenty years ago as a member of the 85th division ammunition train, he was on the abandoned western front, blowing up "dud" shells, and ammunition stores the Germans left behind. He set off some terrific blasts. Once he found about 5,000 sticks of dynamite in a dugout in the side of a hill. You can imagine the report when that went up. Once his crew laid about a mile of wire to detonate a sidehill honey-combed with dugouts which were stuffed with ammunition. Dud shells, including big 155 mm. babies, were easy. Pile 'em up and set 'em off. Certain types of potato masher hand grenades were ticklish. They had been cunningly set to go off the instant the wire was pulled. The last blast was one of the largest. Gust, the windy company clerk, was invited to come up and set it off. He pushed the battery plunger in, and the crew scuttled into a dugout. But Gust would stay out there to see all of it. The concussion bowled him over like a ten pin.

Mid-West Says Sell Butter By Advertising

(Continued from page 1)
test, the service would be worth about \$20 a day. One Mid-West service on getting the overage required by buyers of tubs of butter reduced to 4 ounces per tub. That is saving the Mid-West associated creameries about \$30,000 a year.

Officers and directors elected by the Mid-West for 1939 are:

C. A. Brody, President—Constantine Co-operative Creamery, Constantine, Michigan.
Fred H. Suhre, Vice-President—Farmers Marketing Association, Columbus, Indiana.

O. A. Swank, Secretary-Treasurer—Producers' Dairy Marketing, Orleans, Indiana.

D. C. Blough—Middlebury Co-operative Creamery, Middlebury, Indiana.

Amos M. Hays—Farmers Produce Association, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

C. R. George—Producers' Creamery Company, Marion, Indiana.

Evert Hall—Fremont Co-operative Creamery, Fremont, Michigan.

Fred Walker—Dairyland Co-operative Creamery, Carson City, Michigan.

G. S. Coffman—Coldwater Dairy Company, Coldwater, Michigan.

F. C. Fernert—St. Louis Co-operative Creamery, St. Louis, Michigan.

Adolph Beerink—Rutherford County Co-op Creamery, Atwood, Illinois.

Fred Goddard—East Central Co-op Creamery, Rushville, Ind.

Michigan creamery members of the Mid-West are:

Coldwater Dairy Company
Constantine Co-op Creamery
Carson City—Dairyland Cr.
Fremont Co-op Creamery
Grant Co-op Creamery
Lawrence Co-op Creamery
Marcellus Co-op Creamery
Nashville—Farmers' Creamery
Niles—Producers' Dairy
St. Louis Co-op Creamery
Atwood Co-op Creamery

Fertilizer Booklet For Fruit Growers

The American Cyanamid Company at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, has prepared a leaflet on fruit fertilization which will be of real interest to fruit growers. It gives detailed information on fruit fertilization in general. This leaflet F-142, "For a Better Fruit Crop, Fertilize with 'Aero' Cyanamid", will be mailed upon request. Two other leaflets of interest to fruit growers are F-163 which deals with fertilizing peaches in the south, but is applicable wherever peaches are grown; and F-165 which discusses how to maintain orchard soils at a high level of fertility throughout the life of the orchard.

For each pound of fuel consumed in freight service, the railroads in 1938 hauled 8.7 tons of freight and equipment a distance of one mile, the

CERTIFIED OATS AND BARLEY
There are approximately 7,000 bushels of certified oats, a smaller amount than usual and enough to use certified seed plant only about one half of one per cent each year. Grains such as oats, barley, wheat and beans ought to be replaced with new seed each three years.

BIGGER HATCHES

LACTOFLAVIN is necessary for biggest hatches—approved by Cornell University, Ohio State University, University of California, and other leading Agricultural Experiment stations. The lactoflavin in the laying hen's ration determines to a great extent the ability of eggs to hatch into vigorous chicks—and the livability of baby chicks after hatching.

And now an experiment station has proved that many practical rations may not provide enough lactoflavin for biggest hatches.

NOW!



WITH NATURAL VITAMIN D

Here is natural Vitamin D in dry product form, concentrated from fish liver sources, added to regular Flaydry, carrying a guarantee of 120 A.O.A.C. chick units of Vitamin D per gram.

Flaydry 120 carries the B-G complex of milk in the same dependable amounts as Flaydry. In Flaydry 120 Vitamin D is closely associated with milk's water-soluble vitamin factors—a "natural" combination for poultry mashes. Write for full details.



Flaydry, the original lactoflavin supplement, brings to breeder mashes the entire B-G complex of milk and provides the added lactoflavin needed by flocks for bigger hatches.

GROWTH • HATCHABILITY • EGG PRODUCTION

THE BORDEN COMPANY
Special Products Division
350 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS

Michigan Live Stock Exchange has operated a successful live stock commission selling agency on the Detroit and Buffalo markets since 1922.

BECAUSE

- (1) It maintains a thoroughly trained and experienced personnel.
- (2) It is represented on every principal market in the United States by Producer owned and operated agencies.
- (3) It renders better information and market service to its members.
- (4) It can furnish 5% money for financing feeding operations.

PLUS

All the regular features of good practice in the live stock commission business.

REMEMBER

When you patronize the Michigan Live Stock Exchange you are building your own live stock marketing agency. Market information daily at 12:15 p. m. over the Michigan Radio Network. Reports furnished Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR for early markets at 8:45 a. m.

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE Secretary's Office Hudson, Michigan
E. A. Beamer, President; J. H. O'Mealey, Secretary; Frank Oberst, Treasurer; George J. Boutell, Manager.

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT

Michigan Livestock Exch. Producers Co-op Ass'n
Detroit Stockyards East Buffalo, N. Y.

THE TELEPHONE Keeps the Family Together

Dad and Mother live on the farm. Son John attends Michigan State College at Lansing. Daughter Marion teaches in a town across the state. Yet the telephone brings them all together whenever they wish. Mother likes to call Marion now and then for a pleasant chat. John calls home almost every week end.

It costs surprisingly little, too. For, reduced rates on calls to most places are in effect every night after seven and all day every Sunday.

If you have friends or loved ones living at a distance, the telephone operator gladly will tell you how little it costs to call them.



Due to increased speed of freight trains, California fruit growers are now four days nearer the Eastern seaboard markets than formerly. A railroad passenger can now leave New York on Friday night and arrive on the following Monday morning on the Pacific Coast.

The average speed of freight trains in 1938 was 61 per cent higher than it was in 1920.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON
YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE

K-R-O won't kill Liversick, Petter Poul, try. Get Rats Every Time. K-R-O is made from Red Squill, a rat-killing substance recommended by U.S. Dep. Agr. 1844. 1933. Ready-Mixed, for homes, 35¢ and \$1.00. Powder, for farms, 75¢. All Drains and Sewer Stacks. Damage each rat does costs you \$2.00 a year. K-R-O Co., Springfield, O.

K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

HOW TO BUILD
 firesafe, long-lasting concrete farm structures

Concrete is permanent and firesafe; improves working conditions, increases productivity and gives you real pride in your place. Our 72-page book, "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings," gives detailed information on how to mix, form, reinforce and place concrete. Shows plans for all types of farm buildings—dairy and cattle barns, hog and poultry houses, grain bins and corn cribs, ice houses and smoke houses—farm houses, too. Write for free copy. You can build these improvements yourself. Or get a concrete contractor. Your cement dealer can put you in touch with a good concrete builder.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
 Dept. 93-A, 614 Tower Building, Lansing, Mich.
 Please send me the booklet, "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings."
 Name _____
 Street _____
 City _____ State _____

BERRIEN FARM BUREAU OIL CO. DOES WELL

Members of County Farm Bureau Are Stockholders; First Dividend

The Berrien County Farm Bureau Oil Company at the end of ten months' operations and at its first annual business meeting Feb. 25 announced a patronage dividend of \$1,571.72 and dividends of \$600 on the outstanding stock.

This is one of the Farm Bureau Services branches that has been turned back to the Farm Bureau membership of the county, under a management contract with the Services. Ten months ago the Berrien County Farm Bureau assigned its \$1 share of the annual membership dues to purchase a \$1 share of Berrien County Farm Bureau Oil Co. stock for each member as he paid his dues.

The first \$5 of each patronage dividend paid by the Oil Company is assigned by the member to pay his annual Farm Bureau dues. All over \$5 is paid in cash. The largest patronage dividend paid was about \$40.

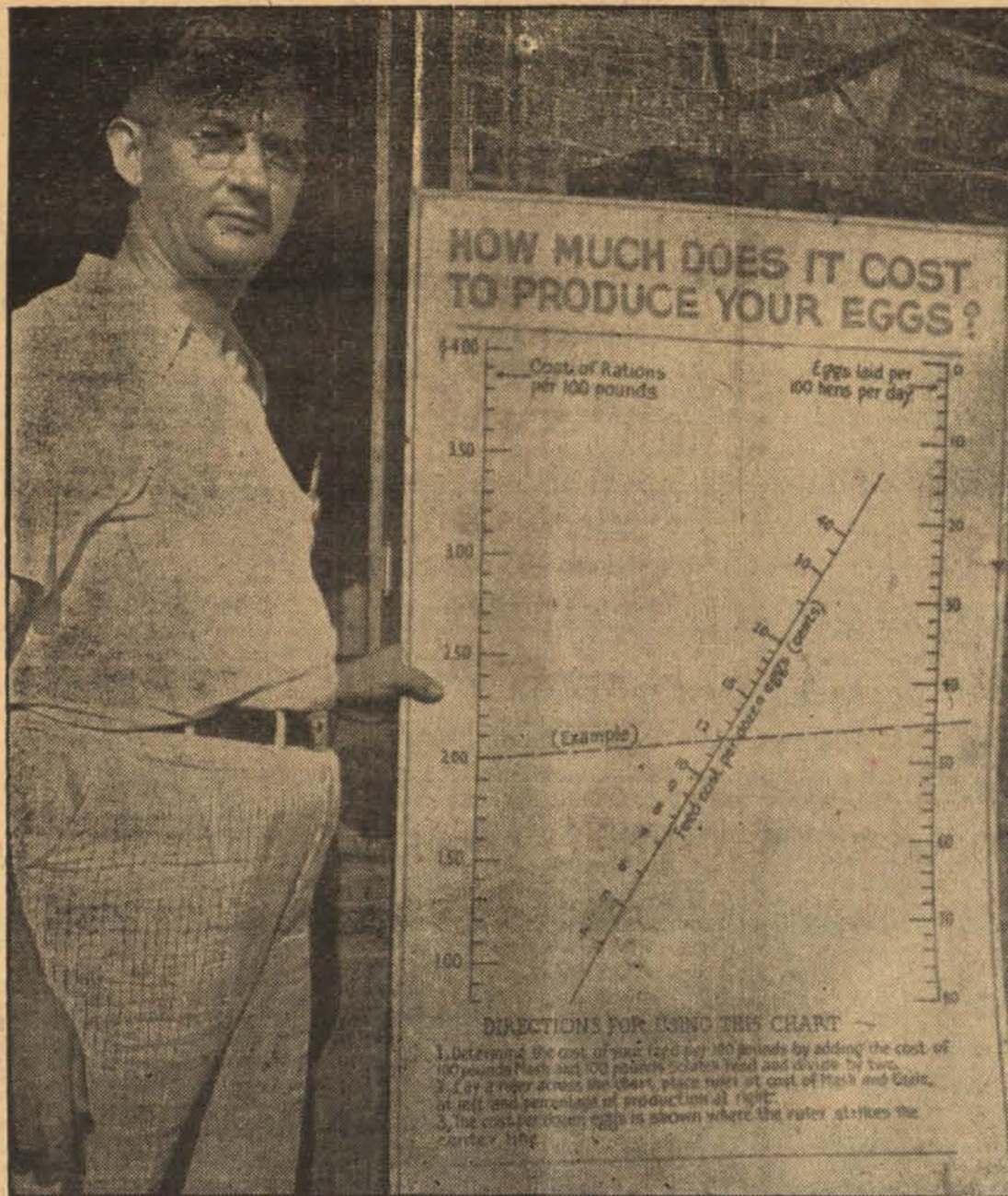
The company did about \$68,000 business in its first ten months. It operates a filling station at Eau Claire and tank wagon routes throughout the county. Stockholders are limited to Farm Bureau members. The majority of the business is with members but there is a very substantial business with non-members.

Directors elected for 1939: For 3 years: B. W. Keith, F. J. Thar, and Fred Harger (of Lansing); for 2 years: J. C. Hollenbeck, J. C. Boyle and Wm. H. Bartz; for 1 year: James Richards, R. A. Steinke, Russell Pile.

FRUIT TREES-BERRY PLANTS
 DON'T buy before sending for our free 1939 catalog of standard and improved varieties of well rooted, triple inspected stocks, raised under soil and climatic conditions that make "Bountiful Ridge" the choice of planters who grow for real profit. One of America's leading nurseries with 3 generations of growing experience selling direct to the planter.
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES,
 BOX M-39 PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

Solvay Agricultural Limestone
 Michigan Producers of PULVERIZED LIMESTONE LIMESTONE MEAL
 Available At Your Nearest Dealer
Solvay Sales Corporation
 7501 W. Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

Chart Helps Farmers to Know Their Egg Costs



Andrew G. Lohman, manager of the Hamilton Farm Bureau, exhibiting an enlargement of a chart which enables farmers to determine at a glance the feed cost for producing a dozen eggs. Farm Bureau Services dealers use the chart and have distributed many of them to their customers.

With this chart, which is available in 8 1/2"x13" size, there is no need for figuring to determine the feed cost for a dozen eggs. On the left side is a scale of feed costs, ranging from \$1.00 to \$4.00 per hundred-weight. At the right hand side is a scale to show the number of eggs laid per 100 hens per day. Running diagonally between the feed and egg scales is a third scale to give the feed cost per dozen eggs. Any farmer can quickly determine his feed cost per dozen eggs by laying a straight line from the cost per hundred of the ration he is using, across to number of eggs he is getting on the average from 100 hens per day. The feed cost per dozen eggs is shown where the center scale was crossed.

On the chart above, where the cost of feed was \$2.00 per hundred, and 100 hens produced 45 eggs per day, the feed cost per dozen was 12 cents.

COLDWATER HAS ANOTHER GOOD YEAR

Has Distributed \$40,256 in Dividends to Members In Three Years

During the last three years the Coldwater Co-operative Company of Branch county has paid its stockholders a total of \$35,051 in patronage dividends, and \$5,204 additional to the shareholders of common and preferred stock.

When the co-op held its annual meeting Feb. 4 some 440 stockholders were present. In 1935, observed President O. E. Cole, the company had 304 common stockholders. At the close of 1938 he said there were 904.

The 1938 dividends were 6% on patronage and 4% on all common and preferred stock. Notwithstanding a difficult year, in which wheat went from 92¢ to 56¢ per bushel, and clover seed from \$22 a bushel to \$6 a bushel, the co-op handled a larger volume of goods than ever. It earned the dividends and added \$4,711 to its surplus.

"Every day we follow the market, no matter whether it is up or down," said M. H. Wallace in his manager's report. "We buy all our produce on the basis of what we can get for it that day. It has to be bought by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture grades and sold that way. Our competition is keen, but I think we pay as much for the grain as they do in the original purchase. Then we give you the dividend that is earned after the expense of handling is deducted. Does the competition do this? . . . Your company cannot pay you a patronage dividend on business done with competitors!"

"Our policy," said President Cole in his address, "is to pay to the patrons the highest possible prices for their commodities, and make a workable profit for the company."

Mr. Wallace reported that the Co-op had gained 143 new members during the year. It made a number of important improvements in its coal yards at Coldwater and Union City, and at its mills. The co-op installed a gasoline business which saved the members nearly 3¢ a gallon on almost 30,000 gallons of gas. The company reported no mortgage, bond, note, or security debts. Its current liabilities of \$6,313 were backed up by cash and inventories amounting to \$35,736.

L. E. Osmer, manager of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, spoke of the rather weak position of farmers' grain and bean marketing elevators in Michigan 19 years ago and the inspiring success they have made of their businesses since that time by working together.

Burton Sweezy and Glenn Havens were elected directors for terms of three years.

Coldwater paid its 6% patronage dividend to holders of common stock and eligible members doing over \$30 in sales and purchases with the company Dec. 1, 1937, to Nov. 30, 1938. For any eligible member, not having a share of stock, the first \$10 was set aside by a board ruling for the purchase of a share of stock. Patronage

dividends and stock dividends were applied to accounts due of more than 30 days standing. Any balance was paid in cash.

Herewith is a statement regarding dividends that Coldwater Co-operative Company sent to each stockholder and eligible member:

Total Sales and Purchases for Period Dec. 1, 1937-Nov. 30, 1938	\$
Total Patronage Saving earned for the period at 6%	\$
Previous Credit earned	\$
Less P. S. deductions this year to make share	\$
Total for share or credit on share	\$
Net due on Patronage Saving	\$
Your Shares of Common or Preferred Stock is entitled to 4% dividend	\$
Total dividend & patronage	\$
Less your past due account owing the company	\$
Net due you, enclosed	\$

Good Crops Without Manure or Clover Sod

Now and then it becomes necessary to grow a crop without either manure, or a clover sod to plow down. Two leaflets prepared by the American Cyanamid Company, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y., contain information which will be very helpful in such cases. These leaflets are entitled, "Grow More and Better Corn" and "Put Humus in Your Soil". The corn leaflet will be of special interest to Michigan farmers since it contains the results of tests conducted in our neighboring states of Indiana and Ohio. Both leaflets are available without charge from the American Cyanamid Co.

Hybrid Corn

Remember, 1938 Had 24 More Corn Ripening Days

By ROY W. BENNETT
 Farm Bureau Services Seed Dept.

We notice that some dealers are offering out of state hybrid seed corn to farmers. This seed has had but a one year trial in Michigan, and that was the extra long corn ripening season of 1938. It may cause considerable grief if we have a short season in 1939 for maturing corn.

Remember, last fall we had 27 more days for ripening corn than we would have had it been the usual season. A lot of out of state hybrid corn matured in zones that it wasn't adapted to. That's misleading. In another year the corn may be soft at cribbing time.

We find many farmers buying hybrid corn not adapted for their locality. Consult the hybrid corn zone map from the Michigan State College. Get in touch with your county agent. You can depend on him. He wants you to have what you should have. He has no axe to grind other than to see that you get the best value for your money.

No. 1218 Michigan Hybrid is for Zone 3, generally central Michigan. No. 606 and No. 645 Wisconsin Hybrids are for the southern part of Van Buren, Kalamazoo, Calhoun, Jackson, and the southern tier of counties. They will mature the same as Duncan, which is a southern Michigan corn. We know that 606 is being offered too far north. No. 561 is for the southern tier of counties only, but it makes good ensilage as far north as Bay City. No. 402 and King's Cross E are good for Zones 4, 5 & 6. See zone maps. If you have a good open pollinated

corn doing well for you, don't lose your corn crop by planting something you know nothing about.

Northwestern Bureau For Advertising Cherries

The Northwestern Michigan Farm Bureau at its annual meeting recently gave its support to the cherry advertising program being developed by the Michigan Association of Cherry Producers. Only a constant program of intelligent advertising to consumers will market the large cherry crops of today, said the Farm Bureau.

Sugarbush areas in Michigan are about to see the annual flow of sap. Disregard the old notion that maple trees should be tapped on the south side for greatest sap yield. Injuries to maple trees made by the spiles are less severe if they are driven into the trunks in a different location each year.

HOW DO YOU DO IT, BILL?

PLENTY OF POTASH AND QUALITY CROPS-

PROFIT margins increase when production costs decrease. Potash lowers production costs, because it increases yield per acre and improves quality. To produce 1 bu. of good quality corn requires more than 1 lb. of potash, part of which must be supplied to most soils by fertilizers. Truck crops are particularly greedy feeders on potash. Many of them remove from the soil more potash than nitrogen and phosphoric acid combined.

Consult your county agent or experiment station about the fertility of your soil and what it will produce if well fertilized. The use of enough potash to supplement that available in your soil and to meet your crop requirements will help guarantee a return on your investment in land, seed, and labor. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer about fertilizers high in potash. You will be surprised how little it costs to insure yields and quality which leave more room for profit.

★ Write us for information and literature on profitable fertilization of Midwestern crops.

American Potash Institute, Inc.
 INVESTMENT BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.
 Midwest Office: Life Building, Lafayette, Indiana



MICHIGAN FARMERS PREFER MICHIGAN CERTIFIED SEED BECAUSE THEY CAN GROW LARGER CROPS OF HIGHER QUALITY

CHIEF THE SIGN
 PETOSKEY OF QUALITY

Russet Rurals Irish Cobblers
 White Rurals Chippewas Katadhins

WRITE FOR PRICES
Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Inc.
 CADILLAC MICHIGAN

Humus is the Life of the Soil

THE PROBLEM of keeping market-garden and truck soils supplied with enough humus to produce profitable yields has been solved.

You don't need barnyard manure.

The cost is not high.

Artificial manure — fully equal to barnyard manure in crop-producing power—can be made right in the soil.

Save all crop wastes, and grow green-manure crops when the land is not occupied by cash crops. Plow these materials down with **GRANULAR AERO-CYANAMID**. Your soil will become rich in humus.

Humus-rich soils are rich soils.

Write for leaflet F-128

AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY
 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

APPLE BILL Says: "Micro-Spray Sulfur is as fine as Frog Fuzz"

The effectiveness of sulfur as a fungicide is in direct proportion to the size of the particles. The finer the particles, the more sulfur surface exposed, and the more sulfur vapors freed in a given period. It has also been demonstrated that particle fineness further increases the efficiency of the fungicide by improving its spreading and sticking qualities.

poses a maximum of sulfur surface. This assures high fungicidal activity and superior sticking qualities. Its properly adjusted wetting agent produces rapid dispersion in the spray tank and smooth filming on fruit and foliage.

Micro-Spray Sulfur is used on apple trees in the pre-bloom sprays to prevent early scab infection. In the cover sprays, it protects against late scab without interfering with foliage development or finish and color of fruit. It reduces the hazard of injury to fruit and foliage that often results from the use of lime sulfur.

MICRO-SPRAY* SULFUR
 is the finest micro-type sulfur made for commercial sprays. Its particle size ex-

ORCHARD BRAND
 SPRAY and DUST Materials

ORCHARD BRAND and FARM BUREAU SPRAY MATERIALS
 Distributed by:
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
 221-227 NORTH CEDAR STREET, LANSING, MICHIGAN

The State Farm Bureau and the National Program

Questions and Answers for March Community Meetings

By J. F. YAEGER
Director of Membership

FOREWORD

The present economic plight that the farmer finds himself in is not the first. The American farmer had hard times following the Napoleonic Wars in 1819 and again in 1837.

The national Grange was organized in 1827 as a direct result of the farmers' plight at that time. The Grangers elected farmers to the Legislature and passed drastic laws regarding railroads, the Interstate Commerce Act of 1887 and the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

The Co-operative Movement arose out of the necessity of farmers conducting business in an organized way. In 1876, the Greenback party, an organization of farmers and labor was formed and polled more than a million votes in the Congressional election of 1878. This program included the fight for honest money, a fight which today the Farm Bureau is still carrying on.

In 1880, the Farmers' Alliance was organized. After the World War, in 1919, twelve State Farm Bureaus met at Ithaca, New York, and organized the American Farm Bureau Federation. The purpose of this new organization was to meet and attempt to solve the economic problems of agriculture.

In 1921 the first Farm Bureau Bloc was organized in Congress by the Farm Bureau. In 1926 and again in 1928 Congress passed the McNary-Haugen Bill, a Farm Bureau measure, but both times it was vetoed by the President. Today the American Farm Bureau Federation is credited with being the one farm organization that sponsored and has continued to stand by the Agricultural Adjustment and Soil Conservation program.

Because there is much discussion relative to this, much misunderstanding, etc., this topic is chosen for the March discussion of the Community Farm Bureaus.

What part did the Farm Bureau play in bringing about the present Agricultural Adjustment Act?

The annual Farm Bureau convention at Chicago on December 9th, 10th and 11th, 1935, asked for simplification of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, adjusting contracts based on farm units instead of commodities, proper balance and co-ordination, the withdrawal from production of submarginal land and the maintenance and perfection of a permanent legislative vehicle for continuing adjustment of production to demand.

On January 6, 1936, the United States Supreme Court declared the then existing Agricultural Adjustment Act unconstitutional, causing a national crisis. On January 9, 1936, the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation met in special session in Washington, D. C., to formulate recommendations to meet this crisis. A conference of all farm leaders was called on January 10th and 11th and a seven-point Farm program outlined. On January 14th, a special hearing of the Senate Committee on Agriculture was held to receive the recommendations of this conference. On January 13th and 15th the American Farm Bureau Federation Executive Committee reviewed and approved the seven-point program and added nine additional recommendations.

On January 16th and 17th, 1936, leaders of all farm organizations again met and approved most of the Farm Bureau program. Recommendations were submitted to the President of the United States, Secretary of Agriculture and to Congress. The American Farm Bureau Federation employed legal counsel to draft the new legislation which has been the basis for the Soil Conservation program. The new act became effective when it was signed by President Roosevelt on February 29th, 1936.

In December, 1936, the American Farm Bureau Federation convention passed a resolution approving the Soil Conservation program as already in effect but demanded in addition, a program which would balance farm production with effective market demand. In January and February, 1937, the program was outlined to include among other things—

- (a) An Ever-Normal Granary.
- (b) Continuation of the Soil Conservation and domestic allotment acts.
- (c) New legislation making possible the use of benefit payments to assist the farmer in a program of controlled marketing and controlled production in emergencies and if two-thirds of the farmers agreed.
- (d) A sound crop insurance program.

This program was presented to Congress but it was not until February, 1938, that it became a law.

What is contained in the present farm program?

Although there are many items included in the program, the two that are discussed most are (1)—The conservation of soil fertility and (2)—The adjustment of the supply of farm commodities to demand in such a way as to bring about a parity of prices and income. (Parity is defined as a balance between the values of farm commodities when compared to the value of other commodities as measured by the standards of 1910-1914).

What is the underlying principle of the Soil Conservation portion of the program?

In an effort to meet the ever-increasing disparity between farm income and expenses the American farmer has found himself forced to grow more and more and to place more and more land in production. He has cleared brush and timbers off new land and thus placed soil fertility at the mercy of a crop program and the elements which has caused an ever-increasing loss of this fertility. His decreased income at the same time has made it impossible for him to replace this soil fertility. Recognizing this as a national catastrophe which will affect all peoples, the Soil Conservation program is so designed as to give to the farmer benefit payments which he can secure by practicing a type of farming such as will replace soil depleting crops with soil conserving crops. The financial assistance (benefit payments) given the farmer who will either do this by continuing good farming practices or who will revise his farming practices so as to effect these results is recognized as a responsibility for all classes of people to bear. Payments to the co-operating farmer are therefore taken out of the general taxes to be paid to farmers who co-operate in the program to a sufficient degree to bring about this conservation of soil fertility.

Does the present national program embody all of the features desired by the American Farm Bureau Federation?

No, but it is considered by the Farm Bureau as being a long step in advance and forms a solid basis for a national farm policy. Are there any benefits from the present program? Although the present program did not become a law until February, 1938, and has, therefore, had little opportunity to work, some benefits are readily apparent. Prices of national farm commodities have been fairly well stabilized. Farm income is still far above the low 1932-1933 levels. To cite a specific example, wheat which sold in 1932 at 30c to 35c a bushel is today selling at approximately twice that amount. This, in view of the fact

also curtail his production in line with the demand, thereby forcing prices up to parity. The solution of the surplus problem which the farmer had been wrestling with was the basis of both the proposed McNary-Haugen program in 1926-1928 and the Farm Board program, which was in effect during days of President Hoover. The McNary-Haugen program never was given a chance. Effective curtailment of production being lacking the Farm Board program collapsed. Realizing that the curtailment of marketing and production in line with demand could be made effective only through national legislation, the Farm Bureau sought to bring about such a program through controlled marketing and production under the present A.A.A.

What is the underlying principle of the Agricultural Adjustment portion of the program?

For years farmers have watched organized labor take the attitude of refusing to work unless its income is more in balance with the cost of living. At the same time industry has refused to operate its factories except at a profit. During the depths of the depression, agricultural prices dropped approximately 80%, yet the farmer produced more and more in an effort to meet this deficiency. At the same time industry refused to drop its prices materially. For example farm machinery prices dropped but 6% but production of farm machinery was curtailed nearly 80%, just the reverse of the agricultural program.

Labor brought forth and had enacted into law the Labor Relations program and the Wages and Hour program, which permits labor to work less and produce less and still demand a larger income. Taking its lesson from industry and labor, the Farm Bureau argues that the farmer should

that the quantity of wheat on hand is as great as the surpluses of the low depression years. These prices, coupled with soil conservation and parity payments would bring the price of wheat for the co-operating farmer up to nearly \$1.00 per bushel, not far below parity.

Has the Soil Conservation program been beneficial?

The benefit to be derived through the conserving of soil fertility is hardly expected to be so quickly apparent, especially when viewed on a nationwide basis. However, the soundness of the conserving of soil fertility and its importance as a national program is accepted by all farm leaders and farm organizations.

APPENDIX

The above brief discussion of the Farm Bureau and the national program necessarily eliminates administration problems, and the many other items contained in the entire program. It is with no thought that the various ramifications of the entire program be presented here. The purpose of the above discussion is only to point out the underlying philosophy upon which the Soil Conservation and the Agricultural Adjustment features of the program are based.

If these underlying principles are sound, then the future should deal with improvement and administration rather than the overthrow of the whole program.

These are the matters which farmers must decide. The Farm Bureau attitude in the matter is expressed by the following resolution passed at the 1938 annual convention:

"If artificial stimuli and controls are to continue for American business and American labor, equivalent stimuli and controls must be accorded to American agriculture. If, however, American business and American labor will relinquish the use of artificial instrumentalities and permit the restoration of free competition, organized American agriculture will no longer request the support and co-operation of federal government to restore a balance for agriculture with industry and labor."



LIVE STOCK EXCH. WANTS AUCTIONS REGULATED

Asks Legislature to Provide Rules for Weights, Prices, Disease Control

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange at Lansing, Feb. 16, at one of the largest attended annual business meetings in years demanded state legislation that will place packers' country buying points and local live stock auction sales under the same regulations that apply to terminal markets to protect farmers' interests.

Direct buying by packers and local live stock auctions as conducted today in Michigan, said the Exchange resolution, are a menace to the live stock industry. The Exchange charged that unfair buying practices, methods of pricing, weighing, and general laxness regarding animal diseases demand immediate attention.

Direct Buying of Stock H. H. Hulbert, economist for the Farm Credit Administration, discussed decentralization of live stock buying and its effect on values. He said that since 1938 live stock receipts at 17 terminal markets, headed by Chicago, have dropped 21 million head. Packers bought the stock at country points, because they figured they could get them cheaper, Mr. Hulbert added. The Live Stock Exchange in Michigan, and farmers live stock marketing organizations throughout the country charge that direct buying weakens the terminal markets, and thereby weakens the entire price structure for live stock farmers.

"Direct buying is here to stay and will become increasingly important," warned Mr. Hulbert, "and the sooner that co-operatives recognize it and whole heartedly attempt to adjust their operations, to it, the sooner they will render a complete service to the live stock industry. It has had an uninterrupted growth for 15 years."

Exchange Tried and Quit How they shall meet it is the problem. The delegates smiled wryly as they recalled President Beamer's report earlier in the day on the closing of direct buying plants established by the Exchange a couple of years ago at St. Johns and Battle Creek. The Exchange took heavy losses on the operations.

"The business of the co-operative Live Stock Exchange is to sell live stock at its real value and to the best of our ability. Your board of directors found it could not operate those plants on a self-sustaining basis and do it in the farmers' interest, and stand by our principles. Therefore, we closed them," President Beamer said.

Faults of Both Systems Mr. Hulbert said that his observation of direct buying and local live stock auctions throughout the country revealed in a number of instances the weighing, pricing and other faults complained of by the Exchange in its resolution. On the other hand, he said, high yardage and feed costs at terminal yards have been a factor in turning stock away from the terminal markets. "I have concluded that direct marketing has grown because some packers have found it to be their cheapest way to obtain stock, and because of

producer interest. It does not follow that selling direct must net the producer less money. Producers, however, need a strong organization to protect them in direct marketing unless they are dealing with their own co-operative plant."

Direct marketing by farmers and decentralization of buying by packers has weakened the farmer's position as a salesman in a general way, Mr. Hulbert said. While packers are extending their buying into the country, they retain a central control of all buying operations. Four packers kill 65% of the cattle, 75% of the calves, 52% of the hogs, and 80% of the lambs and sheep. In the United States in 1937 there was 1,347 live stock auction points. There are 18 in Michigan.

The Matter of Regulations Federal regulations over terminal markets, said Mr. Hulbert, now place them as a competitive disadvantage with local auctions, etc., a matter which farmers should consider.

At terminal markets weights are taken by weigh-masters having no interest in the sale; price quotations are gathered and published by reporters having no interest in selling or buying stock. At country points weights are taken by employes of the markets. Any kind of market information can be issued without penalty to the market operators. Terminal marketing agencies must prove financial responsibility and give bond. Most live stock auctions don't have to. One of the most wasteful practices at some auctions, said Mr. Hulbert, is the manipulation of weights. Farmers pay more attention to prices than they do to weights.

At one auction point Mr. Hulbert visited he was told, "We weigh the stock light to make it a better value to the buyer. What we take off in weight we add to the price, and that is why our prices make such a favorable comparison with the terminal markets."

Mr. Hulbert pointed out that he was not interested in the preservation of any particular system of marketing live stock. The co-operatives, he said, should set the pace to improve the service to farmers. They should use the best features of all marketing systems.

"Terminal markets need improvements," said Mr. Hulbert. "Direct marketing points need both improvement and co-ordination. Live stock auctions need regulations."

The Live Stock Exchange by resolution endorsed the work of the National Live Stock and Meat Board in promoting the sale of meats through advertising cooking schools, sales promotion work with retailers, etc., throughout the nation. Packers and shippers contribute to the general advertising fund. Each contributes 1c per head on cattle sold; 1/2c on hogs and calves; 1/5c per head on sheep. That amounts to about 50c per carload of stock. Maine and Idaho potato growers contribute from \$2.05 to \$3.60 per car to promote their products to consumers. California orange growers spend \$23.10 per carload of oranges for consumer advertising. Michigan cherry producers have just agreed to contribute 1/4c per lb. on more than 14,000,000 lbs. of cherries to promote cherry sales.

33,000,000 housewives to make all cuts of meat more attractive and sell better.

Election of Directors

Two new directors were elected: M. C. Cooney of Gaines, Genesee county, and Fred Engles of West Branch, Ogemaw county. They succeeded J. R. Bettas of Sparta and Charles Wood of Middleton; Nate Pattison of Caro, Tuscola county, with 18 years experience on the board, was re-elected.

Other directors are President E. A. Beamer, Blissfield, Lenawee county; Frank Oberst, treasurer, Breckenridge, Gratiot county; Frank Klotz, Portland, Ionia county; Edward Dipey, Perry, Shiawassee county; Charles Woodruff, Hastings, Barry county. John O'Meara of Hudson, Lenawee county, is secretary.

Chas. B. Cook Was a Farm Bureau Leader

Charles B. Cook of Shiawassee county, active in the Farm Bureau in Michigan since its beginnings, died suddenly at his home Feb. 13. Mr. Cook was just leaving home for a meeting of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau board of directors when he was taken by a heart attack.

Charley Cook had a long and interesting career as a farmer. His boyhood and youth were lived on the home farm in Shiawassee township. He was graduated from the Michigan Agricultural College in 1888 and lived there two years. He returned home and farmed for many years. He studied and was active in farm affairs. In 1913 he became agricultural agent for Allegan county. Three years later he was advanced to the college's general agricultural extension work. From 1918 to 1924 he was county agent for Oakland county. He became interested in the Farm Bureau and helped organize the Oakland County Farm Bureau and the Michigan State Farm Bureau. In his private capacity as a farmer, he joined with others in the early financing of the movement.

After his return to his Shiawassee county farm, Mr. Cook served continuously as a Farm Bureau director, and was president of the County Farm Bureau for part of that time. Charley Cook was a fine person to know. Those who had his acquaintance or friendship enjoyed him, and he enjoyed them. He was interested in promoting the cause of agriculture, and he had enthusiasm for his cause. For 20 years of Farm Bureau history, Charley Cook could always be counted upon. He always came up smiling. Many fine things could be said about him.

New Plan Gives Chicks Monthly

Ithaca, N. Y.—New chicks, every month in the year, is the newest plan that is gaining in popularity among poultrymen. This is a change from producing chicks in the natural mating season for birds or during the spring and early summer months. The new plan may change the entire poultry program, at least in the production of poultry, meat and eggs, says R. C. Ogle of the New York state college of agriculture. It is a trend away from "putting all your eggs in one basket." Poultrymen who have adopted the new program say that the use of equipment throughout the year is efficient and that a more or less constant supply of new pullets, just starting to lay, should prove profitable.

Interesting Persons in the Farm Bureau

The Farm News and Farm Bureau members take a natural pride in the success that may crown the efforts of any member. We invite brief descriptions of outstanding accomplishments of members in farming, or in their side lines, whatever they may be. Friends of the subject will have to be depended upon for the preparation of the article, as in this instance.

Stanley M. Powell, legislative counsel for the Farm Bureau, and author of Ingleside Farm Notes in the Michigan Farmer, Grange leader, etc., is our subject this month. Among other things, the Powells are breeders and exhibitors of milking shorthorn cattle.

The Ingleside herd of milking shorthorns was established by Herbert E. Powell in 1915, and was developed by him until son Stanley took over the management of the homestead in 1927. Herd bulls have been selected very carefully. The present senior herd sire was purchased 5 months before he was born. His dam was for years the most famous milking shorthorn in America. She won 40 grand championships at major shows from coast to coast.

For 12 seasons the Powells have exhibited at Michigan fairs, and for the past 4 years at the International. At the Michigan State Fair in 1938, the Ingleside milking shorthorns won 5 of 12 blue ribbons in the individual classes. They won junior champion bull and senior champion female, also. At the Grand Rapids Farm Festival, Ingleside took 4 blue ribbons and had the grand champion bull.

At the 1938 International at Chicago, 20 American and 3 Canadian milking shorthorn breeders exhibited. There are 6 prizes in each class in this breed. With so many entries, many exceptionally good animals were left outside the prize money. The Powells won 4 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth and 1 sixth.

Many Farm Bureau members have seen the Powell milking shorthorns exhibited at the fairs, and have observed Stanley in overalls, showing his cattle or caring for them in their stalls.

Farm Bureau seeds are safe seeds.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

OUR BLANKET POLICY on personal property? It insures all farm personal in one amount which often pays double the amount a classified policy would pay. Liberal limitations on live stock make a specific insurance unnecessary to receive value commensurate with the value of the animal.

AMPLE RESERVES—Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Michigan. Over One Quarter Million Dollars net assets. Collection of assessments on anniversary of policy provides daily cash income from which losses and expenses are paid.

SUCCESSFUL RECORD—For over thirty years the State Mutual has paid all losses promptly. Write today for information.

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

Legislature Seeks Balanced Budget

(Continued from page 1)
Items, at least on the basis as established by the 1937 Legislature.

Milk Legislation Supporters of legislation to provide a more equitable milk price and a more satisfactory bargaining arrangement have held numerous conferences both among themselves and with the senate and house committees on agriculture, and prospects appear favorable that a bill that will command a great deal of support will soon be reported favorably by the house committee on agriculture. This bill will probably be considerably less comprehensive and sweeping in its provisions than house bill No. 116 introduced by Representative Welsh of Macomb county several weeks ago.

Varied interests are rallying their support for the 5c per pound tax on oleo and other butter substitutes as proposed early in the session by Senator D. Hale Brake of Stanton. This law is similar to the statute which has proved so successful in Wisconsin. If farm folks really want this bill passed and will express themselves forcefully to their senators and representatives, chances are favorable that the bill might be enacted into law.

Throughout the state rural citizens are showing increasing interest in legislative developments at Lansing. Large numbers of new recruits continue to join the ranks of the Farm Bureau legislative minute men. Agricultural legislation is reported to be the principal topic of discussion in many Community Farm Bureau meetings now being held. Farm folks are developing an enlightened public opinion on the issues of the day which so vitally affect their interests.

State legislation will be the principal subject for consideration when the directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., meet at Lansing, March 9 and 10 in joint session. At that time the Farm Bureau directors plan to make a careful study of the various bills affecting rural welfare and to make recommendations regarding them.

Read The Label

Did you ever get caught this way? A large manufacturer of breakfast foods put on a test sales campaign a short while ago. He offered consumers identical packages of his product at two prices—a single package at 10 cents, two packages for 23 cents.

When he counted up sales at the end of the campaign, this is what he found: 33 per cent more packages of the breakfast food were sold at the 2-for-23-cents price than were sold at the 10-cents each price.

The first of the "Three R's" for consumers should be: READ THE LABEL!

Send For Instructions On

Weighting Tractor Tires

With

SOLVAY

TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Calcium Chloride

Send for the new illustrated leaflet that gives complete instructions on the tractor tire weighting method that saves tractor tires and money. The Solvay Calcium Chloride weighting method is recommended by leading tire and tractor companies because it is the only practical low cost method which they have found that gives the following advantages, without harming the tires:

- SAVES IN COST
- IS HEAVIER THAN WATER
- IS NON-FREEZING
- NON-FOULING
- IS LONG LASTING
- ECONOMICAL
- IS EASY TO USE
- IMPROVES RIDING COMFORT — REDUCES BOUNCE
- PREVENTS SIDE-SLIPPING — REDUCES WEAR ON TIRES

Send for this new, complete, free leaflet immediately, which tells how you obtain these advantages and gives other important information and instructions as well. Write to

SOLVAY SALES CORP.
7501 West Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan
Local Distributors—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
221-227 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan

Co-ops Market Soy Beans

Co-operative grain elevators in the central West are developing the marketing of soy beans as an important side line. Widely developed for industrial uses by research of recent years, soy beans are a newcomer to the co-operative picture. In scarcely five years they have developed a business of nearly \$7,000,000, most of which is handled by farmers' grain associations in Illinois.

The average daily run of passenger locomotives was the greatest on record in 1938.

More accidents are caused by falls than any other reason. On the cellar stairs it is a good idea to paint the bottom step white, and to provide for illumination.

3 IMPORTANT BULLETINS FOR CALF FEEDERS FREE!

WHAT? ASKED BETTER? THE MOST ECONOMICAL WAY TO GET THE MOST FROM YOUR CALF?

DO YOU HAVE PLENTY OF SKIM MILK?

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

Camacian Company, Oconomowoc, Wis., Dept. U
(Check) Please send me: (a) (b) (c) (d)

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

Safe Even for Humans

Pilot Brand oyster shell is as carefully prepared for poultry as it could be for human consumption. It is free from odor and impurities and is over 99% pure calcium carbonate—a necessary mineral for profitable egg production.



ANNOUNCEMENT

We are pleased to announce that we are now able to supply the well known

Nichols "TRIANGLE BRAND" Copper Sulphate

made by the Phelps Dodge Refining Corp. This will be packaged under our own

UNICO BRAND

In all forms—"Instant", "Snow", Small and Medium Crystals; also Monohydrated (full 35% copper content) in re-fillable, removable top drums, with full salvage value.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU'S 1939 ESSAY CONTEST

\$350 in Prizes for Papers On 20 Years of Farm Bureau Work

As a part of its 20th anniversary celebration, the American Farm Bureau at 58 East Washington St., Chicago, has announced the Nation's Agriculture's first essay contest.

Prizes will be awarded to those who, in the opinion of the judges, do the best job of telling the story of the Farm Bureau from 1920 to 1940.

Contestants should not assume that they are restricted to a discussion of achievements by their own County or State Farm Bureau.

The entire field is open to all contestants, and whoever does the most effective job of telling how much the

Farm Bureau idea has contributed to the social and economic advancement of agriculture in the past 20 years in county, state and nation, will win the big prize.

THE RULES

Subject: 20 years of Farm Bureau Achievement. Length: Two thousand words or less. Contestants: Any member of a Farm Bureau family except officers or employees of State Farm Bureaus, the American Farm Bureau Federation or the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Deadline: Essays will be accepted at any time up to and including July 31, 1939. No essays received in the Chicago office of the American Farm Bureau Federation after July 31, 1939 will be accepted.

Presentation of Awards: At the 1939 A.F.B.F. Annual Convention in early December at Chicago.

Judges: C. V. Gregory, associate publisher, Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead; Dr. C. B. Smith, former assistant director of extension, Washington, D. C.; O. M. Kille, Washington, D. C., author of "The Farm Bureau Movement."

Manuscripts: Must be legible and written on one side of sheet only. Will become the property of the American Farm Bureau Federation when received.

PRIZES: First prize.....\$150.00 Second prize.....100.00 Third prize.....50.00 Next 10 prizes.....\$5.00 each

Classified Ads

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

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD, BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, Wis. (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-3-1f-22b)

O. I. C. S. OR CHESTER WHITES. Bred Gilts, fall pigs, either sex. Shipped or delivered on approval. Anywhere. Crandell's, Caro, Michigan. (1-41-18p)

MAPLE SYRUP EQUIPMENT

ALL MAPLE SYRUP MAKING AND marketing supplies, including "Old Reliable" Felt Filter Bag for cleaning. Three color labels, thermometers, hydrometers, buckets, flat bottom pans, tin and glass containers, "KING EVAPORATORS", sap storage tanks, sugaring off rigs, sugar moulds, etc. For Catalog and prices, write Sugar Bush Supply Company, Display room and office, 217 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (next door to State Farm Bureau) (1-1f-57b)

SEEDS

SPECIAL MUCK LAND SEEDS. RAISED and used by us. Yellow Dent Corn, "Mucksoy Beans", Muckland Barley. Supplies limited. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, Mich. (7-3-1f-22b)

VEGETABLE PLANTS

GROW VEGETABLES TWO WEEKS earlier with Carlisle hardy field grown plants. Cabbage plants \$1.00 per thousand, onion, \$1.50; Tomato, \$1.50; collard. Wire for complete information. Carlisle Plant Farms, Valdosta, Georgia. (3-11-32b)

CERTIFIED FROST PROOF OPEN field grown cabbage and onion plants. Ready to plant. CABBAGE strong, well rooted from treated seeds, fifty to bundle, moss to roots, labeled with variety name. \$1.00 per 1,000. \$1.75 Express collect, 2,500. \$2.00. ONIONS, Crystal Wax Yellow, Bermuda, Prize-taker, White and Yellow Spanish, prepaid, 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 6,000, \$3.50. Express collect, crate, 6,000, \$2.50. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free Catalog. UNION PLANT CO., Texarkana, Arkansas. (3-11-32p)

White Leghorns

CHERRYWOOD REDS BRING MORE profit in meat and eggs. Lay as good as leghorns, 100% blood tested. Send for prices. Cherrywood Farms, Holland, Mich. (2-21-23p)

CHERRYWOOD CHAMPION CHICKS from profit making hens with Cherrywood's balanced breeding program for large birds, heavy layers and strong birds. 100% blood tested. Cherrywood Farms Holland, Mich. (2-21-23p)

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY LITTER - SERVALL - (made from sugar cane) - A dustless, odorless, absorbent, sterilized litter. Will keep poultry house and brooder sanitary. The light color brightens the quarters. Keeps floors dry. 100-pound bales. An American farm product. Use American litter. Most dealers now have it. Ask for descriptive booklet, giving dealer's name. Harry Gates Company, Jackson, MICHIGAN Distributor. (234-571p)

PHOTO FINISHING

AT LAST! ALL YOUR SNAPSHOTS in natural colors. Roll developed. 3 Natural Color Prints. Reprints 2c. Amazingly beautiful. NATURAL COLOR PHOTO. Janesville, Wis. (1-59-1f-23b)

WATER SOFTENERS

WATER SOFTENERS - TWO 30,000 grain gallon softeners will soften 1500 gallons of hard water each regular price \$110.00. SPECIAL \$89.50. Re-quires only 3 minutes attention to regenerate. Bronze and brass fittings. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing. (33b)

REFRIGERATORS

1838 REFRIGERATORS - THREE 6 cu. ft. (1938 price \$149.50) Clean up price \$99.50. Two 6 cu. ft. Deluxe (1938 price \$159.50) clean up price \$109.50. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing. (27b)

ELECTRIC APPLIANCES

CO-OP IRONERS - 1938 MODELS Only 4 left - regular prices \$49.50 and \$54.95. SPECIAL NOW ONLY \$29.00 and \$32.00.

RADIO BARGAINS - 6-TUBE 1938 consoles only \$24.50 (1938 price \$39.50).

FOOD MIXERS - COMPLETE WITH juice extractor - regular price \$12.95. 11 left at this price \$9.49 HURRY! Farm Bureau Services, 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing. (53b)

ELECTRIC MOTORS

MARCH ELECTRIC MOTOR SPECIALS - Six only 1/2 HP split phase washing machine motors, 110V. \$1.95. Four only 1/2 HP Capacitor Start Induction Run, 110V motors \$9.45. Five only 1/2 HP Repulsion Induction 110-220V motors \$16.45. Two only 1/2 HP Repulsion Induction 110-220V motors \$26.95. Three only 1 HP Repulsion Induction 110-220V motors \$32.95. Quantity limited. These are new guaranteed motors. Others sizes not listed on special also. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing. (69b)

ELECTRIC RANGES

RANGES - TWO CO-OP COMBINATION electric and coal or wood ranges (regular price \$174.50) SPECIAL PRICE \$129.50. Four chromalox units, extra large oven. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing. (23b)

WATER SYSTEMS

PUMPS - DAYTON SHALLOW WELL water system complete with 17 gallon tank only \$39.50. Deep Well System (Dayton) with 42 gallon tank \$89.00. One only 250 gallon per hour shallow well system complete with 42 gallon tank and all fittings \$59.50 (guaranteed three years). Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing. (43b).

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB foundations, etc. Outlets for beginners. Send for catalog. GRAPPLING WAX for orchardists. Bee bands and bee wax. BERRY BASKETS AND CRATES. MAPLE SYRUP CANS. Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & SON, 511 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (2-21-42b)

GREETING CARDS

BIRTHDAY, SYMPATHY, GET WELL, religious humorous assorted as you wish. 12 cards for 50c. 15 at 60c. 14 exceptionally artistic \$1. Twenty-one fine at \$1.12. Easter cards 60c. 14 elegant Easter cards, new \$1. Twelve clever humorous cards 60c. Gift wrapping paper, very best \$1. All above prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. E. A. Showerman, 4546 Bagley Ave., Jackson, Mich. (22-11-60b)

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE - LEROY ONE-ROW POTATO planter with fertilizer attachment. Has been used one season and planted four acres. Write, White Cloud Co-operative Ass'n, White Cloud, Mich. (2-21-27b)

WANTED - FARM TO RENT

WANT TO RENT ABOUT 120 ACRE farm on shares, in southern part of state. Have own equipment. Married. One child. E. W. Cronk, Charlotte, R-5, Mich. (3-11)

MARRIED MAN, 38, WANTS TO RENT furnished farm on shares. Within 40 miles of Lansing. Substantial. References. Guy Lewis, R-3, Reo St., Lansing, Mich. (3-11)

WANT TO RENT ABOUT 120 ACRES on shares general neighborhood of Alma. Have stock and tools. Guy Johnson, Vestaburg R-4, Mich. (3-11)

WANTED - TO RENT FURNISHED farm, 10 cows and up. Shares or cash rent. Near Lansing. 80 to 100 acres. Richard Sanford, 1408 Redwood St., Lansing, Mich. (3-11)

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 15 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. Price, delivered, \$7.00 including sales tax. O. D. charges an extra. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shawwassee St., Lansing. (3-4-1f-60b)

WANTED - FARM WORK

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE WANT work on general or dairy farm. No children. Twelve years farm experience. Good references. Dale W. Curtis, Lake Odessa, Mich. (3-11)

YOUNG MAN, 23, WANTS FARM work by month. Has experience. Wants to get into it to stay. Earl Beers, 1213 Lemork Court, Lansing, Mich. (3-11)

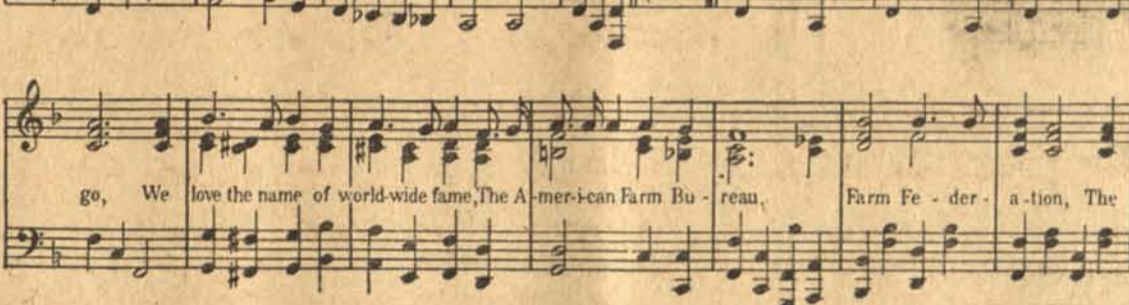
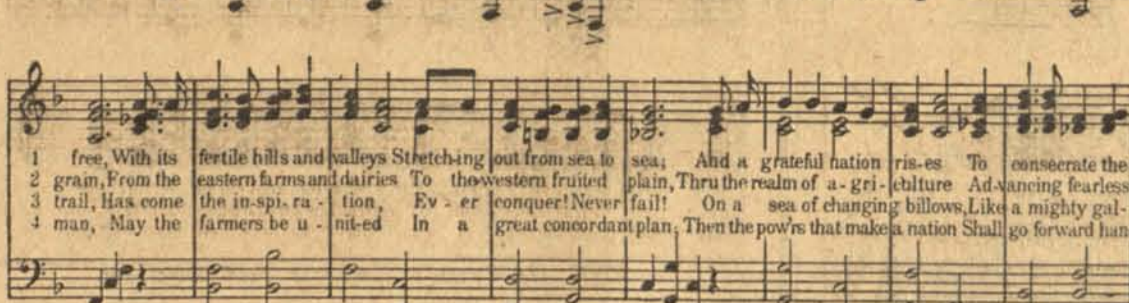
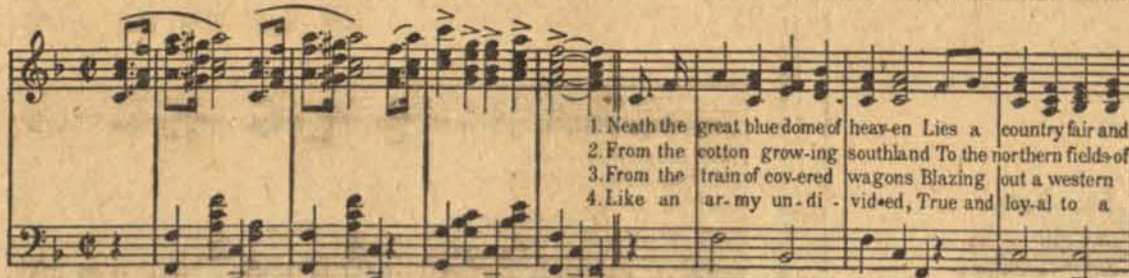
MARRIED MAN WANTS FARM WORK by month, dairy or general farm. Would rent furnished farm on shares. L. J. Aiken, Clarksville, Mich. (3-11)

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS FARM work by month or year. Dairy or general farm. Within 30 miles of Lansing. Arthur Parker, Haslett, Mich. (3-11)

YOUNG MAN, 18, WANTS FARM work by month. Near Lansing. Has done farm work. Zenas Pond, Lansing, I-4, Mich. (3-11)

THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU SPIRIT

Words by Lillian Atherson and Florence Cheadle. Arr. by J. Oliver Richl. Music by Catherine Wilson and Florence Cheadle.



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Are Consumers Entitled to a Voice in Our Milk Business?

From the Record of their Interest in the Farmer's Success or Bankruptcy, the Answer is No; Should They Get Half the Members of a Milk Commission?

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR, Member of Milk Study Commission. Sometime ago I heard of a man who in a fit of rage called his wife a "brainless idiot. A bystander told him, "She has more sense than you have, for see what a brilliant man she took for a husband. You admit you chose a brainless idiot for a wife."

The incident comes to my mind when I hear some disgruntled member of the Milk Producers Association put himself out in order to cuss his own organization. He no doubt joined of his own free will. He has turned his milk over to the organization to sell for him and has accepted all of the benefits and protection it gives to its members. I have often wondered if this man feels that he could do a much better job of selling. If so, why in the world doesn't he do it?

Divided - We Are Lost

It is true that no farmer in the Detroit area is getting what he is entitled to for his milk at the present time, and for that reason only are we asking for legislative regulations covering every phase of the industry.

But we will never get any corrective legislation from divided farmer groups. We must remember that it was disorganization that prevented any milk legislation being enacted two years ago and as a consequence we are all suffering for it.

Ever since co-operative marketing has existed, our farmers have been the victims of unscrupulous agitators. For whenever we have felt we were not getting just returns and began to work for a change, we have also gained the attention of those parasites who are always at hand. They stir up our grievances until they get us filled with suspicion and malice. They sway us against our best interests and prevent us from doing what we had started out to do - to better our financial situation.

We find this to be the case at the present time. We've heard reports from several counties in the Detroit area telling of the activity of two men, neither personally interested in the dairy industry except for what they can get out of it through propaganda. One man is trying to create a job for himself; another is legal counsel for a distributor, advisor to consumers, and an agitator among producers!

Questions to be Answered: Now the question of the day is, - Do the farmers want milk legislation that will give them legal protection against unfair prices and disreputable distributors? Does the farmer want legislation that will guarantee him pay for his milk when it is sold? Does he want to be guaranteed a place to sell his milk more than from day to day?

If the farmer wants this protection, let him be very careful of the bill he endorses, for while cost of production sounds very fine when farm prices are as they are now, it will avail us nothing if the actual cash and the market are not assured with it.

Where Consumer Gets Off

Again, we feel that the consumer is paying too much for his milk according to the price the producer receives.

The consumer should be interested in getting milk legislation that assures him an adequate milk supply with a fair division of the cost going to each party concerned. If it were his determination to go hand in hand with the producer all down the line for the mutual benefit of both, it would be only right and fair that his group have some voice in governing the business.

But when we realize that the consumer has no investment whatever in the industry, and he links himself up with any type of distributor who will provide him with cheap milk, regardless of how much it disrupts the business for the farmer, it stands us in hand to refuse to let down the bars to any other group until we are positive there's sympathetic understanding and loyalty behind it.

Consumers know so little about the farmer's problems that we must be extremely cautious in giving their representatives, self-appointed or otherwise, a participation in the management of our milk business until they have had far more producer education than they now exhibit.

They Ask Too Much

When once consumers realize that the producer gets but about 4 cents for each quart of 3.5 milk that is sold on the market to be used as bottled milk, and an average of but about 3 1/2 cents for all fluid milk sold, including that used for bottling purposes, with less than 1 cent more in each case for 4.5 milk they will then feel that it will be best to co-operate with the producer in a friendly way for the mutual good of both.

But when we hear them refuse to go along with us unless we advocate a state milk marketing commission with at least one-half of the commission membership consumer representatives, and when we see them tie up with the agitators who have always been disturbing and costly to the producers, we are then certain we are far better off standing as a unit by ourselves.

Those who have been active in preparing legislative bills for milk marketing have no desire to eliminate any certain distributor, but rather we hope for marketing regulations that will eliminate any factor involved that is detrimental to good marketing practices, be it among the producers, distributors or labor.

We know the farmer must have greater returns for his labor and investment if this nation goes on as it should, and the time has come when the decision should be made.

Let's Find an Agreement

I appeal to our dairy farmers to forget their bickerings and to stand by the organizations that they them-

selves have helped to create. We need a united effort to securing safe and sane legislation for the protection of our industry.

Let's turn a deaf ear to any outsider who approaches us with a story of discord and suspicion. Let's be big enough to tell them that the day has gone by when we will countenance their interference.

Look at Their Records

If any one of us will be fair enough to ourselves to look into the past history of any one of these meddlesome agitators, we would soon see through the trap they are setting for us. If we are the kind who seems to enjoy the tearing down of our own house, we must be willing to accept the results, but it seems to me we have had quite enough of that, for no organization can look after the needs of its people as it should when there is dissension and strife within its ranks.

I have before me a copy of a telegram sent by a distributor on January 1st to a group of farmers in two counties, stating he could not use their milk after that day. This distributor had previously offered these farmers a higher price for their milk than they were getting, so they in their desperation had quit their usual milk outlet and therefore did not come within its arm of protection. This telegram was the final result.

We'll Have to Help Ourselves

Let's take this example to ourselves. Just what would each of us do if we happened to be one of those farmers now left out in the cold and practically no place to go?

Don't you think it is time we have some legal backing such as a state marketing law that would prevent any of us experiencing such treatment? Think it over and then act in a sensible way. Help us to get sane legislation and then be loyal to your own job, and we shall have reason to feel there will be a turning point towards better times for the dairy business in Michigan.

Egg Exhibit at Farmers Week

Hamilton Farm Bureau, poultry and egg producers of Allegan county, had eggs on scales to show that between a large egg and a medium sized egg there is 8 to 9 ounces difference per dozen. Large eggs weigh 26 1/4 ounces per dozen, medium eggs 20 ounces and small eggs 18 ounces. In marketing eggs commercially, they are graded in these general sizes. Egg size is largely a matter of inheritance, and is affected somewhat by good feeding.

A replica, in every architectural detail, of historic Independence Hall in Philadelphia - the "Cradle of American Liberty" - is to be the Pennsylvania State Exhibit building at the New York World's Fair 1939.

Farmers need to renew seed supplies every two to four years in order to maintain purity, high quality standards, and avoid disease injury.

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



44,500

farm and town automobile owners in Michigan are insured in this company

DRIVE SAFELY & CARRY INSURANCE THAT PROTECTS YOUR INTERESTS

State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. Bloomington, Illinois

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO., Mich. State Farm Bur. State Ag'y, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan

NAME ADDRESS Please send information about auto insurance.

LET THE WATER

do the RUNNING (-instead of you)

There's enough to do on the farm without your having to pump or draw water, and carry it into the house, barn or yard.

CHEAP ELECTRICITY WILL DO IT

—and it means more than convenience and sanitation. More than relief to women-folk from that age-old water fetching chore. It's good business for you.

Healthier, heavier stock, from good, fresh drinking water. Increased milk production, too. Hogs put on weight from plenty of water—but you have to let them get the water first.

Egg production steps up.

Farm safety is improved with a pressure water system on the job. And it means cleanliness, too, from thorough hosing in barns, tanks, vats, pens and such.

And as for home comfort—let the family vote.

KEEP POULTRY?

Then - Right Now - Look into ELECTRIC WATER WARMING

Hens drink 20% to 40% more warmed water than "winter-cold" water. That stimulates egg formation. And that increases production when prices are highest.

Visit or write our nearest office for information on how cheap and easy to have these helps.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

1938 GOOD YEAR FOR WOOL MARKETING ASS'N

Returns Much Better Than Buyers' Offers; 1939 Pool Open

1938 was a good year for the operations of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, as reviewed at the annual meeting held at the Farm Bureau at Lansing, March 1.

One year ago, due to the 1937 business slump and other troubles for wool, the annual meeting saw most of the 1937 clip still on hand and 1938 coming up.

At this annual meeting, the Wool Marketing Ass'n reported both pools sold and final settlements made for both years. 1937 was a headache for everyone in the wool trade, but the wool marketing ass'n did well in 1938. It returned growers from 25 to 30% more than they could have gotten at shearing time.

Success of the 1938 pool was due largely to wool financing to co-operatives from the Federal Commodity Credit Corporation. First and second advances to grower members by the State wool pools totaled what buyers were offering for wool. Therefore the final payments made recently on the 1938 wool can be regarded as special dividends to members of the Wool Ass'n.

Tonnage in the Michigan pool has trebled since 1936. The 1938 pool was nearly double that of 1937. The Wool Marketing Ass'n pool is now open for 1939. Announcements as to cash advances are yet to be made. Information relative to membership, etc., can be had by writing Michigan Wool Marketing Ass'n, 221 N. Cedar street, Lansing.

The annual meeting was addressed by Prof. E. L. Benton of State College of Michigan's sheep improvement program for 1939. T. I. Ferris, general manager of the Indiana Wool Growers Ass'n spoke on co-operative wool marketing.

The delegates adopted a resolution thanking the Nat'l Wool Marketing Corporation and the Commodity Credit Corporation for the loan program in 1938 and urged a similar program for 1939.

Another resolution protested any trade agreement with Australia which would reduce the tariff on Australian wool. Support for truth-in-fabric legislation was reaffirmed to Congress. Another resolution asked that Congress complete its investigation of the wool trade. It said that the investigation has revealed practices that trim the growers and that legal protection is needed. Members and other sheep growers are asked to insist on the enforcement of laws relating to dogs and coyotes. Members were also asked to promote the Association service to their neighbors.

About two months ago the National Wool Marketing Corporation made formal application for a renewal of the Government loan program through the Commodity Corporation. A reply was promised in 30 days but thus far has not been forthcoming. If the CCC loan is not granted the pools will secure funds for advances from the Farm Credit Administration as was done up until last season. Until this point is decided at Washington the Michigan Pool is authorized to make a flat field advance of 10c per pound on the arrival of all kinds of wool and then when a regular schedule of advances is established a second payment will be made on these early consignments to bring them up to that level.

Officers and directors were re-elected: President—Forrest D. King of Charlotte; Vice Pres.—Herbert E. Powell of Ionia; Sec'y-Treas.—Alfred Bentall, Lansing.

Other directors: W. D. Alber, Grass Lake; W. C. Kempster, Coldwater; R. N. McLaughlin, Ewart; H. P. Roach, West Branch; F. F. Walworth, Corunna.

Isabella Farm Bureaus Have Annual Banquet

The Isabella Junior and Senior Farm Bureau annual banquet and program at the Mt. Pleasant high school gymnasium Tuesday evening, Feb. 14, was well attended. Miss Margaret Hensley, Junior Farm Bureau president, presided. Loren Black spoke of the organization plans of the Farm Bureau. Speaker of the evening was the Rev. C. B. Hawkins of the Presbyterian church. Community singing was led by Mrs. Hugh Watson. The Isabella Bureau will have a membership campaign in March.

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: Purchases of Farm Bureau Brand dairy and poultry feeds, seeds, fertilizers, fence, binder twine, oils and gasoline, farm machinery, sprays and insecticides, harness, paint, tractors, roofing and electrical appliances from Farm Bureau dealers 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", "Mikmakor", "Mermash", etc.

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

Life members receive their Membership Credits in cash once a year.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

Starting the 21st Year



What's New in Co-operation, Topic of Co-op Conference

College Invites Ass'n Managers and Others to Three Day Program

"What's New in Co-operation", is the theme of the fourth annual Co-operative Management Conference, announced by the Economics Department of Michigan State College for Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, March 7, 8, and 9, in Room 401 Agricultural Hall, East Lansing.

The conference really consists of a 3-day overhauling of Michigan's co-operative marketing machinery by the co-operative leaders of Michigan, assisted by the various speakers on the program.

Practical problems with which co-operative managers, directors, and members are confronted daily in their operations from the basis of the topics selected for discussion. The speakers have been selected for their knowledge and adaptability to these subjects.

MICHIGAN RANKS HIGH AT STATE FARM INS. MEET

With 44,500 Policyholders it Enters Million or More By '44 Campaign

A million or more policyholders by 1944 was the slogan adopted by 2,500 top ranking agents of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. at their annual convention at the Hotel Stevens, at Chicago, Feb. 23 and 24. The Company now has more than 500,000, of which 44,500 are in Michigan.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau, state agent for the State Farm Insurance Companies, sent more than 100 agents to the convention. All of them had earned their place by high production records in 1938, according to standards set up by the home office to determine the agents who should attend the national convention.

Michigan State Farm Bureau brought State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance to farmers here in 1926. Michigan is one of the largest states in the State Farms Companies business, and consistently ranks third or fourth in a field of 38 states for production of automobile and life insurance.

Naturally, Michigan agents rank high among the 7,000 agents when honors are passed out at the annual conventions. This year:

Ben VanLente of Holland, Michigan, ranked 8th among the first 10 State Farm Mutual agents in the United States for high personal production. At that he was only 90 points behind the leader, so close were the first eight bunched.

H. R. Andre of Jenison, Ottawa county, veteran district agent in Michigan, was 8th in the first ten district agents for production. Mr. Andre is usually counted among the first ten in the United States.

In honors awarded agents within the states for high production in 1938, the following were leaders in Michigan among 350 agents:

H. R. Andre, C. H. Fowler, B. L. VanLente, Harry J. Lefurgey, N. J. Richardson and G. W. Ray. This group were included in a contest entitled the Marathon Prize Winners.

Another production record group was called the 300 club. Michigan winners in that group were: E. M. Dobson, N. J. Richardson, Louis Selucky and R. A. Weeks.

be called Credit Day.

Wednesday—Sales Day
Wednesday, sales day of the conference, features effect of quality on sales; transportation, particularly truck transportation, on sales; and consumer distribution by chain stores as they affect sales—all new developments to the old problem of securing sales for our co-operatives at a cost that will leave a profit.

Thursday—Management Day
Management day of the conference properly closes the discussion of "what's new in co-operation". Farm security co-operatives, relationships of commodity co-operatives to their industry; and farm supply co-operatives of the British Isles, give new vision to the management problems co-operative leaders must have if co-operation takes its proper place in Michigan agriculture.

National leaders of the caliber of S. D. Sanders, commissioner of the Central Bank for Co-operatives; A. L. Bibbins, president and general manager of the Grange League Federation; Dr. Joseph Knapp, of the Farm Credit Administration; and C. B. Denman, of the National Association of Food Chains, mean that the "What's New in Co-operation" program of the fourth annual Co-operative Management Conference conducted by the Economics Department of M. S. C. will bring together in Room 401 of Ag. Hall on March 7, 8, and 9, most of Michigan's co-operative leaders.

Plan Trip to Washington

Junior Farm Bureau Tour Open to Limited Number

The Gratiot County Junior Farm Bureau and the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau are working on a five day tour to Washington, D. C., for the period April 8 to 13 inclusive. Wilbur Saldeen of Ithaca, vice president of the Gratiot group, is organizing and will conduct the tour. Inquiries should be addressed to him. See close of this article.

Purpose of the trip is educational. The group will see legislation in the making at Washington. An audience has been secured with Senator Vandenberg. Also with Mr. Ogg of the American Farm Bureau at Washington. Points of interest will be visited at Washington.

Proposed Legislative Study Tour
Sponsor—Wilbur Saldeen, vice president—Gratiot Junior Farm Bureau, assisted by Gratiot Junior Farm Bureau and Michigan Jr. Farm Bureau. Purpose of this trip is to gain a first-hand knowledge and information on national legislation. The trip will be a conducted tour on legislative study as its principal objective. The schedule is as follows:

Saturday, April 8th—Leave Lansing at 6:00. Picnic lunch on bus. Supper. Sleep Cumberland, Md.

Sunday, April 9th—Cumberland, breakfast. Arrive Washington, D. C. Dinner. Sight-seeing. Supper.

Monday, April 10th, forenoon—Visit Washington Monument, other points, and Congressional Library. Dinner. 1:00-3:00—Senator Vandenberg. 4:00—Congress.

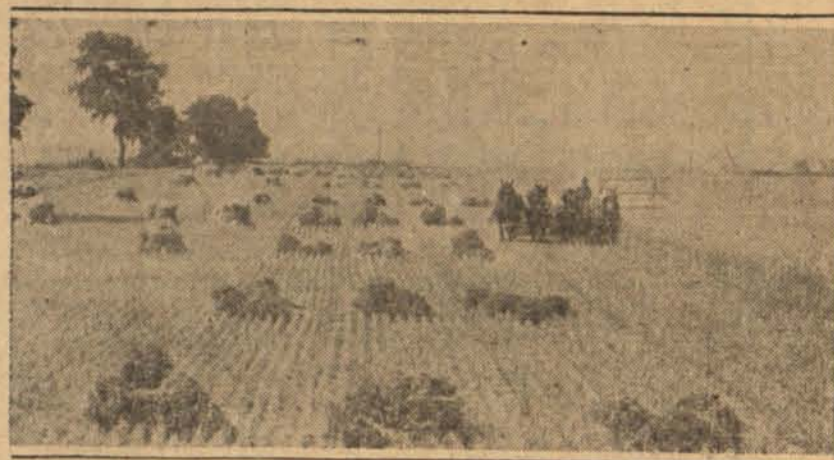
Tuesday, April 11—Breakfast. Meet with C. J. Bourg of Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Ass'n. Dinner. 1:00-3:00—Mr. Ogg of American Farm Bureau Federation. Congress. Supper. Sleep Gettysburg.

Wednesday, April 12th—Early morning visit after breakfast to battle field and on to Johnstown. Visit Bethlehem Steel Company. Supper. Sleep in Johnstown.

Thursday, April 13th—Breakfast, Johnstown and then to Akron Visit Goodyear Rubber Plant. Dinner. Arrive in Lansing in afternoon.

Arrangements
The trip will be made in a chartered bus. Ticket will include transportation, all meals and sleeping quarters. This is limited to 30 people. Cost per person—\$26.00. Send inquiries to W. Saldeen, Junior Farm Bureau Office, Lansing, Michigan.

FARM BUREAU'S SAFE SEEDS



THE HARVEST TELLS THE STORY

Farm Bureau Guarantees to the Farmers the Origin, Purity Etc., of Farm Bureau Seeds

CLOVERS

Farm Bureau has plenty of A-1 Michigan grown June, Alsike and Mammoth clover seed. All pure, high germinating seed, and the very best for Michigan farms.

ALFALFAS

Because of the scarcity of good quality, Michigan grown seed, we will offer considerable Utah Grimm and common. These old reliables have done well in Michigan for more than 15 years.

OATS & BARLEY

We recommend certified Worthy Oats for heavy soils. Great yields. Resist lodging. Certified Wolverine oats for lighter soils. We recommend Spartan or Wisconsin No. 38 barley.

Timothy
Field Peas

Soy Beans
Buckwheat

Rape
Vetch

Lawn Seed
Sunflower

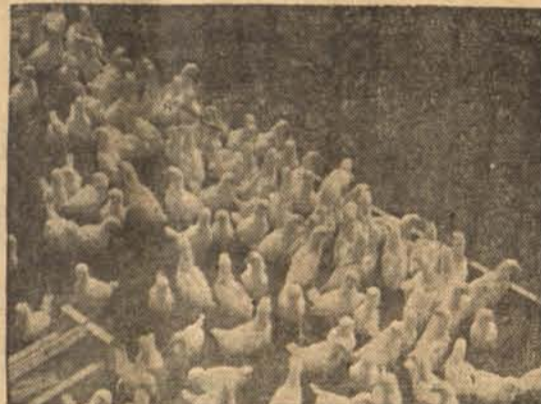
Michilite Beans
(New This Year)

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS

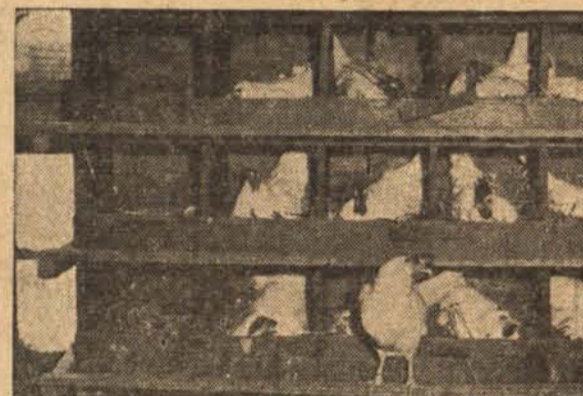
Nitrogen Quickly Available—Best for Early or Late Planted Crops

We Offer All Recommended Analysis for All Michigan Crops

MERMASH RAISES GOOD CHICKS



MERMASH 16% PROTEIN IS A starting, growing and laying dry mash. A lifetime mash, to be fed from the first feed the baby chick receives. Continue for the pullets and broilers. It is the best laying mash for the producing hen. Feed according to directions.



Raise More Chicks!

MERMASH CUSTOMERS HAVE learned to expect fast growing, healthy chicks, and a minimum of chick losses. They expect heavy broilers and well developed pullets. They expect hens that are steady producers and are laying when eggs count for most.



and Paying Hens!

SINCE WE HAVE SO MANY veteran customers, it is reasonable to say that they are getting what they want. You can buy Mermash from 300 farmers' co-op ass'ns and Farm Bureau dealers. Start with Mermash this year.

Have Better Pullets!

4 GREAT CO-OP TRACTORS

Power • Economy • Convenience

No. 1

No. 1, the ideal size for small farms. Will handle one 16" or two 12" bottom plows.

No. 2

No. 2, for largest farms. Unusual built-in tractor will handle three 16" or four 12" bottom plows.

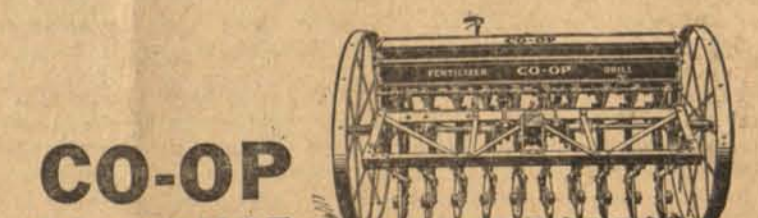
STREAM-LINED ORCHARD TRACTOR
Modestly designed to meet every requirement in the orchard.

Extra Values
As Standard Equipment at No Extra Cost

1. Self Starting
2. Bat. & Gen. Ignition
3. Electric Headlights
4. Rubber Tires
5. Foot & Hand Brakes
6. Truck Steering

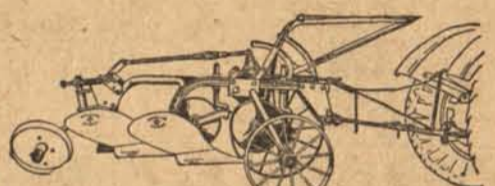
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
728 E. Shiawassee St. Lansing, Mich.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
(Paste on postal card and mail)



CO-OP DISC-SHOE FERTILIZER GRAIN DRILL

New, exclusive type of disc shoe penetrates hard ground, cuts trash as it opens furrow and prevents clogging. Places seed uniformly and well in the soil to insure fast germination and full use of seed. Tight-fitting galvanized steel lids. Grain and fertilizer boxes combined in one substantial unit. Zerol lubrication. At your Co-op store.



AVERY CO-OP TRACTOR GANG PLOW

Extra high clearance for extra deep plowing and easy transportation. Power lift from land wheel instead of furrow wheel to keep clutch free from trash. Two lift adjustments. Rear wheel takes landside pressure, reduces draft, prevents wear on landside and saves fuel. Extra clearance between bottoms. Two and 3-furrow sizes. Automatic spring-release coupling hitch. Shares for every type of soil at your Co-op store.



AVERY CO-OP TRACTOR DISC HARROW

With a single lever you can angle or straighten all gangs as easily as you shift the gears in your car. No expensive, complicated angling mechanism. Hair-breadth adjustment to any degree of angle. Electrically heat treated discs. Oil goes to bottom of bearings for thorough lubrication and long life. See this simple, strong, light-draft, deep-cutting disc harrow today at your Co-op store.

We Offer A Complete Line of

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| Discs | Plows | Planters |
| Drags | Cultivators | Drills |
| Rakes | Mowers | Wagons |

Farm Bureau Brand Supplies at 300 Farmers Elevators
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Lansing, Michigan