

Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger, Director of Membership Relations

YOUNGEST
While attending a Community Farm Bureau meeting at Lawrence, Van Buren county, recently, I enjoyed a fine talk by Mr. Homer Schoop who related his travels through Mexico recently.

I also endorse a few preliminary remarks by Mr. Schoop. Said he, "I am interested in finding farmers getting together and discussing problems related to their welfare. Farmers need to be doing this and to be organized to protect their own interests. Industry operates almost wholly in a field of monopoly while the farmer operates in a field of free competition."

Mr. Schoop is cashier of the Home State Bank at Lawrence and is said to be the youngest bank cashier in Michigan.

READING

Mr. Douglas Dean of Niles, Berrien county said, "Farm Bureau accomplishments should be set forth in large bulletins or placards and in large type so that a glance tells the story. The average farmer is not a great reader. After a hard day's work, he still has his chores to do. When he finally gets into the house he sits down and glances at the daily paper or listens to the radio and falls asleep doing one or the other. Messages to farmers should be in large print so they can be read without effort."

PERSISTENCE

Well, they're at it again. Senator Leo J. Wilkowski (D), of Detroit, has introduced Senate bill No. 427 which, if passed, would remove the farmer's exemption from the sales tax on those items used in agricultural promotion, and place again a \$1,500,000 tax burden on his already overloaded acres. It isn't as though the farmer were asking a favor, or exemptions of a class nature—not at all. It simply is a question whether farmers should be double taxed or not. When you tax his raw materials and then compel him to absorb the tax when he sells his wheat, live stock, milk, etc., at wholesale, and pay tax again when he buys the same items in processed form, double taxation is what it amounts to. But the State is short of money and the old issue is up again.

This matter has been fought out three times. It is a striking example of why farmers need a strong organization ALL THE TIME to protect their interests. Organization isn't just a fly-by-night affair to solve today's problems—it's an everlasting necessity to hold yesterday's progress, to solve today's and tomorrow's problems. If you believe in the necessity of organization, you believe in it all the time. If you think it worth being a member today, it is just as worthwhile tomorrow. Your organization can be of value to you only to the extent to which you are everlastingly active in it.

THOUGHTS

"A cultured person will select, uphold and further the best that civilization has to offer. If his ideals and standards cannot be met, he will use his initiative and energy to co-operate for a desired improvement. He is continuously mindful of the worries and hopes of his fellowmen. He cannot be beaten by untoward circumstances or lack of material necessities. His mind and will are set to overcome whatever the handicaps. Cultural attitudes, interests and activities strive for humane progress along all lines of endeavor."

"Keeping a boy or girl in a place which does not yield the satisfaction for which he is yearning is becoming a more and more difficult task for parents and communities where children have not been led to find their satisfactions right at home on refined cultural levels, rather than from cheap radio programs, gaudy movies and breezy stories."

"I have often wondered what the school children are taught and what the ministers preach. . . ."

"We all know what individuals and communities come to when they bog down in a paralysis of indifference and want nothing that means effort."

"In the haste of getting things under way, organization has run far ahead of the production of adequate leadership."

"Leaders have too often been selfish, jealous and monopolistic."

"Leadership should foster initiative and independent thinking, the fullest expression of the individual in consideration of the well-being of the local and of the national group."

The above was taken from an address given by William Van De Wall, of the University of Kentucky, before the National Rural Forum.

Alfalfa acreage in Michigan leads the nation.

BUREAU GETS FARM OPINION AT GRASS ROOTS

131 Community Farm Bureau Record Themselves On Public Questions

Getting the opinion of the "grass roots" . . . That's what the Community Farm Bureau program in Michigan is doing. Nearly 5,000 farm people are meeting in 131 such local groups at least once each month, discussing agricultural problems and legislation and keeping Farm Bureau leaders advised as to their conclusions.

Topics discussed are such as soil conservation, agricultural adjustment, milk marketing, disease control, farm, labor and industry relationships, etc.

It works this way: Once each month the Community Farm Bureau members gather around their community centers either in homes or in a community hall and discuss farm problems under the guidance of a discussion leader. Background material on a topic previously agreed on by the folks is printed in the Michigan Farm News each month. Questions, around which discussion centers, are put by the discussion leader. The conclusions are summarized from time to time and the final agreement is written down by the secretary and sent to the Lansing office. Here all the findings as reported, are tabulated, and the program conducted accordingly. As an example:

The March Program

March discussions dealt with the national farm program. The tabulated returns on this discussion were as follows:

QUESTION No. 1—Is the Farm Bureau stand, "that only by controlling the marketing and, in emergencies, the production of farm products, to keep supply in line with demand so as to bring the prices of farm commodities up to parity" a sound one?
ANSWER—Yes, 80%; No, 17%; Undecided, 3%.

QUESTION No. 2—Is the Farm Bureau stand, "that only by controlling the marketing and, in emergencies, the production of farm products, to keep supply in line with demand so as to bring the prices of farm commodities up to parity" a sound one?
ANSWER—Yes, 80%; No, 17%; Undecided, 3%.

QUESTION No. 3—Is the Farm Bureau stand, "that soil fertility is a national problem concerning all peoples and that the farmer who practices correct soil fertility building should be assisted financially through benefit payments" a sound attitude to take?
ANSWER—Yes, 86%; No, 14%.

QUESTION No. 4—With labor and industry controlling 75% of the votes in the country, can farmers get equality for agriculture by starting a program of condemning the practices of labor and industry or must the farmer employ the same principles of adjusting supply to demand to hold up the price?
ANSWER—88% agreed that the farmer must employ the same tactics as labor and industry; 12% undecided.

QUESTION No. 5—Is the Farm Bureau stand, "that if labor and industry are to receive artificial stimuli and controls, equivalent stimuli and controls must be accorded the farmer" a correct one?
ANSWER—Yes, 100%.

QUESTION No. 6—If labor and industry and business will relinquish artificial stimuli and government aid, should the farmer also abandon federal aid?
ANSWER—Yes, 88%; Undecided, 12%.

Other Legislative Views

Types of legislation discussed and the tabulated results following Community Farm Bureau discussion are as follows:

100% of those reporting favor a 5-to-10-cent-per-pound tax on butter substitutes such as oleomargarine.

100% favor compulsory testing of cattle for Bang's Disease.

98% favor additional state aid for schools while 2% favor balancing the state's financial budget even if at the expense of the schools.

100% favor paying of the tuition by the State of rural students attending high schools.

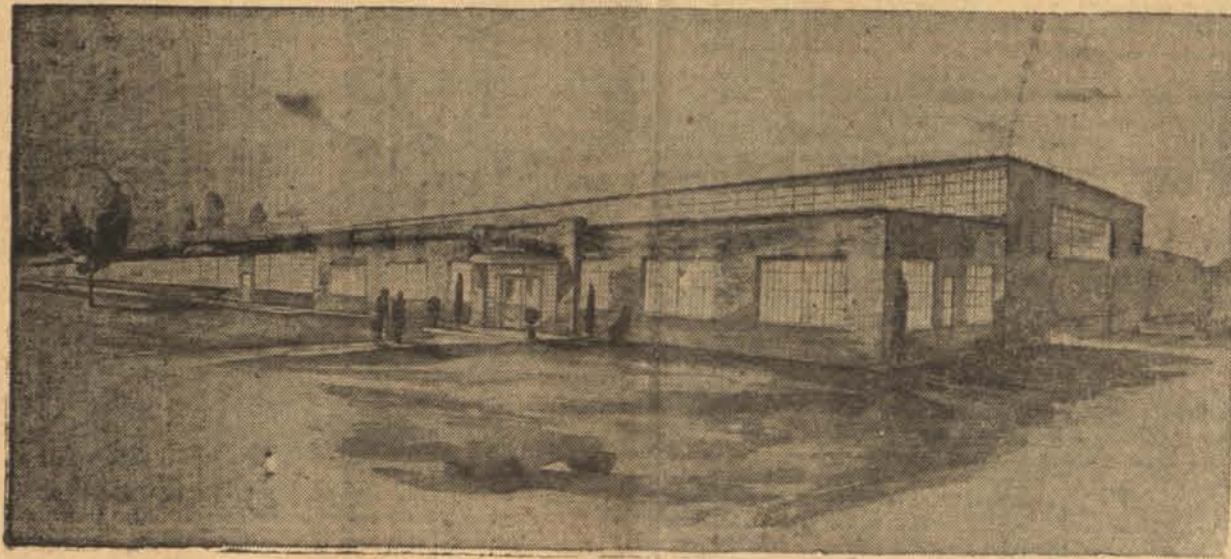
60% favor the State paying transportation costs of students; 20% not in favor; 20% undecided.

50% of these reporting favor House Bill 116 which would control fluid milk marketing practices; 5% favor Senate Bill 48 which would fix a price on all milk sold based on cost of production; 9% favor the producer getting one-half the retail price whatever it may be; 36% reported being undecided.

95% reported themselves as being in favor of legislation which would finance advertising Michigan farm products; 5% thought the farmer should do this through his own organization.

100% favored legislation which would control the storage of farm pro-

New Plant of Arthurdale Farm Equipment Corporation



Building Co-op Farm Tractors at Arthurdale

Michigan Farm Bureau and Other Groups Manage Tractor Plant

In the new plant pictured above, the Arthurdale Farm Equipment Corporation of Arthurdale, W. Va., under the management of the American Co-operatives, Inc., on April 1 began the manufacture of the Co-op tractor familiar to Michigan Farm News readers. The plant has 30,000 square feet of floor space.

The American Co-operatives, Inc., is a management organization composed

of conditions. Employment preference is given to resident homesteaders on the Arthurdale Homesteads. A steady employment is anticipated, and a good market for tractors, etc., through the large regional farm co-operatives.

Speaking before the Farmers Union Central Exchange at St. Paul recently, Mr. Carl Monsee of the Farm Credit Administration said: "Arthurdale has the bright possibility of becoming the center for the manufacture of tractors and farm implements by the farmers' co-operative organizations of the nation."

General Manager Hutty at one time



of the Farm Bureau Services of Michigan, the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operatives, the Farmers Union Central Exchange of St. Paul, Minn., the Consumers Co-operative Ass'n of Kansas City, Mo., and other farm merchandise co-operatives having a total business of some \$17,000,000 annually.

The Arthurdale Farm Equipment Corporation is also a co-operative, composed of the workmen who will build the tractors and other farm implements under the direction of the American Co-operatives, Inc.

Aside from the manufacture of Co-op tractors and auxiliary equipment, negotiations are being carried on to take

was with the export department of the Reo Motor Car Co. For four years, beginning in 1928, he was industrial commissioner for the Lansing Chamber of Commerce and was instrumental in the establishment of new and substantial enterprises at Lansing. He participated in the organization of the Lansing Sugar Beet Growers Ass'n and the subsequent leasing of the Michigan Sugar Company plant at Lansing. He became local manager of the Crystal White Sugar Co., which operated the plant in co-operation with the sugar beet growers ass'n. They handled the greatest tonnage of beets for any



ADMINISTRATION BLDG., ARTHURDALE FARM EQUIPMENT CORPORATION

include the development and marketing of other essential farm implement products. John and Mack Rust of Memphis, Tenn., inventors of the Rust mechanical cotton picker, are interested in the plant as a possible manufacturer for their machine.

The co-operatives have certain advantages in centering their tractor and implement manufacturing operations at Arthurdale, according to Fred A. Hutty, general manager of the American Co-operatives. Not in the least of these is their prospective low cost of operation, and good labor con-

ditions in warehouse and elevators.

In the majority of instances, these items are discussed without a paid representative of the Farm Bureau being present. Each group has its discussion leader who is elected by the membership of that group and discussions are the discussion leader's responsibility.

The May discussion will deal with the Farm Bureau member's relation to the program of his organization. Following are the number of Community Farm Bureaus in the several counties:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1—Allegan | 4—Kalamazoo |
| 2—Bay | 9—Lapeer |
| 3—Barry | 3—Leelanau |
| 1—Benzie | 1—Lenawee |
| 5—Berrien | 4—Livingston |
| 4—Branch | 1—Manistee |
| 3—Cajhoun | 5—Mason |
| 2—Cass | 4—Monroe |
| 2—Charlevoix | 6—Newaygo |
| 2—Gratiot | 1—Oakland |
| 6—Gd. Traverse | 3—Oceana |
| 1—Genesee | 8—Saginaw |
| 4—Hillsdale | 2—Sanilac |
| 4—Huron | 2—Shawassee |
| 5—Ingham | 9—St. Clair |
| 1—Ionia | 3—Tuscola |
| 2—Isabella | 4—Van Buren |
| 4—Jackson | 4—Washtenaw |

Works Manager



A. J. RAITCH

A. J. Raitch, works manager of the Arthurdale Farm Equipment Corporation, has had a wide experience as tool and die designer and engineer with such concerns as the Ford Motor Company, Westinghouse Electric, General Motors and Midland Steel. He is credited with the design and engineering of the Silver King farm tractor for the Fate-Roof-Heath Co. of Plymouth, Ohio, and for the design of the Graham-Bradley tractor manufactured by Sears Roebuck Co. Mr. Raitch has full charge of engineering and production at Arthurdale.

COSTS FARMER \$1.79 TO PRODUCE 100 LBS. OF MILK

State College in New Bulletin Reports Record of 499 Herds

When farmers charge an adequate cost against milk for their labor, use of buildings and management efforts, it appears that the average dairyman fails to break even on the average cow.

In the newly published Special Bulletin No. 297, "Profitable Dairy Management" by K. T. Wright in farm management, and A. C. Baltzer, extension dairyman, for Michigan State college, there is a study of 499 herds over a period of five years. The five year average of milk costs indicate it took \$1.79 to produce 100 lbs. of milk. Total credits from milk, cream, calves and other sales were but \$1.71 a hundred, or an evident loss of 8 cents per hundred pounds of milk.

Most important management efforts to lower the cost of production, the bulletin points out, are in higher butterfat production per cow, more efficient feeding, handling the herd with less labor, and managing the herd to avoid depreciation.

The bulletin observes that it takes millions of tons of feed to supply Michigan's 900,000 dairy cows. The authors summarize cost figures to show that the total dairy feed bill in the state includes 1,000,000 tons of concentrates, about 1,500,000 tons of hay, more than 2,500,000 tons of ensilage, and more than 150,000,000 "pasture days."

Copies of Special Bulletin No. 297 may be had from the offices of county agricultural agents, or by writing the Bulletin Clerk, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Saginaw County Farm Bureau Election

Mrs. Peter Young of Buena Vista township, Saginaw county, who entered the women's public speaking contest last fall, was elected secretary of the Saginaw County Farm Bureau recently. Herbert Stark was elected president to succeed Mr. McCormick, who served for two years. Mr. McCormick was named vice-president. Henry Doerr is membership chairman. Herb Fische, Junior Farm Bureau representative on the board, will handle publicity.

Members for 25 Years

The Otsego County Farm Bureau in New York state will soon celebrate its 25th anniversary. Sixty-three charter members have maintained their membership continuously.

Legislature Has Trimmed the Budget

Proposes to Allow About Two-Thirds of Total Appropriation Asked; State Aid for Schools Set at \$37,500,000

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

The 1939 session of the Michigan legislature is going into the "home stretch". No play on words is intended, although naturally the increased haste of the lawmakers is augmented by their desire to get home as soon as possible. At this stage of the session developments are most spectacular. For weeks and months principles and details have been considered in committees and now the recommended bills are being threshed out in general debate on the floor.

While no definite date for final adjournment has been fixed, an effort will be made to get through by the end of May. If so we hope that the enactments of the next three weeks may be such that in our June issue we can report a splendid record of sound, constructive legislation of real value and benefit to Michigan farmers and their families. This is still possible although there have been times when we have wondered as to whether or not it were probable.

Both branches of the legislature have finally agreed on a revision of the civil service law and have referred this highly controversial legislation to Governor Dickinson for his approval or veto. The senate amended the labor relations bill previously passed by the house almost beyond recognition. Prospects are that the house will accept the senate version. An entirely new welfare set-up for Michigan has been adopted by the senate after very extensive consideration and debate and has been sent to the representatives for their action.

Action on State Budget

After more than four months of intensive study of the financial requirements of the various state institutions, departments, commissions, boards, etc., the house ways and means committee has introduced a bill embodying its recommendations. The budget as thus proposed carries total appropriations amounting to \$57,530,236 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1940, and \$56,987,264 for the following year. These totals do not include the appropriations for state-aid for schools, the University of Michigan, or the Michigan State College which are provided in separate bills. Total appropriations for each of the next two years will run slightly in excess of \$100,000,000 as contrasted with requests for about \$150,000,000 per year. Among the larger items in the regular budget bill are \$13,439,500 for each of the next two years for the Bureau of Old Age Assistance.

Bang's Allowance Too Low

The amount allowed for the state's share of Bang's disease indemnities is only \$75,000 for the coming year and \$100,000 for the year following. Beginning May 1, 1939, the federal government will not pay any such indemnities unless they are matched by state funds. On the basis proposed only about one-half as many indemnities could be paid during the coming year as have been paid this year. This work is becoming increasingly important and popular. At least fourteen counties have by vote of their boards of supervisors requested county-wide tests. Large numbers of farmers in other counties desire to have their herds tested. The federal government has been paying the total salary and expenses of 28 federal veterinarians working on Bang's control in Michigan and would be glad to continue to do so, but the scope of the work is entirely limited by the state funds available to match federal indemnity aid. It should be remembered that this money would not be used for expenses but would all be paid to farmers whose cattle had been condemned and slaughtered.

State-Aid For Schools

Just what is to be done about state-aid for schools remains to be determined. One of the largest public hearings ever heard before a legislative committee was staged in the senate chamber Tuesday evening, May 2. Teachers and members of school boards from all sections of Michigan gathered to urge the granting of \$45,000,000 of state-aid to schools for each of the next two years.

It was my privilege to represent the Michigan State Farm Bureau at the hearing. I did not specify any specific figure but did review the resolution on state-aid for schools adopted at the annual meeting of our board of delegates last November and supplemented it with the recommendations of the legislative committee on the board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau agreed upon at their meeting, April 28, 1939, which are as follows:

1. High school tuition must be paid in full to the school attended by the pupil in the month of October each year, the total per student not to exceed \$90.00.

2. The millage limit necessary for sharing in state benefits for school districts be raised to not to exceed three mills and that the same millage be used in computing deductions for equalization purposes.

3. If the total state appropriation is inadequate to meet the needs of equalization in full, that such a sum be transferred from the supplemental

fund as would make the cut in percentage of the equalization and supplemental funds equal.

I reminded the committee that the total revenue now being received by schools is less than it was before enactment of the 15 mill limitation. The benefits of education cannot be localized because only a relatively small proportion spend the productive years of their lives in the communities in which they went to school. Rural homes produce a surplus of young people who represent a very substantial investment of their parents and local communities. These young people go into the cities when they reach the productive age. Hence state-aid is logical, fair, and essential.

Last year state-aid actually paid to schools totalled \$41,300,000. Adding the \$2,500,000 Smith-Stockman emergency appropriation recently passed makes \$43,800,000. The legislature is now considering fixing the figure for each of the next two years at \$37,500,000, then deducting the Smith-Stockman \$2,500,000 from the allowance for next year.

Milk Bill Up To Senate
By the surprisingly lopsided vote of 79 to 8 the House on April 27 passed House Bill 116, the milk marketing control bill, bearing the endorsement of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the State Grange, the milk marketing committee of the State Association of Supervisors, and various producers' marketing organizations.

This bill has now been sent to the senate where it is being studied by the senate committee on agriculture. Those backing Senate Bill 48, the bill sponsored by Louis B. Ward of Detroit and Washington and the newly organized cost of production clubs, have been very active in its behalf, but it is still in the senate committee on agriculture.

In the form in which it was adopted by the house, House Bill 116 would set up a milk marketing board with the state commissioner of agriculture as chairman and two producers and one consumer and one distributor making up the other four members. There is a considerable element of local option regarding coming under and getting out from under its provisions and it would be effective for a trial period of two years and would be automatically discontinued unless re-enacted by the Legislature in 1941.

Let's Get Behind The Oleo Bill
Staunch friends of agriculture in the House of Representatives are very anxious for the senate to pass the Brake 5c per pound oleo tax bill.

The speaker and house leaders are favorable to the bill and hope that the senate will send it over to them. Thus far it is being kept in the senate committee on agriculture. We hope that you will do all that you can to have your senator exert his utmost influence to have this bill reported from the committee and adopted by the senate.

The house committee on agriculture has reported favorably the bill to require threshing machines, corn huskers and shredders to be equipped with fire extinguishers, and included a new provision that, when used in such work, rubber-tired tractors should be grounded. It seems that static electricity accumulates in such instances and may set fire to the straw in the separator which would in turn ignite the over in the stack or mow.

The overrun bill to require accurate and honest butterfat tests by creameries was adopted unanimously by the senate, and will be up for final passage in the house Monday evening, May 8.

FARM NEWS

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EINAR UNGREN.....Editor and Business Manager

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We Need Something Like This

There will be strong support in the Farm Bureau and elsewhere for the resolution sponsored in the legislature by Senators Carl F. Delano and Joseph A. Baldwin for an amendment to the state constitution that will make the initiation of amendments more difficult.

Hardly a general election rolls around without several proposed amendments to the constitution on the ballot. Some have merit, but most of them have been offered by special interests, seeking to accomplish some end that the legislature would never recommend to the people.

The constitution now provides that an amendment may be initiated by a petition signed by 10% of the registered voters. Apparently it has been quite simple to finance the gathering of sufficient signers, judging by the number of proposed amendments that have appeared on the ballot in recent years.

The Delano-Baldwin amendment will propose that the signers of such petitions must include residents of at least 20 counties, and that not more than 10 per cent of them may reside in any one county.

The idea is paralleled by the law which governs the nominating petitions for candidates for governor and lieutenant governor. Those petitions must have signers from at least 20 counties, and not more than 25% may reside in any one county.

It has become too easy to legislate by constitutional amendment. The Delano-Baldwin suggestion or something stronger is inevitable.

It Isn't Size That Counts

Meetings are places where ideas gain strength and momentum. Even small meetings may bring forth proposals that go far. The adoption of standard time by the world is a case in point.

Sixty-one years ago all localities measured time from the moment that the sun was directly overhead at noon. Variations in time presented endless difficulties to the railroads and the public, particularly as the United States and Canada developed the west, said Lyman B. Jackes in the magazine Think.

Sandford Fleming, a Canadian railroad construction engineer in his early forties, studied the question of arriving at a definite system for time. One evening in 1878 he was invited to present his ideas to the Royal Canadian Institute. Only 40 came to hear him, but they were so impressed that they called another meeting to which 80 came. At the second meeting they financed a pamphlet to promulgate the idea. The governor general of Canada caused it to be sent to the head of every government in the world. The Czar of Russia and the King of Italy started a movement for an international conference on Fleming's idea. It was held in Washington in 1883 and Standard Time was adopted, as we know it today.

The Fleming plan established zones of time by dividing the 24 hours of the day into the 360 degree circle of the earth's circumference. Starting from Greenwich as a prime meridian, we have 24 time meridians each 15 degrees apart. Within each time zone, the time is uniform, and time changes one hour by passing from one zone into the next.

Within the space of five years the entire world agreed with one man on a plan to standardize time. The idea became a movement because of the support given it at two small meetings by Mr. Fleming's fellow engineers and other associates. Even small meetings have the power to generate group action.

Roger Babson on Farm Organization

Roger Babson, noted economist, wrote recently that in his opinion the cost of food would be four times higher than current prices if everyone taking part in its production were paid the high wages received by carpenters, bricklayers, painters, etc.

Mr. Babson warned that agriculture and industry must come into balance, but said they are far out of balance. Farm wages (prices) have fallen back to pre-war levels, while wages of industry are about three times higher.

If we as a nation favor fixed costs for industrial labor, and fixing other costs such as freight rates, taxes and the like, then we should favor a powerful organization of farmers to exact comparable returns for farming, said Mr. Babson.

In such a set-up farmers would stick for \$2 a dozen for eggs, \$1 per pound for butter, 32 cents a pound for cotton, regardless of the amount of eggs, butter, cotton, etc. on hand. They would let the surpluses rot if necessary, and then get on WPA which is what the building tradesmen do. So writes Mr. Babson for the nation's financial pages as he looks at labor, industry and agriculture.

His remedy? He says let nature take her course. He believes she can do a far better job in correcting our troubles than any man-made laws or man-made unions. So do we, but since neither industry nor labor show the slightest sign of being interested in a completely free market for labor and for commodities, it looks as though the farmer would do better with more membership and business organization rather than less.

What a Parity Price Means

Congressman Clarence Cannon of Missouri, speaking recently on the National Farm and Home hour, said



Marthy Defends the Cat

Hiram Granger, you old ninny, I could bite you good and deep For what you said about my cat that's lying there asleep. A great big hulking vulgar brute is what I call the man That says such things. The cat can't talk, but you just bet I can And you can hold that paper up and read as calm as death But there's some things you're going to hear before I stop for breath.

You men are mental marvels you would have a person think, But Hiram with his Master Mind can't teach a calf to drink, And when he tells about my cat he casts the truth away And lets his tongue just rattle on, forever and a day, As much like any dictator as ever such was named, A poor defenceless little cat! You ought to be ashamed!

Now how about the hours she spends out mousing in the hay? Except for her the rats and mice would carry us away. Of course she likes to take her ease—I should, myself, I swan, Only for one grown man that takes a heap of waiting on, Sometimes it seems that I could squall, days when my back is sore To see her lie so easy there, all poured out on the floor!

I wish I had what Tabby has—her gumption and her spunk. She takes whatever comes along and never yet was sunk. She never grouses or complains and I have often found That some good listener like her is nice to have around. She never over eats herself—she quits and walks away And that much, Hiram Granger, is more than you can say.

Just see how slick she keeps herself with all that yellow fur I wish some menfolks I could name were twice as much like her. She is company when I'm lonesome and a comfort when I'm blue, And I won't have that cat abused by any such as you! You can be most mighty stubborn, but it's just as sure as Fate That it's over my dead body you will toss her out the gate.

You ought to beg her pardon for your meanness and your sin You can't love me and hate my cat, that I take comfort in.

The ASSOCIATED WOMEN of the AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION



Mrs. PEARL E. MYERS

THERE IS A community of interest between the farm homes of every section of America, and fine as is the achievement of local groups, it is obvious that were all this latent power harnessed together in one great organization there would be a much happier story to record. In spite of improved methods and the discoveries of science and invention, the fact remains that but twenty-five per cent of American farm homes today have the convenience of water systems, and only one-seventh enjoy the blessings of electrification. This means then that if the woman carrying buckets of water into their homes every day were to stand shoulder to shoulder they would compose an army of 4,875,000, comprising a parade more than one thousand miles long, while the "ladies with the lamps" would stand facing them but extending fifty miles further on.

IN ORDER to change these percentages, American agriculture must receive a larger share of the consumer's dollar. It has been the dream of home and community workers to interest, inform, inspire and enlist all the farm families of America to help secure an adequate standard of living in the farm home with an income sufficient to maintain the same, in an attempt to rectify some of the inequalities in the farm homes of the nation.

FIRST, from its very inception, the American Farm Bureau Federation has labored to secure equality for agriculture; to provide for the American farm family a corresponding return for time, labor, brains and capital as that afforded in other professions. Its legislative program in both state and national organizations has always contained provisions for an equitable distribution of the taxes required to maintain our government. Its voice has been heard in an effort to give ample credits and lower interest rates to American agriculture, and to give the entire nation an honest dollar through a managed currency. Co-operative marketing and collective bargaining have been fostered, all with the idea of giving back to the producer a larger share of the consumer's dollar.

AMERICAN farm women bear more children than do their city sisters, often without proper medical care and supervision. Since children are the best crop of the farm and the life of a farm mother of incalculable value, the American Farm Bureau Federation, over a long period of years has, by resolution, endorsed legislation safeguarding maternity and infancy.—From Partners in the Farm Bureau.

that Congress should do anything in its power to restore farm prices and farm purchasing power. He said that when agriculture was in balance with the rest of the country in the 1909-14 period, the entire country was prosperous. But when farm prices dropped after the war, other prices have tended to remain high.

"Today", said Congressman Cannon, "it costs more to ship 45c corn than it cost to ship \$1.50 corn in 1920—costs more to ship 9c cotton than it cost to ship 35c cotton during the war—takes more money to buy a binder to cut 60c wheat than it took to buy a binder to cut \$2.40 wheat. And today—when pork is \$7 and eggs are 20c—the union wage scale is higher than when pork was \$8 and eggs were 60c. Do our friends who wear cotton clothing and who eat ham and eggs approve of that discrepancy?"

"The farmer believes in high wages and high prices. But he submits that if he pays high wages for the products of labor and industry, he is entitled to an honest wage for his labor and a fair price for farm products. That is what a parity price is—as fair a price for what the farmer sells as the farmer must pay for what he buys."

Legislature Has Trimmed the Budget

(Continued from Page 1.) The Begick-Graham farm products storage bill will probably be reported from the senate committee an agriculture. Letters to your senators on behalf of this bill would, therefore, be very timely as it will probably be coming up for general consideration in senate early next week. We believe that this is one of the most im-

portant bills from the standpoint of protecting the interests of farmers. The Baldwin apple bill, which had previously passed the senate with only one opposing vote, was adopted by the House 83 to 2. It provides a 1c per bushel assessment on apples, to go into a fund to be used to promote the consumption of this fruit. The first 300 bushels produced by any grower during a season would be exempt from the levy.

GROWERS SEND WOOL TO POOL

Federal Loan Program Makes Liberal Advances Possible

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Wool growers from all sections of the state are consigning their 1939 fleeces for marketing through the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association. The general plan which is being followed this season is much the same as in 1938. Announcement was recently made in Washington that the federal government will continue its wool loan program through the Commodity Credit Corporation. Under this plan growers can obtain a substantial amount of ready cash without delay and still retain title to their wool.

The arrangement is entirely in favor of the grower in that he assumes no risk but still retains his equity in the wool so that he will profit by any rise in prices up until the time of final sale. Every pooler will automatically receive the full advantage of the C. C. C. loan with its low interest rate. No additional papers are required. Our Association is the only channel through which a Michigan grower can obtain the loan.

The initial cash advances which are made upon the delivery of wool to the Association's Lansing warehouse at 728 E. Shiawassee St., are at the rate of 15c per pound for breeding flock wool and 10c per pound for fed lamb wool. After the wool has been graded and appraised a second advance is made to bring the total payments up to the full amount of the government loan available on that type of wool. Interest on the loan is at the rate of 4%. When the wool is sold, the grower will receive whatever it nets above the loan.

Wool Stocks Down, Orders Up Present wool stocks are surprisingly low. The quarterly wool stock report just issued by the Department of commerce indicates a reduction of 38,000,000 pounds or 36% in available stocks of wools in hands of dealers as compared with the situation a year ago. Scoured wool and wool tops are also substantially lighter than last year. The report is considered "bullish."

Growers may deliver wool to the pool in whatever way is most convenient. Those living near Lansing may wish to bring in fleeces by car, truck, or trailer without sacking them. In that event, the wool will be sacked without extra charge at the Lansing warehouse and the cash advance paid immediately. Those who prefer to sack the wool at home may secure sacks and shipping tags without expense by sending their requests to the Association. The wool may be sent freight collect and the incoming railroad or trucking charges will be paid on arrival and that amount deducted from the initial cash advance and a check for the balance of the advance will be mailed to the growers immediately. For any further information or supplies, write to the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association, 221 N. Cedar Street, Lansing.

Farm Bureau's Letter to Gov. Dickinson

In support of bill he signed to give \$2,500,000 emergency aid to schools.

Honorable Luren D. Dickinson Governor of Michigan Lansing, Michigan

Dear Governor Dickinson: On behalf of the thousands of Farm Bureau members in all sections of Michigan and the one hundred thirty-nine co-operative associations that are members of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., we are advising you of our great interest in the Smith-Stockman bill which provides an appropriation of \$2,500,000 to make up a part of the deficit in State aid for schools arising from the cut of \$9,000,000 made by former Governor Murphy from the bill as passed by the 1937 Legislature.

We have studied the provisions of this measure and feel that the amount specified is the minimum which will tide the schools over throughout the remainder of this year. We also feel that the proposed basis of distribution is sound and equitable and that it will give the aid to the districts that are in the greatest distress.

We keenly appreciate the difficult financial situation with which the State is faced, but we feel that the State has a moral obligation to its school districts in view of the fact that they setup their budgets and proceeded with the expectation of receiving the funds which had been appropriated by the legislature. We, therefore, express the earnest hope that you will see your way clear to give executive approval to this very important measure.

Lansing, Michigan April 13, 1939 Respectfully yours, Joint Legislative Committee, MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. Alfred George, Buchanan Waldo Phillips, Decatur H. H. Sandford, Battle Creek C. L. Brody, Lansing.

Most Helpful Movement Of Modern Times

"The most helpful movement of modern times in agriculture is the Farm Bureau... I have more faith in an improved and permanent agriculture through the agency of the Farm Bureau than in any other single agency we have."—Frank O. Lowden, former governor, of Illinois.



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Michigan State Farm Bureau State Agt., 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan Please send State Farm Ins. Co.'s information: Name _____ Life Address _____ Auto

How Much Are You Paying for Heavy Steers?

WHEN THE TIME COMES to sell cattle, hogs, poultry, eggs and other produce, you want to get the most the market offers. One way to be sure is to telephone buyers to determine who is paying the best prices.

Many farmers find such use is an important reason for having a telephone. Add the convenience and protection a telephone affords and you understand why successful farmers say, "My telephone is an every day necessity."



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FARM PRODUCE STORAGE BILL PASSES HOUSE

Farm Bureau, Grange, College, El. Exch. and Others Support It

Farm produce storage bill H. B. 298 has passed the house of representatives at Lansing and is in the agricultural committee of the senate. Purpose of the bill is to protect the financial interests of farmers when they store grain, beans, potatoes and other farm produce with elevators and others in the storage business.

The Farm Bureau has supported the legislation. Before the bill passed the House, Secretary C. L. Brody of the Farm Bureau wrote each Representative as follows:

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Mich.
April 10, 1939

To Members of the House of Representatives:

The provisions of the farm produce storage bill, H. B. 298 satisfy a serious need on the part of the farmers of the state for protection in storing their grain, beans, potatoes, fruit and other farm produce.

I know this to be true from my own personal experiences and contacts with farmers whose interests have been jeopardized by the lack of such a measure, in some instances resulting in serious or total loss of the produce stored.

On account of the importance of the bill to Michigan agriculture, we are greatly in hopes you will find time to study the enclosed statement in its entirety.

At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, whose names appear on this letterhead, this measure was given careful analysis and consideration and was unanimously approved.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau will greatly appreciate your careful consideration and support of this measure so badly needed by Michigan farmers. If there are any features regarding which you would like a further explanation we will gladly secure the information for you.

Yours sincerely,
C. L. BRODY,
Executive Secretary.

HOUSE BILL 298

Farm Produce Storage Bill
To you as a Representative, the importance of House Bill 298 to the agriculture of Michigan, may not be entirely clear. With this thought in mind some of the background of this bill is presented for your careful consideration.

The underlying spirit behind the bill can be no better expressed than by the following resolution adopted at the Republican State Convention at Flint on February 23, 1939:

"It is pathetic when the products of a farmer's honest toil cannot be marketed at a profitable price. It is tragic when, through no fault of his own, they bring him no returns whatsoever. We urge the legislature to enact promptly a proper law to protect farmers holding warehouse receipts for their products against loss through bankruptcy of the warehouseman. We recommend further that warehousemen be required to maintain in storage products of the same kind and quality in an amount equal to the quantities for which they have warehouse receipts outstanding."

The mechanics of this bill were developed by a series of conferences between representatives of the Michigan State Grange, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the Michigan Elevator Exchange and the Michigan Bean Producers Association, using the services of a marketing specialist of the Economics Department of the College for purposes of constructing the exact wording of the bill.

The underlying policy used in construction of the bill is not to stifle business or change any of its legitimate practices but rather to cause produce stored by the farmers with commercial agencies to be so handled as to prevent the misuse of any agency of the farmers' produce while in storage. The bill itself is based primarily upon the very excellent provisions of Act 303 of the Public Acts of 1909, being the Uniform Warehouse Receipts Act, and Act 220 of the Public Acts 1895, being the Warehousemen and Warehouse Receipts Act, which are the foundation for warehouse operations. In Michigan, particularly for those companies who engage only in warehouse operations.

The two previous acts mentioned, being permissive in character, have not caused their very excellent terms of protection to come into general use among the handlers of farm produce, such as elevators, potato warehouses, etc.

HB 298 essentially contemplates (a) bringing into general use by all handlers of farmers' stored produce, uniform warehouse receipts of sound commercial value; (b) Recognition of stored farm produce as preferred claims in case of insolvency of storing agents; (c) establishment of recognized commercial grades for farm produce stored to stabilize basis of final settlements; (d) insurance protection for stored farm produce against insurable losses; (e) establishment of sound protective storage practices by handlers of farmers' stored produce.

Borers from Within Are the Worst

Milk Legislation an Example Of What Can Rise To Plague a Cause

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

These are the days when we study cause and effect, or rather we are faced with the effect and we begin to look around for the cause.

It has been brought to my attention quite recently that pledges to our church are not being paid as promptly as they were a couple of years ago, and it is a matter that concerns the entire community. The congregation is made up of at least sixty per cent rural people; the others are town people engaged in many types of industry and practically everyone has some sort of a job.

Then again we find it a bit more difficult to write Farm Bureau memberships. Collections are somewhat slower. Everyone seems just as loyal to both the church and the Farm Bureau, but they just don't pay up or do not sign a membership agreement as readily as we had hoped for. There is some good reason back of it all and it seemed our business to find out why. Here at home we've felt the pinch and placed the blame on the short milk check, so we put some study on other farm products and found most of them are also short. Thru the kindness of Mr. Bolander, who has made a complete analysis of comparative prices farmers received for farm products in March, 1937, and March, 1939, I find a very satisfactory answer to our troubles. I pass it on to those who are having similar troubles.

The price received for wheat during March this year was only 48% of what was received for wheat in March, 1937; corn 47%; oats 57%; rye 39%; apples 79%; potatoes 43%; beans 25%; alfalfa hay 60%; alfalfa seed 82%; red clover seed 41%; hogs 79%; sheep 73%; lambs 75%; eggs 82%; wool 65%; all milk 71%.

A very few commodities bring as much or a trifle more, such as beef cattle 106%; veal calves 107%; milk cows 105% and chickens 100%.

What Next?
In looking over these figures, we wonder what changes will be made in farm planning in the near future. Will the bean grower be tempted to drop beans and go in for beef cattle and perhaps take a heavier loss as feeders did in 1938? Or if milk legislation stabilizes dairy prices, will there be a tendency for the outsider to enter that field and thus help to create a greater surplus than we already have?

There is a reason for every slump that we have to endure. It's our job to study the situation until we find the cause, then unite on a program correcting it. I see no better way than thru the co-operative channel.

Borers from Within
If the milk producers could keep outside influences away from their own individual groups, corrective measures could soon be secured and the business stabilized to the satisfaction of all. The greatest drawback they have encountered has been the willingness of their own folks to fall in with those who have an axe to grind against them.

I have before me a copy of the stenographic report as given at the Senate hearing on milk bill No. 48. The statements made by its promoters should convince any thinking man or woman that that bill was not the result of any amount of deep study by those interested in the welfare of the farmer. In fact the man who spoke for the crowd predicated

of 25c per warehouse receipt issued; (c) penalty provisions for avoidance of provisions of the act, and enforcement of act made the duty of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The cost of such inspection service is to be provided by a charge against warehouse receipts issued, rather than by appropriation.

Upon the introduction of the bill by Messrs. Graham and Begick, the committee sponsoring the development of the bill has presented it over the State to interested groups and received general indorsement.

Such elevator interests as have appeared before the agricultural committee in opposition to the bill at a recent meeting of the committee, agreed to the bill with such changes as the agricultural committee of the House will or has recommended in reporting the bill.

Interested groups having by executive action or resolution or otherwise indicated their favorable interest in this bill are the Michigan State Farm Bureau, the Michigan Elevator Exchange, the Michigan State Grange, the Michigan Bean Producers Association, the Michigan Association of Warehousemen, the Michigan Farmer, the Michigan Farm News, the Grand Rapids Press and many independent elevator operators.

To insure continued normal operations of business it is important that the bill, having been carefully constructed, is not amended to change any of its essential characteristics.

This informative material was prepared by its advocates with the thought that it would enable you to save the time necessary to make careful examination of the bill, which under pressure of usual business might not be possible.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
C. L. Brody, Secretary.

his remarks with this statement, "I have no farm, gentlemen, thank God. I am not a farmer, thank God. My only interest in this is an interest which comes from business and an intelligent understanding that no nation or state is safe unless the farmer is prosperous."

That very statement should set his followers thinking that it is high time to learn the motive behind his activities just now. When he, a man admitting he is not a farmer, puts himself out to slander such farm organizations as the Grange and the Farm Bureau and the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and the farm leaders who are exerting every energy to protect their members and farmers in general, I repeat, it is high time folks analyzed his motive and knew more about the record he has left behind him.

When he became sarcastic and said there is an overproduction of ignorance but not of milk, I'll agree at least in the first part of his sentence, for he followed with the remark that not one farmer was on the Milk Study Commission; that we were far more interested in whiskey than in milk, that we wine and dined, and handed out a distributors bill, etc.

That whole statement was so far from the truth that it is ridiculous as well as disgusting. It is aimed at several of our good Farm Bureau members who know no other life but that of a farmer and who took their meals at the Y. W. C. A. while attending commission meetings.

We ask for no better proof against any proposed milk bill than to have it promoted by such as he.

Let's Stand Together
We are indeed appreciative of the support our legislators gave to House Bill No. 116 when they passed it 79 votes to 8. We pray it will receive as kindly consideration when it reaches the Senate, but we must take no chances. It is up to us to see to it that our senator knows what we want.

The milk situation is getting more critical every day. This is aggravated tremendously by the tendency of some of the producers to be so shortsighted as to fall for the bunk that is being circulated by agitators. No producer should expect anything better when he does everything to hinder his commodity group. It has been genuine co-operative loyalty on the part of the producers around Kalamazoo that has made it possible for them to receive the highest price for fluid milk of any place in the state. Without that loyalty and co-operative spirit, they could be in the same chaotic mess as they are in other places in the state at the present time.

No organization can bring about the best results for its members when those same members are not willing to back it up but rather are most eager to subscribe to any propaganda against their own house. They are like the man who brings a family into the world, then damns it because they are here.

Will the time ever come when farm people will work together harmoniously? I truly believe there's no difficulty but what the farmers could remedy if they would but work together.

We'll take low prices and the short end of the stick just so long as we will be the willing followers of outside interests. When we get where we will pool our production, pool our marketing, pool our thinking, pool our buying, we'll be in a position to run our own business and dictate our policies and then we will live as others live. We cannot do much when our attitude is of the give and take type—where we aim to give nothing but take all we can get.

Interesting Persons in the Farm Bureau

Frank H. McDermid of Battle Creek R-3, the new president of the Calhoun County Farm Bureau, and his brother, E. W. McDermid are fruit farmers who irrigate.

In the summer of 1934 their 25 year old orchard of some 800 apple trees suffered severely from drought. There is no lake or river near the McDermid farm, so the brothers put down an 8 inch well on low ground near the orchard. They laid 2,700 feet of 8 inch pipe for mains on the high parts of the orchard, they used discarded fire hose and 2 inch pipe to transport the water from the mains to the trees.

Fire hose with holes punched in it about 2 feet apart with a belt punch served to distribute water to the trees.

A centrifugal pump raised the water from the well 75 feet to the highest part of the orchard at the rate of 400 gallons per minute. This was sufficient to operate 9 hose lines. Two men changed pipe lines to the trees every hour, allowing 2,500 to 3,000 gallons of water per tree.

The McDermids operated their irrigation system for six consecutive weeks in 1936 at a cost of about 25c per tree for labor and for gasoline. The fruit trees almost immediately showed benefits, and the crop harvested was very satisfactory.

Commissioner



ELMER A. BEAMER

April 1, by appointment of Gov. Dickinson, Elmer A. Beamer of Blissfield, Lenawee county, became commissioner of agriculture for the State of Michigan. Incoming Republican Beamer and outgoing Democrat John B. Strange of Eaton county have been associated for many years in farmers co-operative activities. Mr. Strange made an excellent commissioner of agriculture. Gov. Dickinson appointed him to the civil service commission. Mr. Beamer has the farm and farm organization background, and administrative experience that should make him an excellent head for the state department of agriculture.

Upon taking office, Mr. Beamer resigned as president of the National Live Stock Producers Ass'n. For many years he has been president of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, and prominent in national co-operative live stock affairs. He has served several presidents of the United States on live stock marketing commissions. For a number of years he was a director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Director of Iowa Extension Speaks

"I believe in the Farm Bureau because the Farm Bureau attacks the agricultural problem as a whole rather than attacking it piece meal. . . . It recognizes the fact that farming has to do not only with the making of a living but also with living, and that one of the principal rewards that comes to the farmer is the opportunity to establish a 100% American home. I believe that not only American agriculture but the American people need the steady and progressive influence of such an organization as the Farm Bureau."—R. K. Bliss, director, Iowa Extension Service.

Those Who Do Things Make Progress

"This writer is not a farmer and has never lived on a farm. He has, however, always lived in farming communities where agriculture has been the backbone of material prosperity. In all of these communities it was the Farm Bureau members, in most cases, who were looked upon as the most substantial farmers. They were the men and women who were trying to better their conditions in the same manner as the community business men were trying to improve their own situations through the commercial club or chamber of commerce.

"Why should any business man, or farmer either, for that matter, give

unconstructive criticism of the farmer for organizing when he himself receives benefits from his own organization? That is the secret of the ability of labor in getting its demands on industry fulfilled.

"What helps business helps you" is the timely slogan of the United States Chamber of Commerce. A truer maxim for Nebraska communities would be "What helps agriculture helps everyone." The Farm Bureau no doubt makes mistakes now and then (who doesn't?), but the majority of its members are not sitting on their haunches and howling. Progress is not made by the howlers. It is the doer and the men and women with vision who make the history of tomorrow."—William N. Richardson, editor, Orleans (Nebr.) Enterprise.

The Farm Bureau is interested in building up the individual member, his community, his state and the nation.

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TOP-DRESS TO KEEP YOUR STAND

Many an investment in getting a good stand of alfalfa fails to "pay out" because the plants cannot get enough minerals to keep going year after year. Especially is this true when the soil and fertilizer applied do not provide enough potash, since alfalfa is a heavy feeder on this plant food.

Alfalfa and clover will show lack of potash by typical potash-starvation symptoms. White spots appear at first around the edges of the leaves and then over the entire surface. Later the leaves turn yellow and die. Don't wait for these symptoms to appear because long before they show up, your stand will be weakened and your yields decreased.

To get a good hay crop year after year and still maintain the fertility of the soil, plan now to top-dress the field after the first cutting of hay. Apply 200-300 lbs. of 0-12-12 or 0-20-20 per acre on silt loam soils, and a similar amount of 0-8-24 or 0-10-20 on sandy soils.

Consult your county agent or experiment station regarding having your soils tested. See your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer about how little extra it costs to fertilize with enough potash for the crop yields and quality which you plan.

If we can be of any help to you, please write us for information and free literature.



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Ask for your copy of "A Working Knowledge of Insecticides and Fungicides and How to Apply Them"—it's free.

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FOUR PILLARS A SUCCESSFUL FARM ORGANIZATION

Active Members and Local Groups, Program and Responsibility

C. L. Brody to Junior Farm Bureau over Station WKAR, April 22

As I have attended Junior Farm Bureau meetings from time to time I have witnessed a genuine and sincere effort on the part of our young people to achieve a permanent and serviceable organization.

First: Every large farm organization if it is to endure must have active local organizations through which the members can function conveniently.

Second: It is highly essential that the program of the local, state and national organizations be such as to encourage the greatest possible number of its members to take an active part in the meetings and program.

Third: As a general policy the members must be encouraged and required to shoulder their full responsibility for the results expected, rather than merely paying their dues and waiting for returns to come.

Fourth: The rendering of an aggressive and constructive service to agriculture is indispensable to any farm organization that expects to endure.

No farm organization that is not founded on these principles will live and provide serviceable to the farmer and his family. A large organization cannot accurately and effectively voice the views and desires of its members unless they have been first thoroughly and intelligently considered by its local organizations.

Otherwise, the expressions of the officers will not represent the wishes or best interests of the members but will more likely be the outbursts of emotionalism and prejudice that may have been aroused and fanned by demagogues who have only their own selfish interests to satisfy.

The member himself must help bring the results. An inactive and ill-informed membership should be avoided as a pestilence. Merely doing things for the member without effort on his part tends to breed selfishness that may destroy the organization that renders the service.

The Lapeer County Farm Bureau has well exemplified such a program, due largely to the leadership of Mrs. Frank Myers, now a director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

All farm organizations that have endured and remained serviceable any length of time have observed these principles. The Grange is over sixty-six years old and its endurance for more than three score years is proof that it has followed a constructive course and continuously performed a most useful service to agriculture.

Likewise, the Farm Bureau has persisted through thick and thin for more than twenty years. Through it, the farmers of the state in co-operation with other constructive farm organizations, have secured legislative protection, revised their tax system to make it more equitable for agriculture, and played a leading part in developing their co-operative business and marketing organizations to buy their major farm supplies and sell the main crops of their farms.

With the Grange, it is the Subordinate and Pomona Granges, and with the Farm Bureau it is the Community and County Farm Bureaus and their programs that are the bed rock foundations of these two great farm organizations.

The Junior Farm Bureau, in a similar manner, rests securely on the Junior Farm Bureau chapters. The seriousness with which our young people are discussing their problems belies the statement often heard that the youth of today is not what it used to be in the good old times.

The Junior Farm Bureau program affords many evidences that our young people today are taking things fully as seriously and intelligently as many of us did in our teens and twenties.

In looking back over 20 years of Farm Bureau work (and I have been in it for nearly all of that period) two things impress me above and beyond all others. First, our industry today is united to a greater degree than anybody thought possible 20 years ago; and second, due to the efforts of organized agriculture, the general public now agrees that the farm problem is a national one and that the future welfare of the nation as a whole depends on the solution of that problem.

In the old days before agriculture was organized, when farmers kicked about anything, the politicians boasted that they "fed them peanuts". In other words, they gave them some trivial and meaningless concessions,

Since that day many weighty matters have threatened to disrupt the solidarity of the group nationally, but common sense has always prevailed, and we have presented a united front to the world. In fact, there is no regional group which has not realized in recent years that they are completely helpless, by themselves alone, to secure national legislation.

There are not enough votes in the South, for example, to give southern farmers cotton legislation; or enough votes in the cornbelt to give corn farmers legislation that they may need.

The conviction has spread among farmers that since agriculture is a national problem, it must be treated nationally as an industry, and that therefore it is worse than useless for sections or regions to work for special legislation for their own areas. The result has been that we have a more nearly united agriculture than we have ever had in history.

If we had not been reasonably united as to our objective, we never could have won the public approval of the Soil Conservation program, for instance, which constitutes the major part of what we may call the national policy for agriculture that this country has ever had.

Everybody now recognizes that the maintenance of our soil resources is a great national problem, and apparently there is little objection to the federal government spending half a billion dollars a year to meet the problem. Try to imagine what would have happened 20 years ago if somebody in Congress had proposed appropriating half a billion dollars annually for farmers!

The significant thing about it is not the money, but rather that farmers have learned to work together in a great co-operative enterprise sponsored by the government, for their own welfare and the welfare of the country as a whole. That is progress. We have come a long way in 20 years. The farmer, a small individual operator, has been confronted with bigness in the business organizations that buy and distribute his products, that supply him with fertilizer and farm machinery and supplies.

From time immemorial, he has felt that he was at a disadvantage in these dealings because he did not have bargaining power equivalent to that possessed by those he dealt with. Now, at last, he is able to pool his strength with that of his neighbors and to deal on even terms with other groups. And farmers collectively are able to put up a pretty good scrap in Congress when a big issue is at stake. This is true because they have learned to work together.

We have made tremendous progress in 20 years of Farm Bureau work, but in reality we have barely scratched the surface of the possibilities of this kind of work. If farmers could exercise influence in the nation commensurate with their contribution to the national welfare, they would see to it that never again would 25 per cent of the people have to be

For years farmers bore an undue share of the tax burden, and still do in many states. To the politicians, who depended on the moneyed interests for their campaign funds, the general property tax was as sacred as the gold standard. It was fair and equitable to everybody, so they said, and to tamper with it would be to jeopardize prosperity and invite chaos. It failed to reach the holder of intangible wealth, but that little defect was laughed off, and the big holders of stocks and bonds were mighty useful to candidates around campaign time.

It was not until after the Great War, when farmers found their land assessed for tax purposes at wartime levels, at rates that the land just could not stand, that farmers really got busy in an organized way and literally forced through tax reforms that relieved them of part at least of the heavy burden that they had been carrying.

Our enemies are and always have been united, and in order to meet them successfully, we, too, must present a united front. I believe the Farm Bureau Federation is doing a wonderful work in that direction, and I commend it most heartily and enthusiastically. George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska.

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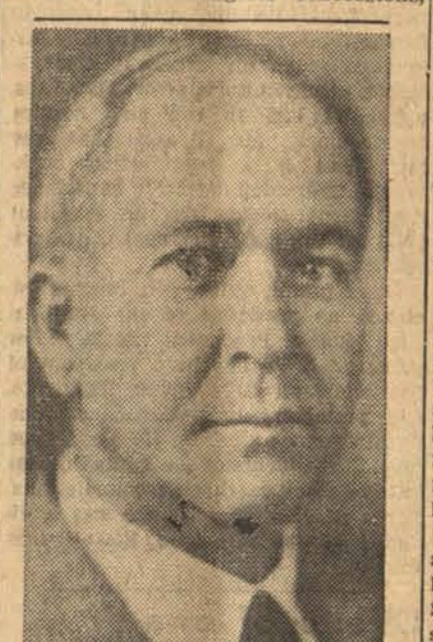
FARMERS GOT FED UP ON "PEANUTS"

O'Neal Looks Back on 20 Years of Farm Bureau Organization

By EDWARD A. O'NEAL, President, Am. Farm Bur. Federation

In looking back over 20 years of Farm Bureau work (and I have been in it for nearly all of that period) two things impress me above and beyond all others. First, our industry today is united to a greater degree than anybody thought possible 20 years ago; and second, due to the efforts of organized agriculture, the general public now agrees that the farm problem is a national one and that the future welfare of the nation as a whole depends on the solution of that problem.

In the old days before agriculture was organized, when farmers kicked about anything, the politicians boasted that they "fed them peanuts". In other words, they gave them some trivial and meaningless concessions,



EDWARD A. O'NEAL

patted them on the back, and told them to go home and enjoy life. Commenting on this practice, one political leader of the old school remarked that "The farmers got the bellyache from what we gave them, but they always came back the next year for more peanuts."

Finally Fed Up

We talk about many reasons why farmers organized, but in reality there was only one reason: we were fed up on peanuts. The farmers were always being saved by tariff "protection". After the bolling and crap shooting was over, however, industry came out with a dollar's worth of protection while the farmer got about one cent's worth, and that cent's worth was of little value to him.

The farmers were always being saved by easy money too. We did get the Federal Land Banks and the Intermediate Credit Banks away back there, and they proved useful, but the politicians were so afraid of the financial interests that they wouldn't even give us the Land Banks without giving a sop to the investment bankers in the form of the privately owned Joint Stock Land Banks. It was not until 1923, when agriculture as an industry faced virtual bankruptcy, that the farmers got a credit system big enough ready to do the job for them.

Tax Reforms Came

For years farmers bore an undue share of the tax burden, and still do in many states. To the politicians, who depended on the moneyed interests for their campaign funds, the general property tax was as sacred as the gold standard. It was fair and equitable to everybody, so they said, and to tamper with it would be to jeopardize prosperity and invite chaos. It failed to reach the holder of intangible wealth, but that little defect was laughed off, and the big holders of stocks and bonds were mighty useful to candidates around campaign time.

It was not until after the Great War, when farmers found their land assessed for tax purposes at wartime levels, at rates that the land just could not stand, that farmers really got busy in an organized way and literally forced through tax reforms that relieved them of part at least of the heavy burden that they had been carrying.

Our enemies are and always have been united, and in order to meet them successfully, we, too, must present a united front. I believe the Farm Bureau Federation is doing a wonderful work in that direction, and I commend it most heartily and enthusiastically. George W. Norris, Senator from Nebraska.

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

PAINT will keep your Home YOUNG! SOYA HOUSE PAINT House Paint that will last years longer... give better protection to your property.

HOUSE PAINT PRIMER - - - gal. \$2.85

Implement & Tractor PAINT Farm machinery must set out in all kinds of weather. Protect against rust with Implement and Tractor Paint.

Protect with SOYA BARN PAINT Guard against decay, rot and general deterioration of farm buildings with this superior Barn Paint.

YOUR TWINE IS HERE! Full Length - Full Strength - Full Weight

FARM BUREAU SERVICE, INC. LANSING, MICHIGAN. And what twine it is! It came from modern American mills, where skilled workers combined the best fiber and latest twine science to assure you twine satisfaction.



CLARK L. BRODY

Junior and Senior Farm Bureau members and others generally to briefly review the essentials to permanency and service in farm organizations.

First: Every large farm organization if it is to endure must have active local organizations through which the members can function conveniently.

Second: It is highly essential that the program of the local, state and national organizations be such as to encourage the greatest possible number of its members to take an active part in the meetings and program.

Third: As a general policy the members must be encouraged and required to shoulder their full responsibility for the results expected, rather than merely paying their dues and waiting for returns to come.

Fourth: The rendering of an aggressive and constructive service to agriculture is indispensable to any farm organization that expects to endure.

No farm organization that is not founded on these principles will live and provide serviceable to the farmer and his family.

Otherwise, the expressions of the officers will not represent the wishes or best interests of the members but will more likely be the outbursts of emotionalism and prejudice that may have been aroused and fanned by demagogues who have only their own selfish interests to satisfy.

The member himself must help bring the results. An inactive and ill-informed membership should be avoided as a pestilence. Merely doing things for the member without effort on his part tends to breed selfishness that may destroy the organization that renders the service.

The Lapeer County Farm Bureau has well exemplified such a program, due largely to the leadership of Mrs. Frank Myers, now a director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

All farm organizations that have endured and remained serviceable any length of time have observed these principles. The Grange is over sixty-six years old and its endurance for more than three score years is proof that it has followed a constructive course and continuously performed a most useful service to agriculture.

Likewise, the Farm Bureau has persisted through thick and thin for more than twenty years. Through it, the farmers of the state in co-operation with other constructive farm organizations, have secured legislative protection, revised their tax system to make it more equitable for agriculture, and played a leading part in developing their co-operative business and marketing organizations to buy their major farm supplies and sell the main crops of their farms.

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. M. Todd Co., Menasha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo) (7-3-1f-22b)

BIG HUSKY CHICKS—MICHIGAN—U. S. Approved, White Leghorn Chick, 100% blood tested for Pullorum disease. Large type stock for larger profits. R. O. P. males, Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds. Pullets and sexed chicks if desired. Send for descriptive price list. Winstrom Hatchery, Zeeland, (2-5f-47b) Michigan.

CHICKS — READY NOW, BARRED Rocks for broilers and early layers. Certified Leghorns, Record of Performance Breeders. Write or visit—LOWDEN FARMS, P. O. River Junction, Mich. Location, Henrietta, Pleasant Lake. (2-1f-25b)

BUY CHERRYWOOD CHAMPION Chicks now. Here are the new low prices for May and June. White Leghorns AA mating \$4.90 per 100, AAA mating \$8.00 per 100, Rhode Island Reds AA mating \$7.80 per 100, AAA mating \$8.50 per 100. Day old Leghorn pullets AA mating \$1.00 per 100, AAA mating \$1.00 per 100. Day old Leghorn cockerels \$2.50 per 100. Send your order in early. Cherrywood Farms Hatchery, Holland, Michigan. (6-1f-11p)

BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB foundations, etc. outfits for beginners. Send for catalog. GRAFTING WAX for orchardists. Both hand and brush wax. BERRY BASKETS AND CRATES. Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & SON, 511 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (4-2f-39b)

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GENUINE BARGAINS in home lighting plants. If interested, write us. These are not junk plants. They are high quality, thoroughly dependable lighting equipment. White Cloud Co-operative Ass'n, White Cloud, Mich. (6-2f-36b)

AT LAST! ALL YOUR SNAPSHOTS in natural colors. Roll developed, 3 Natural Color Prints, only 2c. Reprints 2c. Amazingly beautiful, NATURAL COLOR PHOTO. Janesville, Wis. (1-29-1f-23b)

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agri. Engineering Dept. Tests to own septic tank and sewage system. Installed when tank built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. Price, delivered, \$7.60 which includes salaried tax. C. G. D. charges are extra. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shawwassee St., Lansing. (2-1f-409)

SINGLE MAN, MIDDLE AGED, WANTS work on dairy or general farm. J. G. Bddy, 1619 Lansing Ave., Lansing, Michigan. (5-1f)

MIDDLE AGED MAN WANTS FARM work by month for season. Near Lansing. Thoroughly experienced and knows how to work. I. W. Keeney, Lansing, R. 3. (5-1f)

YOUNG MAN, 21 WANTS FARM WORK by month. Has experience. Wants to get into it to stay. Earl Beers, 1313 Lemrook Court, Lansing, Mich. (4-1f)

SEEDS

SPECIAL MUCK LAND SEEDS. RAISED and used by us. Yellow Dent Corn, "Mucksoy Beans." Supplies limited. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, Mich. (3-1f-21b)

PLANTS CABBAGE, ONION, TOMATO, pepper and other vegetable plants. Catalog free. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas. (5-2f-16b)

WATER SYSTEMS

SHALLOW WELL PUMP (AURORA turbine type) Only one moving part, ball bearing, no pipe hammering. 325 gallon pump only \$46.00; equipped with \$57.15; with 6 gallon tank complete with fittings \$65.00; with 18 gallon tank complete with fittings \$72.00; with 42 gallon tank complete with fittings \$75.00; installation charge \$5.00 to \$10.00.

SHALLOW WELL PUMPS—CO-OP STATION (Guaranteed 3 years). 250 gallon per hour pump only \$46.00; equipped with 18 gallon tank and all fittings complete and installed for \$62.00; equipped with 42 gallon tank and all fittings and installed for \$66.00.

DEEP WELL PUMPS—CO-OP STATION (Guaranteed 3 years). Complete with 1/3 HP motor, 42 gallon tank and all fittings, installed price \$118.50; complete with 1/2 HP motor, 42 gallon tank and all fittings, installed price \$125.00; complete with 3/4 HP motor, 42 gallon tank and all fittings, installed price \$135.00, precision built, helical cut gears, quietest deep well pump built. See your Farm Bureau Dealer or write direct to Electrical Department, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing, Michigan. (4-2f-16th)

PUMP JACKS

FARM BUREAU PUMP JACK (NO ROD WHIPPING) Double worm gear drive. Smoothest action pump jack built. Complete with motor base, Y-bolt and pulley (less motor) \$18.00. Pump jack complete with 1/3 HP repulsion induction motor \$37.45; with 1/2 HP repulsion induction motor \$40.50; with 3/4 HP repulsion induction motor \$29.90. See your Farm Bureau Dealer or write direct to Electrical Department, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing, Michigan. (4-2f-49b)

ELECTRIC FENCE

CO-OP BATTERY ELECTRIC FENCE set. Approved by Wisconsin Industrial Commission (Guaranteed one year), complete with long life hot shot battery and 104 insulators \$12.40. This fence is absolutely safe, sure and efficient. Why \$12.40? See your Farm Bureau Dealer or write direct to Electrical Department, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing, Michigan. (4-2f-56b)

WATER SOFTENER

WATER SOFTENER — 25,000 GRAIN gallon capacity, requires only 2 minutes attention to regenerate. SPECIAL \$72.00; 35,000 grain gallon capacity SPECIAL \$88.00. These are display floor models—never been used. See your Farm Bureau Dealer or write direct to Electrical Department, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 728 E. Shawwassee Street, Lansing, Mich. (4-2f-49b)

Schedules of seventy miles and more per hour are maintained by passenger trains in this country operating over runs totaling 4,415 miles.

CO-OP Electric Fence Controller BATTERY OPERATED — ABSOLUTELY SAFE \$9.00 Saves 80% of fencing costs. Charges 15 miles of fence. Operating cost very low. Hot shot battery lasts 2 to 4 months. Wet battery lasts 5 to 7 months before re-charge. No bulbs, no springs, nothing to go wrong. Guaranteed. Water proof and rust proof. Made to fasten on fence post. Portable. Can be moved from field to field without trouble. No fire, lightning or safety hazard. Sting keeps animals away, but is not severe enough to harm stock or children. This fence controller complies with Wisconsin Safety Code. 100 INSULATORS—\$1.75 HOT SHOT BATTERY—\$1.65 Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns

Congressman Hope and the Farm Bureau

"I have always been a believer in organized effort. It will be a great day for agriculture when every farmer belongs to one or more national farm organizations. For many years, as a resident of a great agricultural state, I have observed the efforts of county and state Farm Bureaus in solving local and community questions affecting agriculture. As a member of Congress, I have been greatly impressed with the effectiveness with which the American Farm Bureau Federation has presented the legislative problems of agriculture."—Clifford Hope, Kansas, leading republican member of house committee on agriculture.

WOOL GROWERS

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE

Gov't Wool Loan!

Average loan value of Michigan wool, net to grower, will be 13.25c per lb. This is not a purchase price, but merely a guaranteed advance. It is a loan without recourse. Growers retain equity and when wool is sold, will receive all that it nets, less the loan, on which the interest is 4%.

The Michigan Co-op Wool Mktg. Ass'n pool will advance 15c per lb. immediately on delivery of good wool to its Lansing warehouse at 75¢ East Shilwaukee at 10c a lb. on western lamb wool. Balance of full net amount of gov't loan paid after grading and appraisal of wool.

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

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

HOW TO BUILD IT



FREE plan sketches for firesafe, long-lasting concrete farm structures

Our 72-page book, "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings," gives detailed information on how to mix, form, reinforce and place concrete. Shown plans for all types of firesafe, permanent, thirty farm buildings of concrete—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. (Paste coupon on penny postal.)

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION Dept. WS-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich. Please send me "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings." I am especially interested in:

Name _____ City _____ State _____

Add 72 to Northwestern County Farm Bureau Roll



Thirty men in this picture, operating as 15 two men teams, enrolled 72 new members in the Northwestern County Farm Bureau, April 13. Seventy of the members paid their first year's dues in advance. The Northwestern men were out to establish a record for cash memberships. They did. Mem-

bers in Grand Traverse, Benzie and Leelanau counties constitute the Northwestern Bureau. In the picture are: Floyd Wilbur, Robert Swaney, Harry Christopher, Fay Dohm, A. M. Willobe, Frank Phelps, Hall Flack, Lee Caldwell, A. I. Pellizzari, Roy Hooper, Harry Lautner, Hiram Wilkop, Ernest McCarty, Julius Kratchovil, John J. Witkop,

James Harris, E. W. Otto, Harry Anson, John Tompkins, Royce Buell, Carl Bjork, all of Traverse City; John Killman, Carl Antoine of Cedar; Herick Waterman, William Horn, George Kahrs, Harold Egeler, Claus Kahrs of Suttons Bay; Mr. Trapp, Jay Robotham, George Snell of Benlah; R. Dorr Horton, Buckley; Frank Reynolds of Bendon.

MANY INTERESTED IN TOUR TO WORLD'S FAIR

Several Hundred Write Farm Bureau and Michigan Farmer

Several hundred farm families have written the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Michigan Farmer for their descriptive folder and rates for their vacation tours to the World's Fair at New York scheduled by the two organizations for June 13-18 and August 7-12.

The eyes of the world will be focused on New York City this summer where the greatest World's Fair ever staged will be in progress, starting April 30 and ending October 31. Between these dates some sixty million people, over half a million of them from foreign countries, will visit the exposition to see the "World of Tomorrow".

Among them will be a considerable number of Michigan farm folks for whom The Michigan Farmer and the Michigan State Farm Bureau have arranged two special, low-cost, all-expense, no-worry, vacation tours. One is scheduled for June 13-18, and the other for August 7-12. Six grand and glorious days of vacation, three of them in New York City, two of which will be spent at the \$155,000,000 exposition which covers some 1,216 1/2 acres of ground, and the third in sightseeing around America's largest city! Then, if we wish, we can add two more days to the tour at small cost and spend them in the Nation's capital, Washington, D. C. Railroad tickets are good for several extra days at no additional cost should you care to remain longer.

These tours offer you the opportunity to visit Niagara Falls, observe farming in the Empire State from the car window, view the scenic wonders in and around New York City, and "make a trip around the globe" at the

WORLD'S FAIR, all within a week and at a cost that is very economical—in fact it is one of the greatest travel bargains ever presented to the farm folks of Michigan. We hope you go along with your family, friends, and neighbors, on one of the most interesting tours ever planned.

The World of Tomorrow

Never in the history of the world have there been assembled in one place as many exhibits and demonstrations pertaining to the achievements of civilization as at the New York World's Fair. Never have all the arts and sciences been utilized to better advantage to tell the story so that all may readily understand. As the present is evolved from the past in an amazing series of displays, the average man gets a clear picture of what is likely to take place tomorrow. The Theme Center alone with its Trylon and Perisphere dwarfs description. Illustrating the interdependence of country and city and man's dependency on other men, it tells a story of architecture's flower, landscaping and painting that makes us linger for hours in its shade. Radiating from this center are zones devoted to Government, Production, Distribution, Transportation, Communication, Business Administration, Shelter, Clothing, Food, Health, Education, Arts and Religion. Thus, one can devote his time to the theme in which he is particularly interested. The time spent in the Perisphere viewing that impressive exhibit alone is worth the trip to the Fair.

Regardless of one's special interest, here he will find the acme of it—music, art, science, amusement, transportation and a hundred others.

A detailed description of what we shall see at the Fair is utterly impossible in this space and it is suggested that you write us for booklets devoted to that subject.

Our City Sightseeing Tour No matter how often one has visited New York City, if he has never taken a tour of the city with a lecturer, he has not seen New York City. There are a thousand and one interesting sights and sidelights on this metropolis which one sees and learns only through a tour such as ours.

Our trip on the last day of our stay in New York takes us uptown as far as Grant's Tomb and downtown to the Battery. We see the Museum of Natural History, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, Hayden Planetarium, Central Park, Empire State Building, Old Trinity Church and Radio City. We pass through Greenwich Village, the Ghetto, Chinatown and the financial district of Wall Street. Our lecturer tells us interesting bits of gossip as we pass by the homes of millionaires on Fifth Avenue. Finally, we board one of the large ocean liners lying at the dock and pretend we are sailing for far off countries.

Features Of Our Tour

- 1. A complete sightseeing tour of New York City. 2. Our price includes tips on meals and lodging. 3. We include all necessary expenses except four meals, which we are likely to have on the Fair Grounds. 4. We travel by rail in comfortable railroad coaches. 5. Our hotels are in the Times Square section within a block or two of Radio City and the theatre district. They are the Lincoln and the Woodward Hotels. 6. A three-hour cruise circling Manhattan Island. 7. A tour of Radio City—the television broadcasting and the observation roof—is included. 8. Two admission tickets to the fair are included. 9. Ours is a comfortable, carefree, and complete tour. 10. The party will be escorted by railroad, Michigan Farmer and Farm Bureau officials thoroughly acquainted with the business of making travel

RAPS LEANING ON WHITE FATHER AT WASHINGTON

Harrison Peters, 44 Years a Farmer, Scores Political Farm Relief

To the Editor: A few weeks ago I wrote the Farm Bureau saying that as Farm Bureau leaders seemed to favor a continuance of political farm relief schemes, my son and I were agreed that we could not do otherwise than ask that our names be removed from the Farm Bureau records. I received a letter from Mr. J. F. Yaeger in which he presented an excellent defense of the Farm Bureau.

Because of my belief that relief we know it today, with the exception of gambling, the traffic in liquor, and the divorce courts, is the most demoralizing agency in American life, I will undertake to give a brief history of my experience as a farmer.

The Peters family operated a grist mill and woolen mill in Milford over a long period of years. As an occasional farmer's wife brought wool to the factory to be carded for home spinning, I came to have a fairly good idea of how those old mills were operated by the time I was ten years old.

As there was some land with the water right, our folks kept a team, a few cows and a small drove of hogs.

I think it was in the spring of 1887 that an Englishman, Mr. D. W. Clark, brought his sheep to the river to wash them, as was the custom in those days. My brother and I had more than \$11 saved in our tin banks and father bought five Shropshire lambs from Mr. Clark for \$10. The following winter I fattened the lambs on oats, a safe feed for a beginner. The lambs brought \$30 and my Grandfather Newsom sold us seven large pigs for \$1 each. The seven brought about \$6 which was invested in more lambs and pigs. As a result of our feeding operations we deposited \$100 in the Milford State Bank.

In August, 1891, my father stepped on a rusty nail. Tetanus developed and my father died. Soon after father's death the bank failed and all but \$17.50 was lost.

I cannot remember when it was not my ambition to become a farmer. Visits to relatives in Gratiot county led me to believe that Gratiot would be the scene of my farming efforts. Perhaps it was a kind Providence that ruled otherwise. The loss of a fine young mare in the fall of 1894 led us to believe that we had better move onto an eighty that mother had inherited from her father.

Money conditions were such that it was necessary for mother to mortgage her farm for \$250.00 to settle a claim. She gave her note for a cheap team, and seed oats and feed were bought on account. Rural New Yorkers were a new variety and I think 25 bushels were bought at 65c per bushel.

There was but one sod field of ten acres on the farm and, as 1895 was a comfortable and carefree.

11. An inspection of Niagara Falls by night and by day is also thrown in for good measure.

Make your reservations early to be sure of a place on the train and a room at the hotels. Accommodations are limited and it is quite possible that we will be forced to turn away many who wait until the last minute. You incur no obligations by doing this and any deposit will be refunded if later on you find that it will not be possible for you to go. Use the coupon for securing reservation blanks and detailed information.

YOUR WORLD'S FAIR TOUR COUPON

N. Y. World's Fair Tour Michigan State Farm Bureau 221-227 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan Date..... I am interested in the New York World's Fair Tour and would like a copy of your folder. I would prefer to go in June August (please check the month preferred). Name.....County.....Address.....R. F. D..... (If you want this same material mailed to friends send their names and addresses on a separate sheet of paper.) 5-6-39

very dry year, the ground was thoroughly dry before I finished plowing. Our land was a good clay loam with some hard clay knolls and was too rolling to be an ideal farm.

We had heard that a successful potato grower cut his seed one eye to the piece. Although we had to buy some White Star seed, we stretched those Ruralists quite a lot. Hand planters were a new thing and I planted with a broom handle planter and my brother, who was but 13, used a tin tube planter. It was easy to tell who planted his seed the deepest. We marketed 40 or 50 bushels at 10c per bushel.

One-half of the field produced 900 bushels in 1896 and they were sold for 8 or 10c.

On account of the drought we failed to get a seeding and the following spring we did not have the money to buy seed. 1896 and 1897 were very wet years. In 1898 we cut a splendid crop of hay that was seeded in oats. I was so afraid of its getting wet with dew that much of it was badly mow burned.

In the spring a relative of ours who beamed it and rye it advised us to plant beans as they were a cash crop. I planted eight acres and sold about 80 bushels for 35c per bushel. Rye brought 25c and wheat 48 to 50c.

In the fall of 1895 a good neighbor, Mr. Charles Bennett, offered us twelve late Merino lambs for \$4, or 33 1/2c per head. As I had always liked sheep, we bought them and the wool at 5c twice paid for them.

After three years of our puny efforts mother was forced to borrow \$350 on a second mortgage. I might say here that I did not leave that farm overnight for nearly five years.

In the fall of 1898 my brother was taken sick with sugar diabetes and the following fall we carried his remains to their final resting place.

In 1896 Mark Hanna piloted William McKinley to victory. At that time I was inclined to believe that a protective tariff led to better conditions. Time and experience have proven that it was pure political hallyhoo. In those days there was some yelping about the schemers in Wall Street. Communism had not shown its ugly head. I do not remember that I heard any twaddle about the cost of production plus a reasonable profit.

The adoption of the tax limitation amendment and the sales tax have made the last few years easy going as compared to those first years. I am acquainted with young fellows who seem to be enthusiastic farmers. I do not hear them rant about the international bankers and I am quite sure that they do not spend much time figuring the cost of production.

There are two young fellows that I am particularly interested in. No. 1 is a cash renter and I have known him for two years. He drives a good tractor and plows a large acreage each year. He keeps all the cows he can feed and milk and seems unusually efficient in his management of his farmwork. I am sure that he is doing well.

I have known No. 2 for quite a number of years. He does his work with horses and plows a small acreage each year. Eight years ago he started farming on a rented farm and four years ago he bought a 50-acre farm paying \$5000, going in debt for the entire amount. In January, 1938, he bought 25 acres paying \$1000 going in debt for the entire amount. Although milk is his main source of income and the price is low, he has made a substantial reduction in his indebtedness during the past year and I am sure that an inventory would have shown an encouraging increase in the value of his assets.

There is nothing in his character that even slightly resembles the character of Uriah Heep. As a beginner it seemed to me that a fertile soil was of vital importance, and it is not an exaggeration to say that I have worked with vigor and determination at improving the fertility of the soil for 44 years.

I have made a practice during most of the years of carrying an overload of stock and because of that fact I have paid out many thousands of dollars for feed. I am not saying that such a plan is a good one for every young farmer to follow. After all of these years of tilling the soil I cannot lay claim to having had even average success if we are to measure success with dollars. I am inclined to believe that there is no such thing as profit in farming for most of us. The farmers who are most expert at keeping their income up and their expenses down will make farming pay.

Financial success is desirable, but we know that it is of little importance as compared with raising our sons and daughters up to become industrious, intelligent, God-fearing men and women who would consider leaning on the great white father in Washington as proof that as American citizens they were abject failures. Harrison E. Peters South Lyon, Michigan Livingston county

Pastur-itis Good for Cows

By JAMES G. HAYES State College Dairy Extension Staff Just strolling around in the Great Outdoors doesn't make a cow milkful. She can't gnaw food out of the summer breezes. She can't soak in grub from her sunshine showerbath. She has to climb outside of a real batch of food nutrients, the old stand-bys, same in summer as in winter. They are protein, carbohydrates, fats. Such milk fabricators are not apt to be just lying around in any old field. They have to be carefully planned for.

There isn't much the cow-keeper can do about pasture now as far as planting anything—except to bury some Sudan grass.

Maybe plan a party in August so as to give the old gal a shot of rye in the fall.

No law against getting set for next year, of course. Sow Bromo-Alfalfa and sweet clover.

All a fellow can do from now on is to help the old cow from striking out. Coach her how to play the game.

Arrange her schedule so she doesn't play all her games on one Home Field. Rotate her. She won't get dizzy.

Any "rooting" to be done, you do it. She needs pasture tops not roots in her business.

Baseball players and cows are alike in one respect. Not in gracefulness, but in need for water. For a baseballer water shows up during the game as sweat and base-hits. In the old cow water makes its debut as

milk. Keep the water-bucket handy. P. S. For the kind of grain, amount of grain, and the idea about having a cow all summer—ask your cow tester, your county agent, or your Michigan State College, Dairy Department, for a sheet labeled "Grain-Dairy Cow-Pasture".

From the Speaker of the House

"After observing for a number of years the very finely organized and effective results accomplished by the American Farm Bureau Federation, not only in promoting the success of agriculture, but also its influence upon Federal legislation, I commend in the highest terms the activities of your organization, and urge upon your efforts to increase your membership and to further make certain for the future the objects which you have in mind."—W. B. Bankhead, speaker, house of representatives in Congress.

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

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

YES SIREE, MR. JONES....



Electric Milking Does Pay Its Way with Small Herds

Mr. Frank R. Jones, R-1, Bellevue, is but one Michigan farmer who is proving that it is profitable and time-saving to milk small herds electrically. Says Mr. Jones, "I am milking twenty-five cows in only one hour and ten minutes."

The electric milker saves time—insures lower bacteria count—makes for premium class milk and better prices—eliminates drudgery—cuts milk production costs 25%. A milking machine will pay for itself with as few as fifteen cows.

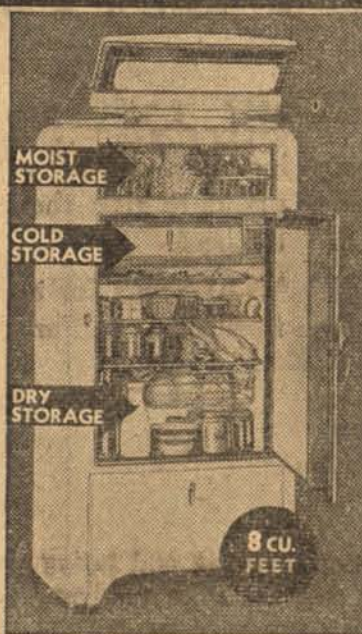
Low operating cost. Consumers rates are among the nation's lowest. Think of it, you can milk fifteen cows twice a day for a month and the cost is only three or four cents a day.

Visit our nearest office for information.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

SPECIAL CO-OP REFRIGERATOR

SAVE TIME AND MONEY AND KEEP ALL FOODS PERFECT



At last, a refrigerator that will keep vegetables fresh for nine days and will keep 30 lbs. of meat for as long as you wish. Now you can take real advantage of advertised food specials. Buy in larger quantities. Keep all foods longer, and save money. Here in your own refrigerator, you can keep all foods as well, or better, than they can be kept in retail stores.

A Big 8 Cu. Foot Refrigerator Yet, the outside dimensions are no more than the average 6 cu. ft. refrigerator. Height—60 in. Width—29 in. Depth—23 in. 18 sq. ft. shelf area. Outside finish—Dulux. Interior—acid resisting porcelain enamel. Five cu. ft. DRY STORAGE Ideally arranged to give maximum storage facilities due to large amount of unbroken shelf area. Equipped with an automatic light and 12 point cold control. One cu. ft. COLD STORAGE for the storage of meats. Makes 17 lbs. of ice or 336 ice cubes at one freezing. Ideal for fast chilling of all prepared foods.

You May See It at Farm Bureau Stores & Co-op Ass'ns

Seed Corn Information

Seeds available from Farm Bureau dealers in Michigan and from Seed Dep't, Farm Bureau Services, Lansing.

HYBRID CORN
 NO. 606 and 561, (for Wis. 525, or Wis. 645, available only from growers in Michigan) for zones 1 & 2.
 No. 1218—For Zone 3.
 Minn. 401 or King's Cross E for Zones 4 & 5.
 No. 402 or King's Cross E for Zones 5 & 6.

(See Farm Bureau seed dealers or county agr'l agent for information regarding Michigan's hybrid corn zones.)

HUSKING CORN
 M. A. C.—Grown near Bay City and Lansing. Adapted to Bay City region and all territory south and west.

GOLDEN GLOW—Adapted to south central and western Michigan.

PICKETT'S YELLOW DENT—Adapted to south central Michigan.

FERDEN'S YELLOW DENT—Adapted to south central Michigan.

POLAR DENT—Adapted to south and southwestern Michigan. For very early plantings. Not affected by spring frosts.

DUNCAN YELLOW DENT—Adapted to southern and central Michigan. For any heavy type soil. Shipped from grower only.

ENSILAGE CORN
FARM BUREAU YELLOW ENSILAGE—A very leafy ensilage corn. Lots of grain in the ensilage.

SWEETSTAKES—Pennsylvania grown. Especially good ensilage. Very leafy. Grain in ensilage. A yellow dent corn, one to two ears per stalk.

COMMON LEAMING—Some grain in ensilage.

IMPROVED LEAMING—More grain in ensilage.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—Grain in ensilage.

COMMON RED COB—For ensilage with less grain.

IMPROVED RED COB—A larger variety of Red Cob.

EUREKA ENSILAGE—A large succulent corn.

1939 Pasture Calendar

From Farm Crops Dep't, Michigan State College
 May 1-25
 State pasturing alfalfa. Hold to 3-12 inch growth throughout summer or pasture off by July 5.
 Turn on 2nd year sweet clover or orchard grass mixture when 8 inches high. Pasture closely as long as it lasts.

May 20-June 15
 Sow Sudan grass.

Mid-June into July
 Start pasturing oats any time from 8 inch growth to heading. Graze off.

July into September
 Pasture Sudan grass. Never pasture unless at least a foot high when stock is turned in.

July 1-September 1
 Pasture 2nd growth alfalfa.

September 1
 Stop pasturing heavily-grazed alfalfa for 6 weeks.

Pasture 3rd growth alfalfa from hay meadows moderately.

Sow rye or rye and vetch for late fall and early spring pasture.

October 15
 Pasture any vigorous alfalfa till season ends.

Pasture fall sown ryes, or rye and vetch.

1939 Forage Crop Suggestions

The Michigan State College farm crops department has prepared the following suggestions for 1939 seedings which may be made with reasonable economy and which will prove adequate for a very wide range of Michigan conditions.

Alfalfa
 1. For well-drained soils on which winter-killing of alfalfa is infrequent: alfalfa 8 pounds per acre.
 2. For soils on which alfalfa is moderately subject to heaving: alfalfa 7 pounds per acre; timothy 3 pounds per acre.
 3. For moderately acid soils variable in character: red clover, 5 pounds per acre; alsike, 2 pounds per acre; timothy, 3 pounds per acre.
 4. For uneven soils, in part poorly drained: alfalfa, 5 pounds per acre; alsike, 2 pounds per acre; timothy, 4 pounds per acre.
 5. For meadows intended to be used at least in part for pasture (a) when seeded without a nurse crop: alfalfa, 8 pounds per acre; smooth brome grass, 7 pounds per acre. (b) when brome grass is seeded through drill box with oats or barley insuring better distribution of this seed: alfalfa, 8 pounds per acre; smooth brome grass, 5 pounds per acre.
 6. For muck soils that have been cultivated: this forage crop mixture: timothy 4 pounds, Kentucky blue grass 4 pounds, alsike 2 pounds per acre.
 7. For sour muck soils: Reed's canary grass 5 pounds, timothy or red top 3 pounds per acre.

SEED CORN

HYBRID CORN

Cert. HUSKING CORN
 M. A. C. POLAR DENT
 PICKETTS FERDEN'S YELLOW DENT
 GOLDEN GLOW WHITE CAP (shp'd from grower)
 (Also, uncertified varieties)

ENSILAGE CORN
 FARM BUR. YEL. ENSILAGE LEAMING
 RED COB IMPROVED LEAMING
 IMPROVED RED COB SWEEPSTAKES
 REID'S YELLOW DENT EUREKA ENSILAGE

SOY BEANS - SUDAN GRASS

MANCHU SOY BEANS are best for Michigan. Our stocks are high germinating. We also have some Manchus containing 2 to 3% of Illini soy beans. Both good buys for emergency pasture or hay crop, or for soil building purposes. **FARM BUREAU SUDAN GRASS** comes from Texas. High quality seed, and of good germination.

Timothy Rape Robust Beans
Field Peas Vetch Michelite Beans
Buckwheat Sunflower Light Cranberry Beans

CALF MANNA
 1 lb. Replaces
 16 lbs. of Milk
RAISES BETTER CALVES

Michigan is second in the commercial production of potatoes. Two in three farms grow potatoes for market.

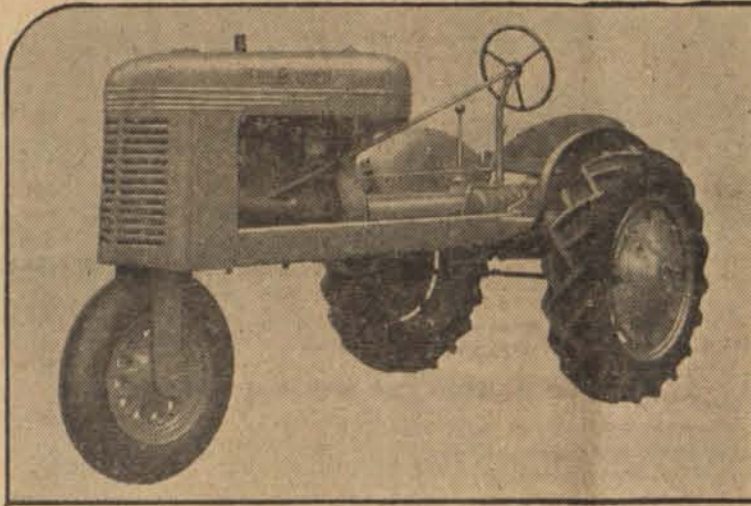
FARM BUREAU BRAND SUPPLIES AT 300 FARMERS' ELEVATORS IN MICHIGAN

The General

Cletrac's New Wheel Tractor

\$595⁰⁰

f. o. b. Cleveland



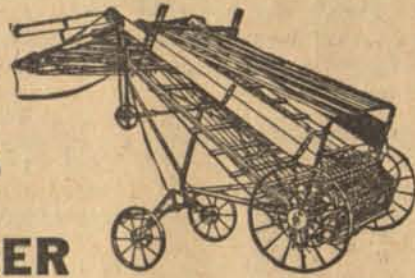
HAS ALL 8 ADVANTAGES!

- Low first cost
- Low operating cost
- Power for 16" plow
- Plants, cultivates 2 rows
- Complete visibility for operator
- 4-cyl. high compression motor
- Large rubber tires
- Stream line design

F. o. b. Cleveland, and on easy terms too, with your present tractor taken in trade. See the General at Farm Bureau dealers.

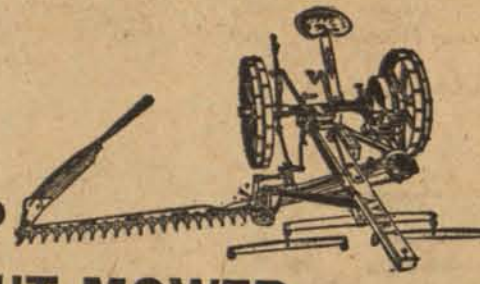
Also, **CLE-TRAC "CRAWLER" Caterpillar-Type Tractor \$875.00**

CO-OP HAY LOADER



Takes hay right out of swath or windrow quickly, gently and in perfect condition. No shaking or tearing. No shattering of leaves. No lost feeding value. Gets hay in before rain with least possible labor and in fastest possible time. Light draft. Exceptional value. At your Co-op store today.

CO-OP PULL-CUT MOWER

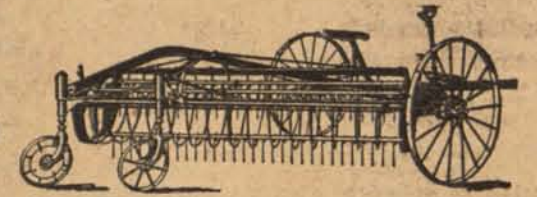


New front-lift construction takes all neck weight off the team, puts it on the shoe to keep the cutter bar at work and leaves the frame weight on the wheels to insure perfect traction. Cuts all kinds of hay with lightest draft. Gears sealed in oil. See this remarkable mower at your Co-op store today.

Planters Cultivators Loaders

Drags Discs Plows

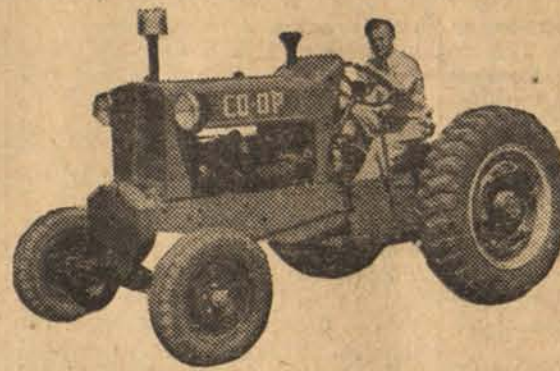
CO-OP SIDE DELIVERY RAKE



Places hay in light, fluffy windrows with leaves in and stems out. Keeps it from parching and drying out. Prevents shattering when loading. Preserves color, moisture content and full feeding value. Rake and tedder combined. Easiest and best way to cure hay. Follow your Avery Pull-Cut Mower with an Avery Side Delivery. At your Co-op store.

CO-OP NO. 2 TRACTOR

For Power and Economy



This is our Co-op No. 2 general farm tractor. Available in either wide front axle, or in cultivating type. With or without power take-off. A powerful, high compression 6-cyl. motor. A sturdy machine that gets the most out of fuel and oil. We have also a smaller and streamlined orchard tractor.

Farm Bureau Seeds and Fertilizers Are Partners for Better Crops

ALFALFAS (At Your Farm Bureau Dealer)

Farm Bureau alfalfa seeds are Michigan adapted, select, high test, thoroughly cleaned seeds that have no superior for hay or seed production. Our supplies of No. 1 Michigan alfalfa or western alfalfa without crop mixtures is very limited.

ALFALFA CROP MIXTURES

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED ALFALFA, 97 1/2% alfalfa with 1.4% red clover and 6-10 of 1% of other crop seeds, including sweet clover. Michigan grown, natural crop mixture. Eligible for soil conservation payment at rate of \$1.50 per unit. See your Farm Bureau dealer. Priced right.

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED ALFALFA, 95 1/2% alfalfa. Other crop seeds include red clover, alsike and sweet clover. Otherwise, as described above.

MICHIGAN GRIMM, 98.1% alfalfa. Other crops seeds are 1 1/2% red clover, and trace of sweet clover. Otherwise, as other alfalfa crop mixture descriptions.

CLOVERS

Ask your Farm Bureau dealer for Farm Bureau's A-1, Michigan grown June, alsike, mammoth, and white or yellow blossom sweet clover seeds. All pure, high germinating seed. The very best for Michigan farmers.

SPECIAL!

BARGAIN Sweet Clover Crop Mixture, 97 1/2% white blossom sweet, with red clover, alsike & alfalfa. Your Farm Bureau dealers can get it for you.

SEED CORN

Field selected, dried, shelled and graded by corn specialists. Germination 96% or better. Will grow and mature in sections of Michigan for which they are recommended.

Michigan Hybrids 561 and 606 for zones 1 & 2. Also Wis. 645, (shipped from grower) for zones 1 & 2, No. 1218 for zone 3, Minn. 401 (shipped from grower in Michigan).



You're Sure with FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS

NITROGEN is used to START early or late planted crops

Farm Bureau uses the "starting kind of nitrogen" . . . 95% water soluble nitrogen that is quickly available to plants to give them a quick strong start. Our phosphorus and potash are the best.

We have the **RECOMMENDED ANALYSES** for all Michigan crops and soils. Be ahead with Farm Bureau fertilizer! At Farm Bureau dealers.

MERMASH

16% Protein Dry Mash



MERMASH is a starting, growing and laying mash. Feed it from the first feed the chick receives. Let's give the chicks a break this year by starting them on Mermash. Grows better chicks with fewer losses. It has the proteins, vitamins, organic minerals and cod liver oil in good feed to make well developed, early laying hens.



FARM BUREAU OILS FOR SPRING WORK

THIS IS THE NEW 5 GALLON container for **MICCO** and **BUREAU PENN** motor oils. Many dealers have been having special petroleum sales to introduce the new container and to supply patrons with the very best motor and tractor oil for spring work.



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