Farm Bureau Shows How Much It Has Lowered Fertilizer Prices

Proof Lies in Comparison of a Competing Fertilizer Company's Prices to Wisconsin Farmers with their Prices on Same Goods to Michigan Farmers, After a Reduction to Meet Farm Bureau Prices for Spring

The Michigan Farm Bureau has made a sweeping reduction in fertilizer prices for the growing of 1949 ranging from $2.30 as much as $75 per ton. The Farm Bureau cut its fertilizer list in half to concentrate on the most popular and recommended fertilizers for Michigan. It has passed the manufacturing economy and other advantages to its membership and patrons in lesser prices.

The savings to members and patrons of the Farm Bureau has been made possible by the cooperation of the Tennessee Corporation, which manufactures fertilizers for the Farm Bureau.

Others fertilizer companies have made price concessions on the analyses offered by a large competing company to farmers in Michigan and in Wisconsin.

In this instance, the Farm Bureau cash prices to Michigan farmers are, usually lower than those in this state.
Letters to the Editor

UNION LABOR DRAWS BLOW FROM HAMILTON

In some instances a Triangle Seem to Be the Main Objective

Proponents of a labor strike in Hamilton have been claiming that the workers at the Hamilton plant are being poorly treated by their employer, the Hamilton Steel Company. The workers have been demanding higher wages and better working conditions, but the company has been resisting their demands. In response, the workers have begun a series of strikes and slowdowns, which have caused the company to lose money and suffer a decrease in production.

Union representatives have been meeting with the workers to discuss their grievances and to organize them into a strong union. The company, on the other hand, has been trying to break the union by offering higher wages and better working conditions to the workers who remain on the job.

The situation is becoming increasingly tense, and there is a real possibility that the strike will escalate into a full-scale workers' revolution. The government has been watching the situation closely, and there is speculation that it may intervene to end the strike and restore order. However, the government has been reluctant to do so, as it does not want to appear to be干预ing in a workers' dispute.

Despite the tension, the workers remain determined to fight for their rights. They have been organizing rallies and protests, and they have been receiving support from other unions and workers' rights groups around the country.

The situation is likely to continue for some time, and it remains to be seen how it will be resolved. The workers are committed to fighting for their rights, and they are not willing to back down.

How To Get Ahead

About four years ago, the Coldwater Co-Operative Company was started with a small capital and about 300 shareholders' names recorded. How many were actually members we do not know. Over at Union City the once strong farmer's co-op was a pretty sad lot.

The Coldwater Co-Operative Company directors and the new manager, H. M. Wallace, embarked upon the policy of making the best use of the co-operative through the medium of patronage dividends. The dividends, if any, were to be applied first to the purchase of a $10 share of stock. It was hoped that the patronage was to be in which the co-op is interested. A while back there were more than 700 shareholders. At the annual meeting being held today, Feb. 3, some 3,000 shareholders are privileged to attend. Another good sized group of fractional shareholders is to be heard by the large device route to be the holders of a share by the next annual meeting.

Prior to the 1940 annual meeting Coldwater the Co-Operative Company disbursed $16,510 to its shareholders and the Coldwater Co-Operative have figured an average dividend of 2 c., or a 7.5% patronage dividend on all business done with the Coldwater Co-Operative Company. The Coldwater Co-Operative has earned $279,000 through the elevation, oil and gasoline, farm supplies and feeds, fertilizer, farm power equipment. This branch of Coldwater, earned its dividends and a little more. Some come back!

The point is when such farmers' co-operative undertakers to make all its farmers customers, shareholders, the business will be to the individual farmers benefit. And what an easy way for farm customers to acquire a worthwhile institution in the business! Patronize it and share in the earnings.

We'll All Have Electric Service

Members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau have contributed to much towards the three revolutionary advancements for Michigan farm life during the past twenty years. They are good citizens. They have made a valuable potential of the organization for the years to come.

The Farm Bureau stood for a highway program that should make the cost of a good grade school and high school education for children about the same to taxpayers everywhere in Michigan. That is well understood.

The Farm Bureau advocated a program of state aid to colleges and universities that should make the cost of a good grade school and high school education for children about the same to taxpayers everywhere in Michigan. That is well understood.

The Farm Bureau, co-operating with the Michigan State College and the State Grange, asked Michigan power company opponents to aid their cause. It turned out that farmers are not against electric service. They asked the companies to drop the charge for construction of rural lines in return for agreement by a farmer to accept the service. The result was a victory for electric service at an almost unbelievable speed when one considers the opposition to the idea.

The yardstick agreed upon was the cost of $2.30 of electricity per month for each of five customers per mile of line.

The Consumers Power and the Detroit Edison adopted the plan. They serve three-fifths of rural Michigan. Then other companies adopted it, and the Rural Electrification Administration came into Michigan in a large way on a somewhat similar plan. Rural Michigan has been costed electric service at almost unbelievably speed when one considers the problems involved for so large an area.

The Consumers Power has built 12,000 miles of line to run its total of farm customers in 508 townships served by that company from 20,000 in 1935 to 46,000 in 1938. In other words every farmer in that village has electric service, and it is there, ready for construction, for the cities and other companies are going with the wind.

We believe the day is not far distant when every Michigan farm family is served by electric power. It is possible that only a few years back the probable cost of the lines was about as far one needed to go to end the day. Today it is working and it is believed the Michigan Farm Bureau is to have been a representative for Michigan farmers in working out the plan that made it possible.

A Succession of Proved Sires

As a result of many surveys of the production and income records of breeds in dairy herd-improvement associations, the Bureau of Dairy Industry concludes that nearly two-thirds of the heifer calves raised for replacement purposes throughout the United States fail to produce marketable milk producers. Raising three heifer calves in a year when the owner can determine which two will turn out the most milk producers more than pay other overhead expenses.
POTASH-FED POTATOES

Being Profitable

DO you want to increase your yield per acre, get more No. 1’s, and make more profit on your potatoes? Then make sure that your crop gets enough potash. Potatoes are heavy feeders on potash and to get the highest yields of the most marketable grade, this bonus must be realized. Potash also makes potato plants healthier, more resistant to disease, drought, and frost. It improves the shape of potatoes and increases the storage qualities.

Use high-potash fertilizers, such as 1-4-8, 2-8-10, 5-12-15 on sandy soils and 6-8-24, 9-12-20, or similar ratios for very sandy soils. Ask your county agent or experiment station about the correct amount of potash your soil will supply and how much to add to your crop through to profit. This means that your dealer sells you a fertilizer containing enough to supply what your soil cannot.

Write for further information and free literature on the profitable fertilization of your crops.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE

INcorporated

Investment Building, Washington, D.C.

State College Sees 1940
As a Better Year
Most Farm Products Should Bring More Than in 1938 or 1939

In the opinion of Dr. V. C. Mann, State College's chief economist, price levels for most farm products will average at least 25 per cent higher in 1939 than in 1938. Dr. Mann says that the expected increase in farm prices will enable farmers to make an increased production of crops and livestock products. This, he says, will mean a higher level of farm income for the year.

"The increase in farm prices is expected to be about 25 per cent higher than in 1938," Dr. Mann said. "This means that farmers will be able to produce more crops and livestock products than they did in 1938."

New Seed Crop For Michigan

College Develops Practical Plan for Producing Chickory Seed

Bulbs were started in eight foot sections in a greenhouse at Michigan State in January. The bulbs are expected to produce a good yield of seed this fall. The seed will be used to produce a new variety of Michigan State College's in 1940 and Michigan State College's in 1941.

"The new variety of Michigan State College's is expected to be about 25 per cent higher than the old variety," Dr. Mann said. "This means that farmers will be able to produce more crops and livestock products than they did in 1938."

Livestock Prices

Winter Live Stock Market

Winter livestock prices have been relatively high, according to the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station. The prices have varied from $1.50 to $2.00 per pound. The highest price was $2.00 per pound, which was paid for market hogs in January. The lowest price was $1.50 per pound, which was paid for market hogs in December.

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PAY DIVIDENDS AT LAPERE CO-OPS MEETING

Farm Bureau Organizations a Lapere Co-Op Well in 1939

Lapere County Farm Bureau workflows in LaSalle, a member of the Lapere County Cooperative, Inc., and town, incorporated 1939, owns a diversified, meat base, and enjoys 100% of the annual meeting of the Coop at Horse Creek Farm. The Lapere Farm Bureau was organized in 1933.

Wilson Cruise, a director of the Lapere Farm Bureau Annual was held at the Farm Bureau Hotel in LaSalle.

Lapere County Co-operative, Inc., is a diversified, meat base, and enjoys 100% of the annual meeting of the Coop at Horse Creek Farm. The Lapere Farm Bureau was organized in 1933.

Walter B. Theriault, president of the Lapere County Cooperative, Inc., was re-elected as president of the Lapere Farm Bureau and served as the chairman of the Lapere County Cooperative, Inc., for 1939.

The Lapere Farm Bureau held its annual meeting on November 30, 1939, at the Lapere Farm Bureau Hotel in LaSalle.

A total of $150,000 in dividends was declared for the members of the Lapere County Cooperative, Inc., and $100,000 for the Lapere Farm Bureau.

The Lapere Farm Bureau is one of the largest and most successful co-operative organizations in Michigan.

Farms such as this one, owned by Watson Farley of Comrie township, make the work of the Farm Bureau Caufield Camera Man a pleasure even in winter. Mr. Farley has operated this farm since 1920, and has been a member of the Farm Bureau for many years. In his Farm Bureau report, the Farley Farm Bureau has been named "most useful to all farmers through the promotion of the "right" programs. Since its inception 20 years ago, the Farm Bureau has been forming a great bond which has been strengthened by the activities of the Farm Bureau.

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Farm Bureau members.
HOW DOES FARM BUREAU PROGRAM BENEFIT ME?

STATE FARM BUREAU PRESENTS BACKGROUND MATERIAL FOR DISCUSSION BY COMMUNITY GROUPS DURING FEBRUARY

By R. T. TAYLOR
Director of Membership Relations

Farm Bureau is a group in which the farmer can combine the benefits of belonging to a local club with the advantage of a national organization. The local club has the advantages of being close to home and being able to handle local problems. The national organization has the advantage of being able to call on the resources of a widespread organization to meet problems that are too large for any one local club to handle. The local club is able to carry on activities that are of special interest to the local farmers. The national organization is able to carry on activities that are of special interest to farmers in general. The local club is able to carry on activities that are of special interest to the local farmers. The national organization is able to carry on activities that are of special interest to farmers in general.

OXFORD ELEVATOR HAS GOOD YEAR

Stockholders Share Patronage Dividend; Business Increases

Stockholders of the Oxford Co-

OPERATIVE ELEVATOR in Oakland county received a dividend of $2,000,000 annually. In 1940 use.

No Snow Storm Too Big

Timothy Field Peas Soy Beans Rape Buckwheat Vetch Pea Beans Corn Oats Suden Barley

$2 to $5 Per Ton or More Savings

ON FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS!

You want to get in on this, of course. See your Farm Bureau fertilizer dealer and get his prices for spring 1940. Note what the Farm Bureau is saving you in comparison to prices in the fall of 1939.

GREAT IDEA TO SPEAK FOR Farm Bureau Seeds

Not in 20 years have we had such an advance for Farm Bureau seeds from our dealers. It indicates the beginning of a Spring season we may have. We suggest that you help yourself by speaking for Farm Bureau seeds to your local dealer. You know what you want next Spring. Make sure that you’ll get it.

Farm Bureau alfalfa and clover seeds are Michigan, adapted, select, high germinating, high purity seeds. They have no superior for hay or seed production. We offer a complete line of field seeds, including hybrid corn.

USE THIS ORDER COUPON

To: Your Farm Bureau Fertilizer Dealer

Date _

Suggested rates are: $4.50 per ton (corn) or $3.50 per ton (other)

ROUND

ADDRESS

SIGNED

USE THIS ORDER COUPON TO TAKE YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER AND GET PRICE OF FERTILIZER DESIRED.

MORE EGGS AND MORE MILK

Balance Home Grains with these Concentrates

For

Poultry Supplement

andolescent poultry. This is especially true of laying fowls in late spring, summer, and early fall when the young fowls are starting to lay.

MILKMAKER

34% Protein

100 LBS. OF FARM BUREAU POULTRY SUPPLEMENT 32% protein (or Meridian Malted 32%) with 100 lbs of Farm grains will make one of the best 100% poultry mash. Use 100 lbs. com, 20 lbs. barley (or corn) 80 lbs. wheat 80 lbs. oats

CORN, ETC.

Many farmers are arranging with Farm Bureau dealers for our good, high yielding, hard and endurable corn. We have selected hybrids for all Michigan corn growing seasons.

Corn Bennet

ROY W. BENNETT Farm Bureau Seed Service

ALFAFAS (and BROME GRASS)

Farm Bureau alfalfa with palatable, nutritious brome grass makes a great hay and pasture team. Fall Conservation page 4.50 per ton (corn) or $3.50 per ton (other) adapted to alfalfa and brome grass now together.

ALFAFAS (and BROME GRASS)

Our Michigan grown clover seed and seed production. Thoroughly cleaned, high germinating. Note better for Michigan. Alkali and tannic are a bit scarce this year.

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