

SIX APPOINTED TO NATIONAL AGR'L COMMITTEES

President A. J. McFadden of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives has appointed six Michigan men to national committees of the Council. The Council membership includes 113 national, regional and state co-operatives. They include in their memberships most of the 10,150 local farmers co-operatives in the United States. The Council is their national voice and representative. The Michigan men named to committees are:

Foreign Trade & Marketing—Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of Farm Bureau Services. The committee will consider international trade and related problems affecting export and import of agricultural commodities. It will also deal with marketing research for co-operatives, support prices, marketing agreements and government regulations affecting domestic trade.

State Councils of Farm Co-operatives—J. F. Yaeger, ass't executive

secretary of Farm Bureau Services. The state councils have been rendering valuable service to their member co-operatives.

Farm Supply & Service—B. A. Rainey, mgr., procurement division of Farm Bureau Services. Farm costs will gain added significance if costs remain high and farm prices fall.

Public Relations & Information—Everett Young, public relations director for Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives. Committee is charged with planning for better public relations.

Labor & Management—E. Victor Bielinski, personnel director, Farm Bureau Services. Committee deals with labor management by farm co-operatives.

Legal & Tax—Edwin F. Steffen, legal counsel, Farm Bureau Services. Committee is charged with representing co-operatives in these fields.

Would Locate Men German Soldier Saved

Norman Niccum of Tecumseh, Kansas, is trying to locate any one of nine American soldiers taken prisoner in October 1944 as the Germans were retreating near Bourbon, France. Willy Schafer, a German soldier, was ordered to turn the prisoners over to an SS brigade nearby. Certain that they would be executed, Schafer allowed them to escape. Later Schafer was captured by the Russians in the Berlin fighting. They took from him a notebook in which the nine Americans had written their names and addresses. After the war Schafer wrote a religious organization in Kansas asking help in locating his former prisoners. Mr. Niccum, a Kansas farmer, wrote to Schafer and has become interested in finding the men and informing them of Willy Schafer.

Grasshopper Problem

Insect specialists say that Michigan will possibly have a grasshopper problem this summer. Should the pests come as expected, county agricultural agents will be notified of proper control methods to help farmers combat the threat to crops.

PURE CRUSHED TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL
FOR POULTRY
FARM BUREAU MILLING CO. INC. CHICAGO, ILL.

FARMERS LOOK AT SCHOOLS

Community Farm Bureaus in Michigan during the month of February discussed "Are the schools doing their jobs?"

390 Farm Bureau people, meeting in 19 Community Farm Bureaus, said schools are doing a good job, and that there is not much room for improvement. A great majority, however, were of the opinion that certain improvements in the local schools are in order.

Nearly 1,400 Farm Bureau people said more vocational education should be offered in the public schools. 205 members expressed the need for more vocational guidance in schools.

About 200 thought athletics are over-emphasized. A few felt that greater emphasis should be given to health education.

1,028 Farm Bureau people said that our schools need to pay higher salaries to attract and hold qualified instructors.

714 Farm Bureau members said that school district reorganization would be necessary to provide the kind of school facilities that they desire.

311 were of the opinion that reorganization is unnecessary.

1,233 members, meeting in 51 Community Farm Bureaus, said that the immediate need is to inform the public relative to the needs of the local schools.

DAIRY PEOPLE TO WORK FOR LARGER MARKET

An aroused dairy industry has set in motion a new business action program of advertising, merchandising and research to combat recession in the markets for dairy foods, according to B. F. Beach, Michigan executive committee member of the American Dairy Association.

June has been designated as Dairy Month and action time by the nation's 5 million dairy farmers. The 30-day period will be fundraising time for the farmers to finance a year's campaign.

Delegates from 40 states, representing 90 percent of the nation's milk production, mapped out newspaper, magazine and outdoor advertising pointing to greater use of dairy foods and better public understanding of the importance of dairy industry to the nation's economy.

Mr. Beach was elected to the ADA executive committee; Fred Walker, Carson City, and C. L. Reynolds, Pinconning, were elected directors. Others in attendance from Michigan were: D. L. Murray, East Lansing, extension dairymen, Michigan State college, and Charles E. Stone, secretary-manager, ADA of Michigan, Lansing.

Farm Bureau members are working for world peace and security.

Quotes from Early Farm Bureau Leaders

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR, Briar Hill Farm, Carleton, Mich.

We all have habits and most of us have hobbies.

One of the habits I acquired early in life was to take notes. If there was anything that I thought worthwhile to remember I could seem to give it more permanency if I would make a note of it. The very act of writing it once has helped me tremendously to retain facts for future use.

I have started the slow process of "putting my house in order" by going through my files, sorting out the dead wood and retaining what I feel may be of service to others in the days to come. Among the large accumulation I came across several notebooks filled with ideas and sayings gathered from several Farm Bureau training schools of the early years of the organization. I decided to sort out a few and pass them on to Farm Bureau members of today.

We had outstanding assistance in the 1920's from our own state and farm nationally known leaders in salesmanship. Among those in Michigan were the late Dr. W. W. Diehl, a most popular minister with a keen interest in rural living, our own state president, M. L. Noon who was called the "Billy Sunday of the Farm Bureau," and Dr. Eben Mumford of M. S. C. They could give a picture of Farm Bureau accomplishments and future needs. They could usually answer all of the \$64 questions the doubtful Thomases might put to them. For our professional help, we had the services of the late Lucius Wilson, his assistant, C. S. Hanby and another man by the name of Toles. Here are some of the statements these men made to us about selling memberships in the Farm Bureau:

"Every time a fellow gives you an objection, it gives you a handle to work with."
"Don't ever invite a fight unless you are sure you can lick the other fellow. Ask him why he is not a member. Let him spell it out, then convert him."
"Don't promise what you can't deliver."
"The salesman who does not look his prospect in the eye, doesn't get very far."
"Salesmanship is the power to induce others to accept a benefit at a fair price for the service rendered."
"A salesman needs to know his goods, himself, his customer, his competitor and his market."
"If the farmer had to relinquish all advantages of organization, he would be busted."
"You cannot build an organization on protests."
"It is best not to tell all you knows in a language you cannot understand."
"An ounce of performance is worth a ton of complaint."
"One will go to most any extreme so as to save himself from thinking."
"A high brow is a fellow who tells you something you already know in a language you cannot understand."
"When a preacher fills the pulpit, he packs the church."
"You cannot build a co-op on dollars, but you can on loyalty."
"A cheerful look makes any dish a feast."
"You don't want five sparkplugs for a Ford, neither do you want three to do the work of four."
"The Farm Bureau of tomorrow depends on the thinking of its members today."
"The gospel of unselfish service is one not heard often enough among farmers."
"In writing letters always put the human touch to them. Too many write letters that look like

a cross between a legal document and a telegram. Use capital "I" when necessary, but something else wherever possible."
"Teddy Roosevelt said farmers had a right to be on their own side."
"It takes 57 muscles to make a frown and only 7 to make a smile, so don't overwork your face."
"There are hundreds of funerals each day on account of the 3H's—hugging, hurrying and hooching."
"There are three rules to remember when addressing a meeting—stand up, speak up and shut up."
"When one is 30 and still single, there's something wrong with somebody's salesmanship."
"The greatest single force for good is good will."
"Salesmanship is the ability to get the other fellow's co-operation and make him glad of it."
"Your value to any business depends on how you measure up to your responsibility."
"If men will fight for self interests, why not organize for it?"
"The future leaders of the world will come from the agricultural people, where they've always come from."
"An expert is just an ordinary man away from home."
"It's more important to know what not to say than what to say. Shakespeare says, 'An honest tale plainly told speaks best.'"
"It takes 100 years to grow an oak tree, but only 6 months to grow a squash."
"Confidence gets business, satisfaction keeps it."
"If we know ourselves, we are pretty well informed."
"Those who get up in the world are those who get down to work."
"A speculator is a man who lives on another's ups and downs."
"The same element that will ripen an apple will rot it."
"It is not what we have that counts so much as what we do with what we have."
"Efficiency is not a cause of over production, but a remedy for it."
"President Wilson once said, 'We should aim to make peace just as handsome as war.'"

Community Farm Bureau Activities
Livingston-Townline. Community group met with Mr. and Mrs. George Wilkinson for the annual fish dinner at Conway town hall March 16. Carl Dickerson, Jr., explained the Juniors' oat crop project for 1949. April meeting at the James Streater home.
Ingham-Onondaga. Our group discussed proposed changes in our educational system at the meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Rolland DeKett, March 24. Next meeting April 28 with Mr. and Mrs. Dennis Underwood.
Farm Bureau women strive for better rural recreational facilities.

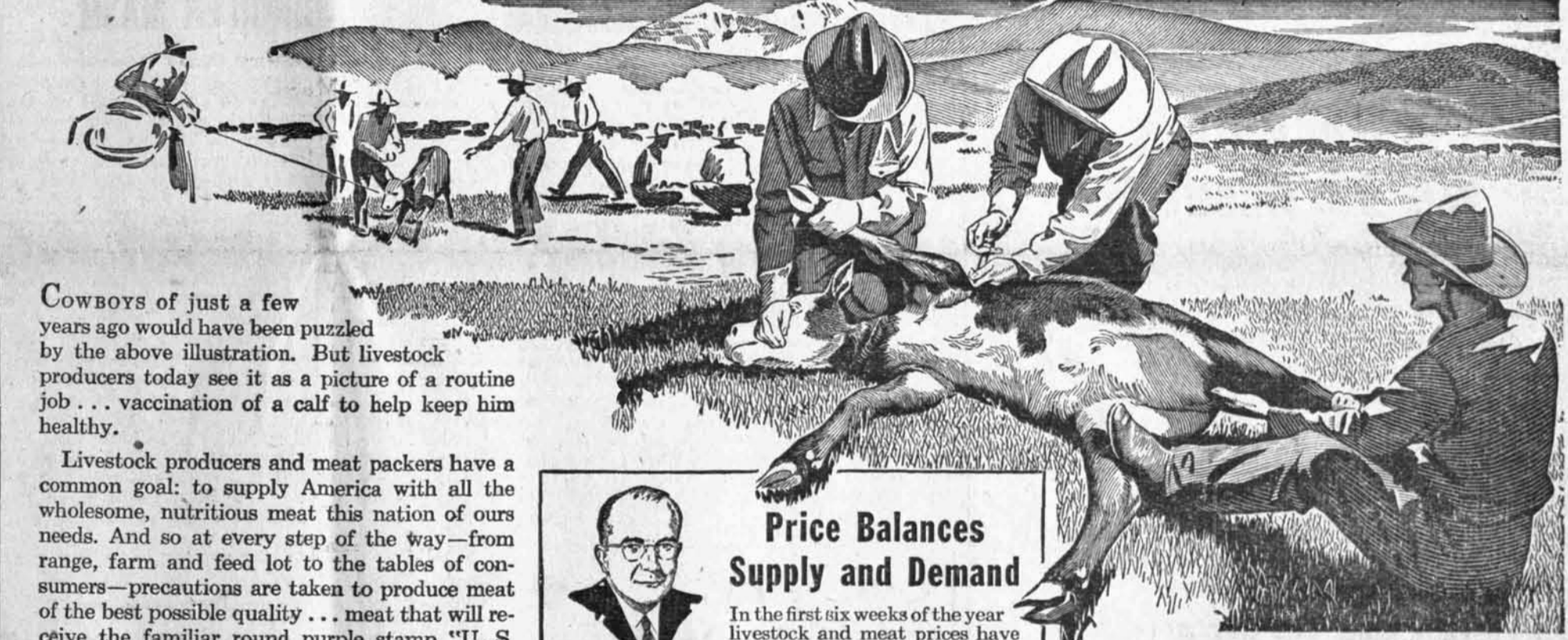
Co-op Tractors
Dale Brown of Farm Bureau Services at Bancroft sold five Co-op tractors recently.

INSURE Your CROPS Against HAIL Losses
MICHIGAN MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO.
414 MUTUAL BLDG. LANSING 1, MICHIGAN
Organized in 1911. Over \$17,000,000.00 Insurance in Force
F. M. HECTOR, Sec. & Treas. R. L. DONOVAN, Pres.

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

INSURE YOUR BEST CASH CROP by ordering
CHIEF PETOSKEY CERTIFIED SEED POTATOES
the choice of LEADING FARMERS IN 21 STATES FOR 30 YEARS
Call or Write MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS EXCHANGE CADILLAC, MICH.

Ounce of Prevention...



Cowboys of just a few years ago would have been puzzled by the above illustration. But livestock producers today see it as a picture of a routine job... vaccination of a calf to help keep him healthy.

Livestock producers and meat packers have a common goal: to supply America with all the wholesome, nutritious meat this nation of ours needs. And so at every step of the way—from range, farm and feed lot to the tables of consumers—precautions are taken to produce meat of the best possible quality... meat that will receive the familiar round purple stamp "U. S. Inspected & Passed." This purple circle, found on every important cut supplied by federally inspected packers, is the housewife's guarantee of good, wholesome meat.

Growing animals are subject to various ailments. Meat, milk, wool and other valuable by-products... enough to supply a good-sized nation... are lost on farms and ranches each year. Add to this the lost grain and grass fed to animals which never live to maturity, or fed to unthrifty livestock that gain slowly. Total dollar losses run into billions.

Much has been done toward reducing these losses. New drugs and chemicals, such as the sulfas, penicillin and phenothiazine, are conquering livestock ailments, pests and parasites. But some of these causes of reduced production and profit are stubborn. To lick them will take increased knowledge, cooperation among neighbors and a constant watch for danger signs. But the increased earnings which can result from these efforts make them more than worth while. Production of healthy livestock is the only way to keep the markets for the meat you produce supplied and expanding. In solving your problems your local, state and federal veterinarians are good men to turn to for help.

OUR CITY COUSIN
April rain and April food Make City Cousin A stink-in-the-nud!
It's a good idea to save tough problems for a brainy day
Dirt farmers and desk farmers both get collusives—but in different places.

Price Balances Supply and Demand
In the first six weeks of the year livestock and meat prices have dropped with great rapidity. In my 24 years with Swift & Company I have never seen so violent a drop. On the other hand, I have never seen prices start down from so high a level. It is the law of supply and demand at work.

When the wholesale prices of meat—the amount meat packers can get for it—go down, it means lower prices for livestock. It always has been and always will be that way. When demand for meat increases, we are able to pay producers more for their livestock. The prices Swift & Company, and the other 26,000 meat packers and commercial slaughterers, pay for livestock are governed by what they can get for the total available supply of meat and the by-products. As in the past, so in the future, livestock prices will result entirely from the balance between supply and demand.

Let's Be For Things Seems to me that most of us spend too much time and blood-pressure being against things. Let's be for things. Let's be for freedom of choice and initiative. Let's be for a system which allows a man to choose freely his own work, to make his own opportunities, to plan his own production. Which lets him decide where and how he lives; how he spends or invests his earnings. Let's be for our country, where a man's the boss of his own time, his own thoughts and his own political and religious beliefs. Let's take a good look at the rest of the world, then reverently thank God, and be for the United States.

Martha Logan's Recipe for DELUXE CORNED BEEF HASH PATTIES
Yield: 4 Servings
Melt 1 tablespoon shortening in a frying pan and brown onions lightly. Sprinkle flour over onions and combine thoroughly. Drain juice from peas (approximately 1 cup). Add salt and juice from peas to onions and flour. Cook until sauce has thickened. Add 1/2 cup peas, stirring gently. Open can of hash at both ends. Push hash out on a board. Slice in four portions. Brown in 1 tablespoon shortening in a frying pan. Serve Corned Beef Hash Patties with vegetable sauce.

Quotes of the Month
The livestock producer, both by nature and by necessity, is a true conservationist. He would no more deliberately ruin the property on which he depends for his livelihood, and which he hopes to pass on to his children, than the manufacturer would deliberately tear down the plant in which he operates.
A. A. SMITH, President American National Livestock Assoc
Livestock provides one-third of all the food energy in the American diet, and 80 percent of all the land used to produce the nation's food supply is devoted to livestock production. That is the story of a big business, vital to all Americans.
CHARLES A. BURMEISTER, Production & Marketing Administration—USDA

Economy of Production
By Dean H. J. Reed
Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
It is the net income that enables farmers to have the things they want for their homes and families. Prices of farm products are going down. Taxes, transportation costs, labor, materials, and operating costs will remain high. That puts the old squeeze play on net income. The answer, obviously, is reducing production costs to the bone—making every production unit efficient, whether it be an acre of ground, a hog, a cow, or a chicken.
High producing, adapted varieties of crops, adequately fertilized, planted at the right time in well prepared soil, will cut the cost of production.
Most farmers feed their hay and corn to livestock, and the herds and flocks convert this feed into milk, pork, eggs, etc. Therefore, we must be sure that they are efficient. It is your livestock that settles the price you get for your feed and labor. Low producing animals and birds should be disposed of now, and they should be replaced with high producers.
Can the proper use of electricity, machinery, and power cut your labor costs? Study causes of livestock mortality and correct any bad conditions. Sanitation pays. Analyze your production figures and costs; they will reveal your weak and strong spots. Keep overhead cost down.
Every farmer can improve his operations, and it will pay from here on out.

Swift & Company
UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS
Nutrition is our business—and yours

NEVER BEFORE SUCH EFFECTIVE SPRAY PROTECTION
Against WORMS MITES APHIS
GENITOX S50 DDT Spray Powder
GENITHION PLUS 15% & 25% Parathion SPRAY POWDER
1 Mix completely in hard or soft water without excessive foaming.
2 Stay suspended in the agitated spray mixture.
3 Give high deposit on fruit and foliage... uniform, closely knit spray covers.
4 Minimum run-off of the insecticides in the spray dip because these materials are processed to make the particles "stay put" where they hit.
5 Result! Unexcelled "kill" of insects for which DDT and PARATHION are recommended.
In GENITOX DDT and GENITHION (PARATHION), the commercial fruit grower has a double-barrelled weapon against worms, mites, and aphids that is far more effective than anything previously available. Into these products have been built the "stand-out" qualities which General Chemical laboratory and field research have made an integral part of Orchard Brand insecticides down through the years. Of special importance to the fruit grower is the unsurpassed performance of these new organic insecticides in the spray tank and on the trees.
Available Throughout Michigan. See Your Dealer
Distributed by FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-ops

Who Sets Produce Prices?

EVERY DAY THE PRODUCE of hundreds of thousands of American farms . . . much or little, good or poor . . . moves to market.

Every day millions of American housewives take their food dollars to the market-place to do the family shopping. Their collective choice determines what products will be sold; and that, in turn, has the greatest bearing on the prices these products will bring.

Price is always of prime importance to both growers and distributors, for a few cents either way can often mean the difference between a profit or a loss.

Fair produce prices are important to all American citizens as well, for this nation cannot afford to get low food prices by bankrupting agriculture. Agriculture prosperity is essential to the nation's prosperity.

We must recognize, however, that neither grower, nor shipper, nor wholesaler, nor retailer "sets" produce prices. In this, the most competitive of all businesses, prices are established in a free market by the old law of supply and demand.

Food prices go up or down as these two factors—the market supply and the consumer demand—get out of balance with each other, one way or the other.

Limited quantities and superior quality produce on the market shift the balance in favor of higher prices. Excessive quantities or inferior produce shift the balance toward lower prices.

What Can We Do About It?

Fortunately, growers and distributors need not and do not leave so vital a matter affecting the national welfare entirely to chance.

Much has been done within the framework of a free, competitive market to help keep the twin factors of supply and demand in healthy balance. And much more can be done:

GEAR PRODUCTION CLOSER TO DEMAND, with greatest emphasis on those varieties enjoying greatest public favor.

EFFECT MORE ORDERLY MARKETING and equalize distribution so that peaks and valleys in the supply from day to day, and on each individual market, will be minimized.

IMPROVE QUALITY, adhere closer to good grade and pack standards, and keep inferior, unripe, and off-grade produce off the quality market.

CUT COSTS both in production and distribution, so as to narrow the spread between farm and retail price, increase demand, and increase returns to growers.

STIMULATE DEMAND through intensive advertising, attractive produce displays, and effective point-of-sale merchandising.

All these things call for teamwork . . . cooperation . . . working together.

These are overworked words. We've used them over and over again, and so has everybody else in the food industry. But if growers and distributors really believe in them and practice them it will help bring stability and continued prosperity to the perishable field.

To all of agriculture we wholeheartedly offer the facilities of Atlantic Commission Company and A&P in this all-important job of satisfying American consumers and building better markets for American farm products.

Atlantic Commission Company

affiliate of

The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.

SEED TREATMENT FOR CONTROL OF PLANT DISEASES

(From Botany Dept., Michigan State College)

Smut of Corn. Smut balls on tassel, stem, ear. Reduces yield. **Control measures:** Avoid spreading through manure. Rotate crops. Corn smut spores live over winter in the soil. Seed treatment not effective for corn smut control.

Smut and Seeding Blight of oats and barley. Reduces stand and yield. **Control measures:** Treat seed with New Improved Ceresan 1/2 ounce per bushel, according to manufacturer's directions.

Victoria Oats Blight. Use resistant varieties of oats. See Co. Agr. agent.

Stinking Smut of Wheat. Treat seed with New Improved Ceresan 1/2 ounce per bushel according to manufacturer's direction.

Loose Smut of Wheat, Barley, Hot water treatment. See Co. Agr. Agent.

Scab of wheat, oats, rye, barley. Causes shriveled kernels. Plow under corn stubble. Treat seed with New Improved Ceresan, 1/2 ounce to bushel, according to manufacturer's directions.

Black Stem Rust of Wheat. Remove common barberry bushes. Use resistant varieties.

Potato Scab. Reduces salable potatoes. **Control measures:** (1) Corrosive sublimate 4 ounces in 30 gal. of water. Soak seed one-half to 1 1/2 hours. Or (2) One pint of formalin to 30 gal. of water. Soak seed 2 hours.

Root Rot of Corn. Reduces yields. **Control measures:** Treat seed with Semesan, Jr., or Spergon 1 1/2 ounces, or Arasan 2 ounces per bushel, according to manufacturer's directions.

Stripe of Barley. Reduces yield. Treat seed with New Improved Ceresan, 1/2 ounce per bushel, according to manufacturer's direction.

Seeding Blight of wheat, oats, barley, rye. Reduces stand. Treat seed with New Improved Ceresan, 1/2 ounce per bushel, according to manufacturer's directions.

Striped Seed of Wheat. Reduces yield. Treat seed with New Improved Ceresan, 1/2 ounce per bushel, according to manufacturer's directions.

Seedling Blight of wheat, oats, barley, rye. Reduces stand. Treat seed with New Improved Ceresan, 1/2 ounce per bushel, according to manufacturer's directions.

Consider Wheat Quotas, Allotments

With a record-breaking 1949 wheat acreage indicated, the Department of Agriculture is delving into the problem of whether or not it will be necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim a national marketing quota for wheat for the marketing year beginning in 1950. The Department is preparing itself for any eventuality.

If the Secretary decides to take this action, he must also proclaim a national acreage allotment for wheat. The Secretary has until July 1, 1949 to proclaim a national marketing quota and until July 15, 1949 to proclaim the national acreage allotment for 1950-crop wheat.

Acreage allotments do not require the approval of the producers. Marketing quotas, however, may be put into effect only if approved by two-thirds of the producers voting in a referendum held not later than July 25.

Hillsdale County Farm Bureau Group at State Capitol



325 County Farm Bureau leaders and members have participated in study tours of the Michigan Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Services, Inc. facilities at Lansing during the month of March. The trips, similar to the ones conducted last year, included visits to the state legislature in session, state department of agriculture offices and Michigan State College.

COMMON RATES FOR CUSTOM WORK

Farmers who are planning spring farm work on a custom basis will be interested in the results of a survey made by the farm management department at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station.

B. R. Bookhout and R. W. Christman, research specialists in farm management, sent out questionnaires to more than 1,000 farmers. Answers show what farmers are charging for custom work on early spring jobs.

The custom rates in the southern half of the lower peninsula are usually on an acre basis since land is more uniform. Elsewhere the rates are mostly on an hourly basis because of a greater difference in field conditions.

For plowing with a two or three-bottom plow, \$4 an acre was the most common rate reported. On an hourly basis, the most common rates were \$3 an hour for two-bottom plows and \$4 for three bottom. Lower rates were sometimes reported for particularly easy fields. Some farmers charged 50 cents more per acre for plowing alfalfa sod or stony ground.

The most common rate for disking was \$3 per hour or \$1 per acre. In the southern part of the state, the eight-foot disk was most common. Smaller disks were reported in the north. The most common rates for disks seven feet or under were the same as for the larger disks, but less work was done per day.

The most common rates for three-section dragging were \$3 per hour or 75 cents per acre. Rates for four-section drags were commonly given as \$3.50 per hour or 75 cents an acre.

Indiana FB Leads As Auto Insurer

Jack Rosebrough, manager of the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Indiana told policyholders at the annual meeting in Indianapolis in March that the Farm Bureau has established itself as the largest insurer of motor vehicles in Indiana.

Mr. Rosebrough said that during 1948 new applications were received from agents at the rate of 2,000 a month. The Indiana Farm Bureau's automobile insurance company has been in business for 14 years. It was announced that dividends of more than \$150,000 would be returned to policyholders for the first six months period of 1949. The insurance is limited to Farm Bureau members.

HI-N-R-G NEW BROILER MASH

Farm Bureau Services has brought out a new broiler mash for 1949. Bob Addy, manager of the feed dept., says the mash formula is known as HI-N-R-G Broiler Ration. 20% protein. It is rich in animal protein factors, low in fiber, only 4%, and very high in calories or energy. Early reports on feeding of HI-N-R-G, said Mr. Addy, have shown 3 lb. or better broilers at 10 weeks with less than 3 lbs. of mash consumed per pound of gain.

In the interest of further economy for farmer partners of Services, Mr. Addy said the organization has developed a concentrate called HI-N-R-G Broiler Maker. 400 lbs. of the concentrate, plus 1,200 lbs. of top quality corn and 300 lbs. of soybean oil meal will make 20% HI-N-R-G broiler mash at a real saving for the man who has top quality corn.

DESCRIBES MVP POULTRY CONCENTRATE

Farm Bureau MVP Poultry Concentrate is used in making the Farm Bureau Services line of poultry feeds—Mermash 16% protein, Mermash 18% and Mermash 20%. Bob Addy, manager of the Services feed dept., tells us about it.

"For years our concentrate was Mermaker, a name given a concentrate which was rich in fish meal and meat scraps. Then we fortified it with Vita-Pak, a carrier of liver meal and milk factors. Late in 1946 we changed the name to M.V.P. Concentrate, using the initials of Mermaker and Vita-Pak.

To improve M.V.P. concentrate further, we added a special fish liver and glandular meal concentrate, containing riboflavin and B complex vitamins, fermentation solutions, and condensed whole fish. M.V.P. was also fortified strongly with vitamin A and D feeding oils and minerals. In 1948 additional choline equivalent was added to M.V.P. and the amount of vitamins A and D was increased.

"In 1948, egg production as high as 82% for the year was secured from Farm Bureau feeds employing M.V.P. concentrate. Occasionally production as high as 90% was reported.

"Mermash 16% protein with 400 lbs. of M.V.P. is a life-time mash, starter, grower, egg mash. It's fine for growing pullets. Mermash 16% should be used at 65 to 70% of ration for best results as an egg mash.

"Mermash 18% protein with 400 lbs. of M.V.P. is the most popular Mermash. It grows strong chicks fast. Start scratch grain at about

six weeks. 70 to 80% egg production is quite common.

"Mermash 20% with 400 lbs. of M.V.P. will do all anyone could expect of a mash. Start chicks on scratch at 4 to 5 weeks, all they will clean up in 10 to 15 minutes at first. When Mermash 20% is fed as an egg mash, scratch feeds may be fed liberally, up to 50% to laying hens."

Many Congressmen rely on the Farm Bureau for accurate facts and figures pertaining to agriculture.

FREE CATALOG
1949
describing all kinds of vegetable plants. Tells how to plant, spray and care for the garden. Write for your copy today.
P. D. FULWOOD Co., Tifton, Ga.

INSURE Your CROPS Against HAIL Losses
MICHIGAN MUTUAL HAIL INSURANCE CO.
414 MUTUAL BLDG. LANSING 1, MICHIGAN
Organized in 1911 . . . Over \$17,000,000 Insurance in Force
F. M. HECTOR, Sec. & Treas. R. L. DONOVAN, Pres.

EXPERIMENTS belong in the laboratory
NOT IN YOUR CORNFIELD

We've done the experimenting FOR you—To CERTIFY your corn yield

The corn-grower who attempts to develop his own strain through trial-and-error methods risks his time, his labor and his crop. This is unnecessary with Michigan CERTIFIED Hybrid Seed Corn—scientifically bred by specialists of the Farm Crops Department of Michigan State College and produced under the careful and continuous supervision of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, especially for Michigan's soil and climate.

Assure yourself of a good stand of highest-quality corn—strikingly uniform, fast-growing and of rich yield . . . ask your local elevator or seed store for Michigan CERTIFIED Hybrid Seed Corn in the variety adapted to your particular growing area.

MICHIGAN CERTIFIED HYBRIDS
MICHIGAN CERTIFIED HYBRID SEED CORN PRODUCERS

I GET PAID TWICE FOR MY MILK OR CREAM!

Valley Lea

When a man talks about buying my milk or cream, I always ask him one question: "How many times will I get paid?" . . . he usually looks astonished, then explains his farm pays a certain price . . . I always laugh, then tell him I am accustomed to getting paid twice for my milk or cream—first (1); when I sell it and, secondly (2); when my nearby cooperative creamery of **The Mid-West Group** returns my proportionate share of its savings . . . besides, I always am assured a steady market at the highest price my business can pay, consistent with the products it makes.

Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc.
224 WEST JEFFERSON BOULEVARD • SOUTH BEND 3, INDIANA
"THE MID-WEST GROUP"

MICHIGAN
Coldwater—Coldwater Dairy Company
Constantine—Constantine Coop. Cr. Co.
Carson City—Dairyland Coop. Cr. Co.
Erie—Erie Cooperative Creamery Co.
East Jordan—Jordan Valley Coop. Cr. Co.
Frankfort—Frankfort Coop. Cr. Co.
Grand—Grand Cooperative Creamery Co.
Hoshton—Farmers' Coop. Creamery Assn.
Niles—Producers' Cooperative Dairy Co.
St. Louis—St. Louis Coop. Cr. Co.

INDIANA
Columbus—Farmers' Marketing Assn.
Crawfordsville—Farmers' Coop. Cr. Assn.
Kendall—Muncie Milk Coop. Assn.
Kokomo—Producers' Creamery
Marion—Producers' Creamery
Medaryville—Muncie Milk Coop. Assn.
Middlebury—Middlebury Coop. Cr. Co.
Orleans—Producers' Dairy Mark. Assn.
Remington—Farmers' Cooperative Cr. Co.
Wabash—Producers' Creamery

ILLINOIS
Muncie—Muncie Milk Coop. Assn.
Paris—Equity Union Cr. & Produce Co.
Paris—Equity Union Cr. & Produce Co.

OHIO
Dayton—Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Inc.
Greenville—Farmers' Cooperative Dairy

TENNESSEE
Gallatin—Sumner Co., Coop. Cr. Assn.
Murfreesboro—Rutherford County Cooperative Creamery Association, Inc.
Nolensville—Nolensville Cooperative Creamery Association, 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.

Can It Be... "Just As Good" Seed, If:

- 1 It needs to be sold over the "back yard fence" without purity or germination test?
- 2 It has not been thoroughly re-cleaned to remove chaff, dirt and weed seeds?
- 3 It contains many weak sprouts which will not produce, but are counted as germinated?
- 4 It has material amounts of otherwise pure seed showing chaffs fly damage?
- 5 It shows high purity but very poor color and maturity suggesting low vitality?
- 6 It shows red stain or other evidence of origins not adapted to Michigan?
- 7 It contains crop mixtures which render it unfit to produce a crop of pure seed?
- 8 It has been thrown together to meet a price rather than a grade specification?
- 9 It carries a tag stating plainly we "give no warranty, express or implied, and we will not be in any way responsible . . ."
- 10 The recommended amounts to use per acre are double or more those furnished by your Michigan Farm Bureau and Michigan State College?

If Even One...

OF THE ABOVE IS TRUE, we ask you . . . can it be "just as good" seed? What if half of the above statements are true? Can you say they are not? We raise the above questions with every desire to be fair. We feel they are questions on which every seed buyer should be entitled to know the answers. They all have a bearing on crop and seed production. We have one more question which should be asked by every true friend of the farmer, every believer of farm organization for farm security.

Our \$64 Question Is...

Between placing our wants with our own organization of farmers, by farmers and for farmers and placing them with privately-owned seedsmen, who, if not actively supporting organizations opposed to farmer co-operatives, at least say no word in support of the cooperative program, should there be any question of where that patronage belongs?

We Invite Your Clearest Thinking...

On these questions. Once you have given time for that, we have no doubts as to what your answer will be.

Buy Guaranteed Seed at Your Farm Bureau Dealer
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Seed Dept. 221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

Here's Where You Will Find UNICO Farm Supply Products

United Co-Operatives, Inc. is a nationwide farm supply organization. Unico farm supply products are found in the nation's great agricultural areas represented by the black areas on the above map and also Puerto Rico. United Co-Operatives serves eighteen stockholder member farm supply cooperative organizations. These organizations distribute Unico farm supply products through 3600 store outlets which in turn serve more than 1,300,000 farmer patrons. Unico products are also distributed in the greyed, non-member state areas indicated on the map.

United's Eighteen Stock-Holder Member Organizations are:

Indiana Farm Bureau Co-Op Ass'n, Indiana; Farm Bureau Co-Op Ass'n, Ohio; Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Michigan; Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Co-Op Ass'n, Penna.; Cooperative G.L.F. Farm Supplies, New York; Farmers Cooperative Exchange, North Carolina; Southern States Cooperative, Virginia; Washington Co-Op Farmers Ass'n, Wash.; The Cotton Producers Ass'n, Georgia; Illinois Farm Supply Company, Illinois; Wisconsin Co-Op. Farm Supply, Wisconsin; Fox River Valley Co-Op, Wholesale, Wisconsin; Utah Poultry and Farmers Co-Op, Utah; Arkansas Farm Bureau Co-Op, Arkansas; Maine Potato Growers, Inc., Maine; Minnesota Farm Bureau Service Co., Minnesota; Cafeteros de Puerto Rico, Puerto Rico; Delta Purchasing Federation, Mississippi.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.
Alliance, Ohio
"Serving 18 Leading Farm Supply Cooperatives"

Farm Bureau women promote more active rural churches.

The Farm Bureau is owned, controlled and financed by farmers.

SMOOTH TOUGHEST WINDROWS WITH THE Innes FEEDER

Get over 50% more seed per acre after installing Innes Feeder. Light and easy to attach. Costs less. Adapts to fit any combine. For complete free information, see your dealer or write: INNES COMPANY, Bettendorf, Ia.

COMBINE WITH THE Innes WINDROW PICK-UP

Patented piston action picks entire windrow up clean. Wrapping, clogging, shelling, reduced to almost nothing. Light and easy to attach. Costs less. Adapts to fit any combine. For complete free information, see your dealer or write: INNES COMPANY, Bettendorf, Ia.

Behind the products and its dealer, the Innes Company is an old established name that stands for quality.

Co-op Elects Officers SW Mich. Live Stock

Stockholders in the South-West Michigan Livestock Cooperative, Inc., met in annual meeting at the County Fairgrounds in Kalamazoo Saturday, February 26.

The terms of three directors expired, and to fill these vacancies, the stockholders chose L. C. Ford of Van Buren county, Foster Oswalt of Kalamazoo county, and Henry C. Gleason of St. Joseph county.

Following the stockholders meeting, the board of directors met and organized the board as follows: R. E. Hazel of Kalamazoo county, president; John Converse of Calhoun county, vice president; Dale Kirklin of Kalamazoo county, secretary-treasurer; and B. P. Pattison, ass't secretary-treasurer.

Farm Bureau gives farmers an effective means of telling Congressmen what they want.

Renew your membership in the Farm Bureau today.

Alfalfa Varieties Are Described

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., presents in this article a summary of "Alfalfa Varieties in the United States" Farmers Bulletin No. 1731, published by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Farm Bureau Services and its seed dealers offer for 1949 these alfalfa varieties—in quite good supply: Canadian Variegated, Canadian Grimm, Kansas common and Utah common. In limited supply and available on special order: Cossack and Ladak. The new variety, Ranger is available for the first time, but the price is high at around \$1.00 a pound. The following is taken from Farmers Bulletin No. 1731:

COMMON ALFALFA GROUP

Origin of common alfalfa is not known but it is believed that it originated in Asia and came into the United States by way of Spain, Chile, and finally introduced into California about 1850. Common alfalfa can be divided into two classes namely Southern and Northern types.

The Southern commons, favored by mild climate, are characterized by quick recovery after cutting and produce large yields but are not cold resistant.

Northern commons have just the opposite characteristics; they recover more slowly after cutting, become dormant earlier in the fall, and are more cold resistant. These various types furnish a basis for regional strains which are produced when common alfalfa is grown for several generations in definite localities where eliminating conditions of one kind or another normally prevail. None of the common alfalfas tested thus far have shown any appreciable resistance to bacterial wilt.

Domestic Strains—Various strains of common alfalfa produced in the United States are usually distinguished by the name of the state in which it is grown. The environment under which alfalfa is grown undoubtedly has an important influence on its characteristics, but just how many seed generations are required to bring about this change cannot be estimated accurately.

TURKISTAN ALFALFA GROUP

Turkistan alfalfa was first intro-

duced in the United States in 1898 through the efforts of the United States Department of Agriculture because of its superior cold-resistance. Certain amounts were imported until 1928 when unsatisfactory results were obtained and its popularity died. Interest has recently been revived due to the fact that it is resistant to bacterial wilt disease.

VARIEGATED ALFALFA GROUP

Variegated alfalfas have resulted from a natural cross between the purple and yellow flowered species. The predominant color of the flower is purple but other colors can be found. Because of the range in flower color, the word, "variegated," has been applied to this group. With the exception of Ladak, none of this group show any resistance to bacterial wilt.

Grimm alfalfa was introduced into Minnesota from Germany by Wendelin Grimm in 1857. It eventually attracted considerable attention because of its cold-resistance which is due to the normal selection that took place under the severe climatic conditions to which it was subjected for many years in Minnesota. Because of its cold-resistance, it is particularly recommended for states where winter-killing is a serious factor. It is very susceptible to bacterial wilt disease.

Cossack alfalfa was introduced into this country from Russia in 1907 by the United States Department of Agriculture. It is adapted for growing under the same conditions as Grimm alfalfa and in some tests yielded better than Grimm.

Ladak alfalfa was introduced into the United States in 1910 from India. When this strain had shown promise, more was obtained from the same source. No other alfalfa shows such a wide variety of growth habits. A large percentage of the flowers are yellow. It is cold-resistant and is resistant to bacterial wilt disease. This variety is characterized by an exceptionally heavy first crop and very slow recovery after cutting. For this reason it is suggested that Cossack, Grimm or a Northern common alfalfa be sown with it in a fifty-fifty mixture to prevent erosion and weed competition from developing in the field after cutting. For some unexplained reason, Ladak itself seems to do better when sown with other strains of alfalfa. It has the capacity of retaining its leaves and giving a high quality hay but it goes into dormancy early in the fall. Yields are equal to that of Grimm and Common alfalfa.

Canadian Variegated or Ontario Variegated is an alfalfa of hybrid origin grown in Eastern Canada for many years. It is very similar to Grimm in growth habit and flower color and also compares with Grimm in yields of hay and seed production.

Under the Federal Seed Act, 1 percent of the seed must be stained violet before it is permitted entry into the United States.

Baltic Alfalfa originally came from Europe but the name, "Baltic," was applied to it in 1906 because it has been grown near Baltic, South Dakota. It has been developed under much the same conditions as Grimm alfalfa and so compares with Grimm as far as yields and winter hardiness are concerned. It is not resistant to bacterial wilt disease.

The words "Mekor Baltic" are applied to a strain of Baltic grown in Colorado.

Hardigan alfalfa. This is a strain of alfalfa developed by Michigan State Agricultural College from Baltic for its high seed producing capacity. Being derived from Baltic, it is similar to Grimm and Baltic and is adapted to similar regions, namely, where winter killing is a factor.

NEW VARIETIES

Ranger alfalfa may be called a multiple-strain variety, having been synthesized from selections originating from a variety made up of 45 percent Cossack, 45 percent Turkistan and 10 percent Ladak. Work on this variety was done through the cooperative efforts of Nebraska agricultural Experiment Station and the United States Department of Agriculture. Its outstanding characteristics are that it is superior to all strains of alfalfa for wilt resistance and compares with Grimm as far as yield and cold-resistance is concerned. Ranger is susceptible to leaf diseases but this ceases to be a factor in wilt infested areas.

Buffalo alfalfa is a selection from Kansas common alfalfa. It can be grown a little further north than Kansas common and yields better. It is not resistant to bacterial wilt and for this reason and lack of experimental data on winter hardi-

ness it is not recommended in Michigan.

BACTERIAL WILT OF ALFALFA IN MICHIGAN

Bacterial wilt disease of alfalfa is quite wide spread in Michigan, according to the Farm Crops Dept. of Michigan State College. But as a whole it doesn't cause too much trouble. Bacterial wilt doesn't spread as fast if alfalfa is sown with brome or other grass. Another suggestion is to not to keep the field in alfalfa too long, not more than three years. New varieties have been developed which are wilt resistant, but otherwise they haven't shown too much promise yet.

ASK WOMEN TO AID IN MENTAL HEALTH WEEK

Michigan Farm Bureau Women have been urged to co-operate in Michigan's Mental Health Week, April 24-30th.

This would be a very good time to visit the homes for the mentally ill and for the mentally deficient. The institutions for the mentally ill in the Lower Peninsula are at: Pontiac, Kalamazoo, Traverse City, Ypsilanti; and the institutions for the mentally deficient are at: LaPeer, Coldwater, and Mt. Pleasant. Programs regarding mental health might be held in local areas April 24-30. Pictures of mental health problems in our state might be shown at these meetings. These films can be secured by writing the State Department of Mental Health, Lansing, Michigan.

Groups who are planning to go through the mental hospital during Mental Health Week, and who will contact the State Department of Mental Health will be given some booklets entitled, "What to Look For When Visiting a Mental Hospital."

Many Farm Bureau Women's groups have been working with the State Dept. of Mental Health for a better understanding of the program.

The railroads' "navy" comprises nearly 2,000 units, consisting of car ferries, tugboats, car floats, barges, and other marine equipment.

JORDAN VALLEY CO-OP OPENS NEW CREAMERY

The new, modern creamery plant of Jordan Valley Co-operative Creamery at East Jordan, Charlevoix county, was presented to the public at an open house March 24.

Formal opening of the \$150,000 plant climaxed about three years of construction and equipment installation work, during which a frame plant was dismantled and a light buff brick with glass block trim structure was built without interrupting operations.

Manager Percy Penfold and the board of directors were honored at a dinner March 23, at which merchants who have sold the plant's butter for years were guests.

Jordan Valley is one of Michigan's few remaining exclusive butter plants. During 1948 the co-operative churned 1,700,000 pounds of fine Valley Lea butter. Jordan Valley Co-operative Creamery was organized in 1931 to serve dairy herd owners in Charlevoix, Antrim, Emmet, Otsego and Cheboygan counties.

In building the plant, complete new boilers and power equipment were installed along with a new roller process drier for processing dried buttermilk. There are two churns, a new butter printing machine which cuts, wraps and places in cartons one pound packages of butter.

A complete new conveyor system was installed, which greatly speeds up receiving of cream.

Barry Farmer-Business Meet Set For May 2

The annual Barry County Farm Bureau-Chamber of Commerce banquet will be held the evening of May 2, according to Albert Shellenbarger, president of the Barry County Farm Bureau, and director of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The Barry County Farm Bureau will be host for this year's affair. Laurence Taylor, consultant in adult education at Michigan State College, will be the speaker for the evening.

Brodbeck on St. Paul Bank Committee

Carl A. Brodbeck, president of the Barry County Farm Loan Association, and a member of the Barry County Farm Bureau since 1925, was elected a member of a 12-man advisory committee to the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul February 28.

Mr. Brodbeck will represent Region No. 2, consisting of the western half of lower Michigan. He will be one of three men to represent this state.

HOSPITAL SERVICE RECORDINGS

Michigan Hospital Service has made several recordings for local radio stations. One recording is 15 minutes in length, and the others are 7 minutes.

Farm Bureau personnel who helped make the recordings are: Mrs. Esther Leinberger, secretary of Bay County Farm Bureau; Mrs. Belle Nowell, executive secretary of Branch County Farm Bureau; Mrs. DeWayne Kyser, secretary of Isabella County Farm Bureau; Mrs. James Wire, County Blue Cross Secretary of Berrien county; Mr. Clifton Jacobs, secretary of Alpena County Farm Bureau; Mrs. Carl Bacon, secretary of Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau; Herman Howelsen, county organization director of Washtenaw county Farm Bureau; Keith Tanner and Mrs. Marjorie Karker of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The recordings can be used free of charge upon request to Mr. Austin Pino, rural enrollment manager, Michigan Hospital Service, Washington Boulevard Building, Detroit 26.

Certified Seeds

Certification guarantees seed of high quality which includes freedom from disease and weeds. Other advantages include high germination, high crop purity, and uniformity. Michigan State College farm crops specialists each year aid in inspecting fields that are producing certified seed.

Farmers can influence legislation only through an organized voice.

Pasture Safety

When cows are first turned on pasture in the spring, they usually eat quite heartily. Why not eliminate the risk of trouble by checking to see there are no pieces of glass, wire or metal they can pick up accidentally.

SOLVAY
Agricultural Limestone MEAL
Produced in Michigan
Available At Your Nearest Dealer
SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.
Detroit 17, Michigan

For your family's health build a **CONCRETE SEPTIC TANK**

A concrete septic tank makes it possible to have the benefits of running water and modern plumbing in safety . . . disposes of all household and human wastes . . . prevents the contamination of drinking and cooking water by germs that may cause typhoid, dysentery and other ills. Write for our free booklet, "Concrete Structures for Farm Water Supply and Sewage Disposal." It gives complete construction details. Also explains how to build cisterns and well curbing to protect your water supply.

Did you know that Michigan leads in the production of precast concrete septic tanks?

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing 8, Mich.

IT JUST STANDS TO REASON

- 1 That your livestock, plus that of thousands of other Michigan producers, adds up to VOLUME.
- 2 That full-time salesmen, seasoned by years of competitive marketing, do a job of EXPERT SELLING.
- 3 That COOPERATIVE LIVESTOCK MARKETING, combining the volume produced by you and your neighbors and the expert selling of full-time salesmen, gives you GREATER BARGAINING POWER.

Buy Michigan-produced meat for quality satisfaction
CONSIGN YOUR NEXT SHIPMENT TO YOUR CO-OP

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

FEEDS and FEEDINGS

TURKEY POINTERS

For the poultryman who is new at turkey raising, we give the following instructions as published by an expert. I'm sure you'll find some helpful suggestions. Read it and see. Remember, in the co-operative program you are partners; in the old line program you are just customers. Co-operation needs you and you need it.

- PREPARATION FOR POULTS**
1. Provide at least 1 sq. ft. floor space for each poul.
 2. Have brooder warm fully 24 hours before the poults arrive.
 3. Check brooding equipment, especially thermometers.
 4. For litter, use one inch of Dri-Bed absorbent litter under hover. Hold in place by nailing 1x1 inch strip 3 ft. around outside of hover. Before poults arrive have on hand 100 lbs. of Farm Bureau Turkey Ration and 20 lbs. Farm Bureau Chick Scratch for each 100 poults.

POULTS ARRIVE
Prevent chilling and overheating in handling. Place poults under hover, maintaining a temperature of 95 degrees on a level with their backs at outside edge of canopy. (100 degrees if electric heat is used).

FIRST 3 DAYS IMPORTANT
Watch brooder temperature carefully and provide ample ventilation. Keep them confined to warm area. Place no more than 200 to 250 poults to one brooder.

DON'T STARVE POULTS
Heavy losses during first few days of poults lives may be due to starvation. A few brightly colored mables placed on top of feed encourages poults to pick at them and they get a taste of feed, in this way they are induced to eat.

WATER
Only clean, fresh, warm water should be used. One drink of cold water may cause death. Supply two founts for each 50 poults. Dip each poul's beak in warm water to teach it to drink. Place founts on planks.

FEED
Farm Bureau Turkey Ration should be fed in small metal or lath troughs built so that poults run into them. Allow at least 2 lineal inches of hopper space for each poul. Keep mash before poults at all times.

FOURTH TO SEVENTH DAY
Keep clean, fresh, warm water before them at all times. Continue with Turkey Ration without any supplements. Enlarge guard enclosure around brooder at end of first week.

SECOND TO FIFTH WEEK
Reduce temperature one degree per day, after third day, until all poults are roosting. Cool water now permissible. Set founts 5 ft. or more from hoppers. Keep clean granite grit before poults after 2nd week. Increase hopper space using larger hoppers. Continue on Farm Bureau Turkey Ration and keep it before them. Start 2nd week by sprinkling small amounts of Farm Bureau chick-size scratch on top of mash. Elevate drinking founts from floor. Have cool room, pen or yard available. Get poults in sunshine in dry, clean yards or wire runs. Leafy greens, cut fine, may be fed twice per day in 20 minute feedings. Build stair-step roosts at end of 3 weeks.

SIXTH WEEK ON
Follow above procedure until poults are 10 weeks old. Gradually increase grain. Have hoppers of oats and corn close to mash hoppers. As birds get older more grain and less mash will be consumed, but the the Farm Bureau mash will be so well fortified with "A.P.F." and vitamins that health and growth will be maintained.

BUY OPEN FORMULA - MERMASHES - MILKMAKERS - PORKMAKER AT YOUR LOCAL FARM BUREAU FEED DEALER
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Feed Department 221 N. Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

Farm Bureau Members
Your Own **Automobile Insurance**
AT COST

Insure Your Car and Truck with the FARM BUREAU INSURANCE COMPANY OF MICHIGAN

	1948 Chevrolet Sedan	1948 Dodge Sedan	1948 Olds Sedan
Public Liability & Property Damage	\$8.15	\$8.15	\$8.15
Comprehensive	\$3.45	\$4.35	\$4.35
Collision, \$50 Deductible	\$14.55	\$17.48	\$17.48

Farm Bureau members will pay an insurance membership fee of \$7.50 for the public liability and property damage insurance, a \$3 membership fee for comprehensive insurance, and a \$3 membership fee for collision insurance when they get their first policy. The membership fees are permanent and will never have to be paid again.

FACTS ABOUT THE COMPANY

In Operation. The Company was licensed by the State Insurance Dep't of Michigan on March 7, 1949. It began business on that date with 3500 applications from Farm Bureau members for charter policies.

For Farm Bureau Members Only. This restriction to Farm Bureau members will result in fewer losses and will keep our insurance costs at a minimum. This is a genuinely mutual company. Earnings in excess of costs will be used to reduce the cost of insurance to policyholders.

Insurance Service. Policies issued by the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan contain liberal provisions in the policyholder's interest on public liability and property damage, collision, medical coverage, and comprehensive, which includes fire, theft, windstorm, glass breakage, etc.

See Your Local Agent for Your County or Contact Our State Office
FARM BUREAU MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. of MICHIGAN
105 E. Washtenaw St. Lansing, Michigan
Phones 2-8245 and 2-8404

Farmers' Concern In the Legislature

Background Material for Discussion this Month by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

By NORMAN K. WAGGONER, Research and Education.

Many decisions will be made during the next few weeks which will affect our future as Michigan farmers. How are we going to pay for the services which the people expect? Will new taxes be necessary to meet the state budget? We have always said that we want equality of educational opportunities in America. Is this to be found in Michigan? Do children in all parts of the state have the same educational facilities? How our highways are going to be financed is still unsolved. Michigan farm products frequently are in trouble with the housewife. How can our farm products win the consumer? The well being of every farmer in Michigan depends on how these matters are decided.

Last year, even at a time when Michigan had a bumper potato crop, more outstate potatoes were sold in Detroit than ever before. Because this same thing has happened with fruits and vegetables and some dairy products, some are advocating and a bill has already been introduced in the House of Representatives to establish a Michigan "seal of quality". This would be a seal designed by the Department of Agriculture and placed on those packs of Michigan farm products which are of a quality which is greater than that required by our present grading laws.

The grading would be done by an inspection force and administered by the State Department of Agriculture. The bill provides:

1. That the use of this "seal of quality" be entirely voluntary on the part of producers.
2. That the cost of the inspection service would be paid for through an inspection fee.
3. That the state legislature would provide sums of money for the purposes of marketing research, advertising, developing, and promoting the use of Michigan farm products and getting the plan under way.
4. For the establishment of commodity committees made up of producers, handlers, and consumers to assist in establishing specific rules and regulations, grades and quality standards to be used in the "seal of quality".
5. That anyone found guilty of offering for sale any product to which the "seal of quality" is applied that does not conform with the quality standard may be subject to a fine up to \$100 or not more than 90 days in jail or both.

Probably the greatest benefit that might come from this program would be to develop, over a period of years, consumer acceptance and respect for Michigan farm products.

At one time, Michigan had the leading college of veterinary medicine in this country. We have gradually slipped from this chosen position until now our school of veterinary medicine at Michigan State College is in disfavor. How much is veterinary medicine worth to Michigan farmers? Why has it lost its reputation? Our veterinary facilities have not kept pace with the demands. Veterinarians can not be trained in large classes. To do the best job requires that they meet in groups small enough so that everyone has actual experience. This takes room and takes laboratory equipment.

The people of Michigan demand a great many research projects in the field of public health every year, but a great many of these have to be refused because of lack of facilities. Consequently, the institution is not serving the needs of Michigan. Maybe one reason why the necessary appropriations for this purpose have not been made before has been because the public is not aware of the far-reaching influence of veterinary medicine. Veterinarians are the medical world's specialists in the treatment of animal diseases, and it is through their work that they have saved American agriculture millions. It is conservatively estimated that, in Michigan, Bang's Disease alone reduces the supply of milk available by 223 million pounds annually. The Michigan housewife pays 2c more on every bottle of milk because of Bang's Disease and mastitis among Michigan dairy herds. In addition, Bang's Disease steals 6 1/2 million pounds of meat every year in Michigan. This is only one disease with which veterinarians are concerned. It has been determined that there are 70 animal diseases which are transmissible to humans.

Legislative appropriation is required to provide the necessary facilities and buy the equipment to give the type of training veterinarians require and to provide for the research which people of Michigan request. For this reason, Senate Bill 264 has been introduced to provide an appropriation of \$2,265,000 for this purpose.

Maybe one reason this appropriation is slow in coming is that our Governor, and those who work close to state financial problems, predict an operating deficit at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1950. The estimates on the deficit range all the way up to \$1 million dollars.

Do the farmers of Michigan prefer that our state operate "in the red", or discontinue some of the government services, or levy new taxes? All of these suggestions

have been made. There has been a suggestion that this deficit might be met by a tax of 4% on the net income of corporations. This may or it may not be a wise move. Corporations would, if possible, add this on in the price of their finished product. The jobber adds his margin percentage-wise as does the wholesaler and retailer, and when the consumer buys the product he would be paying considerably more than the original 4%.

The objection has also been voiced that it would tend to drive corporations out of Michigan. If we arrive at the time when products manufactured in Michigan can no longer compete with similar products manufactured elsewhere, the corporations will gradually move out of Michigan. It must also be remembered that corporations pay a very sizeable property tax in the community in which they are located.

There is belief that some of the state money, which is now being returned to local units of government, may be discontinued and left in the general fund of the state. For example, House Bill 142 would change the intangible tax law which now levies a tax of 3% on the income of stocks, bonds, mortgages, bank accounts, etc., and returns this money to local units of government. Last year, there were 32,000 payers of intangible tax which produced nearly 9 million dollars.

Under our present system, we return about 78% of the sales tax revenue to local units of government and schools. This leaves the state with 22% of the present sales tax revenue. Representative Arthur C. Haufler, of Saginaw, has introduced a bill which would repeal the sales tax law entirely and substitute a 1% consumption tax which would operate on approximately the same basis as our present sales tax. This, of course, would net the state half again as much as our present sales tax does in view of the fact that we return over three-fourths to local units.

The 1947 session of the Legislature passed a law which provides that upon death of anyone who has been receiving old age assistance, the state may file claim for repayment of all old age assistance provided during the life of this person. Claims are not made if the heirs are physically or mentally unable to maintain themselves. Governor Williams has said that this law is unfair as it penalizes the thrifty and, therefore, this part of the old age assistance law should be repealed. According to the State Department of Social Welfare, the case load during the past two years has been 6,700 cases less than might have been expected without this provision in our old age assistance law, and the annual cost of old age assistance was reduced by over 3 million dollars by the passage of the Recovery Act.

Indiana repealed a similar recovery law in 1941. Applications for assistance during the following year increased 45%. When the Recovery Act was re-enacted in 1947, a 10% drop in case load was noted.

In Michigan, the Department of Social Welfare expects that if the Recovery Act is repealed, the number of persons receiving old age assistance would probably increase by 10,000 in 1949-50. These are just a few of the major legislative issues which will be decided during the next few weeks. It seems, therefore, entirely fitting and proper that Farm Bureau people take advantage of this opportunity to express themselves on them.

Land Owner

Uncle Sam owns more land than anyone else. He owns land in every state, ranging from less than half of 1 per cent in Connecticut to nearly 87% of Nevada.

FB Says Labor Bill Needs Teeth

(Continued from page one) The possession and use of them must be made unlawful and finally subject, if need be, to the restraining processes of Federal courts. The public, and farmers in particular, must not again be subject to the abuses of such practices, whether by labor groups, or by labor groups in collusion with employers. Protection against such practices must be preserved.

Barry Women Endorse Blood Bank Program

The Farm Bureau women of Barry county endorsed the Red Cross national whole blood program, and have assumed the responsibility for securing part of the donors necessary for the year's clinics. It will work through the regional bank at Lansing. Under the program, the bank will be maintained at the Pennek Hospital for use in emergencies without the immediate need of finding a donor of the right type for the patient.

Alpena's Oldest Farm Club in Farm Bureau

The Cloverleaf Club, organized in 1917 and the oldest farmers club in Alpena county, has become affiliated with the Farm Bureau and will be known hereafter as the Cloverleaf Farm Bureau Community Club.

CALIFORNIA TWP. GROUP EXCELS

California township of Branch County Farm Bureau is outstanding in several respects. It is credited with 89 commercial farmers and has 92 Farm-Bureau memberships. Their membership goal for 1949 was in the neighborhood of 70, so they have 131% of their goal.

California Community Group is one of the most active in Branch county. It carries on a fine social and recreational program for the township as well as the regular discussion meetings.

A community house is owned by Charles Miller, Jr., a member of the group. He has given its use to the group for social and discussion group meetings.

Herbert Bussing is the community group chairman. Other officers are Richard Walston, vice-chairman; Miss Rena Paul, sec'y; Charles Miller, Jr., discussion leader; Mrs. John Sherer, women's committee; Mrs. Randolph Kriser, hospital service sec'y.

Membership workers for the township were: Herbert Bussing, Carlyle Berlin, Jap Copeland, Randolph Kriser, Charles Miller, Jr., Ivan Paul, Dan Pridgen, Glen Pridgen, Ivan Vance, and Richard Walston.

Farm Bureau members are working for equality of opportunity.

County Groups Visit MFB and Legislature

Representatives of 18 County Farm Bureaus visited the Michigan Farm Bureau and the legislature in March on tours arranged by their MFB district representatives and county organization directors. The tours included visits to all Farm Bureau dep'ts, the Farm Bureau Services new warehouse and to the legislature. In the evening the groups had dinner with their members of the legislature and an interesting discussion of farm legislation.

The groups were: Kent Co. FB 125 persons on March 2; Hillsdale 25 March 3; Eaton 25 March 8; Tuscola 35 March 9; Isabella 30 March 22; District No. 10 (ten counties) and NW Michigan (Leelanau & Grand Traverse) 65 people March 29. This group visited the Saginaw fertilizer plant March 30.

Clinton County Farm Bureau folks will come April 6, Macomb CoFB April 7.

LAPEER F. B. PLANS SOIL TEST LABORATORY

The Lapeer County Farm Bureau is planning a soil testing laboratory to service its county farmers. The directors of the county organization met recently at the Paul Barton home and decided to purchase the equipment needed. It will be available to all county farmers, but non-members of the Farm Bureau will pay a small fee for its use.

HOW SAGINAW SERVICES FARM EQUIPMENT

Perhaps the most important consideration in a farm equipment service program, says John Bruns, service manager for Farm Bureau Services at Saginaw, is to be ready with service when the farmer needs you,—any time.

Saginaw Farm Bureau Services aim to do it just that way, with the help of John Bruns and four skilled mechanics who work with him. They are Clarence Sawatski, Bryan Quackenbush, Francis Barko and Charles Fortier.

John keeps himself on call any time,—evenings, holidays, and Sundays. The Saginaw service dept' endeavors to keep a complete stock of parts on hand for all machines and equipment at all times. If it's necessary, they can make parts in their own shop or have them machined to handle an emergency.

During the war years, the Saginaw shop took pride in the fact that no machine for which they were responsible was out of action for more than 24 hours. If they couldn't get a part, they made one that would keep the equipment going pending arrival of the standard part.

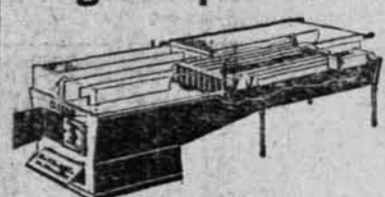
Saginaw has a large volume in machinery. Last year it was near

\$150,000. They have a large number of Co-op tractors in service, and they get lots of service in that area. Some farmers are the owners of their third Co-op tractor. Mr. Bruns and his staff have a service shop 36 x 40 feet which is well equipped with standard and special machine shop tools, welders, a 20-ton hydraulic press, motor and electrical testing equipment, etc. They did most of the work on the building themselves. John Bruns has 20 years service with the Farm Bureau. Messrs. Sawatski, Quackenbush, Barko, and Fortier are experienced men. They have 18 months to 3 years service with the Farm Bureau.

Farm Bureau has campaigned since 1920 for control of surpluses.

Blue Cross health insurance is available to members.

King Evaporators



Place your order NOW to insure delivery of a KING maple syrup evaporator for the 1950 season. With copper or English tin pans. All sizes. Write SUGAR BUSH SUPPLIES CO. P.O. Box 1107 Lansing, Mich. Located on M-43 (West Saginaw Road) just west of Waverly golf course, Lansing.

Health Conference
The third annual Michigan Health Conference has been set for the dates of October 28-29 and will be held in the Civic Auditorium in Grand Rapids. Mark your calendar.

Blue Ribbon CONDENSED Buttermilk



Increases Hatchability... Increases Production... Reduces Mortality... Reduces Feeding Costs... Produces Healthy Vigorous Birds

Sold by Feed Dealers Write for Farmer's Circular Dealers Phone or Write LANSING DRY MILK Co. State Agent 415 Hollister Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

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Co-op E-3 Tractor

Modern Power for the New Power Farming Age

The CO-OP E-3 Tractor is designed to combine maximum operative efficiency with economy.

The CO-OP E-3 is outstanding in dependability, adaptability and durability. You get more horsepower for your money than in any other tractor.

A TRULY VERSATILE TRACTOR FOR THE POWER Age. Look at these features:

- Variable speed governor
- Live-line hydraulic system
- Independent differential brakes
- Motor temperature thermostatically controlled
- Stands high on the Nebraska rating
- Eight speed transmission

The CO-OP E-3 is built by Cockshutt Plow Co., Ltd., of Bradford, Ontario. Distributed by National Farm Machinery co-operative of Bellevue, Ohio and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan.

For the Best in Milking & Milk House Equipment

A complete line of Farm Bureau Milk Coolers and Universal Milkers. Farm Bureau milk coolers are the dairyman's efficient, low up-keep, profit maker.

Universal Milkers are built to do a job of faster milking.

They are built for farmers in a farmer-owned factory.

See Your Farm Bureau Dealer

Get Protection & Profit with a Butler Grain Bin

For protection this summer and fall and profit next winter, buy an all steel grain bin.

By special arrangement with the Federal Government on steel allocation, Farm Bureau dealers are in position to offer you immediate delivery on metal grain bins. Available in 1,000 bushel, 2,200 bushel, and 3,300 bushel sizes. This special offer is for limited time only. Act now.

Blackhawk Corn Planter

The Co-op Blackhawk planter is famous for its positive accuracy in planting. No other make can equal it. With this trailer type planter you can quickly prepare for planting or free your tractor unimpaired for other work. Has positive power lift clutch. Affords all the ease of a mounted planter. No expensive gear assemblies to replace. Talk with your neighbor who owns one. He can tell you the story of Blackhawk planter service. It can't be beat.

EVERY CUSTOMER OF 80 FARM BUREAU STORES IN MICHIGAN ON THE PATRON'S RELATIONS PROGRAM SHARES IN THE WHOLESALE SAVINGS OF YOUR FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

- SEE YOUR NEAREST FARM BUREAU FARM EQUIPMENT DEALER LISTED BELOW:**
- Adrian—Charles Ruesink Farm Supply
 - Allegan Farmers Co-op Ass'n
 - Ann Arbor—Washtenaw Farm Bureau Store
 - Azalia—Yeck Sales and Service
 - Bad Axe—Nugent Farm Sales & Service
 - Bancroft—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Batavia—Branch County Farm Bureau Oil Co.
 - Battle Creek Farm Bureau Ass'n
 - Bay City—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Brookridge Oil Company
 - Brooklyn—G. Raynor Boyce
 - Buchanan Co-ops, Inc.
 - Caro Farmers Elevator Company
 - Carson City—Dairyland Co-op Creamery Co.
 - Cassopolis—Cass County Co-op, Inc.
 - Cathro—Morris Bros. Farm Bureau Store
 - Cedar Springs—Harry D. Shaw & Co.
 - Charlevoix Co-op Co.
 - Charlotte—Eaton Farm Bureau Co-op, Inc.
 - Cheboygan Co-operative Company
 - Cheesaning Farmers Elevator
 - Clare—Farmers' Independent Produce Co.
 - Clinton—Robert Allen
 - Coopersville Co-op Co.
 - Deckerville—Messman Implement Company
 - Dexter Co-op Co.
 - Dorr—Salem Co-op Co.
 - Dowagiac Farmers Co-op Ass'n
 - Elkton—Farm Bureau Equipment Sales and Service
 - Elsie—Miller Hardware Co.
 - Emmett—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Ewart Co-op Co.
 - Falmouth Co-operative Co.
 - Fowlerville Co-op Co.
 - Fremont Co-op Produce Co.
 - Gaines—Marvin Tiedeman
 - Gladwin Farmers Supply Store
 - Grand Blanc Co-operative Elevator Co.
 - Grand Rapids—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Greenville Co-operative Ass'n, Inc.
 - Hamilton Farm Bureau
 - Hanover—Farmer Folk's Supply
 - Hart—Farm Bureau Co-op, Inc.
 - Hartford Co-op Elevator Co.
 - Hastings—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Hemlock Co-operative Creamery
 - Hillsdale Co-op Company
 - Holland Co-op Co.
 - Holly—Frank Gromak
 - Howell Co-operative Company
 - Hubbardston Hardware
 - Imlay City—Lapeer County Co-ops, Inc.
 - Ionia—Ferris Farm Service
 - Kalamazoo—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Lansingburg—Hunter Hardware
 - Lansing—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Lapeer County Co-ops, Inc.
 - Ludington Fruit Exchange
 - Marcellus—Four County Co-ops, Inc.
 - Marlette—Amil Olson
 - Marshall—Marengo Farm Bureau Store
 - Martin Farmers Co-op Co.
 - McCords—Kleinheksel's Feed Store
 - Millington Farm Bureau, Millington
 - Moline Co-op Milling Co.
 - Montague—White Lake Mktg. Ass'n, Inc.
 - Mt. Pleasant Co-op Elevator
 - Munith—H & F Implement and Supply
 - Nashville Farmers Supply Company
 - Niles Farmers, Inc.
 - Onkama—Schimke's Farm Service
 - Ottawa Lake Farm Implement and Supply
 - Potosky—Bachelor Implement Sales
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 - Portland—Alfred Ferris
 - Quincy Co-op Co.
 - Reed City—F. S. Voelker
 - Richmond—St. Clair-Macomb Cons. Co-op
 - Rockford Co-op Company
 - Rockwood—Smith Sales and Service
 - Romeo—Posey Bros.
 - Rosebush Elevator Company
 - Ruth Farmers Elevator
 - Saginaw—Farmers Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Sandusky—Sanilac Co-operative, Inc.
 - Sandusky—Watertown Branch
 - Sandusky—Peck Branch
 - Sault Ste. Marie—Chippewa County Co-op
 - Scotts Farm Bureau Supply
 - Standish—Miscisun Bros.
 - Stanwood Marketing Ass'n
 - St. Johns Co-op Company
 - St. Louis Co-op Creamery
 - Sunfield Farm Store
 - Three Rivers Co-op Co.
 - Traverse City—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Utica—Wolverine Co-op Co.
 - Warren Co-op Co.
 - Watervliet Fruit Exchange
 - West Branch Farmers Co-op, Inc.
 - Woodland—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
 - Yale—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
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