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EDITORIAL

Developments on Farm Price Support

In Congress the House committee on agriculture has been holding hearings on the farm price support plan proposed by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. There have been some interesting developments:

1—The Democratic majority of the committee appears to be hostile to the flexible farm price support provisions of the Hope-Aiken Agr'l Act of 1948. It was enacted by the Republican controlled 80th Congress.

2—Serious consideration is not evident in Congress for the Brannan proposal. However, the program has been introduced. Senator Thomas, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture has offered it in the Senate as S-1882. Rep. Cooley, chairman of the House committee on agriculture, has offered it in the House as HR-4753. The bills have been referred back to the committees on agriculture.

3—The issue in the House committee on agriculture now seems to be whether or not to continue Title I of the Agr'l Act of 1948 (90% of parity price supports) for another year rather than permit Title II and flexible price supports to take effect January 1, 1950.

In this connection, the Farm Bureau, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives and other supporters of the Hope-Aiken Agr'l Act of 1948 have improvements they would like to make in the Act.

The Road to Monopoly

Dr. John M. Blair of the Federal Trade Commission says that we are on the road to monopoly in business. As the result of purchases and mergers which have taken place so far, the nation is confronted with the fact that 113 giant industrial concerns own 50% of the nation's industrial plant and equipment. Each has assets of more than 100 million dollars.

Since 1940, said Dr. Blair, more than 2500 important businesses have disappeared as the result of mergers and purchases. More than 60% of that change is represented by the purchase of one firm by another engaged in the same line of business. Other giants buy various types of businesses and may become very powerful financially. They are in position to strike with great force against small business in a variety of different industries.

For more than 20 years, said Dr. Blair, the Federal Trade Commission has been recommending an amendment to the anti-trust laws which would enable the commission to prevent mergers or purchases which tend to lessen competition substantially, or tend to create monopoly.

Not Too Much of Civilization

Dr. Milton Krogman of the University of Pennsylvania tells us that among the illusions of civilized man, one of the most unreasonable is that his bodily ills derive mainly from a deplorable decline in the rigor of his existence. The apothosis of human physical perfection seems to have been the noble savage—that happy creature who knew no toothache, no rheumatism, no tuberculosis, no sniffing colds, or other ailments that bother people today.

The truth is, said Dr. Krogman, that our ancestors back to prehistoric time were just about as subject to disease as we are. In fact, they were afflicted by many of the same troubles we have.

We have only their bones to read, said Dr. Krogman in the Scientific American, but the bones of man are a durable record of his health and his disease.

Rheumatism or arthritis is an affliction of modern man. Skeletal remains show that pre-historic man, stone age Europeans, the Egyptians of 5,000 years ago, and the American Indians before the time of Columbus had to contend with rheumatism and the same bone diseases we do. They got tuberculosis. They suffered from tooth decay, and there is evidence that there has been hardening of the arteries in all times.

When ancient man was sick, he was sick. That was the end of it—and often of him.

Paved Barn Yards Bulletin Available

The remedy for the muddy barn yards is a hard surface. Michigan State college extension specialists have prepared a bulletin that gives the necessary information. Draw-

ings and pictures show how the work is done.

The extension bulletin, number 266, "Paved Barn Yards," can be obtained from county agricultural agents or by writing to the Bulletin Office, Department of Public Relations, Michigan State college, East Lansing.

MACHINERY SHOW TO BE FEATURE OF GRASS DAYS

The Farm Bureau will join major farm machinery companies in displaying the latest equipment for harvesting and handling forage crops at the Michigan State College extension service Grass Day programs throughout the state June 13 to 29, according to Archie Moore, manager of the FB Service farm equipment department.

Arthur J. Bell, extension specialist in agr'l engineering at MSC, urges all farmers to attend the Grass Day in their area. Farm machinery will be displayed in the morning and demonstrated in the field in the afternoon.

Machinery used in seeding, harvesting and handling forage crops will be shown. These include: balers, forage harvesters, bale loaders, forage wagons, bale elevators, blowers, rakes, mow driers, tractors, grass seeding equipment and field choppers.

Location of the Grass Day demonstrations follow:

June 13—Hillsdale county, Duane Sanford, Allen, host farmer, on M-49, 6 miles directly west of Hillsdale.

June 15—Livingston county, Crouse Farm, Gerald Brian, Hartland. One-half mile west of Hartland on US-28.

June 17—Barry county, Reginald Crider, Middleville. 2 miles west of Middleville, on M-37.

June 20—Oceana county, Leo Greiner, Hart. 3 miles north and 5 miles east of Hart.

June 22—Isabella county, Ed. Block & Son, Mt. Pleasant. From State police post on US-27 2 miles north and 4 1/2 miles west.

June 24—Sanilac county, Floyd Dale, Marlette. Three miles east and one-half mile north of Marlette.

June 27—Ogemaw county, Fred Sheppard & Sons, West Branch. Seven miles east and 1 1/2 miles north of West Branch.

June 29—Cheboygan county, Arnold Ostrander, Afton. One mile north and 1 1/2 miles east of Afton.

The programs are sponsored by the MSC extension service in conjunction with county agr'l agents and local planning committees.

Michigan 13th State For FB Membership

Michigan Farm Bureau with nearly 36,000 members ranks 13th among the states for Farm Bureau membership.

Illinois is first with 150,000 members, Iowa is second with 135,000, Indiana is third with 92,000. Next in line are: New York 87,000, Georgia 73,000, Minnesota 68,000, North Carolina 67,000, Alabama 51,000, Ohio 59,000, Kentucky 44,000, California 52,000, Kansas 44,000, Michigan 36,000.

Farm Bureau is strongest in the middle west states with 652,842 family memberships. The southern states have 543,636 enrolled, the northeastern states 151,936, and the western states have 88,412 for a total of 1,325,826. The Farm Bureau expects to gain 100,000 members in 1949.

THREE COUNTIES LEAD IN HOSPITAL INSURANCE PLAN

An average Blue Cross enrollment of 68 percent of their Farm Bureau members on a county-wide basis has been reached in three counties of the state, according to first reports of the Blue Cross re-enrollment period recently closed.

Isabella county has reported the highest percentage, with 69 percent of the Farm Bureau members in that county becoming Blue Cross enrolled, according to figures submitted by Mrs. DeWayne Kyser, County Farm Bureau Blue Cross secretary.

Alpena county reached a percentage of 68 percent, as reported by Clifton R. Jacobs, Blue Cross secretary, and Van Buren County's Blue Cross enrollment among Farm Bureau members is 66 percent of the total Farm Bureau membership.

Mrs. M. G. Dickerson, who is Farm Bureau Blue Cross secretary in Van Buren county, is also Blue Cross secretary for the Farm Bureau group in Bloomingdale, which is 100 percent Blue Cross enrolled. With over 200 members, this is the largest single group enrolled in the state.

Through the Farm Bureau groups enrolled in Huron county, 91 percent of the members of those groups now belong to Blue Cross, according to Mrs. Margaret Crumbach, that county's Farm Bureau Blue Cross secretary.

It is a funny thing about life—if you refuse to accept anything but the best you very often get it.—W. Somerset Maugham.

3,000 Attend Clinton Farm Bureau Tractor Field Day



Photo Courtesy Clinton County Republican News

Tractors of various makes lined up before start of the plowing demonstrations at Clinton County Farm Bureau Tractor Field Day at the Maurice Gove farm near St. Johns, May 14. In the background are displays of implements and some of the hundreds of cars parked.



Cecil LaBar of St. Johns, R-5, drove the Co-op E-3 tractor to first place in the plowing contest for two bottom plows at the Clinton County Farm Bureau Tractor Field Day.

FERTILIZER PLANT PRODUCES 90% OF YEARLY CAPACITY

In spite of the many difficulties in getting ingredient materials, Farm Bureau Services fertilizer plant at Saginaw produced during its first year of operations 90 percent of the total plant capacity.

To meet the ever increasing demand for higher analyses Farm Bureau produced fertilizers averaging 34 units of plant food for the year. There were eight different analyses of mixed goods manufactured, of which only one had less than thirty units of plant food to the analysis.

The greatest problem now being faced by the plant is the seasonal nature of the demand for fertilizers. In a fertilizer plant it is much more economical to have a uniform rate of production throughout the year because storage facilities for mixed fertilizers are limited. To spread out the seasonal demands it is up to each farmer patron to support his organization by taking delivery of his Farm Bureau fertilizer as far as possible in advance of the time that he will need them. This will enable the dealer to receive his requirements in advance of the season and thus level off the extreme production load now being placed on the mixing plant.

HURON CONSIDERS COUNTY PLANNING

Plans for a county planning program for Huron county were explained to the Elk-Riverside Farm Bureau meeting last month at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Albert W. Bailey and given a favorable reception. These plans call for a study of the plans during the summer by a steering committee consisting of Al Bailey, Elkton, chairman; Ben Temple, Bad Axe; Francis Hundt, Uby; Bert Topplin, Harbor Beach; Mrs. Hal Conkey, Caseville; and Gleason Rohlf, associate county agricultural agent. The committee was appointed at a meeting in the court house at Bad Axe Wednesday evening.

Under this program study will be made of the use of land in order to get the maximum out of it. Efforts will be made to improve agriculture in the county on this basis. In the fall a meeting will be called and the entire program outlined and discussed. Then, if approved, an expert from the State college Extension department will be detailed to supervise the project until a permanent committee can take over.

Community singing was enjoyed and two duets were sung by Mrs. Ralph Bedford and Mrs. Edward Eicher. Potluck lunch was served. The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ray Krohn.

Use Farm Bureau Feeds.

House Group Approves Bank for Co-ops Bill

The House committee on agriculture in Congress has approved a bill authorizing retirement of the government investment in the Banks for Co-operatives. This will make it possible for them to become farmer-owned and controlled. It will permit the farmer co-operatives which use the banks to purchase stock in the banks to retire the government capital. This policy has been recommended by the American Farm Bureau.

RESERVATIONS DUE FOR UNITED NATIONS TRIP

Reservations for the Farm Bureau Women's sponsored trip to the United Nations at Lake Success, N. Y. to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington must be in the hands of the travel agency, together with a \$10 deposit for each reservation, by June 14. Requests should be made to the State Farm Bureau for reservation blanks at your earliest opportunity.

As per former announcement made on this trip, the itinerary includes a visit to Congress and the American Farm Bureau offices in Washington together with some sight-seeing,—one day in Philadelphia on a conducted tour of the city, one day at the United Nations at Lake Success, and one day in New York City.

The entire cost of the trip is \$97.41, which includes railroad transportation, hotel accommodations, meals, and sight-seeing trips. The only things not included by this all-expense trip are: (1) meals in New York City, (2) meals on the train coming home, (3) tips, (4) baggage transfers.

Considerable interest has been expressed in this trip, and reservations are coming in for not only women, but men and women. Neither is it necessary for a person to be a Farm Bureau member in order to participate in this trip.

NW F. B. Women's Camp June 14-16

The Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau Women have announced that the 1949 Farm Bureau Women's Camp will be held at the Interlochen Bowl on June 14-15-16.

The cost of the camp will be \$12 per person. This includes all costs except transportation. Each County Farm Bureau Women's Committee will have an opportunity to send two women to this camp. At this time reservations can be taken by Mrs. Marjorie Karker of the Michigan Farm Bureau, but announcement of the local person taking these reservations will be made soon.

Buy Farm Bureau Seeds.

EVERYBODY ENJOYED CLINTON TRACTOR DAY

Some 3,000 persons attended the Clinton County tractor field day at the Maurice Gove farm, Bingham township, St. Johns R. 2, all day Saturday, May 14.

The event was sponsored by the Junior and Community Farm Bureaus of Clinton county. It started as a modest project a few months ago. A few committees were appointed. Before long the Clinton County Republican News, implement dealers, merchants and farmers were volunteering their support for making the tractor field day an outstanding event.

Maurice Gove, Farm Bureau member, offered a 30-acre field for the program. Implement dealers were invited to show tractors and implements. They accepted and joined in taking considerable newspaper space to advertise the field day under sponsorship of the Farm Bureau. Nearly 2,000 persons were on hand at 10 a. m. when the plowing contests started. It was a perfect day in spring.

Came noon and the women of the Farm Bureau were ready with a tasty lunch served cafeteria style at prices that pleased the crowd. They went back to the program for an afternoon of enjoyment.

Twenty-four tractors were in the contest, including 15 two-bottom and 9 three-bottom jobs. They plowed a total of 25 acres in the demonstrations. The tractors were driven by farmers. Contests were held for two-bottom plows, three-bottom plows, for feed grinding, for pulling power, for backing up to a wagon.

All who participated in the field day agreed that much of the credit should go to Miss Leona Algoe, Clinton County Farm Bureau organization director. She organized the event and was in general charge. The committees were praised by farmers and exhibitors for a very satisfactory day.

BARRY CO. CITY RURAL MEETING PRESENTS IDEAS

"I charge you to hold fast to old values that are good and have the courage to try new methods so that you can move forward," Lawrence Taylor, consultant for adult education at Michigan State College, told some 300 members of the Barry County Farm Bureau and the Hastings Chamber of Commerce at the annual joint meeting of the two groups recently.

Mr. Taylor said he becomes frightened when he realizes that so many people are now "too tired" to go to meetings to fight for what they think is right and for things that are good.

After his talk, Mr. Taylor had the audience form committees of six to develop one good idea for the improvement of city and farm relations. Ideas offered included:

Organization of a group to be known as the Rural-Urban Good Government League; holding of urban-rural "gripe" meetings where people could discuss problems; sponsoring of a bookmobile for the county; make youth functions available to both city and rural children; organization of a 50-50 club of farmers and town businessmen; setting plans that would tend to mix city and rural people better in meetings; a continual program of education to show all residents of the area that their social and economic problems are the same.

Barry County Farm Bureau and the Hastings Chamber of Commerce have had an annual rural-urban dinner meeting for many years.

We Did Fairly Well In the Legislature

Several Proposals to Aid Schools Approved; Act to Regulate Economic Poisons; Some Agr'l Funds Increased

Despite wrangling between the legislature and the Governor and bitterness between the House and Senate and internal feuding on a partisan basis, the legislature has made substantial progress in carrying forward the program promoted by the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Many of the objectives laid down by the delegates at the annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau last November have been carried to a successful conclusion during the past 5 months. It is difficult if not impossible to adequately report even the more significant developments in one article. The following summary will give a few of the high points:

Education. The Farm Bureau delegates had demanded equality of educational opportunity for farm boys and girls. They asked that in the apportionment of state aid recognition be given to the fact that one-room schools can be efficient and should be continued where desired on a reasonable membership basis. The state aid bill providing the formula for distribution of the \$82,094,203 which the Legislature had to appropriate for schools in accordance with the last sentence of the sales tax diversion amendment is regarded as very satisfactory from the rural point of view.

Aid for one-teacher schools with 10 to 15 in membership was raised to a gross allowance of \$2,000 while one-teacher schools having over 15 in membership will receive a gross allowance of \$2,700. Other features of the bill, such as allowances for transportation and tuition and aid for special educational activities including rural agricultural schools, county normals and adult education, are regarded as favorable to farm folks.

Township School Law. The Farm Bureau delegates had condemned the present township school district law and had urged its repeal. A bill was passed prohibiting any further organization under that plan. The Farm Bureau had asked for the setting up in each county of a specific study committee regarding school conditions and needs. Such provisions was included in one of the bills passed during the recent session.

The Farm Bureau delegates had brought out that there was a discriminatory feature in the existing law relative to the transportation of pupils to parochial schools. A district that provided transportation for its pupils to public schools could transport resident children to parochial schools along its regular routes of travel but there was no provision for providing transportation where the pupils involved crossed a district boundary line. A bill was passed and has been signed by Governor Williams removing this discrimination.

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Warehouse Property Tax. The directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau had advocated exemption from property tax for products stored in public warehouses under certain circumstances. This was to meet competition from 41 other states which have such tax provisions. The legislature passed a bill exempting from property tax Michigan farm products moving in interstate commerce when stored in a public warehouse.

Oleomargarine. The Farm Bureau delegates had opposed commercial manufacture or sale of oleo colored yellow in semblance of butter. For reasons which have been explained in detail in previous articles the legislature saw fit to approve a proposal on this subject which had been submitted to it through the initiative procedure. Farm organizations and dairy groups are now circulating petitions under the referendum provisions of the state constitution. If sufficient signatures are obtained, the question of whether or not this law will become operative will be submitted to the voters at the November 1950 election. It would not become effective in the meantime.

Meanwhile the legislature passed a bill which will require listing of each ingredient on every package of oleo, posting signs where oleo is served or sold and requiring that in any public eating place oleo could be served only in a triangular piece. This bill also contains provisions intended to prevent deception in connection with the advertising of oleo.

Conservation. Water conservation and prevention of pollution of our rivers and streams by municipalities and corporations had been demanded by the Farm Bureau delegates. What is regarded as a very constructive measure dealing with these problems was enacted.

Appropriations Weren't Easy. Because of the state's acute financial situation the legislature had to be very careful in its appropriations. The Farm Bureau delegates had urged that

Continued on page 4.

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Michigan Farm Bureau OFFICERS President: C. E. Huskirk, Paw Paw Vice-Pres.: J. E. Treiber, Unionville Exec. Sec'y: C. L. Brody, Lansing

HIRAM and MARTHA S. CLARK Salt-Free Hiram We're on the salt-free diet now, with all that that implies. It's good for all that ails us both, whatever that may be.

Being together is progress Working together is success. —Huron County Community Group Newsletter. ONE HUNDRED PER CENTERS There are very few groups in the state which have reported regularly every month with conclusions on the state topics.

BRANNAN'S PROGRAM Is It a Bargain or a Burden?

By ARTHUR MAUCH Dept. of Agr'l Economics, Michigan State College Higher prices for farmers—cheaper food for consumers—at no extra cost to the taxpayer! That's the "bargain" offered to Congress by Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan—neatly wrapped up in a package the Secretary calls an "Income Support Standard for Agriculture."

What it is. But before we praise or criticize the proposed program it will be well to describe its major features.

First of all, it replaces the present "parity price" basis of payment by a new "income support standard." The idea is to guarantee farmers purchasing power at least as high as they had in a recent base period.

The specific base period suggested for 1950 includes the 10 years, 1939 through 1948. During that period it was determined that farm income averaged about 18 billion dollars in terms of goods and services that farmers buy.

Since farmers are now paying 44 percent more for the things they buy, they must have 44 percent more income in order to have an equality in purchasing power in 1950. This would require cash receipts amounting to about 26 billion dollars.

In order to facilitate distribution of guaranteed payments the income support standard is translated into prices. In order to keep price relationships among farm commodities up to date, it is necessary to find the average price of each for the most recent ten years.

For example, egg prices averaged 26.6 cents per dozen. During that 10 year period (1940-49) farmers had cash receipts of about 21 billion dollars. But the Income Support Standard for 1950 would be some 26 billion dollars, 25% greater. Hence, the price support standard for eggs in 1950 would be 45.8 cents per dozen, 25% more than 36.6 cents.

It should be pointed out that the two base periods used above are moving bases—each year the oldest year is dropped and a new year added. Hence, in 1951 the base would be 1940-49 and price relationships would be adjusted to 1941-50. This two year lag would give Congress a chance to study effects of the moving standard and legislate accordingly.

We're on the salt-free diet now, with all that that implies. It's good for all that ails us both, whatever that may be. We hope it's good for rheumatism and gout and hypertension. And that tired feeling in the back and more that I could mention.

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of authority or control not contemplated by the Agricultural Act of 1948. It should be emphasized, however, that the higher the support prices, the more drastic must be the controls. Conclusions. Let's be realistic—there will be a farm program. It will never be perfect.

ESTIMATED ALTERNATIVE SUPPORT STANDARDS FOR 1950 Based on Parity Index for March 15, 1949

Table with 3 columns: Commodity (grouped according to present legislation), 90 Percent Income-support parity (1), % Income support standard is of 90% current parity (3). Rows include Basic commodities (Wheat, Corn, Cotton, Rice, Peanuts, Tobacco), Specified Steagall Commodities (Butterfat, Milk, Hogs, Eggs, Chickens, Flaxseed, Soybeans, Beans, Potatoes), and Other Commodities (Beef cattle, Lambs, Oats, Barley, Apples, Wool, Oranges).

Community Farm Bureau Activities By MRS. MARJORIE GARDNER

Gold Star—Tobacco Road Community Farm Bureau, Emmet county, Mrs. Gertrude Ball, sec'y. Silver Star—Superior Community Farm Bureau, Wash-ton, Mrs. Gladys Galpin, sec'y.

Dear Community Farm Bureau Members: The total number of community groups is 866 with 17 new groups added since April. 14 of these are new and 3 of them are re-organized. The 17 new groups are as follows:

If I Were Membership Committee Chairman

If I were chairman of the County Farm Bureau Membership Committee I would want to meet with my committee soon. If we are to assume and follow through on our all responsibilities, then the members of the committee should know their responsibility soon.

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements section including: FARM MACHINERY (Stewart Shearing Machines for sheep, animal clippers for cows, horses, mules, dogs), LIVESTOCK (MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS for sale, HOLSTEIN HEIFERS—all ages, well marked, choice high grade, tested), ELECTRIC FENCE CONTROLLER (BEFORE YOU BUY any Fence Controller, investigate the "Velo" with the famous mercury tube chopper), WOMEN (BARGAINS ON REMNANTS! Assorted Cotton Goods in lengths of 10 to 4 yards), BABY CHICKS (BETTER BLOOD TESTED CHICKS from carefully selected farm flocks headed by ROP or sons of ROP males), MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS (NOW IS THE TIME to order all needed sap collecting and boiling equipment for 1950), WOOL GROWERS (ATTENTION, Wool Growers—send your wool to us and you are guaranteed the ceiling price).

Rural Tele-news HOW LONG IS A COUNTRY MILE? — The saying, "As long as a country mile," probably originated in pre-automobile days, when the length of a "mile" was anybody's guess. Today, miles don't matter so much. If you want to reach someone, they're just as close to you as your telephone. It will take you to them — one mile or across the country — in a matter of seconds. MIGHTY MIDGET — When your voice travels any great distance over telephone wires, it is amplified by vacuum tubes. Now, Bell Telephone Laboratories have developed a new kind of amplifier. Called the Transistor, it is a tiny cylinder, less complicated and more rugged than a vacuum tube. Amplifies sounds up to 100 times. Still in the experimental stage, it's another example of the constant research that goes on to make your telephone service better. TIME DOES TELL — Here's an easy way to figure what your telephone is worth to you. On a typical working day, count up the telephone calls you make. . . . to the farm implement dealer, lumber mill, veterinary, feed store, repair shop, friends. Think of the hours it would take to visit all of these people — hours of lost work around the farm. And when you consider that one call may save a life, what you pay for telephone service is mighty small compared to the value you receive. MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY Our \$13,500,000 postwar rural construction program means more and better rural telephone service.

5,000 HAVE FB AUTO INSURANCE

Five thousand members of the Michigan Farm Bureau now have automobile insurance from the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan. Nile Vermillion, company manager, said June 3, it is planned to offer farm liability insurance soon. The Company has 46 agents in 41 counties. It is receiving applica-

tions for agencies and is training prospective agents to take the insurance agents examination. Some 40 accidents have been reported by insured so far. Claims are being handled promptly by the Company, Mr. Vermillion said.

Hog Sanitation

If your income from hog production is low, check to see if you are maintaining a thorough sanitation program. It should include clean hog lots, clean pastures, and clean farrowing pens to control round worms and swine diseases.

DISTRICTS STUDY '49 ROLL CALLS AT MEETINGS

By WESLEY S. HAWLEY
Director of Membership Acquisition

During late April and early May a series of district meetings were held to study the 1949 membership roll call experience and results. 44 counties were represented by roll call managers and membership committee chairman. Those in attendance at the meetings helped in making a careful survey and evaluation of the 1949 roll call work. In most of the meetings a chart was made on a black board to show a comparison by counties in following the roll call plan and the results for 1949.

Eleven basic parts of the plan were listed so the counties could score themselves good, fair, or poor. The eleven phases were:—Was the proved plan followed? Were the membership committee act? Were the Community Farm Bureaus used? Were there pre-roll call collections? Did the County have quarter men? Did it have captains and or township men? Did the County Farm Bureau hold pre-kickoff worker meetings? Was the publicity good? Was the kickoff meeting good? Did they reorganize for clean-up work?

A lot of valuable information and suggestions came out of these meetings and a study of the charts. Many of those in attendance thought that the proved plan should be followed closer. The fact is that the counties that followed most of the basic parts of the plan secured the highest percentage of their 1949 goal.

A study and comparison was made of 38 counties on which a complete survey report was on hand. This group also had about equal membership. 19 of the counties were above 80% of their 1949 goal and 19% below 80. Eleven of the 19 high counties were above 100% of their goal, with an average of 122% of their goal. Most of the 19 low counties were below 70% of their 1949 goal with an average of 65%.

The high counties followed the proved plan in eight of the eleven basic phases. It seems likely that the high counties followed all eleven phases well that their results would have been still better.

The plan that we now call a Proved Plan has been built up out of the years of membership acquisition experience by the counties. It seems that it would be logical and wise to follow closely this plan that has been so clearly proved by the counties' experience.

The study of this year's work by the counties clearly indicates that the plan is sound and if followed will bring the desired results.

Suggestions were made at the meetings to start earlier, to follow the plan closer and prepare the roll call people better for the roll call work. Many counties have already secured a roll call manager for 1950 and are planning well ahead.

New Officers of Farm Bureau Women's Group

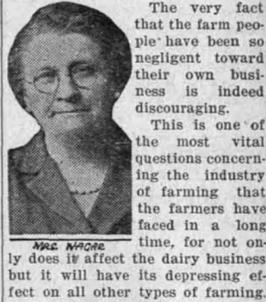


New officers were elected by District No. 2 of the Women of the Michigan Farm Bureau at a May meeting at Homer. They are, left to right: Mrs. Electa Wilcox of Manitow Beach, secretary; Mrs. Carleton Ball of Albion, chairman; and Mrs. Ralph Durfee of Reading, vice-chairman. They will take office at the next meeting in August.

Michigan's Dairy Industry in Danger

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

The latest report I have had concerning the petitions circulated opposing oleo being sold yellow in imitation of butter is to the need yet of more signatures.



Mrs. Edith M. Wagar

The very fact that the farm people have been so negligent toward their own business is indeed discouraging. This is one of the most vital questions concerning the industry of farming that the farmers have faced in a long time, for not only does it affect the dairy business but it will have its depressing effect on all other types of farming.

One branch of farming cannot be knocked over without hurting the whole industry. In this case it is doubly alarming, for when a call goes out requesting 110,000 signatures, it means that the organization sponsoring it had faith to believe farmers would respond at once. It also proves to the other side that farm organizations have a lot of fair weather members who do not back up headquarters when appeals go out.

This is one time when "George" cannot do it for anybody; it is only the individual signature that counts. If you belong to any community group, Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers' Club, Women's Club, Extension Club, etc., take it upon yourself to get the signatures of every one of them on a petition and then go to those not belonging and get their support in the same way.

We dare not allow this attempt to die by the wayside, for in the future we would be measured in legislative matters by our weakness in this effort.

It seemed appalling to me that such large countries as Brazil, China, France, Peru, South Africa, United Kingdom, Chile and so many others need food from other countries. And then, too, think that we folks in Michigan are complacently allowing an industry being killed off to satisfy a few oleo manufacturers!

We have had battles of similar nature before and through the farmers' stick-to-itiveness in those days we were victorious. It took over 20 years to convince Congress that consumers should know the kind of wool that goes into the fabrics made for clothing and other domestic uses. Before the Truth in Fabrics Law was enacted, rag pickers were frequent callers, gathering all discarded woolen materials that were reprocessed into coats and suits. Now when material is tagged virgin wool we have the satisfaction of knowing it has never been used before.

Horse radish growers have cleaned their industry of the ground turnip mixture. The maple syrup producers have secured protection against the imitation processor. Maybe some day the poultry industry will ask our co-operation against the deacon calf injection in the canned chicken shipped in from other states.

Right now we're battling to save our butter industry. Have you done your full part? Don't be afraid of giving your neighbors and consumer friends a chance to help. There may be many of the latter who still want to use butter at times at least. We hope to convert enough of them to our viewpoint in this matter so that when the question is put before the people in November, 1950, they will see the light and come to our rescue.

But we must have 110,000 signers to the petitions at once or we have lost out, perhaps for all time.

It is most discouraging at times to feel that the only real profit one gets out of the dairy business with its investment and long hours and close confinement, is the manure accumulation from day to day. But on more serious thought there's much satisfaction in being able to leave a farm in better condition than when one took over, especially when we are so frequently told by research statisticians that the soils of the United States are being rapidly depleted of certain elements. Unless that is checked within another half century, we will not produce our own food needs.

It is not a pleasant peek into the future when we now hear that there are only 7 nations producing their own food requirements; namely Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States. It is my understanding that when this survey was made it did not include Russia or its dominated countries, but we would surmise they would be self-supporting.

Some claim dairy folks should not expect any governmental protection against another group of farmers who prefer to produce soybeans or cotton. But those same folks fail to state that the dairy industry is the one crop above all others that is a soil builder while its competitors are just the opposite.

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CUSTOM RATES FOR COMBINING GRAINS AND SEEDS

Combining is one of the most common custom jobs done on Michigan farms, according to B. R. Bookhout and R. W. Christian, Michigan State College agricultural economists.

Most combining is done on an acre basis. Many sizes of combines were reported from 3 1/2 to 12 feet in width of cut. Most common rate for combining small grain was \$5.00 per acre for all sizes of combines.

Some farmers reported rates on an hourly basis and the rates varied with the size of the combine. For small combines, under four and one-half feet in width, the usual hourly rate was \$4.50. With five foot combines, the hourly rates was \$5. For combines six feet or more in width the charge was \$6 per hour.

The economists report that the custom rates for combining both soy and field beans were most often on an acre basis. The rates were the same as for small grains—\$5 per acre. A few special bean combines were reported. The rate for these combines was \$6.00 per acre.

Custom rates for combining clover and alfalfa seed were reported several ways. The most common rate was \$5 per acre or per hour for all sizes of combines. Combining alfalfa and clover seed for a share of the seed was reported by about ten percent of the farmers who combined their crops. The

GRAIN EXPORT RATES FOR THUMB

Effective July 1 the western railroads will extend the export rate for grain sold for export. On such shipments, this will save the shipper and in turn the farmer about 5 cents a bushel.

For some time the western railroads have allowed the lower rate for export of grain. Southern Michigan is in the path for across-the-lakes shipment to the east and was included. The Thumb counties are off the west to east rail route and were not included.

Farm Bureau, Michigan Elevator Exchange, private and co-operative elevators in the Thumb, and Michigan State College appealed to the railroads for relief for the Thumb. At a hearing recently at Buffalo export rates were granted.

Farm co-operative representatives at the Buffalo hearing were: Alfred Roberts, Pigeon Co-op Elevator; Charles Higgins, Ruth Elevator; Walter Harger, Farm Bureau Services elevators; Barney Licht, Elkton Co-op Produce Co.; Frank Reid, Cass City Farmers Produce Co.; E. P. Rendall, traffic manager, Michigan Elevator Exchange.

Good herd management, including the use of correct milking practices, will help to prevent mastitis.

Practical chemical sprays have been devised to thin apples and peaches.

usual share was one-half, but a few reported a one-third share in cases where the yield was especially high.

This is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as, an offering of these Debentures for sale, or as a solicitation of offers to buy any such Debentures. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

\$350,000 Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Series "A" Debentures

4% Simple Interest (Non-assessable)

The Series A Debentures are being offered to farmers and to farmers co-operative associations for the purpose of increasing the operating capital of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. They are issued in amounts of \$10 or any multiple thereof. The minimum purchase has been set at \$50. The Series A Debentures and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., are described fully in the prospectus dated May 15, 1948. The Prospectus is the basis of information for all sales.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

For Copy of the Prospectus, please fill in and mail the request form below.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
PO Box 960, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing Michigan

Please send me a copy of the Prospectus for Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Series A Debentures.

NAME _____
Street _____
Address _____ RFD NO. _____
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UNICO Means Laboratory Quality Control of Farm Supply Products



The quality of Unico products is determined and maintained through rigid laboratory control and field tests. This takes the guesswork out of quality ratings.

United Co-Operatives' Farm Supply Laboratory is located at Ithaca, New York. The Paint and Motor Oil Laboratories are at Alliance, Ohio. These laboratories make Unico quality a certainty.

Through constant laboratory control, the quality of Unico farm supply products is assured for farmer use.

UNITED CO-OPERATIVES, INC.
Alliance, Ohio

"Serving 18 Leading Farm Supply Cooperatives"

DIFFERENT... and Better

... IN MIXING
... IN SPRAYING
... IN SPRAY DEPOSITS



Growers who know and have seen the performance of DDT spray materials find Genitox S50 different and better... both for its

trouble-free action in the sprayer and for its unexcelled "high deposit" properties.

Above all, growers have been impressed by the smooth, unbroken spray covers Genitox S50 gives. That's because its especially processed micron size particles go into finely flocculated suspension in the spray mixture. When sprayed, these fine particles tend to "stay put" where they hit with the minimum of insecticide run-off.

Advantages like these pay off in higher packouts of the "money fruit." So, when you buy your DDT spray material, insist on Genitox S50. You, too, will see the different-and-better qualities.

GENITOX S50
MICRON-FINE
50% DDT
SPRAY POWDER



Available Throughout Michigan. See Your Dealer.

Distributed by
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-ops

Reduced Prices on CO-OP FIRST LINE TIRES



These top quality, first line tires are manufactured by one of the largest and most reputable tire manufacturers in the country. It is only through co-operative buying power with several other states that makes these savings possible.

600x16 in. 4 ply Now - \$12.19 plus taxes
650x16 in. 4 ply Now - \$14.09 plus taxes

These passenger tires will give your car new mileage, new stopping power, and new comfort in every ride. They are real buys. Get a set today.

HEAVY DUTY TRUCK TIRES

Reg. \$45.56 700x20 in. 10 ply

Now \$38.69 plus tax

This truck tire is tougher, stronger, cooler running, built with rayon fabric. It has wider, flatter tread with heavy shoulders and reinforced sidewalls. You couldn't go wrong on these at any price.

We Have a Complete Line

GASOLINES MOTOR OILS SPARK PLUGS
FUEL OILS GREASES TIRES
KEROSENE GREASE GUNS ANTI-FREEZE
FLY SPRAYS BATTERIES

SELL BY CO-OP OIL DEALERS

Farmers Petroleum Co-op, Inc.

221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

Full Auto Insurance at Cost

See your local agent listed below or contact our state office for the most liberal automobile insurance policy you can buy. We insure automobiles, farm trucks and commercial trucks. Policies limited to members of the Farm Bureau.

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MICHIGAN
105 E. Washtenaw St. - Phone 4-4549 - Lansing, Michigan

Agents for Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| Allegan—John Elzinga, Hamilton | Huron—Bruce Crumbach, Bad Axe R-2; William Harwood, Jr., Harbor Beach; Edward A. Oeschger, Bay Port R-1. | Macomb—John Rinke, Warren. Missaukee—Gerrit Koster, Falmouth. |
| Alpena—Clifton Jacobs, Alpena. | Isabella—Donald Woodruff, Remus R-1. | Monroe—Wilbur J. Lohr, Monroe. |
| Barry—Howard Bayley, Bellevue. | Kalamazoo—John P. Rockelein, Leoniada. | Newaygo—Glen J. Speet, 209 S. Stewart, Fremont. |
| Bay—William Bateson, Bay City R-3. | Kenosha—R. A. Whittenbach, Lowell; George J. Portfleet, Grand Rapids R-5; Harold Buttrick, Ada R-1. | Ottawa—Gerrit Elzinga, Hudsonville R-2; Sam Rymer, Spring Lake. |
| Berrien—J. Barton Richards, Berrien Center. | Lapeer—Marvel A. Whittaker, Metamora; Louis N. Payne, North Branch. | Presque Isle—Byron Howell, Rogers City. |
| Branch—C. Hugh Lozer, Coldwater. | Lenawee—Eldon A. Ford, Adrian R-1. | Saginaw—Roy McFall, 800 So. Washington, Saginaw. |
| Cass—Louis M. Walter, Edwardsburg; Harry Shannon, Marcellus. | Livingston—Roscoe Eger, Howell R-5; Donald Leary, 1562 Gregory Road, Fowler; Gale Holmington, Fowlerville R-2. | Sanilac—George Marsh, Marlette; A. H. Larsen, Marlette R-2. |
| Genesee—George Gillespie, Gaines; Ralph Williams, Grand Blanc. | | St. Clair—Wilbur C. Quick, Emmet R-1. |
| Gratiot—Eyrton J. Beebe, St. Louis R-1; George Saxton, Alma; Charles R. Brown, Alma. | | St. Joseph—Lyman E. Sellar, Leonidas. |
| Hillsdale—Ervin Lister, Hillsdale R-2; Heriuf Midtgard, Reading R-2. | | Tuscola—Kenneth Baur, Caro, R-1. |
| | | Van Buren—Art Drijs, Paw Paw; Earl Davis, Paw Paw. |

Do You Know?

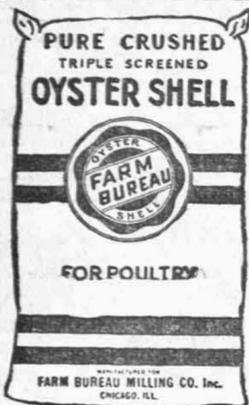
The name Farm Bureau came into being in Binghamton, Broome Co., New York, March, 1911.

February 4th, 1919, fifty-seven such independent County Farm Bureaus in Michigan sent 82 delegates to East Lansing to consider a state organization.

The result was that forty-two of these counties agreed to a plan and united to form the Michigan State Farm Bureau, which has continued to develop ever since. Their object was to "provide ways and means for concerted action on agricultural problems."

Representatives of 12 State Farm Bureaus met at Ithaca, New York, in the spring of 1919 and appointed a committee to make plans for a national organization. Organization was tentatively completed at a meeting in Chicago in November, and after ratification of the plan by the state federations, the American Farm Bureau was formally organized at Chicago, March 1, 1920, and permanent offices set up.

I doubt if there ever was a time when so many experts were so busy doing the thinking for the masses.—Ernie H. Linford, Salt Lake Tribune



"The Farm Bureau Through Three Decades" by O. M. Kile is being read by thousands of farmers and others interested in organized agriculture. The book may be ordered at \$3.50 postpaid from the American Farm Bureau Federation, Dept. of Information, 109 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 2, Ill.

The flowering moments of the mind drop half their petals in our speech.—Oliver Wendell Holmes

Complacency is sweet but it is an enemy of progress.—Frank L. Blair, Proprietary Ass'n

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.

YOU SAY....
HOW WOULD
I PRICE
MY PASTURE?



I've thought a lot about that very thing; what is a pasture field worth? I doubt whether you, I or any man ever could place a true dollar-and-cent value on an acre of good pasture... it not only provides me low cost feed for my big dairy herd, but legumes add so much more to the soil than they take away... in fact I value my pasture field right along with my nearby cooperative creamery of the Mid-West Group which assures me a steady market for my milk or cream at the highest price it is possible to pay and the savings of the business come back to me... my pasture and my cooperative are two of my priceless possessions.

Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc.
324 WEST JEFFERSON BOULEVARD • SOUTH BEND 2, INDIANA
"THE MID-WEST GROUP"

- | | |
|--|--|
| MICHIGAN
Caldwells—Caldwells 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., Inc.
Kendall—Milk-Moments Milk Coop. Assn.
Kokomo—Producers' Creamery
Marion—Producers' Creamery
Medaryville—Milk-Moments Milk Coop. Assn.
Middlebury—Middlebury Coop. Cr. Co.
Orleans—Producers' Dairy Milk Assn.
Remington—Farmers' Cooperative Cr. Co.
Wabash—Producers' Creamery |
| ILLINOIS
Maconac—Maconac Milk Coop. Assn.
Puna—Equity Union Cr. & Produce Co.
Paris—Equity Union Cr. & Produce Co. | TENNESSEE
Gallatin—Sumner Co., Coop. Cr. Assn.
Murfreesboro—Burlington County Cooperative Creamery Association, Inc.
Nolensville—Nolensville Cooperative Creamery Association, Inc. |
| OHIO
Dayton—Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Inc.
Greenville—Farmers' Cooperative Dairy | |

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.

IMMUNIZE PIGS AGAINST CHOLERA

An increase in hog cholera last year calls for added precautions now, says Dr. B. J. Killham, extension veterinarian at Michigan State College.

Reversing the downward trend of the two previous years, a 17 percent increase in the number of reported outbreaks of hog cholera occurred last season.

This upswing in the cholera cycle would not have taken place if all hogs had been immunized, Dr. Killham advises.

He points out that there is still no cure for hog cholera. The only sure protection lies in proper vaccination before an outbreak strikes. Around weaning time is the best time for vaccination, but pigs should be checked first to be sure they are in condition to be vaccinated without ill effects.



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We Did Fairly Well in the Legislature

(Continued from page one)

situation and the prospect that there would be a very substantial operating deficit in the state's general fund next year, it was difficult to obtain increased appropriations for any service regardless of how great the need might be. The Farm Bureau delegates had asked for increased grants for several purposes. Some success was attained. State aid for local health units was increased from the old figure of \$193,500 to \$320,000.

The amount desired for new veterinary facilities at M. S. C. was not provided but the legislature did approve an allowance of \$90,000 for the purpose of preparing plans and specifications for such facilities. The amount designated for controlling and eradicating Bang's disease was stepped up from \$150,000 to \$175,000. The Farm Bureau delegates had asked for an increase in the appropriation for expansion of experimental work on small fruits and vegetables at the South Haven experiment station. In the Senate version of the appropriation for colleges, a specific item of \$25,000 was added for this purpose. The House and Senate failed to agree on this bill and it was left pending for settlement when the lawmakers return to wind up the session on June 23. The delegates had also asked for increased state aid for soil conservation districts. The total appropriation for state soil conservation committee activities was raised from \$33,000 for this year to \$43,000 for next year.

Bang's Disease. The Farm Bureau delegates urged that the recommendations of the Michigan Brucellosis Committee should be embodied into law. Three bills carrying out these recommendations were passed. These measures include features desired by cattle breeders and helpful to the Department of Agriculture in conducting its regulatory and clean-up campaigns.

Road Financing Bills Killed. None of the 7 companion bills prepared by the Michigan Good Roads Federation and introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House was adopted. The House passed a bill increasing the gas tax rate to 4c per gallon but this was strangled in the Senate committee on taxation. It was referred to that committee on motion of its chairman, George Higgins of Ferndale, after the presiding officer of the Senate had ruled that it should go to the Senate committee on highway. The vote to send the bill to the taxation committee for burial was 18 to 13. Several Senators having substantial rural constituencies voted to send the bill to slaughter.

Of course, failing to pass these bills doesn't settle anything. The critical need for more funds for road purposes is still with us and these problems will be coming up until settled properly.

Appropriations. When the Senate and House recessed early in the morning of May 21 after an all-night session, they had passed general fund appropriation bills totaling about \$257,000,000. As mentioned above, agreement had not been reached on the grant for the colleges and certain other educational purposes. It is expected that this matter will be settled when the lawmakers return to Lansing to complete their session June 23 and 24. It is probable that that grant will amount to about \$30,000,000, thus bringing the total general fund appropriations for next year to around \$287,000,000. The Department of Administration of the state government estimates that general fund revenues for next year will be about \$216,000,000 which would mean that the state's general fund operating deficit for next year may be \$71,000,000. It is anticipated that at the end of the present fiscal year, that is, on June 30, 1949, there will be a carry-over in the state's general fund of \$12,000,000, which would mean that the absolute deficit in the general fund at the end of the fiscal year would be about \$59,000,000.

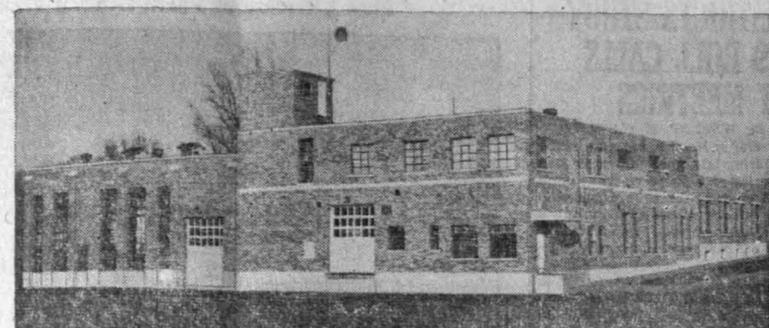
The legislature did not enact any new tax measure. In view of the pending deficit it is anticipated that Governor Williams will summon the lawmakers back to Lansing this fall or early next year in an effort to secure adoption of his 4% levy on net income of Michigan corporations. As we told you months ago, the stage is certainly set for the imposition of substantial new taxes in Michigan. Farm folks should be very alert to keep track of these trends and to let their lawmakers have the benefit of their thinking on any developments and proposals along this line. We certainly have much at stake and should be alert to see that our interests are properly presented and safeguarded.

Futures Market Used To Reduce Risks

The futures market, says the Chicago Board of Trade, serves primarily to either reduce or eliminate speculative risks for farmers and other producers of grain, for elevator operators, cooperatives, grain merchants, traders, bakers, millers, grain processors and exporters. The futures market can be used to insure these people against speculative losses inherent in their businesses. Because the futures markets are utilized by speculators, it becomes possible for those risks to be passed on to them.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds.

Jordan Valley Co-op Creamery's New Plant



This is the new plant of the Jordan Valley Co-operative Creamery at East Jordan, Charlevoix county. It is a handsome building, containing 20,400 square feet of floor space. The construction is light buff brick with glass block trim. Interior walls are buff glazed tile.

Jordan Valley was three years in building the plant and installing the latest equipment for its work. During that time a frame plant was dismantled and the new building erected without interrupting operations.

Jordan Valley Co-operative Creamery processes farm separated cream into butter. It has 1290 active members in Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Otsego, Emmet and Antrim counties. The organization started in 1931 with \$7,500 of capital. Its business in 1948 totaled \$1,378,000.

Butter is sold under its trade name of Valley Lea throughout the upper part of the lower peninsula and in the eastern part of the upper peninsula. It packs butter under other trade names for a firm in Buffalo, N. Y., and for the Grand Rapids branch of the A & P.

Percy Penfold has been manager for all for the first few months. He started at Nashville, Michigan, in 1916 and has been the manager of a co-operative dairy plant ever since, with the exception of a short time with a dairy in Battle Creek. Gerrit P. VanderArk of Ellsworth is president.

GOOD PASTURES PROMOTE HEALTH FOR DAIRY HERDS

Farm Bureau Services Feed Dept. By ROBERT H. ADDY, Mgr.

Probably pasture, good pasture, does more to promote health in our dairy herds than any single factor we have available—and, it's the way to produce milk the cheapest and most easily of any.

Will you, Mr. Farm Bureau Dairyman, ask yourself, and answer honestly, whether or not you have really planned a pasture program that can do the most for you? Your county agent or the dairy department at our college is at your service at no charge whatsoever. Figure out what you think you need and want then check with above agencies.

Alfalfa and Brome grass, fertilized with potash and phosphorus regularly, will give tons of milk per acre, plus health. Sudan, either sweet or regular, put in after corn planting will feed 2 cows per acre until frost if on good ground and with normal rainfall. Different grain ratios required to supplement Sudan than Alfalfa. Ladino clover in our neighboring dairy state of Wisconsin seems to be the answer in some sections. It grows densely on the ground and forms a mulch and stands dry weather because of that, so Wisconsin dairymen say. It gives a lot of tonnage per acre of a high-class protein roughage. There is a bloating danger that must be considered and prevented if possible when Ladino is planned.

The dairy department at Washington, under our former dairy chief, O. E. Reed, has proved that dividing up a pasture wherever practical, and alternating, keeps up the milk flow better than turning in on all the pasture field at one time. With electric fences we can plan a rotation that will help our pocketbooks as well as our cows. Quite a few dairymen don't like rye for pasture. Others like it. Proper use of rye pasture can nullify some of the bad features. For instance pasturing only mornings, or taking cows out two or three hours before milking, or using rye for our dry cows and young stock while putting the milking herd on other pasture saved for them.

Remember to clip pastures if they need clipping. It helps production of grass, and cattle graze better.

To get back to rye for pasture. The new Balboa rye starts faster in the fall and comes on quicker in the spring. With Balboa you can have fine pasture late in the fall and start off early in the spring, following with Alfalfa, Brome or Ladino. Then Sudan for the hot months that slow down our regular pastures, and regular pasture (blue grass—Ladino) for September and return to rye again for October and November.

Grain on pasture should carry protein that is a reflection of the quality of the pasture. 800 lbs. of home grown grain with 50 lbs. of Milk Maker and 50 lbs. of our Bureau Las will be fine to maintain both milk flow and weight. Bureau Las with 25 lbs. of molasses in each 100 lbs. helps keep summer rations palatable.

Don't forget grass put up now will help short pasture in August and early September. 50 to 80 lbs. of molasses to a ton of legume grasses will help quality.

Stumps Continue To "Stump" Many

Are you "stumped" by the stumps? Many farmers are. And if you take the word of George Amundson, Michigan State college agricultural engineer who has made some study of land clearance, there is just no real easy way to rid land of stumps.

Every now and then someone comes along with a new recipe for chemical treatment and burning of stumps. Reports from tests made at the University of Illinois show that using any one of many compounds did not make stumps burn much better. Even the experts are still being "stumped" by stumps.

Gov. of No. Carolina Was 4-H Club Boy

W. Kerr Scott, the new governor of North Carolina, is the first 4-H club member of that state to be honored with its highest office, and first for any state so far as is known. He is 52 years old, a graduate of North Carolina State college. He started farming in 1919 after his return from World War I. He married and bought a back road place of 224 acres for \$4,000. From 1920 to 1931 he served as county agr'l agent as well. Later he became state commissioner of agriculture, often a stepping stone to governorship in the South. Today he owns 1,300 acres and 180 head of Holstein and Jersey cows.

JUNIORS AT MIDWEST SCHOOL

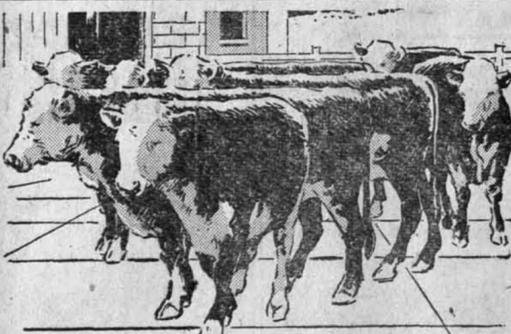
Twelve Junior Farm Bureau members are making the trip to the Midwest Farm Bureau States membership training school at Custer state park, Black Hills, South Dakota. They will make stops to observe farm operations in Wisconsin, Iowa and South Dakota. After the Midwest School, the group will return by way of Denver, Colorado Springs and back across Nebraska to complete the 10-day trip.

In the party are: Burton Montgomery and Jacqueline Arnold of Antrim county, Norma Operman and Alice Fosse of Midland county, Evelyn Ladd and Leland Britton of Hillsdale, Dale Foster of Berrien, Lorna Gibson of Cass, E. O. Furu of Calhoun, and Dale Cunningham, Elizabeth Croel and Verland McLeod of Jonia, and Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hennick of Ingham.

Verland McLeod, state president, is in charge of the youth program at the Midwest school.

The seven Michigan counties having more than 300 lakes include Marquette, Luce, Iron, Gogebie, Oakland, Schoolcraft and Barry.

If you believe in an idea, give it a chance.—Frank W. Woolworth



A CONCRETE BARNYARD

helps you raise more beef with less feed and labor

Many farmers are paving their feed lots with concrete as a means of increasing their profits on beef and pork production. A concrete paved lot saves feed and labor—leaves more feed for pigs following cattle—saves manure.

A concrete pavement will last a lifetime, and the cost is surprisingly low. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

Authorities say a concrete feed lot is worth \$7 a head per year in direct savings.

Write for free booklet on feeding floors and barnyard pavements, or other lasting concrete improvements.

Portland Cement Association
Olds Tower Building, Lansing 8, Michigan

Yes, I am interested in paving my barnyard or feed lot. Send booklet. Also "how to build" booklets on improvements checked:

<input type="checkbox"/> Milk house	<input type="checkbox"/> Granary	<input type="checkbox"/> Poultry house floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Manure pit	<input type="checkbox"/> Dairy barn floor	<input type="checkbox"/> Water tanks, troughs

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

Some Points on Nitrogen for Corn

By DR. GEORGE D. SCARSETH
American Farm Research Ass'n

Here are a group of questions farmers are asking about corn fertilization. Our answers are based on the best evidence from a lot of experiments at our State Experiment Stations and from farmers' experiences.

Q. Can I afford to use extra nitrogen on corn that sells for only one dollar per bushel?

A. Yes. The extra bushels you can make per acre from the proper use of extra nitrogen cost from 20 to 50 cents each.

Q. What determines whether I need extra nitrogen or not; say in a season of usual rainfall?

A. The available nitrogen supply in the soil and the thickness of the stand.

Q. How can I estimate what the available nitrogen supply is in my field?

A. The size of your last corn yield, the size of the ears, the thickness of the stand. The presence or absence of nitrogen hunger signs tell you what the nitrogen status was for that crop. You had no need for extra nitrogen with the stand you used if there were no hunger signs and the ears were big - 12 to 14 inches in size. To have thickened that stand by about 4,000 more stalks per acre would probably reduce the average size of the ears

to about 10 ounces, but the yield would likely have increased about 10 bushels per acre. The nitrogen supply would have become short with this increased stand, thus the protein content of the grain would probably have been reduced about one percent. But here with the thicker stand is where the extra nitrogen would have made about bushels, and extra bushels that were not lower in protein content.

Q. If I set the stage for 30 extra bushels per acre, how much extra nitrogen will it take?

A. About 60 pounds of nitrogen, or about 188 pounds of ammonium nitrate per acre or 300 lbs. of ammonium sulphate. It takes about 2 pounds of nitrogen for each extra bushel of corn when the nitrogen is plowed under.

The best results are from the plow furrow application, but this slows the plowing. Most broadcasting will work well if followed within a day or so by plowing under.

Applying nitrogen as a side-dressing when the corn is hip high makes more corn with the use of less nitrogen if the rains are good after the side dressing.

The trouble is that too many of us have too little fun in our occupations.—Richard C. Shaw, Lee Donnelly Co.

Your Farm Bureau Dealer Can Supply You With These Spray and Dust Materials:

- ASTRINGENT ARSENATE OF LEAD
- GENITOX S-50... 50% Wettable DDT
- GENETHRON... 15% Wettable Parathion
- SPRAY COP... Fruit & Vegetable Copper Spray
- MICRO DRITOMIC SULFUR
- F. B. ORCHARD DUSTS... Complete Line
- F. B. VEGETABLE DUSTS... Complete Line
- SPRAY ACCESSORIES... Zinc Sulfate, Spray Lime and many other items that you need.

Remember... There's No Profit in 2nd Grade Fruit. The "Fancy" Crop Pays Out.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Insecticide Dept. 221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

Up in Smoke

\$250,000.00

AND THAT WAS HAY

Yes, every year, hay fires resulting from spontaneous combustion cost Michigan farmers an estimated \$250,000.00. Last year alone, State Mutual paid known losses from this cause amounting to \$27,552.81. And it is reasonable to believe that many more losses, though listed as "cause unknown", were really caused by hay which over-heated because it was too green or too wet when put in the mow.

What can you do to protect yourself against the danger of hay losses caused by spontaneous combustion or spoilage? Simply follow these common-sense rules:

1. Wait until hay is thoroughly cured before you begin hauling. We believe 90% of all hay fires would be prevented if farmers would observe just this one rule.
2. Check hay for over-heating at least once a week for two months after it is stored in the mow. Use a hay prod thermometer. A reading above 180 degrees means there is dangerous overheating. If you have no thermometer, drive a long metal rod through the hay, and then, after 20 minutes, check the rod for hot spots. If the rod is too hot to bear on the hand, the hay is dangerously near the combustion temperature.
3. Overheated or burning hay should be removed from the barn, but it is important to take these precautions: Have fire fighting equipment ready for immediate use. Have the fire department on hand if possible. Drench the overheated areas with water before removing hay. If possible, have the actual removal of hay supervised by someone who knows how to handle the job.
4. Even if the hay is properly cured before it goes into the mow, a leaky roof may let in enough rain to cause heating. So as an added precaution, be sure your barn roof is in good repair. It may save the whole barn from being destroyed by fire.

We will be glad to supply you with further information on how to reduce fire hazards on your farm. Or you can ask your local State Mutual agent. Be sure he also tells you about State Mutual's farm fire insurance—a policy that provides all the coverage you need without unnecessary frills or extras. It actually gives you "protection made to order."

State Mutual
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
702 Church St. Flint 3, Michigan
E. R. DINGMAN, President H. K. FISK, Secretary
State Mutual Issues Every Fifth Farm in Michigan—Ask Your Neighbor

HEARING SHOWS STANDING OF FARM BUREAU

Mrs. Marjorie Karker, state director of the Women of the Michigan Farm Bureau, spoke in support of more state aid for county health units at a public hearing conducted April 20 at Lansing by House and Senate committees on public health.

Mrs. Karker said that the Michigan Farm Bureau membership of 36,000 farm families has looked with approval on the development of the county health unit program. More than 800 Community Farm Bureau groups in 60 counties have discussed the bill now before the legislature and favor its adoption. Senator James Milliken of Traverse City, chairman of the joint committee, made this statement to

the large assembly at the close of the Farm Bureau presentation:

"I know of no other organization in the state for which I personally have more respect than the Farm Bureau, because they know what they are talking about. I usually try to be on the same side they are; but if I can't, I get all my facts pretty straight before I tackle them."

There is a great interest in the county health unit bill. The House of Representatives and the galleries were filled with people who came for the hearing. Other groups presenting statements were: The Grange, League of University Women, the C. I. O., the A. F. of L., Parent Teachers Ass'n, the medical profession and nurses ass'n, tourist organization, and others.

Allegan Co. Conducts Survey of County Needs

A survey will be one of the first steps taken by Allegan county's land-use planning committee which was recently organized. The survey will include that of the land, its use, the people, schools, and other physical and social aspects of the county.

The survey will be made by people living in the communities who know the local situations best.

The program does not deal entirely with land alone, but any community or county problems that are of interest to the people will be studied and plans made for the future.

THREE LICKINGS, AND NTEA STARTS ANOTHER ATTACK

National Tax Equality Ass'n of Chicago, stronghold of anti-farm co-operative forces in business, has taken three tremendous lickings in major drives to turn the public and Congress against farmer co-operatives.

Now, under the new leadership of Garner M. Lester, cotton merchant of Jackson, Mississippi, NTEA again is charging into farmers and their co-operatives with utter disregard for facts or consequences.

NTEA's latest is the "Co-op-Tax Free Buck." It's almost the size of a regulation dollar bill, but that's as far as the similarity goes. Business firms who dislike farm co-ops are urged to send \$25 for a batch of Co-op Bucks for distribution.

The bucks carry anti-co-operative pictures and slogans, such as "U Pay 'em—We Dodge 'em"; "This Certifies that We Think Everybody Should Pay Taxes Except Us Co-ops." "This Co-op Buck Has No Federal or State Income Tax Liability"; "Roses are Red, Violets are Blue, Co-ops Dodge Taxes, Why Can't You?" and so on.

But the facts are: All co-operatives pay real estate taxes, personal property taxes, sales taxes, social security taxes, communications taxes, excise taxes, franchise taxes, and all other kinds of taxes, federal, state and local,—where they apply. And, in addition, about half of all farmer co-operatives have no exemption from federal income and state income taxes; they pay corporation income taxes on the same basis and at the same rates and under the same laws as do other corporations.

Where co-operatives are exempt from income tax by reason of returning their earnings to patrons as patronage dividends in accordance with law, the patrons must report such patronage dividends on their income tax return and pay tax on them.

NTEA's Three Lickings. Elements in the grain, hardware and farm supplies trades formed the NETA to attack farm co-ops. They reasoned that if they could tax the patronage dividend as profit corporation income is taxed they could make co-ops less attractive to farmers and slow up co-operatives generally.

In 1945 NTEA got the House small business committee under Chairman Wright Potman to investigate its charges against co-operatives. After weeks of testimony by NTEA and by co-op witnesses, the committee issued a report in which it said NTEA had not been able to prove one of its charges. It spoke very well of the presentation made by the co-ops.

North Chester Farm Bureau Women in Lamp Shade Making Project



Photo Courtesy Muskegon Chronicle

The North Sparta Home Economics class has completed a project as part of the North Chester Community Farm Bureau's participation in the 1949 Ottawa County Farm-to-Prospers contest. The women made 30 lamp shades under direction of the Michigan State College extension service.

Grouped in the former Porter school, now used as a community center, they are, back row, left to

right: Mrs. Chad Boak, Mrs. Oscar Averill, Mrs. Phillip Averill, Mrs. Clarence Austin, Mrs. Frederick Fahling, Center row: Mrs. John Boak, Mrs. Forrest Shear, Mrs. George CoCune, Mrs. Orlo Jenkins, Mrs. William Walters, Mrs. Oscar Swensen. Front row: Mrs. Ray Osborn, Mrs. August Schamber, Mrs. Albert Gentz, Mrs. Otis Austin, Mrs. Lilly Borowski, Mrs. Archie Burch.

PLAN FOR PROFITS WITH POULTRY

By ROBERT H. ADDY, Mgr. Farm Bureau Services Feed Dept.

Year in and year out poultry raising does more than its share in furnishing profit to our farms. It's true that only the good managers make the real money, but all of us can do better if we plan for profit.

First, let's take the early hatched pullets. They are almost ready to lay. The laying house should be made ready for them—and they for the laying house. The house should be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected—and thoroughly means better protection, less disease, mites, etc., to pester the new layers. Repair any part of the building or its equipment that needs repair. From the bird's angle you should put them on the feeding program, right now, that you intend these early hatched pullets to follow when in the laying house. For instance, if you believe in hens eating a lot of heavy oats as scratch grains it will pay to start the pullets on whole oats NOW.

Be quiet and gentle as possible when placing pullets in their new home. Have extra feeders and waterers so the timid birds that are upset by the change can eat without being hounded by the aggressive pullets. Give some green feed so as to break off gradually the habit of range feeding if pullets have been on grass. Have plenty (even an extra one or two at first) of nests to establish habit of laying in a nest rather than on the floor. Keep birds as comfortable and cool as you can. It will pay you in dollars and cents.

For the later hatched pullets that you have, or will put on range, here are some tips: Have good range, the better range—the better results. Check the range once in a while (2 or 3 times a week at least if you have many birds) to see that grass is good yet and to remove any dead birds. If no natural shade is present build some shelters—brush or boards for roof, about 4 feet high. Watch for fox signs. Check to see that feeders and waterers aren't allowed to become empty.

Feed: The best feed available—a well balanced, well fortified feed with A.P.F. and other vitamins is the cheapest because birds will eat more grain. 50% corn, 35% oats, and 15% wheat is a good mixture and less mash if mash is balanced. That is why poultrymen have had such excellent results on Marmashes. They all are starters and growers. Feed grain abundantly and about 4 pounds of Marmash a day will take care of 100 pullets until time to move 'em to the laying house. Feed grain heavily in late afternoon unless it is before them all the time. Mermash 18% fed to pullets 4 pounds per 100 pullets per day in the morning saves wasting of mash.

Plan to have laying house ready when pullets are moved later on. Plan for 13 to 14 hour days this fall and winter by use of lights when pullets are mature.

Keep retarded pullets out of laying house this fall until they mature.

MEMBERSHIP UP TO 35,806

Membership in the Michigan Farm Bureau as of the close of May is 35,806 families in 60 County Farm Bureaus. This is a gain of 233 from the total of 35,573 reported for April 30.

Saginaw county leads with 1,431. Allegan is second with 1,417 and Berrien county is third with 1,397. Other counties having 1,000 or more Farm Bureau members are: Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Huron, Sanilac, Van Buren and Washtenaw. During May three more counties passed the membership goal set for 1949: Mecosta, Northwest Michigan (Grand Traverse and Leelanau), Livingston.

70 FROM STATE IN SOUTH DAKOTA FOR MIDWEST

Forty-eight persons are representing the Michigan Farm Bureau and 12 are representing the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau at the annual Midwest Farm Bureau States membership training school at Custer State park, Black Hills, South Dakota, June 5 to 8.

"A farm Bureau to Meet the Challenge of the '50's" is the theme of the 1949 school. Michigan people at the Midwest include:

Eugene Brooks, Saginaw; John Stange, Hillsdale; Norm Stanton, Hastings; Milton Larsen, Petoskey; Charles Opelanlder, Grand Ledge; Elden Smith, Caro; Tom Tackaber ry, Caro; Keith Tanner, Mrs. Marjorie Karker, Lansing; Mr. and Mrs. Dan Reed, Pentwater; Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Hawley and daughters, Ludington; Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. Hazel, Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Bennett, Fulton; Mr. and Mrs. Gerrit Elzinga, Hudsonville; Mrs. Lyda Gerrits and children, Hudsonville.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weisgerber, Ionia; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. S. Rymer, Spring Lake; Mr. and Mrs. John Laps, Coopersville; Mrs. Homer

SANITATION HELPS KEEP NEWCASTLE DISEASE AWAY

No experience is by far the best experience with Newcastle disease, the troublesome poultry ill, says Dr. H. J. Stafseth, head of the department of bacteriology and public health at Michigan State college.

He advises that poultrymen block off as completely as possible every channel by which the virus can get to a healthy flock. Experience has shown that the disease can be spread both directly and indirectly. The virus is long lived and durable. A check list of channels to watch is listed by Dr. Stafseth:

1. Visitors and buyers: The virus can be carried on shoes, clothing, crates and trucks. Keep visitors out, and tell the poultry buyer to stop in the road. Carry out birds and eggs and sell them away from the yard.
2. Shipment of exposed birds should be avoided.
3. Require dealers to sell feed in new bags or show that they are re-using old bags only after thorough steam sterilization.
4. Crates returned from market should be thoroughly sterilized before they are allowed on the premises.
5. New stock should be added only after a quarantine period of several weeks to insure that they are free from disease.
6. Avoid bringing birds back to the flock after they have been exhibited at fairs, shows, and laying contests.
7. Buy from hatcheries that apply rigid sanitary control.
8. Attend to prompt disposal of all birds dying from any cause by deep burial or burning.

INDIANA CO-OP REFINERY ADDS CRACKING PLANT

The latest development in oil refining, a catalytic cracking plant, will be added to the refinery of the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association at Mount Vernon, according to decision of the board of directors, meeting at Indianapolis. The cracking plant will cost upwards of two million dollars and will require two years to complete, Lowell Stallings, manager of the petroleum department, stated.

The new refining unit will greatly increase the capacity of the refinery, which now consists of a topping plant and a thermal cracking unit. The present capacity of 7,000 barrels of crude oil per day will be increased to 10,000 barrels.

With the catalytic process, 71.5% of the crude oil can be converted into gasoline, while only 51% is recovered by the present process. This means that 40% of the residual oil, which now sells at a low price, will be converted into gasoline, which is worth considerably more per gallon and is in the greater demand by the farmer members of the co-op. The process will also permit the manufacture of gasoline of a higher octane rating. The catalytic cracker, which is designed by Universal Oil Products, will make savings that will pay for it in less than 2 1/2 years, Stallings estimated. The board voted to issue \$1,000,000 of preferred stock to aid in financing the new plant.

It costs very little to be "big" in our treatment of other people. It may cost a great deal to be "small". —William E. Holler

Bentley, New Haven; Mrs. Ralph Duryea, Reading; Mr. and Mrs. William Moyer, Mrs. William Zech, Mrs. Chester Worsco, Berrien Springs; Mrs. Emmet Nees, St. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. Max Hood, Mrs. Charles Hood, Paw Paw; Mr. and Mrs. George Fritz, Gobles. Junior FB people are listed in article on page 4.

JFB CAFETERIA AT IONIA FAIR

Archie McLachlan and Carolyn Tribby, Co-Managers of the Ionia Cafeteria Project report that plans are progressing nicely for this year's project. Started three years ago at the request of the fair officials, the project has become a fixture in Junior Farm Bureau activities.

McLachlan and Tribby report that they have purchased six heaves which have been processed, and are now in the deep freeze in East Lansing.

Many counties have already signed for their donations of food and labor at the Fair. The Ionia Free Fair will start August 8th and end on the 15th.

Tomatoes

Is there a limit to what an acre will produce? The winner of the 1947 Pennsylvania Ten-Ton Tomato Club has a yield of over 32 tons per acre,—and the tomatoes were 84 per cent No. 1 grade, and 14 per cent No. 2 grade.

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

SOLVAY
Agricultural Limestone MEAL
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Available At Your Nearest Dealer
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Years of livestock marketing experience, plus day-after-day concentration on specialized selling and market trends are available to you at Michigan Livestock Exchange. Call Vinewood 1-2700 WHEN YOU HAVE LIVESTOCK TO SELL.

Joe McCrum (steers) Art Bickford (hogs)
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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

"What a blessing it was..."

BLUE CROSS HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL PLANS COVERED \$922 OF HER DAUGHTER'S HOSPITAL AND SURGICAL CARE!

Miss [Name], the young daughter of a Blue Cross subscriber, was in the hospital for 40 days. Charges included room and board, operating room anesthesia, laboratory, drugs and dressings—total: \$734.50. Patient paid only \$62.50 (principally because a private room was used). In addition Blue Cross Surgical Plan paid \$250 to her doctor.

CASE #34-P49110-54

Michigan Farm Bureau Members—Let BLUE CROSS protect your entire family against today's high cost of hospital care

You can never tell when sudden illness may strike. You owe it to yourself and your family to enjoy Blue Cross protection. No physical examination required... no age limit. Yet the cost is only pennies a day.

Blue Cross Hospital Plan Pays up to 120 days of hospital care in any one of the 172 participating hospitals in Michigan. No cash limit on benefits covered.

Blue Cross Medical-Surgical Plan Pays stated amounts for operations and for doctors' visits to the hospital in non-surgical cases.

Join up with 1,500,000 people in Michigan

who enjoy the worry-saving benefits of Blue Cross protection. No other health-care plans offer so much for so little!

How to Join Blue Cross Through the Michigan Farm Bureau

Enrollment of Farm Bureau members is through the Community Discussion Groups. New groups may be started when a sufficient number of members have made application. Groups already enrolled may add new members once each year. See your County Farm Bureau Blue Cross secretary regarding enrollment requirements or contact our District office nearest you.

- OFFICES IN 20 MICHIGAN CITIES
- ALPENA • ANN ARBOR • BATTLE CREEK • BAY CITY
 - BENTON HARBOR • DETROIT • FLINT
 - GRAND RAPIDS • HILLSDALE • HOLLAND
 - JACKSON • KALAMAZOO • LANSING • MARQUETTE
 - MT. PLEASANT • MUSKEGON • PONTIAC
 - PORT HURON • SAGINAW • TRAVERSE CITY

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BLUE CROSS
Michigan Hospital Service Michigan Medical Service
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PROTECTION THAT'S PRICELESS

KORNER KOMMENT ON FEEDS and FEEDINGS

UNITED WE ARE STRONG — DIVIDED WE ARE WRONG!

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS



Here's a problem. The day is fast approaching when the co-operative program is going to be more vital to farmers and when that program will need the support of every clear thinking farmer who refuses to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage. There are interests who, caring nothing for a farmer except as a customer, will try to buy such loyalty as can be bought.

We suggest that Farm Bureau members who are members of a co-operative check on its operations if they do not already know the local program. Here are some factors that are important to be followed for the benefit of all members:

1. Policies to be determined by directors and carried out by management.
 2. Directors to follow-up to see that policies are carried out as outlined by the board.
 3. Would you favor members and management agreeing that the co-operative program comes first since farmers own the co-operatives?
 4. Would you favor old-line companies taking opportunities to train co-operative personnel in old-line principles, policies and products?
 5. Would you favor co-operative personnel (manager and associates) accepting presents such as turkeys, shotguns, or money from representatives of old-line companies?
- More interest on your part can help the management and directors of your co-operative do a better job.

Pasture for Poultry, Cattle and Hogs

FOR POULTRY — Ladino clover is the best range for poultry. It takes punishment and comes back for more. Frequent clipping enhances its succulence and drought resistance. Fertile soils high in potash and phosphorus are best.

FOR CATTLE — Alfalfa and Brome or Ladino clover. Watch for bloat on Ladino. Wonderful pasture outside of that danger.

FOR HOGS — Rape, clover, alfalfa or Ladino. All pastures pay well.

Reduce Grain Consumption

The laying flock requires less grain in the coming months than during the early spring and winter months. See that your hens get access to cool water. They will lay better. On good range use 18% Mermash and scratch grains free choice. You'll have lower feed costs.

Dairy Ration on Pasture

Our Farm Bureau "Bureau Las" carrying 25 lbs. of molasses in every 100 lbs. is a fine feed for pasture time when cows do not eat grain so readily. Here's how: 100 lbs. of Bureau Las 30% protein (rich in trace minerals) and 800 lbs. of home grown grains makes a fine mixture to balance good pastures.

BUY OPEN FORMULA - MERMASHES - MILKMAKERS - FORKMAKER AT YOUR LOCAL FARM BUREAU FEED DEALER

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Feed Department 221 N. Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

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GROUP 4026 MEMBER NO. 36 CONTRACT NUMBER 1840869 EFFECTIVE DATE 2-1-46

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR SERVICE CODE

MICHIGAN HOSPITAL SERVICE

MICHIGAN MEDICAL SERVICE

THIS IS YOUR TICKET TO WORRY-FREE RECOVERY

Shall Farm Tractors Be Licensed?

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

By NORMAN K. WAGGONER, Research and Education

Will farm tractors continue to be used on highways in this state to haul beans, grain, and potatoes and other farm products to market and to transport feed, seed, fertilizer, and other farm supplies home?

At present, there are about 120,000 tractors on Michigan farms. Will a large number of these continue to be used on the highways? Is there a trend to make more or less use of the tractor for transporting farm products and farm supplies?

Mr. Farmer finds it convenient to use a tractor to pull a rubber-tired wagon or even wagons to haul grain or beans to the elevator, his sugar beets to the factory, or his potatoes to the warehouse, or to go to town for a load of fertilizer or a supply of feed. This has proved to be very convenient. There was a time when only a few farmers made use of this means of transportation. In recent years, however, there has been a rapid increase in the use of tractors on highways, and at certain times of the year highways become congested by the tractors. Especially is this noticeable in areas where elevators and sugar beet plants are located.

When Joe Trucker looks at the tractors drawing loads, he says: "That fellow is getting away with something. If I were on the highway with that same load on my truck, I would be subject to prosecution unless I had a license on my truck and an operator's license in my pocket. That fellow with the tractor is not required to have either one, and still he uses the roads which I help to maintain."

Joe Trucker's voice gets louder and louder, and his complaints become more frequent as the trucking business becomes more competitive. At a time when people are looking about for additional sources of highway revenue, Joe Trucker has a ready audience. Then the time is ripe for a change in our Motor Vehicle Code which could very easily require that farm tractors be licensed.

Those who urge a state law requiring the license on farm tractors say:

1. Farmers who transport farm products to market over the highways have an unfair advantage over the truckers.
2. Farm tractors using the highways should make some contribution to the maintenance of the highways.
3. It does seem that farm tractors are a special case. Even though they do use the highways, they do not travel the miles in a year that a truck would, nor do they attain a comparable speed. For these reasons, it does seem that if such a law is written, these conditions should be kept in mind. In order to be assured of this, the farmers would have to take the first steps to write the law.
4. The Indiana Farm Bureau wrote such a law in 1945. After four years of experience, Mr. A. S. Thomas of the Indiana Farm Bureau says: "I think we were smart to beat the other interests to the draw in writing our own tractor licensing law. Some trucking interests may argue that a fee of \$3 is too cheap. However, when comparing the miles travelled by farm tractors with the miles travelled by truck-trailer outfits, you will find that you will be paying more per mile on the tractor than you will on a truck. Since writing this law, we have had no

threats or objections from the trucking interests."

Those who look with disfavor on a tractor licensing law say:

1. It serves no useful purpose in that the use of farm tractors on the highway is only a part of the operation of the farm.
 2. It would add an additional unnecessary cost to farming.
 3. Such a license, creating additional cost, would not be in the public interest because of the inconvenience and red tape and would interfere with the efficient use of farm machinery and equipment.
- What has been the experience in some of the other states? In a few of the other midwestern states, a law requiring the licensing of farm tractors is enforced. In each case, the farmers could see that the trucking interests were going to get a state law passed which would require tractors to be licensed, yet the farmers felt that it would be costly and perhaps unfair to require tractors to be licensed at the same rate as trucks. In each of these midwestern states, the farmers could see the handwriting on the wall. They knew the law was coming and so they got in ahead of the other interests and wrote their own tractor licensing law.
- Indiana—A \$3 license fee is required on all farm tractors used in transportation of commodities on the public highways. This license fee includes the wagon, trailer, and

any other vehicle being pulled by the tractor. However, such equipment as paint spraying outfits, livestock dipping equipment, seed cleaning equipment these pieces of equipment which are hauled upon a trailer and intended to do custom work are required to have an additional license. Tractors which are used on the farm only and use the highways only in travelling from one farm to another, or from one field to another, or to and from places for repair are exempt from registration and are not required to have a license.

Pennsylvania—Pennsylvania has had a law which has required licenses on farm tractors since 1929. It has been amended from time to time. The law requires that all tractors used primarily as farm implements for drawing farm machinery regardless of how much they are used on the highway require an annual registration fee of \$5.

Illinois—Presently, the Illinois state legislature is considering a bill which would require that all wagons or other type of trailer being pulled behind the farm tractors, and used to transport any article over the highway to be registered at an annual license fee of \$5. This license would be on the vehicle rather than on the tractor and could be transferred from one vehicle to another. No license would

be required on seeding, tilling, or harvesting implements.

Wisconsin—A bill has been introduced in the Wisconsin legislature which would require the licensing of all farm tractors used on the highway regardless of the amount of time used on the highway or the purpose for which they are using the highway.

The matter of licensing farm tractors is causing interest and concern throughout Michigan. Especially is this true at a time when our state is seeking additional highway revenue. Some day this is going to come to a head.

The Michigan Farm Bureau, at present, has no official stand on this matter. It is for this reason that this matter is being referred to the membership. It is fortunate that Farm Bureau members have this opportunity to express themselves on it.

Clean Pasture

To combat internal parasites in livestock, Michigan State college extension specialists advise using clean pastures and practicing pasture rotation if possible. A clean pasture is one not grazed last year by the species of livestock that will occupy it this year.

Farm Bureau members are working for world peace and security.

WHAT WAS SAID AT COMMUNITY FARM BUREAUS

During April, Community Farm Bureaus discussed some of the major legislative matters pending. State finances had much attention.

Governor Williams has advocated a 4% corporations net income tax. 70% of the Community Farm Bureaus considering this matter, said that although it would produce substantial revenue they could not approve it because the cost would eventually be passed on to the consumer and, might tend to discourage industry in this state. The bill was defeated in the legislature. The Governor promises to bring this before the legislature again. Considering state finances further, 700 Farm Bureau people said that state services might be reduced. 138 Farm Bureau people were of the opinion that new taxes are justified. Only one group favored deficit financing.

Originally, a bill had been introduced in the legislature to provide about 2 1/2 million dollars for additional building and equipment for the veterinary school at Michigan State College. 94% of the Community Farm Bureaus discussing this

matter looked with favor upon it. However, the appropriation was exposed to severe cuts in the legislature and when it was eventually passed, the final appropriation was for \$90,600.

The Governor has recommended that we establish in this state a "seal of quality" on packages of Michigan farm products which are above standard. 80% of the Community Farm Bureaus considering this matter looked with favor upon it. The legislature, however, did not see fit to pass this measure.

It does seem very timely that the Farm Bureau membership had this opportunity to discuss these matters and to express themselves on it. It does seem important that every group not only discuss these matters but also report their conclusions on them. The five high counties in terms of percent of groups reporting conclusions follow in this order: Wexford, Alcona, Macomb, Eaton, and Huron.

People

When dealing with people, let us remember we are not dealing with creatures of logic. We are dealing with creatures of emotion, creatures bustling with prejudices and motivated by pride and vanity. —Dale Carnegie.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds.

STILL SPACE AT WOMEN'S CAMP

There are still a few reservations left for the Farm Bureau women's camp, to be held at the Interlochen Music Camp June 14-15-16. Reservations should be made directly with Mrs. Willard Berry of Traverse City, R. 1, as soon as possible. The cost of the camp is \$12.

Interlochen is located on M-137, which runs off US-31 about 14 miles south of Traverse City. When you come to the corner of M-137 and US-31, there is a big sign pointing to the camp. The Farm Bureau Women's Camp will be held in the junior girls' division of the Interlochen Music Camp.

Each woman is requested to bring her bedding, linen, and a pillow. A flashlight would probably come in handy. As the nights are chilly in the north, it is suggested that a warm coat be brought and comfortable clothing is suggested. It is not a dress-up camp.

Ladies are invited to attend any portion of the camp. There is no reservation fee, but meals will be charged for. Trains will be met at Traverse City providing the camp director, Mrs. Herbert Cook of Traverse City, R. 2, is notified. Buses run on US-31 and transpor-

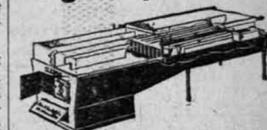
ation will be furnished from 31 in to camp if the camp committee is notified.

For further information about the camp, contact Mrs. Willard Berry, Traverse City, R. 1.

Public Debt in U. S.

DO YOU KNOW: That the total debt of all 48 States combined is three billion dollars. Local debts are about 14 billion. Uncle Sam owes more than 251 billion. Looks like States and communities had better quit asking poor Uncle Sam for help, as he can't afford it.

King Evaporators



Early Orders Save Dollars

Place your order for a King maple syrup evaporator BEFORE July 1 to gain maximum cash discount for early orders for the 1950 season. With copper or English tin pans. All sizes. Write today for descriptive catalog and prices.

SUGAR BUSH SUPPLIES CO. Lansing, Mich. P.O. Box 1107

Located on M-43 (West Saginaw Road) just west of Waverly golf course, Lansing.



Yes Sir! Don't Miss Seeing the Co-op E-3 TRACTOR

In a Field Demonstration! During the Month of June...

Farm Bureau Services' machinery dealers will hold public and private demonstrations on the CO-OP E3 tractor in response to hundreds of requests from farmers throughout Michigan.

You Are Invited to Attend...

One of these field demonstrations and drive this new tractor engineered to give greater economy and better performance. We want you to see for yourself why thousands of satisfied owners are saying, "the E-3 is a leader in the tractor field."

It's Taking Top Honors

In numerous tractor field day programs throughout the country, the CO-OP E-3 Tractor has taken top honors. It is truly the new and better tractor for the power farming age.

Top Performance and Economy

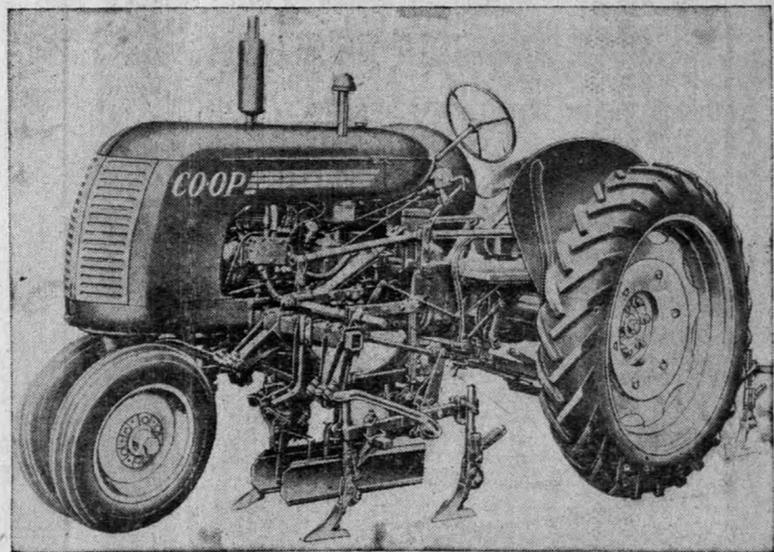
The "E-3" is the most versatile tractor on the market. Light in weight, easy to handle. Plenty of power for heavy plowing, discing, combining; ideal for mowing, raking, seeding, planting, etc. Easily converted from row crop to standard. Buda, 4 cylinder, 4 cycle, valve in head engine with 153 cu. in. displacement together with variable speed governor affords top fuel economy. Look at these other features:

- Live Power Take-off
- Independent Brakes
- Eight Speed Transmission
- Live Line Hydraulic System
- Steady Belt Power
- High Nebraska Rating

The CO-OP E-3 Tractor offers you good appearance, modern design, adaptability, top quality, and positive assurance of service.

Plan to Attend One of These Public Field Demonstrations of Co-op E-3 Tractor

- The following Farm Bureau Services machinery dealers will hold public demonstrations of the Co-op E-3 Tractor and other implements at the stated time and place.
- BANCROFT** — Farm Bureau Services branch — June 8 — 1:30 p.m. Warren Scribner farm — 4 miles south of Bancroft to Hearst School, then 1/4 mile east.
 - CASSOPOLIS** — Cass County Co-op, Inc. — June 15 — Gerald Wright farm — 4 miles east and 1 mile north of Cassopolis.
 - CATHRO** — Morris Bros. Farm Bureau Store — June 15 — Art Campeau farm — Alpena, R-2.
 - HASTINGS** — Farm Bureau Services branch — June 20 — Lyman D. Hunt farm — 1 mile south of Barryville Church and 3rd farm east.
 - LANSING** — Farm Bureau Services branch — June 18 — 1:00 p.m. — Ed Schray farm — north of US-16 on Airport road to Stoll road, then east to 1st farm.
 - MT. PLEASANT** — Mt. Pleasant Co-op Co. — June 22 — Ed Block & Son farm — 2 miles north State Police post on US 27 then 4 1/2 miles west.
 - MUNITH** — H. & F. Implement Co. — Please check with us for the time and place of the demonstration.
 - ROCKFORD** — Rockford Co-op Co. — Please check with us for the date, time and place of the demonstration.



The Following Dealers Are Prepared to Give Private Demonstrations

- ANN ARBOR, Washtenaw Farm Bureau Store
- ALLEGAN, Allegan Farmers Co-op Ass'n.
- ADRIAN, Charles Ruesink Farm Supply
- AZALIA, Yeck Sales and Service
- BATTLE CREEK, Battle Creek Farm Bureau
- BUCHANAN, Buchanan Co-op Co.
- BROOKLYN, G. Raynor Boyce
- BYRON, J. W. Pratt
- BRECKENRIDGE, Breckenridge Oil Co.
- BAD AXE, Nugent Farm Sales and Service
- CEDAR SPRINGS, Harry D. Shaw and Co.
- COOPERSVILLE, Coopersville Co-op Co.
- CHEBOYGAN, Cheboygan Co-op Co.
- CHESANING, Chesaning Farmers Elevator Co.
- CHARLOTTE, Eaton Co. Farm Bureau Co-op.
- CLINTON, Robert Allen
- DEXTER, Dexter Co-op Co.
- DECKERVILLE, Messman Implement Co.
- DORR, Salem Co-op Co.
- EVART, Evart Co-op Co.
- ELSIE, Miller Hardware Co.
- ELKTON, Farm Bureau Equipment Sales & Service
- EMMETT, Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- FALMOUTH, Falmouth Co-op Co.
- FREMONT, Fremont Co-op Produce Co.
- FOWLERVILLE, Fowlerville Co-op Co.
- GLADWIN, Gladwin Farmers Elevator
- GAINES, Marvin Tiedeman
- GRAND BLANC, Grand Blanc Co-op Elev. Co.
- GREENVILLE, Greenville Co-op Co.
- HAMILTON, Hamilton Farm Bureau
- HANOVER, Farmer Folks Supply
- HOLLY, Frank Gromak
- HOWELL, Howell Co-op Co.
- HOLLAND, Holland Co-op Co.
- HUBBARDSTON, Hubbardston Hardware Co.
- HEMLOCK, Hemlock Co-op Creamery
- HILLSDALE, Hillsdale County Co-op Co.
- IONIA, Ferris Farm Service
- IMLAY CITY, Lapeer County Co-op
- KALAMAZOO, Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- LAPEER, Lapeer County Co-op
- LAINGSBURG, Hunter Hardware
- MC CORDS, Kleinheksels Feed Store
- MOLINE, Moline Co-op Milling Co.
- MARENGO, Marengo Farm Bureau Store
- NASHVILLE, Nashville Co-op Co.
- NILES, Niles Farmers, Inc.
- ONEKAMA, Schimkes Farm Service
- OTTAWA LAKE, Ottawa Lake Farm Impl. & Supply Co.
- PITTSFORD, Pittsford Farm Bureau
- PORTLAND, Alfred Ferris
- PLAINFIELD, Plainfield Farm Bureau Store
- QUINCY, Quincy Co-op Co.
- RICHMOND, St. Clair-Macomb Consumers Co-op
- ROCKFORD, Smith Sales and Service
- ROMEO, Posey Bros.
- RUTH, Ruth Farmers Elevator
- REED CITY, F. S. Voelker
- ROSEBUSH, Rosebush Elevator Co.
- ST. JOHNS, St. Johns Co-op Co.
- STANWOOD, Stanwood Mktg. Ass'n.
- STANDISH, Miscisin Bros.
- SAULT STE. MARIE, Chippewa Co. Co-op Co.
- SAGINAW, Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- SCOTTS, Scotts Farm Bureau Supply
- SUNFIELD, Sunfield Farm Store
- THREE RIVERS, Three Rivers Co-op Co.
- UTICA, Wolverine Co-op Co.
- WARREN, Warren Co-op Co.
- WOODLAND, Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- YALE, Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- YPSILANTI, Ypsilanti Farm Bureau
- WATERVLIET, Watervliet Fruit Exchange
- ZEELAND, Bussis Bros.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.

FARM EQUIPMENT DEPT. 221 N. CEDAR STREET LANSING 4, MICHIGAN

A LETTER TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. Lansing, Michigan June 3, 1949

Dear Farm Bureau Member: The E-3 Co-op Tractor has attracted the attention of farmers throughout the United States. It is outstanding in appearance, modern in design, and is adapted to both heavy and light work with equal economy. This tractor is distributed through dealers equipped to give prompt and efficient service.

Many Farm Bureau members have requested complete information regarding the E-3 Co-op Tractor. In response, our dealers are participating in public and private demonstrations during the month of June.

A very cordial invitation is extended to every member of the Farm Bureau, and to all others interested, to attend a Co-op Tractor demonstration and to drive the Co-op E-3 Tractor. After doing so, we would appreciate a letter with any comment you wish to make.

Your Farm Bureau Services, Inc., is a member of National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc., Bellevue, Ohio, manufacturers of farm machinery. We are proud to distribute to the farmers of Michigan one of America's finest tractors.

Ask your nearest Farm Bureau Services farm equipment dealer (see our advertisement in the Michigan Farm News) for full information regarding a demonstration of the Co-op E-3 Tractor.

Sincerely yours, FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. Archie E. Moore, Mgr. Farm Equipment Department.