

FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

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EDITORIAL

Farmers Should Own Crude Oil

The committees on small business of the United States Senate has been advised that major oil companies now own or control 82 per cent of all the proved oil resources discovered so far in this country.

That explains the necessity and the determination of farmers co-operatives to acquire crude oil production and possibly their own refineries. A number of farm co-operatives now produce and refine a major portion of their gasoline, fuel oils and motor oils. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Michigan is working on the problem.

Many of us will remember that some years ago major oil companies and independents were engaged in a wild scramble for distribution facilities. That was the era in which filling stations were built by the thousands. Gasoline was plentiful and cheap.

Now it's different. Gasoline is in short supply and high priced in face of the great demand. Major companies can sell so much themselves that they have reduced or cancelled contract after contract with independent refiners. It appears that one way to remain in the gasoline and oil business is to have your own crude oil production.

Expect to Succeed

The world is made up of two kinds of people—negative thinkers and positive thinkers. Those who think failure and those who think success.

Negative thinkers are afraid to venture anything for fear that something might happen. The stay-at-homes, the do-nothings, the crabs, the nervous wrecks, the failures—these are the negative thinkers.

Think it over. Among your own business associates, your friends—even in your own family—it's the positive thinkers you enjoy being with. The negative thinkers bore you.

The positive thinkers are happier, more alive, more active, more adventuresome. They get things done.

No matter what you are trying to do, expect to succeed at it. And don't be afraid of making mistakes. For the fellow who sits back and does nothing makes the greatest mistake of all.—William S. Reilly.

Are Farmers So Well Off?

Are farmers so well off as much of the press, radio and public opinion would have us believe?

John W. Sims, general manager of the Ohio Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, tells us that the six million American farmers who operate our food production factories have 81 billion dollars invested in those farm factories.

On that investment they are receiving today approximately 17 billions of dollars, or about 20 per cent as income. However, Mr. Sims says that this is not net income. First farmers have to pay mortgage interest, and wages to hired help, and other expenses. What is left they have to pay to themselves for their own and their families' labor, and as interest on their investment.

Mr. Sims says that when the above expenses are deducted from farm income, the net shrinks to 8 to 10 per cent on the investment. Other industries have a net income, after deducting salaries and other expenses, ranging from 15 to 25 per cent on the investment.

Rural Zoning and Building Codes

Zoning of rural communities, small towns and townships is termed as insurance by Dr. Louis A. Wolfanger, extension specialist in land use planning at Michigan State College.

Most communities do not concern themselves with what is taking place in the limits until some misuse of land takes place or an offensive industry, business or other activity appears. Then they seek to remedy the condition by zoning or the enactment of a building code or some similar measure. But then it is too late because no such measure can be retroactive.

Through its extension and research facilities, Michigan State College has assisted many communities in zoning for use of the land. This service is available upon request.

Also available to townships for their protection is a suggested model township building code for one and two family dwellings. This was prepared by the Township Building Code Advisory Committee of the Michigan Planning Commission. The book-

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4 COUNTIES PASS MEMBERSHIP GOAL DURING APRIL

Four more County Farm Bureau organizations have gone over their goal during April in their membership roll call campaign to make a total of 32,527 members in the state. The counties are: Monroe, Allegan, Jackson, and Osceola.

Monroe County not only succeeded in making its 1948 goal, but went on to get more members than they had last year. It is the first of the southern counties to exceed the 1947 membership.

Jackson County exceeded its goal of 562 members, and Osceola acquired 276 members to top their required membership.

Allegan County attained its 1948 goal with a membership of 1,399. Bay, Mecosta, Isabella and Midland are very close to reaching their 1948 quotas.

Alpena, Cheboygan, Emmet, Osego, and Presque Isle, all in District 10, passed their membership goals during March.

It is anticipated that the state quota of 36,000 members will be met this coming month.

CONTINUE STUDY OF FARM BUREAU INSURANCE CO.

The committee of the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors and County Farm Bureau representatives charged with investigating a Farm Bureau insurance service limited to members continued its explorations in April.

Thirty representatives from 20 County Farm Bureaus were in Illinois April 12-13-14 at the invitation of the committee to study the insurance service of the Illinois Agricultural Association to members. They visited seven County Farm Bureaus and the state offices at Chicago.

Early in the year a delegation from 20 southern Michigan County Farm Bureaus visited Illinois. At the March 2 meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors, the group asked the board to consider an insurance service limited to Farm Bureau members only, and for the purpose of membership building. The board appointed a committee of directors and two County Farm Bureau leaders to make a study. The April 12-14 trip to Illinois was planned for County Farm Bureaus not represented on the first trip.

The April delegation gathered at Dansville, in central Illinois for an evening conference with representatives of the Illinois Agr'l Ass'n. The next day the delegation divided into three groups. Each, in charge of an IAA representative, visited two County Farm Bureaus during the day. The three groups drove into Champaign in late afternoon to visit the Champaign County Farm Bureau enterprises and for an evening meeting.

April 14 the delegation drove to Chicago for a tour of the Illinois Agr'l Ass'n offices and a meeting with officers and staff on the IAA for information and discussion.

County Farm Bureaus visited in Illinois included Clark at Martinsville, Edgar at Paris, Coles at Charleston, Douglas at Tuscola, DeWitt at Clinton, and Piatt at Monticello.

In the meantime, the committee has gathered policies and rates of Farm Bureau insurance companies in other states and is comparing them with other insurance offered in those states.

The committee expects to make a progress report to the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors at its meeting at Saginaw May 11.

Members of the committee are: Blaque Knirk, president of Branch County Farm Bureau, chairman; John M. Converse, president of Calhoun County Farm Bureau, co-chairman; Michigan Farm Bureau directors: Merten Garn of Eaton county; Clyde Breining of Washenaw county; Harry Norris of Muskegon county; and J. Barton Richards of Berrien county.

Why Coldwater Co-op Has 2442 Members

Coldwater Co-operative Company, an organization of 2,442 members, is 32 years old. Since 1935 it has paid to patrons patronage dividends amounting to \$401,489.51. At the annual meeting held in February, patronage savings of \$63,198 were announced for 1947. Twenty per cent was paid as cash and interest-bearing certificates of indebtedness were issued for the remainder. The 1944 certificates were redeemed for cash in 1947, leaving outstanding \$66,323 for 1945 and 1946, redeemable at the discretion of the board of directors. In 1947 the Co-op enjoyed the greatest dollar volume of business in its history. M. H. Wallace is manager.

A modern freight locomotive weighs about 575,000 pounds.

THE NEW "FORTY-NINER" DISCOVERS GOLD



ALFALFA AND RED CLOVER UP FRONT AGAIN

Sod-forming legumes, such as alfalfa and red clover, make up the "core" of good crop management systems in Michigan, according to Richard Bell, farm crops extension specialist at Michigan State College.

When used alone, or in combination with such desirable grasses as bromegrass and timothy, these legumes can be made to furnish large quantities of livestock feed. Three tons of alfalfa hay, a satisfactory acre yield, will give as much digestible nutrients as 65 bushels of shelled corn.

This summer, Michigan farmers will have an opportunity to see demonstrations of grassland farming and how much it can aid the farm program. A series of "Grass Day" programs scheduled in all parts of the state will present exhibits, demonstrations and talks on grass and legume management for hay and pasture. MSC extension specialists are cooperating with county agricultural agents in arranging the programs.

Bell points out that high yields of crops such as alfalfa are dependent upon proper cultural and management practices. These methods will be stressed at the Grass Day programs. Liming to correct soil acidity, liberal use of commercial fertilizer, use of adapted varieties, and shallow seeding are listed as essential steps in establishing good stands of alfalfa.

For pasture purposes, alfalfa and brome grass rates high. On most Michigan livestock farms this combination can very well constitute the basis for the forage program—both hay and pasture.

Many farmers have discovered that by converting hilly permanent bluegrass pastures to alfalfa-brome-grass, carrying capacity is more than doubled, the specialist reports.

Public sentiment is everything. With it nothing can fail; against it, nothing can succeed. Whoever molds public sentiment goes deeper than he who enacts statutes or pronounces judicial decisions. He makes possible the enforcement of them, else impossible.—Abraham Lincoln.

Series "A" Debentures Still Available

Farm Bureau members and other agricultural producers of Michigan, who did not invest in the Farm Bureau Services' Series "A" Debentures which were sold to finance the fertilizer plant at Saginaw, may still do so.

We are advised that a few 1947 Series "A" Debentures are available. Should you wish to purchase any of these securities, your requests must be in on or before May 8. A licensed representative will call on you immediately upon receipt of your request.

The debentures are payable in 10 years, and bear 4% simple interest. They are issued in amounts of \$10 and multiples thereof. For practical purposes, the minimum purchase has been set at \$50.00.

The purchase of debentures is not, nor has ever been a guarantee of a supply of fertilizer on the part of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., to the individual. Allocations have been made to the local cooperative associations, and it has been left up to them as to the distribution of their supply.

SAGINAW BRANCH FORMS WORKER-EMPLOYER GROUP

Improved worker-employer relations is the aim of the new organization formed by workers and supervisors of the Farm Bureau Services' branch store and warehouse at Saginaw.

The group held its organization meeting recently, and Alvin Johnson, warehouse foreman, was elected president of the group. Lawrence Stewart, manager of Farm Bureau Services, Saginaw Branch, was elected vice-president. Mrs. Mildred Barko was named secretary-treasurer.

Clarence Sawatzki and Carl Seegmiller was the organization chairman, and Harold Reimer was the discussion leader.

Mr. Stewart announced that John Bruns would head the machinery department. Speakers at the meeting included Eugene Brooks, Farm Bureau district representative; Walter Harger, assistant branch store supervisor; and Fred Reimer, public relations representative for the branch stores and management contracts divisions of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

The newly organized group will meet each month.

GENESEE WOMEN HOLD RURAL-URBAN CONFERENCE

150 women attended a rural-urban conference at Goodrich under the sponsorship of the Genesee County Farm Bureau women's committee.

"Your Problems and Mine" was the subject of a panel discussion led by Miss Esther Anson, professor of adult education at Michigan State College.

Mrs. Ward Perry of Grand Blanc represented the Genesee County Farm Bureau in the discussion of rural problems.

Mrs. Ralph Williams headed the committee in charge of the very fine co-operative luncheon.

Mrs. Francis Williams of Grand Blanc sang a solo accompanied by Mrs. Charles Gregor of Royal Oak. The "girls' glee club of Goodrich was also on the program.

ASK TEACHERS FOR CASH TO MODIFY 15 MILLS

Teachers in Clinton county who are members of the Michigan Education Ass'n have had a letter from their county president asking them to contribute money to the MEA campaign fund to prevent repeal of the sales tax diversion amendment, and to seek modifications of the 15 mill tax limitation amendment.

"In order for the state MEA to promote the campaign to prevent repeal of the sales tax amendment and to pass the amendment seeking modification of the 15-mill limitation, it is necessary that they have money to carry on the work. Our quota is \$648.00. Your raises this year and next year came as a result of the passage of the sales tax amendment.

At the last meeting of our county MEA, our district passed a motion by unanimous vote to pay into the MEA campaign fund according to our salaries. The scale adopted is as follows:

Salary below \$1800.....	\$2.00
\$1800 to \$2000.....	2.25
\$2000 to \$2400.....	3.00
\$2400 to \$2800.....	3.50
\$2800 to \$3200.....	4.50
\$3200 and up.....	5.00

The Michigan Education Ass'n is asking teachers to circulate petitions to place on the November 1948 ballot a proposal which would make these changes in the 15 mill tax limitation:

1. To permit increases in millage allocations by a majority vote rather than the present requirement for a two-thirds vote.
2. To provide for increasing millages, especially for school bonding purposes, for a maximum of 20 years instead of the present 5 year maximum.

The Farm Bureau has worked for adequate state aid for schools and for a formula of distribution which would make possible a genuine equality of educational opportunity without confiscatory local tax burdens.

Resolutions adopted at the last three annual meetings of the Michigan Farm Bureau have recommended extending the period for which the millage could be raised above 15 for building and capital improvement purposes. However, the Farm Bureau has held that this should be permitted only by a majority vote of the tax paying electors in the district, or by a two-thirds vote of all electors.

FARMERS LIKELY TO BE OWNERS OF OIL DEPOSITS

Prospects are favorable for Michigan farmers and their co-operatives to become owners of crude oil properties to insure at least a portion of their own supply of farm fuels, which have been critically short. This announcement was made by the petroleum committee selected by the board of directors of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Farmers' oil companies and other independents are developing their own sources of crude oil for two reasons: (1) the big companies, having almost a monopoly on crude, are selling less and less of it to independents; (2) the present shortages due to demand are likely to continue; therefore, farmers should assure themselves a continuous supply of crude oil.

Last December, Farm Bureau Services was authorized to investigate the possibilities of having its own supply of crude oil.

At that time, more than 150 representatives of 47 Farm Bureau Services' dealers and co-operative oil and gasoline associations met with the Farm Bureau Services' board of directors in Lansing to determine the steps to be taken to insure an adequate supply of petroleum products. The conference decided that farmers should gain control of a source of supply by obtaining rights to available crude resources in the ground, even if it meant that the farmers and their co-operative organizations would have to underwrite a million dollar program to have it.

Considerable investigation has been made by the committee and the management of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. through study tours of the Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, the Ohio Farm Bureau Co-ops Association, Inc., and the Consumers Co-operative Association of Kansas.

Detailed plans are being completed by the management and by the committee for presentation to the Farm Bureau Services' board of directors, May 11 and 12, proposing that a separate corporation be set up with the responsibility for procuring, refining and distributing.

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Governor May Call Legislature Again

Session Fails to Reach Agreement on State Building Program, Highway Finances, and Most of Governor's Proposals

By Stanley M. Powell

Just as dawn was breaking April 29, Michigan's lawmakers called it a bad job and recessed until May 20. It had been expected that this recess would conclude the work of the current special session. Normally the meeting on May 20 would be only a routine proceeding attended by a very few senators and representatives. However, considerable important business was left unfinished and it is possible that most of the members will come back at that time in an attempt to reach agreement on these matters.

I have watched a good many regular and special sessions conclude their labors but have never seen anything that could compare for unusual and bewildering developments with those which occurred during the final day of this recent special session.

The final evening session which began at 7:30 p. m. and lasted until 5:00 a. m. was packed with drama and unprecedented developments. A minor bill introduced that evening cleared through both houses in record time and was sent on its way to the Governor. It was passed by the senate on third reading within a few minutes after it had been introduced without going through the usual formality of consideration by a committee or on general orders.

Late in the evening Governor Sigler appeared before a joint convention of the senators and representatives and expressed in very plain language his disappointment as to the failure of the legislators to carry out the program which he had submitted to them in some nine separate messages during the seven weeks of the special session.

The Governor climaxed his rather critical address by stating that he had decided to sponsor a constitutional amendment providing for grouping all the state's governmental activities into not to exceed 18 divisions, exclusive of his office and that of the auditor general. This was the first mention that he had made of such a plan to the legislature. Shortly after the Governor had delivered this message, Representative Harry J. Phillips of Port Huron introduced a proposed constitutional amendment embodying the Governor's recommendations and the representatives, without having a chance to read or study the proposal, approved it by a vote of 70 to 10. When it was received in the Senate, it was referred to a committee whose chairman stated that this was far too important a matter to attempt to settle in the closing hours of the session. Later many of the representatives repented of their hasty action and tried to recall the resolution from the senate but couldn't muster quite enough votes.

Obviously, the state cannot discontinue all of its institutional building at the end of the current fiscal year. The lawmakers will have to do something about this matter when they return to Lansing on May 20, or else the Governor will call another special session.

Highway Finance. Although it had been expected that a principal problem to be considered during the recent special session would be the whole question of highway finance, Governor Sigler steadfastly refused to permit the lawmakers to consider any increase in the gas tax rate. A week before final adjournment he did send in a message submitting the issue of a possible increase in weight tax rates. A bill on this subject was introduced promptly and given careful consideration by the House committee on roads and bridges. The committee amended it to impose most of the increases on heavy commercial vehicles but on the final day of the session the bill was sent back to the House committee on taxation for burial.

County Roads. When it became evident that there was no chance of passing any other type of bill to raise additional highway revenue, an amendment was written into the capital expenditure bill providing a grant of \$5,000,000 from the state's general fund to be distributed among the county road agencies on a mileage basis. It was generally recognized that county highways are confronted with a desperate financial problem. Inadequate revenues plus an extremely destructive spring breakup have produced a crisis.

The capital outlay bill with the \$5,000,000 item for county roads was approved by the House 90 to 0 but, as related earlier in this article, died when the Senate and House were unable to agree as to the amounts which should be appropriated for various purposes. There is still a chance that when this bill is taken up at a later date, provision might be made for emergency financing of county roads, although it is understood that such

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State Budget. One of the biggest problems under consideration during the recent special session was the budget for the state's fiscal year which begins July 1, 1948. As matters stood at the end of the session, general fund appropriations for next year total \$241,487,306. General fund revenues for next year are estimated at \$219,818,070. It is also estimated that at the end of the current fiscal year there will be a balance of \$26,000,000 in the state's general fund. Thus, on the basis of appropriations already made, the state could end its next fiscal year with \$4,330,770 in its general fund.

State Building Program. However, I haven't told the whole story. During the final all-night session, the Senate and House were unable to reach any agreement as to provisions of the big capital expenditure appropriation bill, and hence the lawmakers adjourned without

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EDITORIAL

let is offered without charge by the Michigan Planning Commission at 422 West Michigan Avenue, Lansing 15.

Fender Becomes Major Repair Job
New body styles are responsible for much of the jump in collision and property damage costs.

The trend seems toward including more and more of the car in a single piece. One manufacturer now constructs body and frame in only two pieces.

Fancy grill work is fragile, generally unrepairable and surprisingly expensive. Curved windshield and rear-window glass also adds to costs.

Community Farm Bureau Activities

Selma-Wexford. A resolution was drawn up by this group protests the sending by this country of any merchandise to Russia...

Northwest Venice-Shiawassee. Entertained the local chapter of the FFA which put on a demonstration of a sample business meeting...

Bentley-Cheboygan. The March meeting was turned over to the county agent who spoke on soil conservation...

Otisville-Genesee. Organization of this new community group took place during March with election of officers and the naming of committee members.

Bentley-Cheboygan. Plans for a farmers' market were discussed. It should be located around Cheboygan for the benefit of city people...

East Somerset-Hillsdale. Two Junior Farm Bureau members who participated in the short course on wheels to the southeastern part of the United States...

Crystal Lake-Oscoda. One of the members gave an interesting report of the tour of the Saginaw Farm Bureau Fertilizer plant.

Warren-Macomb. In handling the discussion topic for the month, this group invited the road commissioner to be their guest speaker.

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Coldwater-Branch. To further supplement their information on the highway situation, the group moved to appoint a committee to find out how much money will come back to the county...

A & B-Macomb. A little different slant was taken on handling the discussion topic of highway finance by this group. The members were divided into two groups...

CO-OP INSTITUTE TO MASSACHUSETTS

Managers, directors and members of Michigan farm co-operatives are advised that the 20th annual summer session of the American Institute of Co-operation will be held at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst...

Northwest Venice-Shiawassee. Entertained the local chapter of the FFA which put on a demonstration of a sample business meeting showing proper parliamentary procedures...

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To Each Her Choice
I need every one of them, Hiram. So don't try to skimp on my seeds. It takes every kind I have listed. To fill out my flower garden needs.

Take Pansies. I have to have pansies For old Mother Wiggins' sake. She loves them as though they were children. With faces just smiling awake.

Now Mabel just loves Scabiosa. And so do the bumble bee boys. It is misty and gay and prolific: A flower everybody enjoys.

Gratiot Co. Honors Volunteer Workers

The Gratiot County Farm Bureau held a party in honor of the county volunteer roll call and Blue Cross enrollment workers, April 22, at Muscott's Hall at Ithaca.

Kent Co. Women Discuss Food and High Prices

In an effort to create better relations between the consumer and the producer, women of the Kent County Farm Bureau and local women's organization of the county...

Jackson FB Assured Soils Lab Space

Jackson county has been assured by its board of supervisors of space for the establishment of a soil testing laboratory in the county building.

Has Unique Butter Packaging Machine

Constantine Co-operative Creamery has a new quarter-pound wrapping machine which takes butter from the churn. It creates and wraps individually quarter pounds...

Services, Other Co-ops Buy Phosphate Land

Central Farmers Fertilizing Company, owned by 15 mid-west agricultural co-operatives including Farm Bureau Services, Inc., have purchased the Stockholders Syndicate, a California corporation...

Washtenaw To Assist Crusade For Children

The Washtenaw County Farm Bureau board of directors has endorsed plans for county participation in the county "Crusade for Children" to raise \$60,000 for the relief of young war victims in Europe and Asia.

20,000 More Rural Phones in Bell Area

Michigan Bell Telephone Co. is installing 20,000 more telephones in rural areas in 1948. More than 16,000 were installed in 1947, and a total of 42,750 since August, 1945.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds. This year's seedling program is well advanced. The county farm bureau is pleased to announce that the following farms have responded to the call...

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 5 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 4 cents per word per edition.

MACHINERY: Stewart Shearing Machines for Sheep, Animal clippers for cows, horses, mules, dogs. Repair parts, sharpening service on all types of cutters and combs. Michigan Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n, 606 North Michigan Street, Jackson, (4-11-34b)

Electric Motors, all sizes Available. V-Belts and pulleys in stock. Gulf Service Station Lawrence, Mich. (7-12-15p)

For Sale—Used and rebuilt grain threshers, 20", 22", 24", and 28", various makes. Silo fillers and shredders, rebuilt. Belle City grain threshers, new, in all sizes. Belle City new corn pickers. New saw mills, Simonds saws, Disston chain saws. Used 7, 8 and 10 ft. binders. Recommended 2-row corn binder with elevator. Write us your needs, or come and see us. Get first choice. Marshall Machinery Sales, Albion, Mich. One mile west on US-12. (5-21-75p)

Irrigation Systems—Skinner sprinklers, McDowell Portable Pipe, Self Priming Pumps, Shallow or deep well electric, gasoline, or belt-driven Electric and Drainage Pumps. 28 years hydraulic engineering experience. Engineering estimates and blue prints free. Write giving acres and crops to be irrigated. Also whether water available. Romington Engineering Sales, Vicksburg, Michigan. (5-7-49p)

Large Dahalias, ten different varieties \$2. Chrysanthemums, 12 different varieties \$1. Pink Zephyranthes day lilies, 60 cents dozen. Orders of \$2 and over postpaid. Roy Labardy, Eau Claire, Mich. (4-21-25p)

FARM FOR SALE: 477 acre stock farm, excellent soil. Nearly new 4x10 barn, 2 room house. Chicken coop and garage. 125 acres under cultivation. An ideal stock farm. One mile off highway 66. Near good hunting and fishing. Kalkaska county. Dines Frederickson, 139 South Fairview Ave., Lansing 12, Michigan. (4-21-45p)

CHRISTMAS TREES: Best cash crop for sand land. Scotch Pine for Christmas trees. Transplants \$30.00 per 1,000 minimum order. 10% discount on 10,000; half cash balance. C. O. D. by express at planting time. Anderson's Nursery, Scottville, Michigan. (5-21-31b)

BERRY BASKETS: Berry Baskets—Postpaid to points within 150 miles of Lansing. 200 metal tin quarts \$3.50. 500 metal tin quarts \$8.70. Prices on request on pints, tins, bushels, half bushels, etc. M. J. Beck Company, Box 7, Lansing, Michigan. (5-21-35b)

YOUR NAME: Trim up your farm. Have your name on the barn. K & E ready cut letters are painted and ready to put up. Anyone can install them. For further information, write K & E Industries, P. O. Box 2145, Lansing 11, Michigan. (1-11-35b)

FOR SALE: All steel Minneapolis separator, 28 inch cylinder. In good condition with belts. Marion Converse, Lansing, R. 1, Michigan, Telephone 74014. (5-11-18b)

More Bushels of Corn Cheaper and Faster

By GEORGE D. SCARSETH, American Farm Research Ass'n. You can make 30 extra bushels of cheaper corn from most of your corn land (in the middle west) over and above what you are now doing unless you are already producing 125 bushels or more per acre.



You want to know how this can be done, especially since the bushels most of you are growing cost anywhere from 75 cents to \$2.00 each, depending on how big your yields are. The extra bushels will cost you about 40 to 60 cents each.

Your own college specialists have this same information for you. This is to urge you to use them. This cannot be the whole story of how to build the land through proper land use, with heavily fertilized deep rooted legumes, and soil conserving rotations.

Lawrence Taylor of the department of adult education, Michigan State College, was the moderator.

Consider First the Fertility Level

Suppose your land is such that you are expecting to make about 70 bushels per acre this year. To do this you expect to apply in the row about 200 pounds per acre of 2-12-6. (Unhappily, most of you will have no choice but to use this uneconomic grade—100 pounds of 4-24-12 or 150 pounds of 3-18-9 would be more to your advantage.)

If the rainfall is enough for a 70 bushel crop it is enough for 30 extra bushels or for a 100 bushel crop too. The two most probable "bottlenecks" stopping your yield at the 70 bushel level are: (1) lack of sufficient stand, and (2) lack of sufficient nitrogen.

What It Takes for Extra Bushels

Here is what it takes at the 70 bushel level to get 30 extra bushels on most soils. (We assume that while phosphate, potash, lime and minor elements are likely deficient, the bulk of these should be applied in front of the legumes when seeding the grains and as topdressings on the hay.)

Use "ORCHARD BRAND"

Smooth, unbroken spray covers on fruit and foliage mean better insect and disease control. They "pay off" in cleaner, better fruit at picking time.

GENITOX S50

Micro-particle 50% wettable DDT powder, for many insects attacking fruits. ASTRINGENT & STANDARD LEAD ARSENATE The nation's leading "Leads."

G-6 BHC WETTABLE SPRAY POWDER

For over-wintering and first-brood curcullio. To be used only according to recommendations of local authorities.

GENITHION

Contains Parathion, for mite control.

MICRO-DRITOMIC S SULFUR

With particles of true micron fineness, for apple scab and peach brown rot.

DRITOMIC S SULFUR

Peach growers' standby, for brown rot and scab control.

SPRAYCOP

Highly stable neutral copper fungicide, for copper responding fungus diseases.

Distributed by FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc. Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-ops Available Throughout Michigan - See Your Dealer

over" along with the 50 pounds of nitrogen the yields averaged 94.6 bushels per acre.

Purdue University. Four kernels per hill has ranged from 3 to 15 bushels more per acre than the 3 kernel rate on good soils.

Penn. State College. Professors Seem and Richer showed that almost no increase (only 3 bushels per acre) from heavy fertilization (600 pounds per acre 10-10-10 plowed under) resulted when the stand was too thin, that is, 18 inches spacing in 42 inch rows (7,100 stalks per acre), but the increase was 20 bushels when the spacing was 8.4 inches (17,700 stalks per acre).

They also showed that to increase the stand without increasing the fertility resulted in only a change from 68 to 77 bushels per acre, however, at the higher fertility level the yields went from 71 to 97 bushels as the stand was changed from 7,100 to 17,700 stalks per acre.

There is cash in this kind of fundamental data for farmers, and every effort should be made to use these important facts. Fertilization Shortages. Here is the rub. Most of you won't be able to purchase the kind nor as much as you want. The reasons why this situation prevails and continues are too complex to discuss in this story. However, if it is not made clear just what is wanted and what these materials will do, no stress on the problems will exist and no corrections will result.

It is time we begin to be realistic in producing food in bigger quantities at lower costs. It is more fun to take a risk in the corn field than on the battlefield and to use nitrogen fixing factories for extra bushels than for bombs.

Battle Creek Starts \$100,000 Building

A building permit for a new elevator and warehouse to be built in Battle Creek on Hamilton Avenue by the Battle Creek Farm Bureau Association at an estimated cost of \$100,000 was issued recently.

Excavation for the building foundation has begun. The new building will be a single unit, but will incorporate three warehouses—20 x 36 ft., 60 x 66 ft., and 30 x 92 ft.; an elevator 36 x 42 ft.; and a grinding and mixing mill 30 x 36 ft.

The organization's coal, seed and feed warehouses will be continued at their present place of operation on South Camley Street.

At present, the elevator on South-West Capitol Avenue will be torn down. The Farm Bureau Association has recently erected a garage on its new property which will serve as a storage building and construction office while the new building is being erected.

A siding from the Michigan Central Railroad has also been built. 12 to 22 pounds of nitrogen per acre is about the proper amount to use on wheat that needs nitrogen.

Farm Bureau tires are built for farm use.

GRATIOT FARMERS INSPECT SAGINAW HEALTH SET-UP

More than 100 residents of Gratiot county took part in a caravan sponsored by the women of the County Farm Bureau groups to investigate the operation of the Saginaw county health unit the early part of April.

A project for the establishment of a county health unit in Gratiot county had been dormant for several months. The trip renewed a determination to set up such an establishment in that particular county.

The Saginaw unit has been cited on the national honor roll three times, and is recognized as one of the outstanding units in the country. There are 1800 such organizations in the United States.

An open forum was held in St. Louis last August on the subject of a health unit for Gratiot County and at that time, approval was given by the forum speakers. That was the latest action taken on the proposal.

Corn is the pre-eminent livestock feed. Only a small percentage of it is used or is capable of use as food under present conditions.

KEIZER'S CHICKS

Get Keizer's Premium White Rocks, Barred Rocks, New Hampshire Reds, and White Leghorn chicks and pullets.

Send for circular and price list

BYRON CENTER HATCHERY
Gerrit C. Keizer - Tel. 3461
Byron Center Michigan

JUNIORS FIND MARKET PRODUCE BELOW GRADE

Culls and utility grade stock made up a surprisingly large part of the supposedly No. 1 U.S. grade apples and potatoes purchased by Michigan Junior Farm Bureau members in retail groceries in a three day marketing tour taken early in April.

Eighteen Juniors from Eaton, Shiawassee, Genesee and Clinton counties visited wholesale markets, super-markets, farmers markets and retail stores at Lansing, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Allegan and Dowagiac.

Purchases of apples and potatoes were made at retail stores, both in commercial packages and as offered in bulk. At Pokagon town hall in Berrien county, all samples purchased were sorted according to grade by Raymond Fulton and Harry Starback, inspectors for the Michigan State Dept. of Agriculture at Benton Harbor.

A combined analysis of samples of Michigan, Maine, and Idaho potatoes averaged 80% U.S. No. 1 grade and 20% U.S. No. 2 and culls. Only two samples made U.S. No. 1 grade. They were 15 lb. packs from Michigan and Maine.

A combined analysis of the apples purchased revealed that 70% graded as U.S. No. 1 and 30% as utility grade and culls. Two purchased graded as U.S. No. 1.

It was observed that the bulk of offerings of apples ran heavily to utility grade and culls in the sample purchases made.

Juniors who made the marketing study tour were: Rose Miller, Betty Stafford, Bernard Jarot and Herbert Clarke of Eaton Rapids; Beverly and Barbara Colister of Perry; Mable Darling, Robert Drury of Durand; Grace Selw of Owosso; John Force and Dorwin Borris of Baneroff; Eugene Lang of Flint;

Juniors Study Apple and Potato Market Grades



Junior Farm Bureau members visit the Mart, large refrigeration storage plant for farm products at Muskegon. This was one of the day study of marketing of apples and potatoes conducted by the Junior Farm Bureau. Check packages revealed that only a few

DAVIS OF ST. JOHNS, MAKING Dipinski and Gloria Vohwinkle of Davison; Michael Pavich of Grand Blanc.

EXPECT CO-OP TAX BILL TO DIE IN CONGRESS

Congressman E. C. Gathings of Arkansas has introduced into the House a bill to repeal tax exemption provisions of the federal income tax code as they apply to farm co-operatives under certain conditions.

The bill is not likely to be recognized by the House Ways and Means committee. Republican leaders in control of Congress decided several weeks ago to bury for this Congress at least all anti-co-operative tax proposals. So say veteran reporters.

Mr. Gathings is a candidate for re-election in the Arkansas district noted for production of cotton. Powerful cotton producing corporations operate there and undoubtedly exert considerable political force. The south also has some very large cotton marketing co-operatives operated by farmers.

Osceola Co. Achieves Double Distinction

The Osceola County Farm Bureau achieved the double distinction of exceeding their membership goal set by the state organization for 1948 in being the first county in District 7 to reach their goal.

The county roll call was under the direction of Walter Johnson, Norman Maney, captain of the Ewart township team, signed up all the old members but one.

A victory party was held April 22 to honor the volunteer roll call workers who helped put the county over the top.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds.

Progress is Emphasis On Important Things

BY Mrs. Edith Wagar.

the all time high record of 1945. These figures do not include the huge sum spent on the things that go with liquor—the crime, the accidents, the policing, the institutional costs, the misery and the great human wastage. Just go over the "ads" in your magazines and make note of the space taken for promoting the sale of liquor. The industry has been spending up to 150 millions a year for advertising. It must be bringing results by the rapid increase in its business.

In looking over the magazines coming into our home, I found one very popular monthly carried 16 such liquor ads, another popular weekly had 10 and some full page at that. There were several with 9 and 5 and 4 liquor advertisements. It was comforting to find that the farm publications, and they are numerous are free from this type of advertising. It is unlawful to sell liquor to a minor. It's too bad many people cannot be minors until they reach the age of discretion even if it runs to a hundred.

I know the acquisition of questionable habits by others is no direct business of mine, but there is room for concern as to where it will all lead to. Is it not time that we all do some serious thinking and perhaps give ourselves a bit of self-examination and each decide, "What can I do about it?" Let's ease on child delinquency and devote more time to the indiscretions of grown-ups.

It takes courage to do some things like that. Beware of the strangers who are selling "new, improved, high-yielding and miraculous" varieties of seed. Consult your county agricultural agent before buying.

Those who have lived three-fourths of a century or more can rightfully say they have been fortunate to have lived in the history making period that they have. They have tasted the old as well as the new. They shared the transition from the kerosene and acetylene age into universal electric power. They have watched hand and backhoe farming move steadily on until it has become highly mechanized. They have marveled at the strides made in communication and transportation until the once vast unknown world has become an enlarged neighborhood. I sometimes think science and invention have far out-reached the peoples of the world, for we have failed to adjust our differences. We are willing to accept all that's advantageous, but hesitate in our tolerance towards each other.

To a great degree we still cling to our prejudices against nations, creeds, colors and habits. Our hope is that true neighborly spirit will develop throughout the world as it has among the American people during the past century.

Some of us can recall the line fence squabbles which once in a while terminated in a devil's lane, thereby publishing to the surrounding country that right there lived two who could not agree on just where each other's land extended neither would they compromise on the subject hence the two separate fences a few feet apart.

For myself I have enjoyed going along with progress, for if there was something better in sight I wanted to share the benefit and I'm continually wondering what will come next and hoping I'll live to be part of it.

But I must confess, there's some modern habits that I feel I cannot subscribe to. For example, I have never been able to force myself to fully approve of the rapidly growing custom of smoking by women. I may be one who was born 50 years too soon and am narrow in my thinking, but to me it seems a woman loses one of her finer attributes when she indulges in a habit that does her no good.

The modern spending by our nation fairly takes one's breath. Millions and billions are words so commonly used that we wonder if we can ever again think of a quarter as having any value. When we read the list of high salaries received by individuals, we wonder just what a person can do to earn such a large sum.

When I heard that the U. S. Department of Commerce records show that over \$5 billion dollars were spent in 1946 by the people of this country for whiskey, beer and wine, which actually meant \$89 each for every citizen over 18 years of age, I was shocked. This figure was almost one billion more than

YAEGER WARNS OF PRICE SUPPORT DISCONTINUANCE

"Farmers should take an active part in state, national and international affairs, because what happens outside their fence lines can affect everything they produce within them," Jack Yaeger, assistant executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, told 200 members of the Huron County Farm Bureau at their annual spring get-together.

"The future depends upon what you do in an organizing way. Only by maintaining spokesmen in Lansing and Washington, and by backing them up with letters and resolutions, can you impress your Congressmen with your desires and convictions on legislative matters that vitally concern you."

Referring to the Steagall Amendment which has provided a price support program for some agricultural commodities, Mr. Yaeger said that such price support programs would end December 31, 1948. No substitute program for protecting farm prices at a fair level will be enacted unless farmers, as a group, fight for it. Farm prices, generally, are down 10%. Michigan fruit growers are already suffering losses from sharp price drops.

Emmett L. Raven, Huron County Agr'l agent, told the group that 1948 is one of the most critical years farmers have had to face. He warned that farm expense will continue to rise, and should be watched closely. He should choose carefully his enterprise to keep up his income.

Mrs. Karl Oehmke of Sebawaing urged members to write their legislators telling how they stood on state issues. Some 170 members indicated that they would write to Governor Sigler that building and maintaining roads be included on the special session.

The Huron County Farm Bureau was the first county in the Thumb area to pass its membership quota. The county now has 985 members.

Jr. F. B. To Present Pageant-Play In East

The Michigan Junior Farm Bureau has been asked by the organization committee of the American Institute of Co-operation to present a pageant-play at their annual meeting at Amherst, Massachusetts, Wednesday evening, September 1.

The state council of the Junior Farm Bureau organization, which is scheduled to meet April 10, will select a committee to write a script around a central theme of how rural young people fit into the great democratic way of life. The pageant-play will call for a cast of approximately 60 to 80 people. The cast will be rehearsed in one of the Junior Farm Bureau camps during the summer months.

While attending the Institute, plans call for an intensive study by the group of agriculture in Ontario, New York and the New England states. The return trip will be made via New York City and Washington, D. C.

If manure or legumes are used in the rotation, top-dressing may cause lodging of the crop.

Live Stock Maintains Soil Fertility

The agricultural college of the University of Illinois, has this to say about the importance of livestock in maintaining soil fertility: If the grain and hay needed to produce a gain of 500 lbs. on a steer were sold as grain and hay, the farm would lose seven times as much nitrogen, four times as much phosphorus and 20 times as much potassium.

Another point in this connection is that grass is the only crop that will grow on nearly half our total land area. The only way we know at present to utilize that grass is to feed it to animals. More than half the meat coming to market today has been produced from grass, hay or other forage.

Heating Surface

The heating surface provided by the many tubes and flues and by super heaters on a modern freight locomotive covers about 9,000 square feet, which is equivalent to an area nearly 125 feet long and 75 feet wide.

Group Raises \$100 For Cancer Fund

More than \$100 was raised for the current cancer fund drive by the Frankenlust Community Farm Bureau when it held a card party and a white elephant auction recently at the Frankenlust school.

The committee in charge expressed thanks to the Farm Bureau members and local merchants who contributed articles for the card party and for the auction. Mrs. Jacob Appold was general chairman. She was assisted by Mrs. Arthur Schmidt and Mrs. Louis Walter. The auction committee was composed of Carl Kloha and Herbert Schmidt.

Midwest Training School At St. Paul This Year

Eleven midwestern Farm Bureaus will hold their annual training school for state and county membership workers at St. Paul, Minn., June 27 to 30. Michigan is always well represented at these meetings.

DAIRY FARMERS ACROSS THE NATION



Advertising Set-Aside in June!

Through the request of the dairy farmers of the nation, dairy plants will set-aside one cent a pound on butterfat (or its equivalent in milk) during the month of June. This action is taken to provide for a year 'round program of dairy farmer advertising, merchandising and research. Thirty days in June provide for twelve months business activity in expanding the markets for Milk, Butter, Cheese, Ice Cream, and all dairy foods. It's a business program designed by dairy farmers and for dairy farmers. Make sure that the dairy plant purchasing your cream or milk does its part.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION

20 N. WACKER DRIVE BLDG., CHICAGO 6, ILL. "VOICE OF THE DAIRY FARMER"



NOW SON! About this Business of producing High quality milk...

Valley Lea

People who buy dairy products, whether it be fluid milk, sweet cream, cheese, evaporated milk, ice cream, powdered whole milk or nonfat dry milk solids always want a High Quality product. This fine quality they demand must start on the farm and with The Mid-West Group of 25 cooperatively-owned plants quality always is high because the producers own the business. They are aware milk and cream must be produced under sanitary conditions and immediately cooled before being shipped to the plant.

Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc.

224 WEST JEFFERSON BOULEVARD • SOUTH BEND 5, INDIANA

"THE MID-WEST GROUP"

- MICHIGAN: Coldwater—Coldwater Dairy Company; Constantine—Constantine Coop. Cr. Co.; Carson City—Dairyland Coop. Cr. Co.; Elsie—Elsie Cooperative Creamery Co.; East Jordan—Jordan Valley Coop. Cr. Co.; Fremont—Fremont Coop. Cr. Co.; Grant—Grant Cooperative Creamery Co.; Nashville—Farmers Coop. Creamery Assn.; Niles—Producers' Cooperative Dairy; St. Louis—St. Louis Coop. Cr. Co.
- INDIANA: Columbus—Farmers Marketing Assn.; Crawfordsville—Farmers Coop. Cr. Co.; Kokomo—Producers' Creamery; Middlebury—Middlebury Coop. Cr. Co.; Marion—Producers' Creamery; Orleans—Producers' Dairy Mark. Assn.; Portland—Producers' Creamery
- TENNESSEE: Gallatin—Sumner Co. Coop. Cr. Assn.; Murfreesboro—Rutherford County Cooperative Creamery Association, Inc.; Nashville—Nashville Cooperative Creamery Association, Inc.
- OHIO: Dayton—Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Inc.; Greenville—Farmers Cooperative Dairy Association, Inc.
- ILLINOIS: Pana—Equity Union Cr. & Produce Co.; Paris—Equity Union Cr. & Produce Co.; Atwood—Atwood Cooperative Cr., Inc.

There is a member-creamery of The Mid-West Group near your farm, which always pays the highest possible price to its members for their whole milk and cream... and in addition returns the savings of the business to them.

PROTECTION! MADE TO ORDER.

You've seen a rabbit escape the talons of a hawk by ducking into a hole or a hollow log. He's found protection made to order. You can find protection made to order against farm fires by insuring with State Mutual. You get ample coverage without unnecessary frills or extras.

State Mutual pays up to \$50,000 to any fire department for fighting a run to insured properties... ANOTHER STATE MUTUAL FEATURE!

Ask your State Mutual agent, or write for details.

State Mutual FIRE INSURANCE CO.
702 Church St. Flint 3, Michigan
E. R. DINGMAN, President H. K. FISK, Secretary

"State Mutual Insures Every Fifth Farm in Michigan—Ask Your Neighbors!"

Rural Tele-news

FITS TOGETHER: Did you know that, in addition to Michigan Bell, there are 160 "Independent" telephone companies in Michigan? Their territory is shown in grey on the adjoining map. Thousands of rural folks are served by these companies whose lines connect with Michigan Bell (area in white) for long distance service. Both the "Independents" and Michigan Bell have as their goal more and better rural telephone service.

LINE TIED UP: When a telephone on a party line is left off the hook—or even tilted off, like this one—the line is tied up for everyone. You can't receive calls and no one else on the line can make or receive them! Please hang up carefully—for your neighbors' sake... and yours.

SIZE MEANS SERVICE: Michigan Bell's telephone plant is big—but it must grow bigger to supply everyone with the kind of telephone service he wants. Expansion increases the value of your telephone because it provides more telephones that you can call... lets you do more time- and money-saving telephone errands.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
Our \$13,500,000 post-war rural construction program means more and better rural telephone service

New

TRACE MINERAL SALT

PROTECTS DAIRY, STOCK and POULTRY PROFITS!

TRACE MINERALS ARE COBALT IODINE, IRON, COPPER AND MANGANESE

STOCK AND POULTRY NEED TRACE MINERALS FOR HEALTH, FAST-GROWTH AND REPRODUCTION

HARDY'S TRACE MINERAL SALT IS CHEAP INSURANCE AGAINST TRACE MINERAL DEFICIENCIES!

Lack of Cobalt, Iodine and Manganese (known as TRACE MINERALS) in feed crops of Michigan and Wisconsin has caused mineral deficiency diseases among stock and poultry. Protect your stock and poultry against loss of appetite, retarded growth, lower milk and egg production, anemia—lameness in pigs, perosis in chickens—by feeding the new Hardy's Trace Mineral Salt. It supplies at low cost—in addition to salt—certain definite, but small (or Trace), amounts of Cobalt, Iodine, Iron, Copper and Manganese that stock and poultry need for health, fast gains and reproduction. Look for the name, HARDY, on the bag to be sure you get the original Hardy's Trace Mineral Salt. If your dealer has not yet stocked it, write for complete information today!

What a Few of Many Authorities Say About Trace Mineral Salt: "Cheap insurance against nutritional deficiencies"—Dr. Gustav Bohstedt, U. of Wisc. "Your formula calculates very closely to that which we recommend for sheep."—Dr. Paul H. Phillips, U. of Wisc. "Best way of furnishing Trace Elements."—Dr. W. E. Petersen, U. of Minn.

HARDY SALT CO., ST. LOUIS 10, MO.

HARDY'S TRACE MINERAL SALT

Buy at Your Farm Bureau Dealer

POULTRY FEED BILL CUT BY PASTURE USE

An estimate that 15 percent of the feed bill for poultry can be saved by the use of juicy green grass is made by J. M. Moore, extension poultryman at Michigan State college.

Dried grass has little value for poultry. Chickens, unlike other animals, will not go far afield for their pasture. Moore advises that this means bringing the pasture to the birds by moving the brooder house or summer shelter two or three times during the range season.

The type of grass used should be such that it is green and succulent during July, August, and September. Often mowing the poultry range once or twice during these months will result in new growth starting. Growing stock must be raised on a grass range that has not been contaminated with parasites and disease germs. A range where no chickens have been pastured for two years is described as "clean" and can be used to produce well-grown, full-developed pullets that will produce a profit.

Alfalfa and brome pasture have proven to be one of the good poultry pastures. Since brome grass comes early in the season it forms a matted sod that provides juicy forage and keeps the young chickens off the soil. Alfalfa is unsurpassed in the dry summer months when many grasses are not available.

Some poultrymen, Moore states, allow their pullets to go without mash and grain from 1 to 4 p. m. daily in order to induce the flock to make better use of their pasture.

MSC wiring specialists advise getting a diagram of your wiring circuits by your fuse box to help spot the trouble when a fuse blows.

Plant Farm Bureau seeds.

PURE CRUSHED TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL

FOR POULTRY

FARM BUREAU MILLING CO., Inc. CHICAGO, ILL.

HOW FARSIGHTED ARE PEOPLE ON POULTRY?

By F. H. Addy, Manager, Farm Bureau Services, Feed Dept.

We hear that farmers are plungers or gamblers. However, we know that farmers have to be gamblers, in many instances, because they have uncontrollable forces with which they must contend. The rain can be too much or too little. Then there may be frosts, late in the spring or early in the fall. There is hail to flatten growing crops. There are insects, disease, fungi, blight, etc.

We do know that farmers, once in a while, plunge into production of crops that for varying reasons look like profit makers in some particular year. But we have proof (so far this year, at least) that farmers are not plungers because there is a field of activity that looks most promising for profit, but farmers are shying away from it like a tramp from a bath tub.

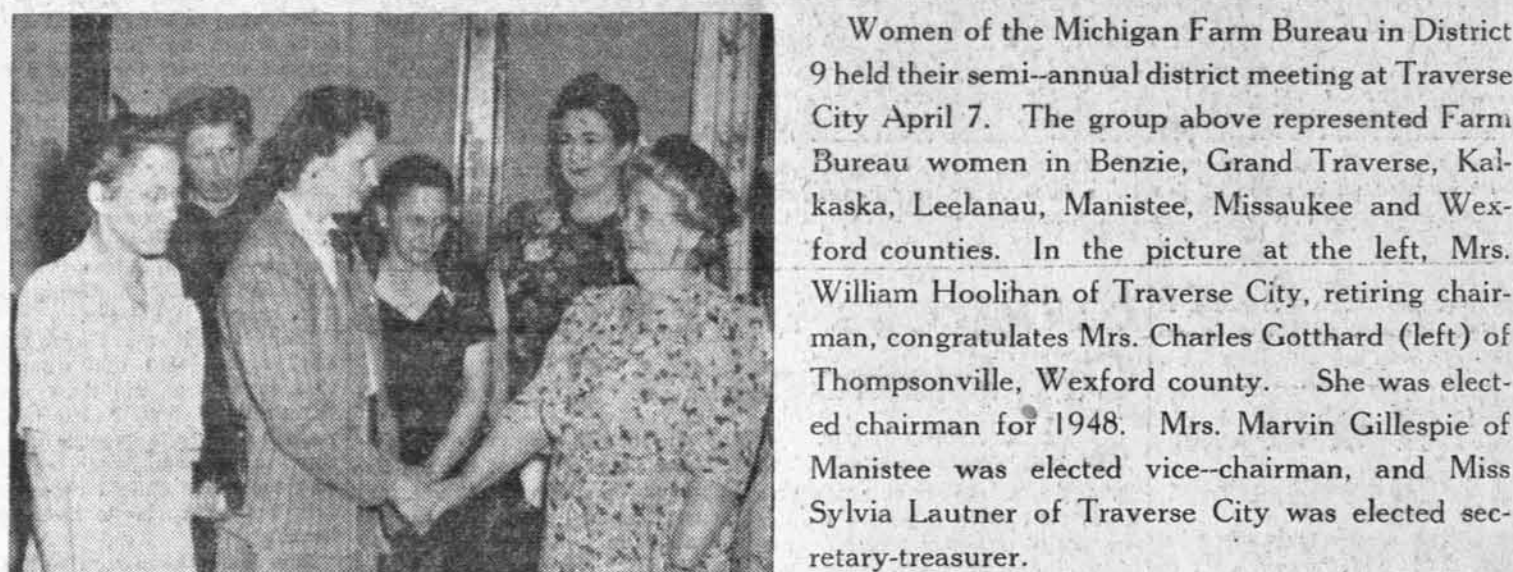
Yep! You guessed. Poultry! First of all is the broiler raising part of the poultry industry. Professor Card of our own poultry department at M. S. C. is an authority for the statement that this late winter, Michigan grown broilers brought as much per pound, live weight, as imported broilers (from that famous Del-Va-Mar broiler area) brought dressed. Yet, many times the broilers from that area and from Arkansas, come into the Detroit market as come from our Michigan poultrymen.

The papers tell us red meat will be scarce and high priced because of shortages of supplies, packing house strikes, etc. It looks as if cockerels raised when straight run chicks are bought should clean up a little money, even at present high prices for feed.

There's the egg situation. Last year we had less eggs in storage than for many a year. This year our storage eggs are greater than a year ago but only 27% as many as in 1946 and less by far than our average for the last 10 years. Eggs aren't plentiful right now and prospects are for further shortages. There are fewer hens on farms than there have been for many years. Trade reports say that baby chick sales and orders are down about 20% so far from last year which was lower than a year ago.

With fewer chicks being raised this year, more old hens will be kept. But old hens seldom lay in August, September, October and November. Usually pullet flocks take up the burden for those months. With a small pullet population being grown, it looks like fewer eggs than are needed in those months. This will mean an unusually good price, because demand will be good and people will

Women of Farm Bureau District No. 9 Elect Officers



Women of the Michigan Farm Bureau in District 9 held their semi-annual district meeting at Traverse City April 7. The group above represented Farm Bureau women in Benzie, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Manistee, Missaukee and Wexford counties. In the picture at the left, Mrs. William Hoolihan of Traverse City, retiring chairman, congratulates Mrs. Charles Gotthard (left) of Thompsonville, Wexford county. She was elected chairman for 1948. Mrs. Marvin Gillespie of Manistee was elected vice-chairman, and Miss Sylvia Lautner of Traverse City was elected secretary-treasurer.

still be working.

If farmers were plungers, what situation would be more made-to-order than this one? Baby chicks eat but little feed for the first 12 to 15 weeks. By early summer, prices of feed can be quite a bit lower than at present. Unless crops are failures, pullet chicks bought now should be ready to lay this fall on prices of feed much lower than today.

A poultryman's chance for real profit is to get eggs when prices are good. This means eggs from September through December. This fall could see eggs being sold at the highest prices they have ever been. If farmers were plungers, those with equipment, know-how, and a liking for poultry raising would be in the chicken business, because this looks like the year that will make it pay.

Shellenbarger Director SW Live Stock Co-op

Albert "Hap" Shellenbarger, Michigan Farm Bureau Director, and president of the Barry County Farm Bureau, was recently chosen as one of the 9 directors of the Southwestern Michigan Live Stock Co-operatives, Inc. The new co-operative consists of 8 counties which are Barry, Kalamazoo, Cass, Calhoun, Branch, Allegan, St. Joseph, and Van Buren. Capital stock of \$100,000 is being issued.

Mr. Shellenbarger was one of the group of directors that recently made a trip to Columbus, Ohio, to visit the Ohio Livestock Producers' yards which do a \$100,000,000 annual business.

The Company will engage in the

Governor May Call Legislature Again

(Continued on page one) A proposal would meet with the Governor's opposition. The Governor can veto any item in an appropriation bill, and so he might thwart such a grant even if the legislature should approve it.

Township Roads. A bill to impose definite financial responsibility for local roads on townships was defeated by the House committee on roads and bridges. On the final day of the session a measure was passed removing any uncertainty as to the authority of a township board to use money from its general or contingent fund for local road purposes. A committee amendment farther authorized a town board to levy a property tax for road purposes without voter approval.

Community Hospital Aid. The necessary enabling legislation was enacted to permit Michigan to participate in the new federal aid program for hospital construction. As a result of this bill Michigan becomes eligible for \$2,171,000 a year of federal grants to the next five years. To receive this federal aid the local communities must match any grant on a 2 to 1 basis. Michigan Farm Bureau women have been especially interested in this legislation.

Prior to the convening of the session, it was rumored that metropolitan influences would seek to inject the question of state-wide daylight saving time. This was protested by the Michigan Farm Bureau. However, the lawmakers eventually saw the rural point of view and both the House and Senate joined in approving a concurrent resolution reading as follows: "Whereas, the legislature of the state of Michigan passed Act. No.

purchase and sale of fuel oil, gasoline, motor oils, and accessories to be used in farm production. The stock issue is being sold by Farm Bureau members of the county.

FB ASKS TRUMAN TO INTERVENE IN PACKING STRIKE

Farm Bureau presidents from six midwestern hog producing states and Allen Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, have appealed to President Truman to take steps to bring about an immediate resumption of work in the struck meat packing plants.

Continued feeding of hogs which have been ready for market for several weeks is wasting an untold tonnage of feed, according to the farm leaders. Daily wide price fluctuations are causing farmers heavy direct loss and produce no benefit for consumers. The waste in feed is offsetting the national feed conservation program. Under present conditions live stock producers have practically no price bargaining power. Swine quarters on farms are becoming crowded with marketable stock to the disadvantage of the spring crop of pigs.

Michigan's Community Property Act was repealed. There was no further need for this law because Congress in its new revenue act permits married couples to make separate returns regardless of state laws.

Oleo. A bill to permit the use of oleo in state institutions was killed in the House Agriculture Committee.

Taxes. Threatened changes in Michigan's tax structure largely failed to materialize. Among these measures were the proposal for a one-mill state property tax, substitution of the present inheritance tax by an estate tax and a gift tax, and a constitutional amendment to drastically liberalize the 15-mill limitation. Although the legislation did not receive this latter proposal favorably, the Michigan Education Association is now circulating petitions to place the same language on the November ballot.

Insurance, Conservation, Banking. A bill was passed to permit insurance companies to invest in the development of housing projects. A search and seizure bill promoted by conservation interests was enacted. A measure permitting banks to remain closed all day Saturday was finally passed. Farm folks will undoubtedly want to use their influence to see to it that their local banks do not avail themselves of this new privilege.

Although for a 7-weeks session the accomplishments were not particular noteworthy, it can be said that the outcome might have been far worse from the rural point of view. Things didn't go our way so much, but there are times when no action is much preferable to action which would be exceedingly undesirable.

Farmers Likely to Own Oil Deposits

(Continued from page one) ing petroleum products. Under this plan, it is suggested that the corporation have its own board of directors and that it be operated under a management contract by Farm Bureau Services, Inc., similar to a large number of co-operative organizations at the present time.

Dairy cows don't need horns. Dehorning them makes dairying safer for both the dairyman and the animals.

BARBERRY JOB MADE RUST LOSS SMALLEST IN 1947

The elimination of thousands of rust-susceptible barberry bushes from Michigan grain growing areas and the use of improved small-grain varieties were responsible in 1947 for the smallest stem-rust damage ever reported in Michigan.

The barberry program has been carried out in the state by the United States Department of Agriculture co-operating with Michigan State college. Since the program began in 1918, more than 6,600,000 barberry bushes have been destroyed on almost 18,000 properties.

M. E. Turner, in charge of eradication work, says that barberry eradication is a project designed to improve the conditions under which small grains may be produced. The barberry provides a place where the rust may develop during the spring just before infecting grain plants and grasses.

During 1947 a total of over 4,000 square miles of territory was worked in 18 counties. There were almost 8,000 barberries destroyed on 449 properties. It is estimated that 86 per cent of the land area of the state will require no further organized work.

Farmers are asked to co-operate for the benefit of their own crops by destroying any bushes they find. A single barberry growing in an area can do great damage to grain crops as well as produce seed for new bushes. Stem rust control has resulted in saving more than two and one-half million bushels of small grain for Michigan farmers each year. If the barberry can be kept down and growers will use rust-resistant varieties of grain and follow approved cultural methods, little damage from rust is anticipated.

Flower Arrangement

Matilda Rogers describes the tools, rules and step by step procedure of flower arrangement in her new book. Her tips on corsages and hair arrangements will interest the teen agers. Her practical suggestions make flower arrangement an interesting hobby. The ordinary bouquet becomes a work of art. "Flower Arrangement, a Hobby for All," by Matilda Rogers. \$1.50. Women's Press, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.

Sell Michigan To Nation, Groups Told

C. D. McNamee, president of the Farm-to-Prospers group of Farm Bureau and Grange organizations in the Muskegon area, is urging that every farm organization in Michigan sponsor a campaign, at the suggestion of Governor Sigler, to sell Michigan to the nation during 1948.

"We can sell Michigan by talking Michigan," he said. "To talk Michigan, we must know Michigan and the facts about this great state."

It is hoped that every organization will take steps to sell Michigan to its own members first. It is suggested that each competing organization hold one meeting on the subject of "Know Michigan." "The important thing," he said, "is to see that we accept the Governor's challenge and do a good job."

One of the chief advantages of an artificial cattle breeding program is that superior sires are used. The result usually is better dairy cows and more profit.

Farm safety is a family affair.

WORK IN COMFORT

HEATS YOUR MILKHOUSE DURING COLD WINTER MONTHS ALSO HEATS YOUR WATER 15 GAL. IN 30 MINUTES!

IT'S BUILT TO LAST

The Meyers oil burning water heater heats your milkhouse and supplies you with plenty of hot water for cleaning your farm dairy equipment. Costs less than half to operate by burning economical priced fuel oil.

WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION

ROY L. MEYERS MANUFACTURING CO.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

USE.... FRANCE AGSTONE

Lime your fields now to insure greater production. FRANCE AGSTONE has been aiding production successfully for over 25 years. Monroe, Mich., Plant located just south of the city limits of Monroe on US-25. Silica, Ohio, Plant located 8 miles west of Toledo, 1 mile north of US-20N. THE FRANCE STONE COMPANY TOLEDO, OHIO

Farm Bureau TIRE SALE Gives You Money-Saving Values

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. co-operative buying program with many other state co-operatives enables bigger savings. These tires are first line tires manufactured to specifications from one of the largest and most reputable tire concerns in the country.

Passenger Car Tires

600x16 - 4 ply - \$12.25
650x16 - 4 ply - \$13.63

Plus Tax

Our new Co-op and Unico passenger car tires give you new mileage, new stopping power, and new rest in every ride. Their broad flat tread rides square to the road. The "saw tooth" tread checks bad weather skids, stops short straight on every road. They are real buys.

Heavy Duty Truck Tires

600x16 - 6 ply - only \$17.05

Plus Tax

The new Unico and Co-op truck tires are tops in tire engineering. Tougher, stronger, cooler running, built with rayon cord fabric, wider flatter tread, extra heavy shoulders with re-enforced sidewalls, give you highest quality at lower costs. Get a set today.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SAVINGS
GET A SET TODAY AT YOUR LOCAL FARM BUREAU OR CO-OP TIRE DEALER
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Petroleum Department 221 N. Cedar Street Lansing 4, Michigan

3 JOBS IN 1 CARBOLA

DISINFECTING WHITE PAINT

DOES 3 IMPORTANT JOBS IN 1 SINGLE APPLICATION

1. PAINTS WHITE
2. KILLS GERMS
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Why pay for two or three spraying jobs in barn, poultry house or cellar—first for whitewashing, then for disinfecting, then for DDT—when Carbola does all in

ONE EASY LOWER COST OPERATION
DISINFECTANT in Carbola destroys on contact the germs of many profit-taking diseases, including:

- MASTITIS
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Your Farm Bureau Dealer Has a Quality Dust

For Every Farm Need

Farm Bureau dusts mean extra savings to you. Your co-operative Farm Bureau Services, Inc., owns and operates a dust manufacturing and mixing plant in Grand Rapids. The savings in distribution and manufacturing are passed on to you. There is a FARM BUREAU DUST for every farm need.

Special Mixing Service
(In 500 or More Pound Lots)

- STRAIGHT ROTENONE DUST
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- COPPER ROTENONE DUSTS
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- COPPER SULPHUR DUST
- DITHANE Z-78 DUST
- RYANEX DUST
- CALCIUM-ARSENATE-GYPSUM

Why not get on the road to more profits... follow the Farm Bureau 1948 spray and dust program. These dusts are economically and expertly blended and will save you money.

Get Your Order In Now With
Your Local Farm Bureau Dealer
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

AFBF Works for New Nat'l Farm Program

The national farm program for many years to come may be contained in the Long Range Agricultural Program bill S-2318 now under consideration by the U.S. Senate committee on agriculture and forestry.

The bill was introduced in the Senate March 16 by Senator Aiken of Vermont. It contains recommendations made by the American Farm Bureau Federation for modernization of the farm parity price formula, re-organization of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, and decentralization of the soil conservation program.

Allen Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau, presented the Farm Bureau's position to the Senate committee April 13. Mr. Kline said, in part:

"The proposed legislation provides the basis for a sound program for American agriculture. The bill does not discard existing farm legislation, but rather attempts to improve it. This is sound procedure. The bill also provides for the creation of administrative machinery which in many respects is better than that we now have. The American Farm Bureau Federation supports the basic concepts of this bill with certain modifications. Our suggestions involve improvements.

Reorganization of U.S. Dep't of Agriculture. For several years the American Farm Bureau has fought aggressively for reorganization and consolidation of many of the duplicating services offered by the Department of Agriculture. Reorganization of the Department is a prerequisite to satisfactory administration of an agricultural program.



ALLAN KLINE

We have consistently maintained that the educational features of the program should be handled by the land grant agricultural colleges, which over a period of time have proved their dependability and capability of serving the American farmer. Some of the more recently established agricultural agencies are duplicating services in the educational field.

We have likewise maintained that the administration of government programs be decentralized. We fear a highly centralized bureaucracy with headquarters in Wash-

ington, administering agricultural programs throughout the United States. It is essential to have the safeguard of decentralized control, with the maximum participation by farmers and local committees.

Soil Conservation Act. The bill extends until Dec. 31, 1952 the period during which the Secretary of Agriculture may administer the payment provisions of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment act to allow further opportunity for the passage of state legislation providing for state administration of this program.

The American Farm Bureau position is that this authority should be extended for a one year period. It is also the position of the American Farm Bureau that agricultural payments should be administered on a grant-in-aid basis, with grants from the federal government to the several states. This new legislation should encourage grant-in-aid programs at the earliest possible date.

Farm Parity Price Formula. Introducing this bill, Senator Aiken stated with reference to the Agr'l Adjustment Act, "The bill provides a new parity formula, using the latest 10-year period as a base, but also leaving in the bill the right to use the old base period as an alternative. This is because of the fear expressed by some that adoption of a new base period would be harmful to cotton and tobacco growers. Therefore, we have left both provisions in the bill so as to provide for full discussion of this subject in the committee hearings."

President Kline said to the committee: "It is unwise to adopt a dual parity such as contained at present in this bill. The adoption of the ten year moving average, adjusted

to the over-all 1910-14 relationship, would be a sounder approach. If certain products do not receive adequate consideration under this approach, there are a number of other means by which adjustment can be made. The Secretary of Agriculture should have authority and be required to exercise this authority to adjust parity prices when they are out of line with parity prices of other commodities. . . . In no event shall the price support level be more than 90% of parity, or less than 60% of parity."

The Long Range Agricultural Program bill before the Senate committee contains more than 400 sections. President Kline presented a dozen or more suggestions from the American Farm Bureau board of directors for improving the bill.

To mention farmer co-operatives before a Congressional committee these days usually brings an immediate discussion of the tax controversy. This pattern was followed on April 14, when John H. Davis, executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, testified before the Senate agriculture committee on S. 2318, the long-range farm bill.

Davis, in the course of his testimony, referred to co-operatives as effective tools with respect to building better markets or improving quality or reducing the cost of farm supplies. This touched it off. The reaction was good, however, in that the Senators on the Agriculture committee are well aware of the valuable work being done by co-ops.

Senator Thye (R. Minn.) gave this simple description of a co-operative. "Here is a club that is banded together, just the same as the fingers on my hand. They are all agreed to a certain fundamental plan . . . It is nothing more or less than the partners agreeing to what they are going to do."

Senator Lucas (D. Ill.) who opened the discussion by asking Mr. Davis if he could explain the basis for the attack on farmer co-operatives, said, "I want to say that the co-operatives of my section of the country are very valuable institutions, in so far as farmers are concerned, and the public as a whole is concerned, it seems to me."

Senator Aiken (R. Vt.) in discussing patronage refunds said, "You have the same thing in the case of the Federal Reserve Bank and its members. The earnings of the Federal Reserve Bank are not taxed before being distributed to their members, whatever is coming back to them; but the members themselves pay the taxes after they get it."

Sentiment in the Senate committee is strong for the passage of a long-range farm bill at this session of Congress. Senator Aiken, in particular, is fearful that an extension of the Steagall Amendment will lead us into serious difficulties. The feeling is not quite as strong in the House, in that Rep. Hope, Chairman of the House Agricultural Committee, on April 15 introduced a bill to extend the government's price support program for another year just in case the enactment of a long-range bill bogs down.

RATHBUN HEADS NAT'L COUNCIL OF FARM CO-OPS

Henry H. Rathbun of New Hartford, N. Y., president of the 27,000-member Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, is the new president of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives.

He succeeds Quentin Reynolds, general manager of Eastern States Farmers Exchange, West Springfield, Mass., as head of the Council, in which more than 2,000,000 American farmers are represented.



H. M. RATHBUN

Rathbun was elected at the Council's 19th annual convention in Chicago, early in January. Harry J. Beernink, Seattle, Wash., general manager of the Washington Co-operative Farmers Association, and F. V. Heinkel, Columbia, Mo., president, Missouri Farmers Association, were named vice presidents.

One of the pioneer members of the Dairymen's League, Rathbun has been a director for the past 21 years and its president for the past three years.

Mr. Rathbun operates a 1,000-acre dairy and poultry farm in partnership with a son, Henry H. Rathbun, Jr., and a son-in-law, A. F. Roberts. The dairy herd consists of 200 purebred Holsteins.

A native of Las Vegas, N. M., and a graduate of Purdue university, Mr. Rathbun has lived in New York state for the past 30 years.

At Purdue university, he worked through one summer vacation as manager of the college dairy farm and another as manager of the college poultry farm.

By 1914, Rathbun had saved \$5,000. He was contemplating purchase of an Indiana farm when a banker friend advised him to buy a dairy farm in New York state.

SAFETY RULES FOR FARM WOOD CUTTING

By FRED W. ROTH
MSC Farm Safety Engineer

Remembering a few simple rules when you go into the woods may prevent a serious injury or even save your life.

1. Avoid going into the woods on windy days.
2. Have all tools in good repair; handles tight, cutting edges sharp and heads of wedges dressed to prevent flying splinters of steel.
3. Use axes in such a way so they cannot hit you and make certain that helpers are a safe distance.
4. Keep a sharp lookout for loose branches (widow makers) which may come crashing down.
5. Clear the area of brush and branches before starting to fell a tree.
6. When the tree starts to fall, move away and watch out for branches which may fly back.
7. Don't over-estimate your strength, or put yourself in position where a log may roll over you.
8. Keep circular saws guarded as much as possible.

a bill this year as comprehensive as this one appears doubtful. Very likely agricultural legislation will take the form of a number of bills on various subjects, such as farm credit, conservation, and price supports over the next year or two.

Oceana Women Give \$1100 To Hospitals

A fund of \$1100 has been raised and given by the women of the Oceana County Farm Bureau to the Hart and Shelby hospitals to furnish a room in each hospital. A check for \$550 has been given to each hospital. The Shelby hospital will use the fund in its new addition, while the Hart Hospital will hold its in trust until the new addition is built. Both institutions expressed their appreciation to the Farm Bureau women.

WEED KILLER IN CORN NEEDS CARE

Some scattered success stories on saving weedy corn fields last summer by spraying with 2,4-D have caused some farmers to believe they may be able to grow a crop without cultivating or hoeing. That may someday be true, but it isn't here yet.

Experiments conducted at Michigan State college in 1947 showed that both pre-emergence and post-emergence treatment could bring results.

Drs. B. H. Grigsby and C. L. Hamner of the college staff agree that farmers may want to make some field tests on both pre-emergence and post-emergence treatments of field corn. But they think that the farmer who treats his entire field with little or no attention to the soil, temperature, humidity and other conditions may find himself in trouble.

Dr. Hamner had good results with pre-emergence treatment on sweet corn. Dr. Grigsby did similar work on field corn in cooperation with B. R. Churchill, farm crops specialist. From one to three pounds of 2,4-D salt, mixed in enough water to spray an acre, killed most of the small annual and grassy weeds. The seed-bed was prepared and weeds allowed to come up. Corn was planted and then the soil was sprayed before the seed germinated.

Much less of the weed killer was used in post-emergence spraying, as heavy applications damaged and stunted the corn plants. From one-quarter to one-half pound of 2,4-D acid per acre was spraying on the corn ground when the crop was six to 20 inches high. The application did not kill the weed grasses, however, as pre-emergence treatment usually does.

Many county agricultural agents in southern Michigan plan demonstrations on chemical treatment of corn this spring and summer. Farmers interested in seeing the work done should plan to attend.

Those farmers who plan to try some chemical weed treatment on corn crops this year should contact their county agricultural agent for advice. Dr. Grigsby believes.

AMERICAN DAIRY ASS'N OF MICH. ANNUAL MEETING

Owen Richards, manager of American Dairy Association, Chicago, announced to 200 dairy leaders assembled in East Lansing recently for the sixth annual meeting of ADA of Michigan that their past president, Bernie Beach, from Adrian, is now serving on the administrative board of the ADA as chairman of publicity and public relations.

In June dairy farmers in Michigan and throughout the nation will authorize their dairy plants to set aside one cent a pound on butterfat, or its equivalent in milk, for advertising and other dairy sales promotion by the American Dairy Ass'n.

Mr. Richards predicted a promising future for the dairy farmer. The chances are that ice cream may reach out and take the lead away from butter as the basic commodity of the dairy industry. "Ice cream," said Mr. Richards, "is just beginning to find itself. The best read food advertisements today are for ice cream."

Mr. Richards said that it is every dairyman's duty to slap down the oleo industry's campaign to duck the 10 cents per pound federal tax on oleo colored to resemble butter.

Governor Sigler urged that Michigan be made known throughout the nation for her dairy products. "Advertising," said Mr. Sigler, "sets the philosophy of the people on the products within a State." One has only to travel within this country to realize that a state is known by the products which she advertizes.

Bruce Clothier, North Branch, was elected president of ADA for Michigan. Mr. Clothier, a master farmer, vice president of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n., and a state senator, succeeds Neal Lamoreaux of Comstock Park. Mr. Lamoreaux will continue on the board of directors. Fred Walker, Carson City was elected vice president. John B. Strange, treasurer, and Chas. E. Stone, secretary-manager, were both re-elected to the offices which they have held since the origin of the ADA in Michigan six years ago.

Proper feeding of the pregnant cow or heifer is important in assuring a strong, husky calf at birth, say MSC dairymen.

54 Barry Members Visit Governor Sigler

Fifty-four members of the Barry County Farm Bureau, which toured Lansing the early part of April met Governor Kim Sigler, State Senator Harold Tripp and Representative Homer Bauer, as well as attending a session of the Senate and part of the session in the House.

Norman Stanton, Farm Bureau representative for District 4, and Albert Shellenbarger, president of the Barry County Farm Bureau and director of the Michigan Farm Bureau, conducted the tour.

ARE YOU OLD ENOUGH TO REMEMBER THIS?

Are you old enough to remember when it was customary by big feed plants to tack a huge margin above costs on calf meal and chick starter? Do you remember when feed mills added much larger margins to poultry feeds as against dairy feeds?

Whether you remember it or not, that was a condition the Farm Bureau Services feed department corrected many years ago and set the pace for others in the feed business.

How would you like to have Farm Bureau out of the feed picture today? Just lately, said Bob Addy, manager of the Services feed dept., he saw a 32% dairy concentrate selling, delivered to the dealer, for the same price as Milkmaker 24% protein. The protein in the 32% feed therefore cost 9/10 of a cent more per pound than in Milkmaker, or a total of \$5.70 more per ton for the protein content. Furthermore, the feed contained no added trace minerals or vitamin D.

If you see rats every night and a few occasionally in the daytime, you are boarding from 500 to 1,000 of them.

Cleaner Cows Less Labor with CONCRETE PAVED BARNYARD

A concrete-paved barnyard is a big aid to dairymen producing high quality milk. Fall, winter, spring and summer it helps keep cows out of mud, dust, filth—cuts down work of cleaning cows before milking.

When cows wade through mud they waste energy needed for producing milk. Owners say a paved barnyard soon pays for itself by helping produce more and better quality milk.

Paste coupon on penny postcard mail today for free instructions for paving your barnyard or building other durable, thrifty, sanitary structures with concrete.

If you need help, see your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or material dealer.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. W5A-4, Olds Tower, Lansing

Send instructions for paving dairy barnyard with concrete.

Also "how to build" booklets on improvements checked:

Milk house Dairy barn floor
 Manure pit Poultry house floor
 Granary Water tanks, troughs

Name _____
Street or R. R. No. _____
City _____ State _____

AGENTS WANTED

The Insurance Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has many openings for agents to represent the State Farm Insurance Companies in Michigan. We would appreciate hearing from any of our Michigan Farm News readers if they are interested in talking the proposition over with one of our managers. It would be very helpful to us if any of our readers would suggest the names of likely agent prospects in their nearby cities and towns. The remuneration is good. This is a particularly good time to start. Address your inquiry to

INSURANCE DEPT. • MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
221 North Cedar St. P. O. Box 960 Lansing, Michigan

GET YOUR FULL MEASURE

MICHIGAN CERTIFIED HYBRIDS

ORDINARY SEED CORN

Use MICHIGAN Certified HYBRIDS

YOUR LOCAL SEED DEALER CAN SUPPLY YOU

MICHIGAN Certified HYBRID SEED CORN PRODUCERS

Parsons SEED SAVER

CROW REPELLENT SEED TREATMENT

SEED SAVER — "Saves seed corn and money." A repellent for crows, starlings, pheasants, other birds, gophers, squirrels, field mice and other seed pulling rodents. Not a Poison.

— Sold By —
FARM BUREAU SERVICES STORES AND CO-OPERATIVE ASS'Y

INSURE Your CROPS Against HAIL Losses

MICHIGAN MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO.

414 MUTUAL BLDG. LANSING 1, MICHIGAN

Organized in 1911 Over \$1,000,000.00 Insurance in Force

F. M. HECTOR, Sec. & Treas. R. L. DONOVAN, Pres.

MICHIGAN'S LARGEST USED GRAIN TREATING DUST

LETHOGAS GRAIN FUMIGANT
SEED SAVER CROW REPELLENT
SEED SAVER DISINFECTANT DUST

for wheat, oats and barley.

"SEED SAVER" products are used and sold by Farm Bureau dealers everywhere.

34th Year

SEED SAVER-PENNIES GROW CROP DOLLARS

Parsons SEED SAVER

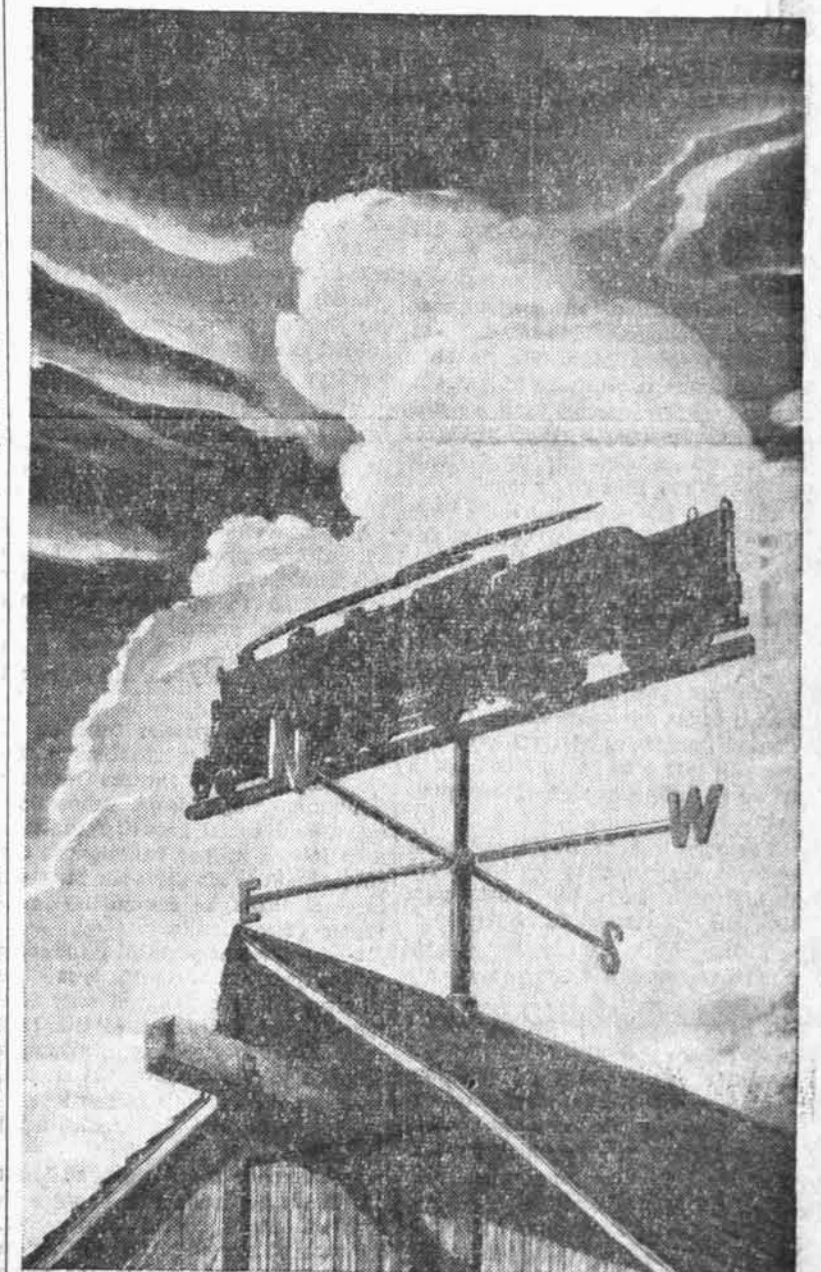
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

What Other Dusts Can Make These Claims?

SEED SAVER DUST satisfactorily. Insist on this Dust because you can use over 1/2 ounce per bushel and not burn up your seed. Protect your health by using the safer Dust.

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS
Laboratories-Grand Ledge, Michigan

Manufacturers of Agricultural Chemicals Since 1916



What turn will the weather take?

With eyes as sharp as those of any farmer, railroads watch the weather from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to Mexico. Acting on reports of current crop conditions, railroads concentrate cars in advance of actual harvest. They try to have an adequate supply of the right kinds of cars, at the right places, at the right times—to move each crop as it is ready for shipment.

Improved farm equipment makes harvesting of many crops faster and more efficient . . . creating shorter and sharper loading peaks. Railroads work faster and more efficiently, too. They are constantly improving their roadbeds, terminals and other facilities. And they are purchasing all types of cars as fast as the builders can provide them.

It is not always possible to move record crops as they are harvested. But last year, the railroads moved more grain and grain products than ever before. This year they hope to do even better in handling the nation's crops. To continue to improve the world's finest mass transportation system the railroads must be allowed to earn enough to keep them financially sound . . . so they can attract the additional capital needed for new equipment and new and better facilities.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

Do We Want Controlled Production

Background Material for Discussion this Month by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups
By NORMAN K. WAGGONER, Research and Education

Can you recall when acreage controls were in common usage, and in order to qualify for certain benefits, it was necessary to comply with a plan for acreage control?

Can you recall when marketing quotas were enforced on practically all farm commodities?

Can you remember in the early 1930's when hogs brought about 3½ cents a pound, when butter fat was less than 20 cents a pound, apples brought 60 cents a bushel and potatoes less than 40 cents?

We have had experience both with controlled and uncontrolled production. Figures show that on an average, our agricultural output now is about one-third greater than the 1935-1939 average. This increase has been due partly to the use of improved varieties. To cite just one case—in 1936 only three percent of the corn land was planted to hybrid seed. Last year 67½ percent of our corn crop was grown from hybrid seed.

The increased output per farm has occurred even with considerably reduced manpower. This has been possible largely because of increased use of machinery. Twenty-eight years ago, there was one tractor for every 250,000 acres of farm land, while the 1945 census showed that we had one tractor for every 160 acres. Also when we replaced horses and mules with tractors, we have released the 55 million acres which were once needed to produce food for these animals. That land is now free for other productive uses.

During the past seven years, we have increased our use of fertilizer five times and our use of lime 3½ times over the pre-war tonnage. The rapid strides which we have made in insect control are familiar to everyone. As a result of these and other advances, we have been able to produce more milk per cow, more eggs per hen, more pigs per litter. Consequently our total agricultural output has been greatly enlarged.

Even with 15 percent fewer people on farms, we are able to produce fifty percent more farm products and feed and clothe 35 million more people than we did in World War I. During recent years we have been exporting almost one third of our agricultural output. Consumer income here at home has been high. We, in this country, are consuming 15 percent more food per person than we did before the war. As a result of these things the market for most farm products has been very good.

On the other hand, there are those who are asking, "Can farmers who have a high investment per man risk their market to supply and demand entirely?" Can farmers risk a free uncontrolled production? In many cases we had to "mine" our soils during the war because we were unable to get needed quantities of fertilizer. Can our soil stand to be "mined" again if we go into a period of low prices?

Farmers like to be independent and so they are in business for themselves. For the most part they do not like rigid controls.

Those who contend that we ought to have a free and uncontrolled production say:

1—Farmers believe in a program of abundance. Many of the production control programs of the past have been programs based on scarcity. Some of these did not prove successful. Even under acreage control, we steadily increased our total output per farm.

2—Production controls and marketing quotas are adapted to a few special commodities which lend themselves to long storage, but otherwise their usefulness is limited to emergency conditions.

3—In asking for and accepting favors from the government, agriculture would surely lose its economic and political independence and become a ward of dictatorial government.

4—Any program designed to pay farmers to restrict production would bring bitter opposition from most of the nation's citizens. This objectionable legislation would soon be eliminated and much of the constructive agricultural legislation of recent years would be thrown out.

5—Rather than attempt to regulate production, we should take steps to maintain effective demand by increasing industrial wages. The effect of consumer income on the per capita consumption of food is brought out quite clearly in the following table:

Employment and Per Capita Consumption of Food:	Under Full Employment	Pre-War
Meat	160	130
Poultry	30	20
Oranges	75	49
Eggs	350	300

6—Consumer incomes might also be enlarged by increasing social security benefits and by replacing the sales tax with an income tax. This would give the low income groups more money to spend for other purposes. It is felt that the opportunity to expand the market for food is vested mainly in the low income groups.

7—Such federal programs as the school lunch in the year 1946-1947

income. This causes severe fluctuations in farm prices. For example, the 1929 corn crop brought eighty cents a bushel, yet the 1931 crop which was about the same size was only worth about one-third as much.

6—Further we need a national plan for farm production because of the time required to make production adjustments. For example, poultry and egg production can be adjusted within a few months while most kinds of livestock require more than a year, and some crops, particularly fruit, require several years to adjust market demand.

7—Some nationwide planning needs to be in effect to conserve our soil. There are times when it becomes profitable to produce intertilled crops on land which is not entirely suited for this purpose. For example, during the last war, corn belt farmers took 11 million acres out of grass and put them into corn and soy beans. The story of the dust bowl is familiar to everyone, where farmers of the west plowed up grassland and put it into wheat, and because of the lack of rainfall found it almost impossible to get the grass re-established. The trend in the direction of soil depleting crops cannot be continued indefinitely. Perhaps it is a function of good government to effect uniform long range plans to conserve our soil.

Michigan farmers have had experience with free uncontrolled production and marketing and also with various forms of production control methods. This is something that demands our careful consideration because some decision must be made. Do we want controlled or uncontrolled agricultural production?

FARM GROUP RADIO PROGRAMS FOR MAY

- WJR - Marshall Wells "Voice of Agriculture" Saturday Mornings - 6:30 to 7:00
- May 1—Michigan Junior Farm Bureau
- May 8—State Dept of Agriculture
- May 15—Michigan Milk Producers
- May 22—Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives
- May 29—To be announced.
- WKAR - State College "Farm Forum"
- Community Farm Bureau Programs
- First Monday - 1:00 to 1:30 p. m.
- May 3—Do We Want Controlled or Uncontrolled Markets?

Lester Replaces McCabe as Leader of NTEA

The new president of the National Tax Equality Ass'n is Garner M. Lester of Jackson, Miss., a cotton ginner and former NTEA vice-president. Ben McCabe, Minneapolis grain dealer, insisted upon being retired. Seth Marshall of Duluth, Minn., a hardware wholesaler and paint manufacturer, is chairman of the executive committee in charge of financial and management operations of NTEA. Judging by the way he performed before the House Ways and Means committee at the co-op tax hearings last November, President Lester will bring new fury to the attack on farm co-operatives.

Huron Community Group 10 Years Old

The Central Huron Community Farm Bureau observed the 10th anniversary of its organization recently when 31 people met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William McCarty.

The group was organized on March 21, 1938 in the McCarty home with five couples present. All five couples attended the 10th anniversary.

The Central Huron Community Farm Bureau was the first organized in Huron County. Today there are 25 similar groups in the county.

FREE: WEEKLY LIVE STOCK MARKET INFORMATION

Special up-to-date market letters and other services aimed to assist you in marketing your live stock at the most profitable time are YOURS FOR THE ASKING. Just fill in and mail this entire ad to the

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE
6750 DIX AVENUE, DETROIT 9, MICH.

Your weekly market letter will be mailed to you without charge.

I Now Have on Feed Weight Quality When Ready to Sell

.....Steers	.....	.....	.....
.....Heifers	.....	.....	.....
.....Hogs	.....	.....	.....
.....Sheep	.....	.....	.....

Your Name MFN4
Address RFD No.....

Live Stock Produced on Michigan Farms Means Quality Meat for the Consumer

Michigan Live Stock Exchange
The Producer Owned and Controlled Selling Agency
DETROIT STOCK YARDS

TESTIMONIAL



No Meat Shortage; Heavy Hogs Draggy

Predictions of a severe meat shortage for the spring of 1948 do not seem likely to come true, said Wesley Hardenburgh, president of the American Meat Institute, late in April.

In spite of the partial strike in the packing industry, meat production in March was but 9 per cent under March of 1947, Mr. Hardenburgh said. The meat business does not expect a shortage to develop. In fact, it expects more than normal supplies.

A strong demand for lighter weight pork cuts, as compared with those from heavier hogs, has brought differences in wholesale prices for various cuts that range from 9 to 15 cents a pound. The spread is described by the Meat Institute as extraordinary large.

Says Teach Driving In High Schools

Having a record of promoting a driver training course, the Townline Community Farm Bureau has urged that such training be given at the Hartford High School.

The organization has recommended, in a resolution sent to Farm Bureau headquarters, that driving instructions should be made compulsory in all high schools in Michigan.

Farm Prices Likely To Fall After 1948

Prices of many farm products are likely to decline after 1948, said the U.S. Dept of Agriculture in December in its Annual Outlook. No farm price crisis like those of 1920 and 1921 is likely. 90% of parity price support expires at the end of 1948. The pre-war price support program will then take over unless new legislation is adopted.

BERRIEN GROUPS WANT EXTENDED PHONE SERVICE

At an open meeting called by the Berrien County Farm Bureau to reopen the subject of telephone extended area service, an estimated 60% of the rural telephone patrons in the Bainbridge-Coloma-Hagar area went on record in favor of extended telephone service.

The group expressed disapproval of the recent decision of the Public Service Commission to leave their community out of the extended area service set-up of the Michigan Bell Telephone Company.

Those attending the meeting felt that the extended service would work great advantages for the area even though the rates would be slightly increased.

A committee of 9 people was appointed to make a thorough study of rate costs, and will make a report of the findings at a called meeting to be held in the near future.

Automatic Switching

In many large passenger and freight terminals where train movements must be made through an intricate track layout, an operator, by pressing a button for the track on which the train is to enter and another for the track of exit, sets in motion mechanism that automatically selects the proper route, sets all switches and signals involved and locks them against any conflicting movement until the train clears the various points on the route.

Lightning rods protect buildings, but only when the connections to the ground are good.

MOST TRACTOR ACCIDENTS AVOIDABLE

By Fred W. Roth
MSC Rural Safety Engineer
Farm accidents took the lives of nearly 200 Michigan farmers in 1947 and injured seriously nearly 500 more.

Farm machinery of all kinds was involved in more than one-fourth of the accidents. One of every five persons killed in a farm accident lost his life through a mishap with machinery. Burns, falls, livestock, explosions and other types of accidents accounted for the others.

Tractors are the most dangerous. They accounted for 22 of the 35 deaths due to accidents with machinery. Of the 135 accidents with machinery, 72 involved a tractor.

The most common accident with a tractor was overturning it and crushing the driver. Driving too fast, and especially when making turns, was the principal cause of such accidents. Working on steep hillsides and too close to ditches or gullies resulted in some upsets. It is a dangerous practice to allow riders on a tractor, especially children. A careful parent will not allow children near moving machinery which can take off a hand or take a life in an instant.

An important thing to remember, however, is that tractors by themselves do not cause accidents. It is up to the operator to use and guide the tractor in such a manner that accidents will not happen. He should realize the danger of excessive speed with a tractor having a high center of gravity. Setting the wheels as far apart as practicable reduces the danger of tipping. These are things to keep in mind.

A word about care with horses. Sixteen farmers were killed by horses in 1946.

Yeager on Exec. Comm. of Nat'l Co-operatives

J. F. Yeager, ass't executive secretary of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., has been elected to the executive committee of the National Co-operatives, Inc., of Chicago. The National is a purchasing and manufacturing ass'n for state and regional co-operatives, dealing in milking machines, electrical equipment, steel products, etc. It owns the Co-op Universal Milking Machine factory at Waukesha, Wis.

Locomotives

Steam locomotives are generally described in terms of wheel arrangement, that is, a 2-3-4 locomotive would be one with two wheels of a leading truck, eight driving wheels and finally, a trailing truck with four wheels.

Bay County Women Set Bandage Making Record

A record of 450 bandages for the Bay County Chapter of the American Cancer Society was achieved recently by 12 Bay County Farm Bureau women. It was the largest amount of bandages produced in one day by bandage making volunteers, the previous record being 300. The women put extra effort into the project because of the current drive now underway to raise more than \$6,000 per chapter. Directing the project was Mrs. Alex Creighton, with Mrs. Fred Schimmel and Mrs. Peter Emtage assisting.

Berrien Jrs. Increase Youth Memorial Funds

The Youth Memorial building fund of the Berrien County Junior Farm Bureau was enriched recently by \$192.45, which was turned over to the Junior organization by the Lions Club of Berrien Springs. This amount of money represented one-half of the Lions Club's profit on a recent three act benefit play, "Uncle Josh Perkins." The building fund now contains \$14,000.

Urge Enforcement of School Bus Laws

According to the Branch County Farm Bureau committee on transportation, laws governing the movements of motor vehicles on the highways and their relation to school buses should be enforced even if the public is not in agreement with all of the provisions and paragraphs.

It is the intention of the committee and the County Farm Bureau to stand back of the enforcement of this law and to punish offenders. Hugh Lozer of Girard township is chairman of the committee.

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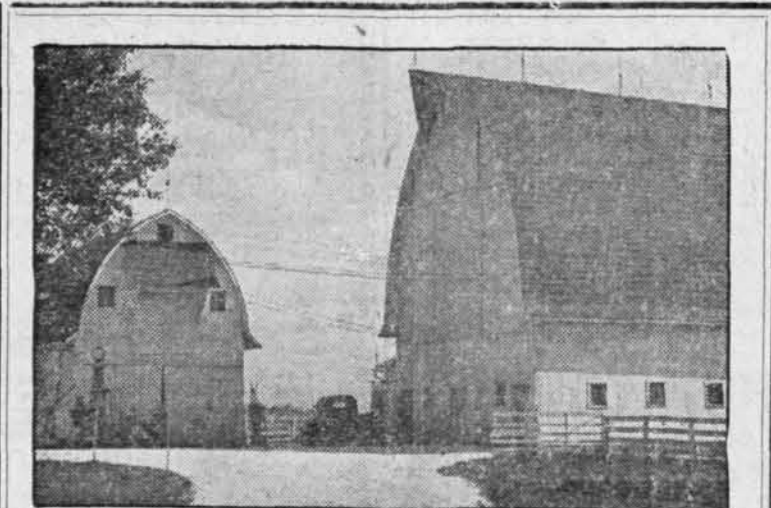
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