Farmers Present Case for Farm Co-operatives to Michigan Members of Congress

Representatives of farm co-operatives throughout Michigan and officials of the Michigan Association of Farm Co-operators were shown at a dinner meeting with Michigan members of Congress January 19 at Washington. They were presenting the case for farm co-operatives. The attack on farmer-owned business organizations has been before Congress for some time. Only the week before Congress was visited by business interests of the state delegation in Congress told farmers that Congress is

before the MACF group arrived. Michigan members of Congress were in sympathy with the attack on farm co-operatives,

EDITORIAL

A Little Cloud Out of the Sea

Every farmer should read the article under this heading on page 4. Glenn F. Copeman, Secretary of Agriculture, has given us one of the best expositions of the motives and the purpose of the attack on farm co-operatives. Secretary Anderson does not mention the National Tax Equity Act but names the cost factor.

Just lately the National Association of Manufacturers shifted a position of neutrality to take sides with those in business who want to get rid of farm co-operatives as competitors.

Thus it becomes plain that every day farmers are in a fight for the finish of the business life of their co-operatives. Small and struggling co-operatives have all been right, but when they get big and powerful in the farmers' behalf, we learn that they are public enemies.

The propaquilla campaign against farmer co-ops has been going on for four years. NTEA had in addition to a committee of Congressmen that it has had carefully shielded contributors as much as $400,000 a year to attack farm co-ops through speakers, by mailing out schemes and advertisements and articles in the press. The co-op farmer—some 3,000,000 of him—has been pictured as a tax dodger, a communist, and a privateer.

The attack has been conducted on a big scale with that amount of money. It has reached Congress where NTEA and co-operatives will fight it out.

Now is the time to make it impossible for a non-profit co-op to pay its savings to the patrons. Congress will be asked to oblige by adopting the co-operator's savings to the federal income tax on profit corporation earnings. If that is successful, NTEA is expected to ask Congress to reverse itself again and cripple or destroy the laws of the past 25 years which guarantee the rights of farmers to do business co-operatively.

The issue is all one. It is the right of the farmer to co-operate with other farmers to process and market crops, and to purchase or manufacture farm supplies co-operatively in order to increase his income.

There are those who would deny the farmer that right. There are others who feel that farm co-operatives are an invasion of private business preserves. They should be in for a hard time when the anti-co-op legislation apparatus

Fertilizer Plant About Ready to Go

Will Help This Spring in One of the Worst Fertilizer Supply Situations Michigan Farmers Have Faced

Farm Bureau Services announce that it expects to start manufacturing fertilizer at its new plant at Saginaw around the middle of February. The plant will be brought to full production as rapidly as circumstances will permit.

Fertilizer is hard to get. Conditions that Farm Bureau Services foresaw long before the plant was started are making the fertilizer situation worse than ever. Thirteen major fertilizer companies located in nearby states have discontinued sales in Michigan this year. They can all make their own product now and thus make money wherever they go.

A substantial increase in freight rates last fall had considerably to do with their decision. One of them was farmer-supplier to Farm Bureau Services.

Farm Bureau Services has been doing its best to beat the clock and supply as much fertilizer as possible to farmers for spring of 1948. It is building and equip­ping in 12 months a mixed fertilizer manufacturing plant of 30,000 tons annual capacity and an acid phosphate manufacturing plant of 30,000 tons annual capacity.

That is a pretty good record for normal times. In this instance Services was handicapped by government restrictions on steel and other major materials in the early stages. But it had to wait for deliveries of material, and had no control over the delivery or delivery in the time. Nevertheless, the plant is going to be completed on schedule. Soon it will be demonstrating its worth to patrons of Farm Bureau Services. They alone of the most modern and complete fertilizer-manufacturing plants in the nation. It is engineered to the minute for speed and for low cost fuel.

Favorable factors for 1948. No one can say how much fertilizer the Farm Bureau plant can turn out for 1948. But there are some favorable factors that may be in the aid of the plant. First, the plant is highly mechanized. Second, the finished product will move on belts. All processes are electrically controlled with the aid of mechanical leaders and elevators. Second, the plant is located within reasonable distance for most Farm Bureau Services dealers. That may be a matter of increasing importance as the season advances. Third, the plant has favorable contacts for important raw materials, and they have been moving into the plant for some time.

Distribution of fertilizer from the Farm Bureau Services plant to farmers will be through co-operative associations and other dealers who are the recognized distribution points for Farm Bureau Services supplies. No retail operations can be conducted at the plant, as it is entirely manufacturing and wholesale distribution job.

Farm Bureau Services must see their FIS dealers, as they do for Farm Bureau feeds, seeds and other supplies.

195 farmers co-operatives and FIS dealers have the first call on Farm Bureau fertilizers for Farm Bureau members and other patrons. When the state-wide survey of FIS dealers was made, the FIS made two decisions: One was to allocate the plant at 43,000 tons.

Hillsdale Farmers Daily Farm Gazette

February 27

The Hillsdale County Farm Bureau is planning to hold a farm leaders' meeting early in February to discuss the "Farmers' Day" in the state legislature, according to the Honorable Robert C. Leonard, February 11, according to County Farm Bureau News. Farmers who have written to the editor are invited to attend the meeting. It will be a half-day session. At 9 a.m. the meeting will be adjourned and the members will be given the opportunity to discuss the situation. The meeting of the Michigan branch of the National Tax Equity Act. Mr. Milner reminded Congressmen that 300 of his group called upon them a year ago. Mr. Milner said the difference between his group and the farm group about to arrive was that the Farm Bureau paid their taxes before they left. That line of attack was exactly what the farmers wanted to talk about.

Hydro,executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, told the 1,100-man meeting that they would not be asked to 

May Enroll for Hospital Service in Spring Only

With the opening of Michigan's 1948 election campaign period for farm bureaus, the Michigan members of the National Tax Equity Act (NTEA) are making every effort to get the co-op farmers enrolled in their service. The NTEA co-op members know that they are receiving the service in return for their dues. The co-op members are in the unique position of knowing that they are getting a service that they otherwise need.

Farmers Tell Co-op Facts to Congress

Tell Their Representatives Real Objective of NTEA to Make It Impossible for Co-ops To Pay Savings to Patrons

Thirty Michigan farmers and four officials of the Michigan Association of Farm Cooperatives were in Washington January 19 and presented the case of the co-op movement to Michigan members of Congress and for inviting full discussion of the subject. The NTEA invited co-operatives in all congressional districts to name a small committee to invite the national leaders and to be present at the number of farm co-ops in the district, their importance to farmers, and the number of farmers interested in our program.

The first day in Washington all committees had an appointment with their Congressman. Later they came together in a group with the National Council of Farmers Cooperatives and with Senator Ferguson. In the evening Michigan members of Congress were guests at a dinner at which was a foretaste of discussion of farm co-operatives and the attack being waged against them.

The meeting that the farm group received every Michigan member of Congress had a letter from Archie C. Milner, Grand Rapids insurance agent and president of the Michigan branch of the National Tax Equity Act. Mr. Milner reminded Congressmen that 300 of his group called upon them a year ago. Mr. Milner said the difference between his group and the farm group about to arrive was that the Farm Bureau paid their taxes before they left. That line of attack was exactly what the farmers wanted to talk about.

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Hydro,executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, told the 1,100-man meeting that they would not be asked to make the Blue Cross 400,000 members a reality.

Co-op Wool Ass'n Meets Feb. 17

The Michigan Cooperative Wool Association will meet Feb. 17, starting at 10 a.m., in the Masonic Temple. Officers will make their reports and recommendations.

Marketing Ass'n Will Hold Its Annual Meeting

The Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n will hold its annual meeting at the Masonic temple Feb. 17. Officers will make their reports and recommendations.

All members are invited to attend.

Farm Bureau Services Announces That It Expects to Start Manufacturing Fertilizer at Its New Plant at Saginaw

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Michigan Farm Bureau Activities

ATTACK ON CO-OPS HEADLINES FB'S ANNUAL MEET

The efforts of federal officials to strengthen the anti-trust laws and to increase the income from the increase in the income from the sale of sugar will be discussed at the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau, to be held next week.

Organic Matter and Our Food Supply

By Dr. George D. AGERER

Few extra hard years and the path of the great river of organic matter. A few weeks with a great river of organic matter led to a series of experiments in the Department of Agriculture at the University of Michigan.

The results of these experiments are shown in the diagram below. The diagram shows the amount of organic matter in various crops of the United States, from 1860 to 1940.

The diagram also shows the amount of organic matter in the soil, and the amount of organic matter in the soil that is protected by the use of organic matter.

The organic matter in the soil provides a source of organic matter for plants and animals, and it is the soil that provides the organic matter for the production of food.

The use of organic matter in the soil is essential to the production of food, and it is the soil that provides the organic matter for the production of food.

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SPECIAL COURSE in MUCK FARMING PLANNED BY MSC

Michigan State college will offer a course in muck farming starting on January 3, 1948. The course is designed to meet the need for specialists to work in the growing area of muck farming in Michigan, as well as a large percentage of current farmers, union membership and special classes at the college, partially all likely to become muck farmers. Practically all of the muck land is presently farmed by tenant farmers or sharecroppers, but specialists all over the state still heavily hold the land. The short course will start January 3, 1948, and last nine days. The course work will have two parts: Three结 for the degree of master of science in agriculture and eight months of the work will be devoted to the major field, crop production. The remainder of the work will be given to the minor field, agronomy. The course will be offered by the college of agriculture and will be taught by the Division of Muck Farming.

BUY SHARES IN BARRY COUNTY'S FUTURE

Farmers, farm workers, employees, farmers and all others interested in muck farming, are invited to participate in a cooperative plan to market muck vegetables. The Barry County Farmers, Inc., has been organized to market muck vegetables. The cooperative plan is designed to purchase a share of the market for muck vegetables. The plan is based on the principle that the farmer is his own best market for muck vegetables. The purpose of the organization is to purchase a share of the market for muck vegetables. The plan is designed to provide a better return for the farmer, to provide a higher price for muck vegetables, and to improve the quality of muck vegetables. The plan will provide a better market for the farmer, to provide a higher price for muck vegetables, and to improve the quality of muck vegetables.

A Good Time to Get Certified

By ERIK BENNETT

SPECIAL REPORT

Here are a few of the bills important to you that the Michigan Farm Bureau favored this year for passage by the Michigan legislature: 32 were passed by the House, 12 by the Senate, and 34 by both. These bills were passed by a majority of the Michigan Farm Bureau members who voted in the November elections. The Michigan Farm Bureau will continue to work for the passage of these bills next year. The Michigan Farm Bureau will continue to work for the passage of these bills next year. The Michigan Farm Bureau will continue to work for the passage of these bills next year.

SEED ALFAFRA, BUT ORDER NOW BENN

E. Lutz, president. White Pigeon, MI. 49099. This year the Farm Bureau will have available the following varieties of Alfalfa: Hondo, Hondo Hybrid, Mum, Mum Hybrid, Detroit, Detroit Hybrid, Aurora, and Aurora Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Barleymalt: Barleymalt, Barleymalt Hybrid, and Barleymalt Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Field Peas: Field Peas, Field Peas Hybrid, and Field Peas Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Wheat: Wheat, Wheat Hybrid, and Wheat Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Oats: Oats, Oats Hybrid, and Oats Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Barley: Barley, Barley Hybrid, and Barley Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Millet: Millet, Millet Hybrid, and Millet Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Rye: Rye, Rye Hybrid, and Rye Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Corn: Corn, Corn Hybrid, and Corn Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Soybeans: Soybeans, Soybeans Hybrid, and Soybeans Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Cotton: Cotton, Cotton Hybrid, and Cotton Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Tobacco: Tobacco, Tobacco Hybrid, and Tobacco Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Potato: Potato, Potato Hybrid, and Potato Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Onion: Onion, Onion Hybrid, and Onion Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Carrot: Carrot, Carrot Hybrid, and Carrot Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Celery: Celery, Celery Hybrid, and Celery Hybrid. The Farm Bureau will also have available the following varieties of Mint: Mint, Mint Hybrid, and Mint Hybrid.
A Little Cloud Out of the Sea, Like a Man's Hand

So Begins the Attack on Farm Cooperatives

By CLINTON P. ANDERSON

Michigan Farm News - December 9, 1949

We have two reasons for being a co-operative. The first is to assure the farmer that he is a full partner in any business he undertakes, and to have a voice in the management of the business. The second reason is to assure the farmer that he has the right to work for himself and not for someone else. This is the right of economic independence. He asked for a chance to work for himself, and that is what the co-operatives have given him. He has the right to do what he wants to do, and the co-operatives have given him that right. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants. The co-operatives have given him the right to be independent, and that is what he wants.
33 JUNIORS ON EDUCATIONAL TRIP INTO SOUTHEAST

The 33 juniors who are representing 11 clubs of the Michigan Farm Bureau, are taking a 4,000 mile bus trip into the southeastern states of North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Arkansas. They are in New Orleans today for a day of sightseeing before continuing on to Texas and California to the AFU/F convening.

The juniors will spend a little over a half day in Mississippi to visit the state headquarters of the old Grange and then will tour the state within the confines of the Grange. They will then head on to New Orleans for a two day tour of the city, before crossing the border into Texas, where they will spend over a week in the state. They are then scheduled to stop in California to visit Los Angeles, San Francisco and other major cities before returning to Michigan.

The juniors are sponsored by the Michigan Farm Bureau Foundation, which provides funds for educational trips for its members. The foundation is a non-profit organization that supports educational programs and activities for its members, including this trip.

Michigan Farm Bureau Junior Program Coordinator, said that the trip is an opportunity for the juniors to learn about different cultures and traditions, as well as to see the variety of agriculture practices in the southeastern states.

The trip is expected to conclude in Michigan on February 15th, with the juniors returning home to share their experiences with their family and community.
What Can We Do to Improve Marketing
Background Material for Discussion this Month By Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

It is always good to study who buys and distributes agricultural products as it does to produce them. For some products this cost runs considerably higher.

What can be done to increase the longer portion of the food dollar? For many years farmers have been concerned about reducing production costs.

The marketing bill for distributing agricultural products as much as 40% in the last seven years. Will marketing keep pace with advances in production? Even during the past year when we had a high level of consumer demand for food and thousands of food producers. They represent a substantial market.

Producers of fresh fruit and vegetables recognize the significance of air transportation. Can this be a factor in bringing in fresh fruits and vegetables from other areas in competition with Michigan markets? The grower and packer are concerned with maintaining a market for a product that is a seasonal one. What can be done to spread the marketing of these products over a longer period of time?

The marketing bill for distributing agricultural products was $3 billion greater than the 1931 bill. How has the food dollar changed in the last ten years? In fact the following table shows that the marketing bill is in the neighborhood of $3 billion in 1947.

**WHAT BECOMES OF THE CONSUMER'S DOLLAR SPENT FOR FRESH PRODUCE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Sold by Consumers</th>
<th>Distributed</th>
<th>Marketing Costs</th>
<th>Received by Producers</th>
<th>Received by Farmers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1931</td>
<td>$1,000,000,000</td>
<td>$200,000,000</td>
<td>$800,000,000</td>
<td>$600,000,000</td>
<td>$300,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1947</td>
<td>$3,000,000,000</td>
<td>$600,000,000</td>
<td>$1,800,000,000</td>
<td>$1,200,000,000</td>
<td>$600,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows that in 1947 we distributed $600,000,000 for fresh produce compared to $200,000,000 in 1931. In fact the following table shows the makeup of the marketing bill in 1947.

**WHERE Does THE MARKETING COST COME FROM?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cost Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>$600,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Handling and Sorting</td>
<td>$400,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advertising</td>
<td>$200,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Expenses</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**WHAT CAN WE Do to IMPROVE MARKETING?**

For your livestock and your dairy and poultry products, hogs, cattle, chickens, etc. . You reach millions and millions of Americans engaged in everything from 1941 when the same as the marketing bill.

For example, if a hog is brought to market for 1.5 cents of each dollar received by the producer. We want to have this problem solved.

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