

# FARM MICHIGAN NEWS



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## EDITORIAL

### Ohio on Farm Price Program

In May the Ohio Farm Bureau asked its membership of 73,000 to answer a questionnaire entitled "What Kind of a Farm Program Do You Want?"

6,894 members returned the completed questionnaire, or nearly 10 per cent. We would consider that a high return and a fair sample of the opinions of the entire membership, and perhaps for all farmers in Ohio.

Sixty-three of every 100 farmers replying favored the principles of the Agricultural Act of 1949. About half of them favored amending it by establishing a bi-partisan agricultural committee to advise with the Secretary of Agriculture, with wide discretionary powers in determining the method and level of price supports.

Only 14 of every 100 farmers favored the Brannan plan.

Thirty-seven per cent of farmers replying said they would favor a combination of price supports for storables and production payments for perishables, which was a part of the Agricultural Act of 1948 but was repealed in the Act of 1949.

Thirty-four per cent of farmers replying said they want no government farm program at all; 39% opposed price supports, and 28% said surpluses should be allowed to take care of themselves.

But the large majority of Farm Bureau members in Ohio who answered the questionnaire favored doing something definite about farm surpluses. Suggestions which ranked the highest were: Promote research to find new uses for surplus products (74%); store enough to stabilize the market (64%); establish more farm co-operatives (57%); give surpluses away for relief uses here and abroad (55%); encourage greater development of an animal agriculture (47%). Many made more than one suggestion.

### Going After Butterleggers

The national food and drug administration has informed Congress that it expects substitutions of colored oleomargarine for butter in thousands of public eating places after June 30 when the federal tax of 10 cents a pound comes off colored oleo. So it proposes to increase its enforcement staff and go after butterleggers.

The federal law states that public eating places which serve colored oleo must post signs saying so, and that the oleo must be served in triangular pieces or be labeled as oleo.

But the food and drug people say that checks made in areas where colored oleo has come upon the market indicates that 10,000 or more public eating places in the United States will try to sell patrons colored oleo for butter in violation of the law. The difference between them may be 30 to 40 cents a pound.

We won't see this in Michigan. Sale of colored oleo is still illegal under state law. A bill to legalize sale of colored oleo was adopted by the legislature in 1949, but it is subject to a referendum vote of the people in November 1950.

### People Need to Know These Facts

Some 45,000 Michigan dairy farmers and 26 oleomargarine manufacturers will soon open the battle for the housewife's vote in November.

Come November 7 the people will vote Yes or No in a referendum to determine if oleo colored to resemble butter may be sold in Michigan.

How the battle will be fought, we don't know. We suspect that the oleo people will pour money without limit into advertising and radio. The prize they're after is worth it. In other states consumers have paid oleomargarine manufacturers handsomely for the trifling cost of coloring oleo.

On the other hand, farmers will be hard to beat if they can make the public understand how important dairy farming and butter is to everyone in Michigan.

Michigan ranks sixth among the states for production of milk. Nearly 30% of all cash receipts of Michigan farmers come from dairy products. The total figure was near \$200,000,000 in 1949, according to Michigan State College. About a fifth of Michigan's milk production is used to make butter, which is the balance wheel of the dairy industry.

One third of all Michigan farms are classified as

### Public Misled About Farmers, Anderson Says

By GORDON H. ALLEN  
American Farm Bureau

Senator Clinton P. Anderson recently drew considerable attention in Washington with a hard-hitting speech he delivered before the Western Region Farm Bureau Conference in Fort Collins, Colo. The public impression that American agriculture is confronted with huge, unmanageable stocks of deteriorating farm commodities is false. The cost of farm price support programs since their inception in 1933 and the truth about the Commodity Credit Corporation's investments and inventories are also matters on which the public has been misled or misinformed, the Senator declared.

"The government has spent billions of dollars liquidating war contracts with industry. Is there anything scandalous about spending some funds—a very much smaller amount—to help agriculture adjust to a post-war basis? Of course not."

The Senator quoted Congressman Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee. Mr. Cooley pointed out that a total of \$10 billion had been invested in price-support programs since 1933. These operations have resulted in losses totaling \$713 million and profits totaling \$217 million, or a net loss of \$496 million. Mr. Cooley went on to say that potatoes have accounted for \$355 million of the total loss, and that only \$141 million has been lost on all other commodities in 17 years. "That is an excellent record," Senator Anderson commented.

Regarding the Commodity Credit Corporation, Mr. Anderson said: "The public's concern over farm commodity stocks apparently arises primarily out of the fact that the Commodity Credit Corporation has invested government money in reserve stocks of some commodities through the price-support program. On March 31, 1950, the CCC had a total outstanding investment of \$4,020,909,000 in price-support program loans and inventories. Almost \$3 billion of this sum was invested in three storable commodities—corn, wheat, and cotton. The remaining \$1 billion was also largely invested in storable commodities or in commodities which had been converted into storable form."

In June Congress voted an additional \$2 billion to the Commodity Credit Corporation to continue the farm price support program.

To back up his assertion that surpluses in three major commodities—wheat, corn and cotton—are not alarming, Senator Anderson said:

"Our present supply of corn exceeds a normal supply by only enough to last our population for 67 days. Our cotton supply exceeds normal by only enough to meet the domestic and export needs for 93 days. Our wheat stocks are above normal by only enough to meet our needs for 112 days. "The Department of Agriculture's estimate of the winter wheat crop fell 121 million bushels from December to April, and another 74 million bushels from April to May. As it fell, the wheat carryover began to look less like a liability and more like an asset."

Publicity which has developed out of the government's price-support operations on potatoes and eggs have tended to magnify and distort the general surplus picture, Mr. Anderson pointed out.

"The surplus of dried eggs (now held by the government) could have been avoided if Congress had enacted legislation to permit a reduction in the support price of eggs two years ago," Mr. Anderson said. "It is to the credit of the American Farm Bureau Federation's poultry committee and various other poultry industry groups that they recommended a program that, had it been followed, would have avoided many of the difficulties encountered with egg surpluses."

Mr. Anderson pointed out that low-grade potatoes accounted for more than 80 percent of the surpluses in that commodity. He also emphasized the unprecedented increase in potato yields, which jumped from a per-acre average of 155 bushels in 1945 to 211 bushels in 1949 when the actual American acreage planted to potatoes was the smallest since 1878.

"You can't charge that to a farm program," he commented.

Farm Bureau women work for programs that make for better rural health facilities.

### Employees Know Their Farm Bureau



William A. Rocky (left) of Charlotte, David Sweet of Hartford, and Mrs. Margaret Olshove of Emmett are shown receiving congratulations from President Roy D. Ward of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., for placing 1st, 2nd and 3rd as the best informed branch and management contract elevator employes on the Farm Bureau program. It was the result of quiz contests conducted at 30 branches and management contracts. Twelve employes won the Quiz Winners' trip to Lansing June 28 where E. J. Young, education director of the Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives conducted the championship quiz.

### Co-ops Hear New Things About Seeds

Managers of farmers co-operatives and others who attended the annual Farm Bureau Seed Men's Conference at Michigan State College June 27-28 heard and saw the new things Michigan farmers want to know about seeds.

Dr. E. E. Down said that improved varieties of wheat and oats are on the way.

Grass days experiences are teaching us the increasing importance of grass as wonderful ensilage before corn silage is ready; its great low cost production value as hay, pasture and green manure, and as a soil builder. Grass needs more fertilizer, said Richard Bell, Ed Longnecker and Howard McColly of the MSC staff.

Lack of bees, all kinds is responsible in part for less of forage crops seeds in Michigan. DDT kills them if sprayed into blossoms, said Ray James, MSC entomology dept.

George Wenner of Farm crops dept said those who want to produce certified seed grains or soybeans must start hereafter each year with registered seed, obtainable from the Michigan Foundation Seed Ass'n.

Dr. M. B. Tesar emphasized the use of brome grass with alfalfa. Good for hay, pasture and soils inclined to wash. He suggested one-half pound of Ladino clover per acre with alfalfa and brome. Its strawberry type runners form a mat; the leaves are fine protein for chickens.

B. R. Churchill spoke of weed killers: TCA for quack grass, 2-45 and 44-ester for brush, and Amine for common weeds. Atacide kills everything.

A. E. Oliver says MSC in its elevator managers course plans to train students in the seed business, including work on purity, germination, identification and seed cleaning.

### Upholds Farmer Trucking Rights

Through an exemption provided in the federal Motor Carrier Act of 1935, farmers, farm co-ops, and others are not subject to Interstate Commerce Commission regulations when they are trucking farm products, raw or processed, up to the point where they become manufactured goods.

Commercial motor carriers and railroads are now before Congress trying to get rid of the exemption, and thereby force more of that business to come to them.

The National Council of Farmers Co-operatives through its transportation committee has come to the farmers' defense. It set forth that 28% of the nation's trucks are owned by farmers and their co-operatives while only 13% are commercial on a for-hire basis. Other private interests use the remainder. The proposal is against the public interest, said the Council.

C. L. Brody, executive sec'y of Farm Bureau Services, was one of the founders of the National Council's transportation committee and served as its chairman for several years.

The withholding of truth is sometimes worse deception than a direct misstatement.—Lord Napier.

Community Farm Bureaus provide social and recreational functions.

### Ten Points Between 12 Quiz Contestants

Twelve employes of 30 FB Services branch and management contract elevators visited Lansing headquarters June 28 as the best informed employes on the Farm Bureau program, as developed by a quiz contest. In the finals June 28 only 10 points separated them. They are:

- 1—William A. Rocky, Eaton FB Co-op, Charlotte;
- 2—David Sweet, Hartford Co-op Elev. Co.;
- 3—Margaret Olshove, FB Services, Emmett;
- 4—W. F. Johnson, White Lake Market Ass'n, Montague;
- 5—Doris Craig, FB Services, Hastings and Thomas Phillips, Sanilac Co-op, Inc., Sandusky;
- 6—Dorene Heronemus, Sanilac Co-op, Sandusky, and Garret DeBoer, Fremont Co-op Produce Co.;
- 7—Margaret Mattson, West Branch Farmers Co-op, and Miles McDonald, FB Services, Hart;
- 8—Mary Bricker, FB Services, Yale;
- 9—Edward Respondek, FB Services, Bay City.

### Jrs. to Have Cafeteria at Ionia Fair

Carol Smith of Osseo and Clarence Aldrich of Lake Odessa are co-managers of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau cafeteria project to be held at the Ionia Free Fair the week of Aug. 7 to 12. This will be the fourth year for the project.

Perhaps 10,000 meals will be served by the Juniors that week in their cafeteria on the main walk near the grandstand. The Juniors own excellent kitchen and cafeteria equipment. They have a reputation for putting up good food. The profits from the venture go into the educational fund of Junior Farm Bureau.

The co-managers will be in charge of procuring the products to be served during the week of the fair. They are now contracting the counties as to what day their groups would prefer to work and what they can donate toward the project. There are openings for members who desire to work the entire week. Anyone interested should contact one of the above co-managers. A number of the counties have made commitments as to the food items they will be furnishing. Others should do so soon.

This project to be successful needs the support of all the members in the state together with the parents, local Farm Bureaus and Juniors-seniors committees. It is a big job, but each year the members have said it can be done. It has been done. That same support is needed again this year.

The co-managers will shortly name the three professional cooks for the hired staff. All other workers will be JFB members assisted by the state director Ben Hennink.

All Jr. Farm Bureaus are invited to participate. Any not contacted yet should write direct to one of the co-managers and tell what their group would like to do.

### Lapeer Pledges \$1,000 For Agr'l Building

Lapeer County Farm Bureau has pledged \$1,000 for the proposed Lapeer County Agr'l Center building at Lapeer. About \$7,000 has been raised or pledged.

### Creep Feed Pigs

Start creep feeding for little pigs at two weeks, say swine specialists at Michigan State College. You can feed most any mixture, but cracked grain is better than fine ground grain.

### Elev. Exchange Buys Company At Jackson

The Michigan Elevator Exchange has purchased the elevator facilities of McLaughlin, Ward & Co. of Jackson and took possession of the property July 1. McLaughlin, Ward & Co. had been in the grain and bean business in Jackson for 53 years.

James R. Bliss, general manager of the Elevator Exchange, said that the elevator was purchased to provide a southern Michigan plant for processing and packaging beans. Advantages to the exchange and its membership will include substantial savings on transportation costs on many shipments, and additional capacity for handling beans.

Mr. Bliss said that the Jackson plant under Exchange ownership will continue to buy grain as in the past. It will continue to carry on a general farm supply business. Farm Bureau supplies will be featured.

The Elevator Exchange is the co-operative marketing agency for 130 farmer co-operative elevators in Michigan. It markets about one third of the grain and beans sold by Michigan farmers. The dollar volume has been more than \$18 millions a year.

At Port Huron the Exchange owns one of the largest terminal elevators and warehouses in the nation for beans. It is equipped with electric eye machines and other modern equipment for processing beans for the trade. Included is machinery for packaging a large volume of beans in one and two pound cellophane bags for the retail grocery trade.

The McLaughlin, Ward & Co. plant is also equipped with electric eye pickers. The Exchange will install packaging machinery for beans.

Achard Ward, president of McLaughlin, Ward & Co., said his organization is out of the grain and bean business, but will continue its elevator equipment and machinery business at another location in Jackson.

### 63,000 FB Folk In Blue Cross

Sixty-three thousand members of Michigan Farm Bureau families now have hospital insurance through Farm Bureau membership and the Michigan Hospital Service Blue Cross program.

William S. McNary, executive vice-president of the Hospital Service, said that the Farm Bureau enrolled 13,400 more people in the spring of 1950. About 23,000 families in the Farm Bureau have Blue Cross contracts through Community and County Farm Bureaus.

Considerably over a million families in the state are members of the Michigan Hospital Service. Mr. McNary said that an average of 720 Blue Cross members are admitted to hospitals every day. Since the first of the year the hospital service has been paying more than \$2,000,000 a month to the state's hospitals for services to its members.

### Vitamin C

You need at least a serving daily of the food group of citrus fruits, tomatoes, raw cabbage and salad greens. This group is your best vitamin C source.

### Everyone Will Lose Except Oleo Makers

Hobbie Tells What Will Happen to Our Dairy Industry and to Public if Yellow Oleo is Legalized

By ED HOBBIIE  
Dairy Action League

I will attempt to explain to your satisfaction and show beyond reasonable doubt, that the bringing of yellow oleo into the great dairy state of Michigan is a most unfortunate proposal. If successful, it will do untold damage to the prosperity of the people, whether they live in rural or urban communities.

There is some confusion in the minds of many of our citizens about this subject because they do not have all the facts. At the outset I would like to make a few things clear.

The opponents of yellow oleo have no objection at all to the white oleo which is now legal in Michigan. We have no objection to the plastic oleo bag which contains a color bean by which a pound of oleo can be colored yellow in a minute and a half. By this means, the housewife can get her yellow oleo, if she wishes it, and can be certain that she is buying and paying for oleo.

We have no objection to oleo as such and I want to make that very clear, but we do object to imitation synthetics colored yellow in semblance of butter.

Some oleo interests have spent millions of dollars to tell the housewife that in coloring oleo she suffers an undue hardship. This propaganda has had some effect. But when you point out to the lady of the house that she pits cherries and peels apples for a pie, that she hulls strawberries, and as a matter of course, and without undue excitement, peels potatoes in preparation for the meal, she will readily admit that the act of coloring oleo yellow, if she uses it, is one of the most minor of her household chores and nothing really to get excited about.

Oleo interests who sell their product in the plastic bag enthusiastically agree that the coloring job is a quick one, with, and I quote them, "No fuss, no muss". Other oleo manufacturers who do not have the plastic bag, of course, see in this coloring at home a terrible evil and hardship.

The housewife, when she views the facts, is especially interested to know that commercially colored yellow oleo lends itself freely to fraud; that in many of the restaurants where she eats she pays for butter and gets yellow oleo instead, and that can also happen to her in the stores where she buys her spread. Also she is surprised to find that in states where yellow oleo has been legalized, prices have risen to 55 cents a pound after butter has been dislocated by the imitation yellow product.

The 10-cent tax on yellow oleo, and the quarter-cent tax on white oleo, goes off the books on July 1 of this year as you know. But it has been the frequent practice of the oleo industry to maintain a much wider price difference between white and yellow oleo than 10 cents per pound, although it costs only about 30 cents to color a ton of this imitation product. A recent survey made in eight cities showed that yellow oleo was selling for nearly 22 cents a pound more than white oleo, although if the oleo interests had been shooting square with the consumer, the difference should have been not more than half of that.

The record shows that oleo prices, including white and yellow oleo, have risen since the first of the year and the industry is admitting that there will be higher prices in the near future. This is happening in spite of the pledge of the oleo industry to the Congress of the United States that if federal taxes were removed the then existing prices would be maintained to the consumer.

The housewife of America is learning, and too often the hard way, that oleo manufacturers after all are American or international businessmen, not dedicated to the proposition of making her happy as much as they are dedicated to making a profit.

Backed by one of the largest and most effective propaganda machines in private industry, the 26 oleo manufacturers of the United States, inspired by enormous profits, actual or potential, are out to corner the market for dairy products without consideration of any kind to the damage this will cause to the prosperity of millions of their fellow Americans.

It is, perhaps, their right, under the capitalistic system which made America great, to get all the business they can, but it is most unfortunate that they do not admit, which is actually the case, that their motives are profit inspired, and that they are dedicated to profits and not to the welfare of the people.

The oleo industry will not point out, for instance, although it is of vital importance to the Michigan

housewife, that if yellow oleo is legalized at the polls through a referendum vote in Michigan this fall, the largest single industry in the state will be dealt a severe blow. This is dairying—on which more than 600,000 persons depend directly or indirectly for a livelihood. The housewife's home will be adversely affected as a result and the satisfactory job opportunity of her husband will be lessened.

There is one oleo plant in Michigan now. If yellow oleo is legalized, there may be two or three more, the aggregate employing a few hundred people. The odds are that the big oleo manufacturers outside of Michigan will take over. Five of whom produce 65% of all the oleo made. Contrast the advantages of this, if there are any advantages in terms of employment, to the disadvantages of directly hurting the income of more than 600,000 citizens of Michigan dependent on the dairy business.

Bringing yellow oleo into Michigan through a referendum is like voting to move the Ford, Chrysler and General Motors plants to the cotton South as far as the ultimate effect on this state is likely to be.

The housewife—the homemaker—regardless of whether she lives in the city or in the country—wants the highest standard of living possible for her family. That standard of living depends on a prosperous agriculture, industry and business in the state. To damage any one of these is to threaten the prosperity of all.

Again I point out that dairying is the largest individual business from the standpoint of investment, number of people employed, etc., in Michigan. More than 80 per cent of Michigan's 175,000 farms depend on dairying for part or all of their income. Dairying is the largest single source of cash farm income in Michigan, and that amounted to \$185,000,000 last year.

Farmers of this state own nearly one million cows valued at nearly \$200,000,000. Twenty-five per cent of the food eaten by the people of Michigan is in the form of dairy products.

In addition to the tremendous investment in dairy farms amounting

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**PURPOSE OF FARM BUREAU**  
The purpose of this Association shall be the advancement of our members' interests educationally, legislatively, and economically.



### When Marthy's Sick

When Marthy has to stay in bed with misery in her back The days are long and meaningless. The world is out of whack. Each separate fibre in me yearns to help her in her need Yet any help that I can give is mighty small indeed. Our years of close companionship, the love that still we share Seem powerless to alleviate her pain or my despair. For all my being roots in her, and all of hers in me. And every day that Marthy's ill drags like eternity.

The dishes fill the groaning sink. The dust lies gray and thick. My mark is on the household on the days when she is sick. The meals that I attempt to cook are uninspired and flat. And nursing I'm a total loss, and that, my friends, is that. And furthermore I cannot give with jolly cheering phrases. To take her mind outside her pain. I feel as gnum as blazes. No lighthearted joke shall pass my lips—no sunny observation. My bedside manner bears no cheer nor genial conversation.

But Cinthy Hicks, when she drops in, is like a cooling breeze To wait relief to us poor souls adrift on sweltering seas. She wears a smile. She talks a while of things along the street And Marthy visits like folks who when two old cronies meet. In Cinthy's hand, when she arrives, she brings a fresh-baked pie (For well she knows with Marthy down our cupboard will be dry). A fresh-baked pie with thick meringue, flavored, it seems to me, With lemon and good Christian love and all sweet charity.

The times when Marthy's sick abed are far between and few. Thank Heaven for that! for at such times I don't know what to do. With ten big thumbs and two big feet I do my awkward bit. Till Marthy, so I sometimes feel, gets well in spite of it. So when we count our blessings out, my faithful wife and me, We place good common vulgar health among the foremost three. Along with love and loyal friends here in our rural sticks. Like Cinthy there and plenty more along the street called Hicks.

R. S. CLARK  
315 North Grinnell Street  
Jackson, Michigan

## EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 1)

dairy farms. They're important customers for people who work in cities and towns.

It is estimated that the investment in production, processing and delivery of dairy products on farms, in villages, towns and cities exceeds 2 billion dollars.

Michigan's dairy industry shouldn't be upset because out of state and even foreign companies manufacturing oleo want that done. That's where real pressure for colored oleo comes from.

### Illinois Shows What Can Be Done

The Illinois Farm Bureau now has a membership of 175,463 in 99 counties. That makes it the largest state Farm Bureau organization in the nation, and one with an outstanding service program to members.

Since 1940 the farmers of Illinois have built their Farm Bureau from 70,000 members to the present figure. The average net gain has been 10,500 new members each year.

How have they done it? We find that they use the same membership building program we use in Michigan. County Farm Bureaus organize volunteer membership workers into teams. They call upon farmers during the time set for the campaign. In Michigan we have shown that we too can make net gains of seven to ten thousand members a year on that plan.

County Farm Bureaus in Illinois send 7,000 workers to call upon practically every farmer with an invitation to membership. This year they had 165,000 memberships to renew by mail or personal call.

Farm Bureau services to members in Illinois are very much like they are in Michigan. They include service on state and national legislation; automobile, hospitalization and other insurances; women's program, Junior Farm Bureau, county and community Farm Bureau services and activities; and a broad co-operative farm supplies service to meet the needs of members.

Illinois has shown what can be done. Also, that Farm Bureau services of all kinds can be expanded and improved upon to serve a growing membership.

### Grass and Farm Surpluses

The growing procession of pasture programs and grass day demonstrations is a sign that farmers more and more are turning to grasslands to help answer the troublesome farm surplus problems of the 1950's.

The Department of Agriculture believes that upwards of 35 million acres can be diverted safely from surplus crops to grass and legumes. Sound use of grass and legumes in livestock enterprises will lower cost of production. More and better forage protects against erosion and over-cropping. It builds up fertility reserves. This is the program we had well under way before the war.

### Help for Forests

Congressman George A. Dondero says that next year Michigan may have substantial Federal help for reforesting 3,200,000 acres of cut-over lands in this state.

The sub-committee on agriculture of the House appropriations committee is friendly toward a national reforestation program for the next 15 years. It is to be done co-operatively between the U. S. Forest Service and the states.

If the legislation is adopted, Michigan may have \$1,700,000 used in the state by the Forest Service, in addition to state funds marked for reforestation.

Michigan's 3,200,000 acres of cut-over lands represent 20 per cent of the 16 million acres of cut-over lands in the United States. Most of the land is marginal in nature and can be utilized best by raising forest products. At present the rate of replanting U. S. forests is about half of what it should be.

The press is always potentially the best way to get the best of an one of the most influential educational argument is to stay out of it.—Detroit News Salesman.

### Notice to Secretaries And to Membership

Regarding delivery of Michigan Farm News: We shall appreciate postcard or other notice that any member is not receiving his paper. Please report any irregularity in delivery, such as duplicate copies, wrong RFD, error in name, etc. If member removes from RFD address in one county to RFD address in another county, please advise if change makes you a resident of second county. Place of residence determines which County Farm Bureau is your County Farm Bureau. We do our best to have everything right, but we are not infallible. We need and appreciate help.—Michigan Farm News.

### Community Farm Bureau Activities

By MRS. MARJORIE GARDNER

**STAR AWARDS**  
Gold Star—Pioneer Community Farm Bureau, Alpena county, Mrs. Albert Krenz, secretary.  
Silver Star—Curtisville, Alcona county, Mrs. William Byler, secretary.  
Silver Star—Bellevue, Eaton county, Mrs. Oscar Mortzfeldt, secretary.  
CONGRATULATIONS!

Dear Community Farm Bureau Members:  
Spring finally arrived in May. Community Farm Bureau activities, no longer impeded by impassable roads, began to take on normal proportions during the month.

980 Community Groups. Although the organization of new groups is beginning to decline, 8 new groups were reported to us during the month. This gives us a total gain of 109 groups over last year, 2 groups were disbanded during May. This means there are approximately 20 groups yet to be added in order to meet the 1,000 goal set for Community Farm Bureaus during this 1950 membership year. The following are the new groups added during the month of May.

- District**  
1—Berrien—West Bertrand, Mrs. Gertrude Sheldon, secretary.  
4—Allegan—Hamilton, Stanley Klein, secretary; Ottawa—Gitchell, Mrs. Russell Smallegan, secretary.  
5—Eaton—Figg, Mrs. Leonard Brown, secretary.  
6—Lapeer—Todd, Mrs. John Stewart, secretary.  
8—Arenac—South Mason, Mrs. Cordell Green, secretary; Clayton, Agnes Malcolm, secretary.  
10—Wexford—Tri-County, Alice Vander Brook, secretary.  
24 Counties Make Group Goal. During May, Lapeer and Wexford counties added enough groups to make their quota toward the 1,000 Community Farm Bureau goal set for this year.

The counties which have made their goals are as follows:  
**District**  
1—Berrien, Kalamazoo, Van Buren.  
2—Jackson, Lenawee.  
3—Monroe, Livingston, Washtenaw, Wayne.  
4—Allegan, Ionia, Ottawa.  
5—Clinton, Genesee, Shiawassee.  
6—Lapeer, Tuscola.  
7—Mecosta, Montcalm.  
8—Isabella, Midland.  
9—Wexford.  
10—Montmorency, Ogemaw.

**HERE AND THERE**  
Alcona-East Bay, Secretary Mrs. Hilda Carson reports that Mr. and Mrs. Thayer, members of the East Bay Community Farm Bureau group celebrated their 40th wedding anniversary at their May meeting. A portion of the meeting was set aside to celebrate the occasion.

Allegan-West Allegan. The annual banquet of the West Allegan Community Farm Bureau Group was held on May 23. Secretary Mrs. Myrtle Tourtelotte reports that over 100 people attended the meeting which started with a supper. Carl E. Buskirk, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, spoke.

Oceana-Shelby, Secretary Mrs. Fred Kerr reports that Mr. and Mrs. George Fleming were honored by the group and Farm Bureau members in their vicinity on their 25th wedding anniversary. Over 100 guests attended. Mr. Fleming is chairman of the Shelby group.

From the Branch County Booster: "Summertime is always a busy time on the farm and so that is when attendance at our Community group meetings falls to a new low or else the group disbands entirely.

Farm Bureau is one of the farmer's implements and what good

is it going to do him if it stands idle in the shed during the time when it should be at work?

"Never in our history have we faced more critical decisions, not only as farmers, but as citizens. Other economic groups are stepping up their efforts. The labor unions are attempting to consolidate their forces; not satisfied with either major political party, they want to establish their own party so that they may control the politics of the country.

"Labor people seem to be willing to let their leaders speak for them but they have no way by which the members can tell their leaders what they want. Everything comes from the top down—nothing from the bottom up.

"The bureaucratic government we have today is our own fault, unless we are willing to accept our own responsibility, someone is always willing to do it for us.

"In Farm Bureau, we want our leaders to speak for us—BUT we want to tell them what to say. That is the whole philosophy on which Farm Bureau is built and that is the secret of its influence. Farmers have some work to do this summer. Important questions are before us. Primary elections face us in September and the November election will present, besides a list of candidates, a ballot asking Michigan people to decide whether colored oleo shall be sold in this state.

"Let's keep our Farm Bureau 'Implement' busy this summer, too. Our participation is the 'gas' that keeps it running."

**Community Farm Bureau District Meetings.** During July ten district meetings are scheduled throughout the state which will be attended by the discussion committees of each Community Farm Bureau to formulate the discussion program for the coming year. It is most important that your group be represented at this meeting so that your representative may inform them of the topics you are most interested in and wish to have included in next year's program.

Many groups are not acquainted with the fact that the Farm Bureau Services sets up a fund each year to be used in the promotion of Community Farm Bureau activities in the respective counties. The allocation of this fund is based on Community Farm Bureau work done in the county for the previous year such as the organization of new groups, carrying out community projects, and correlating activities with the general Farm Bureau program. Every effort is being made to more thoroughly inform

each community group of this allocation fund, why it is set up, and how the funds are distributed. In this regard, allocation fund committees are being set up on a county level during the next 2 or 3 months in order to convey to the Community Farm Bureau members the purposes of this fund and how they are participating or can participate in it.

**Honorable Mention.** These groups had unusually fine meetings during the month of May and deserve Honorable Mention:  
Emmet—Levering, Evelyn Oslund, sec'y; and Sunny Ridge, Mrs. Walter Crapsey.  
Kent—Kent City, Mrs. O. L. Holmgren.  
Isaac—West Reno, Dorothy Mielock.

Midland—Hope, Mrs. Loneta B. Joynt; and Homer Township, Mrs. Philip Stark.

Saginaw—Thomas, Mrs. F. L. Sparks.

Van Buren—Bloomingdale-Columbia, Mrs. Howard Andrews.

### OTTAWA WOMEN NAME OFFICERS

Farm Bureau women of Ottawa county have organized their first Women's Committee. Present for the organization meeting were Mrs. Marjorie Karker, state director for the Women of the Farm Bureau, and Mrs. Norman Stanton.

Officers elected by the Ottawa group are: Mrs. Archie Burch, chairman, North Chester group; Mrs. George Veltema, vice-chairman, Forest Grove group; Mrs. John Book, sec'y-treas., North Chester; Mrs. Clifford Allen, publicity chairman, Bell group.

It is planned to have a speaker from the Sister Kenny Foundation hospital at Pontiac conduct a public meeting at Coopersville to discuss the symptoms and treatment of polio.

### Good Bulletin To Have

If you farm and don't have a copy of the Michigan State College bulletin, "Fertilizer Recommendations," you should get one. It contains information about the fertilizer needs of practically every crop grown in the state. Copies are available from your county agent or from the Bulletin Office, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Buy Farm Bureau quality feeds.

### Classified Ads

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

- SILO ROOFS**  
RAILCO ALUMINUM or Steel Dome Silo roofs, chute dormers, safety basins, silo ladders, steel chutes. Clarence Van Strin, member of Farm Bureau, Box 3, Byron Center, Michigan. (5-31-24b)
- WOMEN**  
FREE NEW TREASURE BOOK of sewing ideas! New styles, latest patterns. Fully illustrated, complete directions on how to sew and save with practical cotton bags. Your Free copy of "Sew Easy With Cotton Bags" is ready now! Send post card today to National Cotton Council, Box 75, Memphis, Tennessee. (4-7-10-20b)
- FEMALE HELP**  
CALL ON FRIENDS WITH sensational Christmas cards in handy assortments. Sell for \$1.00. Profit up to 50 cents. Also popular priced personal Christmas Cards, Everyday Assortments, Stationery, Gift Items. Samples on approval. Wallace Brown, Dept. 241, 203 Park Avenue, Detroit 38, Mich. (7-41-40a)
- MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS**  
NOW IS THE TIME to order all needed sap collecting and boiling equipment for 1951. We have in stock special Colored Jugs, all sizes, to package your maple syrup for the tourist trade. For complete information on all syrup making and marketing supplies, write Sugar Bush Supplies Co., P.O. Box 1107, Lansing, Mich. (4-11-60b)
- LIVESTOCK**  
CORRIEDALE SHEEP. "The Better Breed." We invite your inspection of our flock at any time. Mikessell & Van Strin, member of Farm Bureau, south of city limits. (5-41-21p)
- HAVE A FEW GOOD COLUMBIA yearling rams and aged Missouri Champion. Also a good selection of Corriedale and fine wool rams. Mater & Sons, Nashville, Michigan. (7-21-26p)
- FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH Swine from stock proven by production contests and shows. Superior characteristics: red color, heat mothers, most prolific, best grazers. Lean pork and tops for crossing. 10% reduction to 4-H and FFA members. Thornapple Farm, Nashville, Mich. (7-21-40p)
- IRRIGATION**  
IRRIGATE FOR LESS with a Hamilton System. We guarantee satisfaction more water with less money. 4" aluminum irrigation pipe with rust proof (copper and zinc plated) single gasket quick coupling at 54 cents per foot. Other prices likewise. Engines, motors, pumps, wells, aluminum pipe, sprinklers, hose and every irrigation fitting on hand. Free estimates. Hamilton sells and services and has the stock. Phone Hamilton 2161 or 2251. Hamilton Mfg. & Machine Co., Hamilton, Michigan. (6-21-75b)

## Letter to The Editor

Editor, Michigan Farm News:

This letter has been motivated by Mrs. Wagar's excellent article in the June 3 issue, "This May Be The Year of Change." She mentions many things where there is need for a change.

Among them are the settlement of labor-management differences without strikes, which are bad for everyone. The attitude toward communism which causes distrust among our people, instead of thinking about methods to improve our economy thus eliminating communistic ideas. The spendthrift habits of those who "do not save for the rainy day." The much needed change in our tax structure, which, as Mrs. Wagar says, "has taxed our property, our convenience, our enjoyment, our prospects, our memory and our patience." But, she has left out the one most unjust, immoral and destructive thing—that of taxing posterity for several generations. If that is not "taxation without representation," I don't know what is. Surely, the present generation cannot justly represent generations yet unborn.

With such efficient production and intelligence as this nation boasts of, we should certainly be able to support the most efficient and progressive government conceivable without debt or the burdensome, destructive, taxation we now have.

The point Mrs. Wagar makes, which should cause us all to seek right methods, is: "There's much work to be done at a pay that should be earned. We have the greatest opportunity to show the world how to live with ourselves and with each other. So why not get the vehicle in that direction and steer it right until we have made America all that she should be?" To all these observations we all say wholeheartedly, "Amen!"

But, merely agreeing will not provide right methods for reaching the objective. Take the subject of strikes caused by differences of opinion between labor and management about wages, profits and prices; and that of taxes and the enormous national debt which will affect posterity for generations. How can any of these be settled justly and satisfactorily to everyone unless we can recognize some natural law governing economic justice and observe it? These differences can be reconciled in no other way.

How can any of us determine whether we are paid as much as we earn or have earned more than we receive? Is it just for a business to pension its employees, which must increase the price of its products which the rest of us buy, and by so doing, we are compelled to provide pensions for others, when we have no pension for our own old-age security? It is the government that should provide old-age pensions for everyone from the taxes we pay in during our years of production, as part of the cost of government.

How can we determine when wages and salaries, prices, profits and taxes are just? The professional economist says that the economic problem cannot be formulated. Is it unseemly for an amateur to disagree with the professionals and say that the problem is one of dividing national production in bal-

anced proportions—individual production balanced to national production? As division is a mathematical operation, the problem can be formulated when all the true factors of the problem are recognized in their balanced relation to national production.

However, the professional economists are right about not being able to "formulate the problem" because our monetary system is based in large proportion on debt—"expanded credit"—and our taxes are based on part of the production of posterity—not on present annual production alone as they should be.

As it is national production we want divided justly—each one getting paid in proportion to what he or she produces to that of national production—the monetary system should be based on national production. Claim checks on national production should be the medium of exchange. Wages and salaries, prices, profits and taxes must all be limited to balanced proportions. Only then can we all receive what we earn and earn what we receive.

Why is it that Farm Bureau leaders do not provide programs for the discussion of the character of money in its relation to the unbalanced condition of our economy, which is the cause of strikes, unjust taxation and domestic unrest and the feeling of insecurity?

Why do people generally permit financiers to do all the monetary planning which gives them control of business and our whole economy? Their immediate self-interest blinds them as far as national interests are concerned.

If the writer had not studied this problem since 1931 and found a method for formulating the economic problem, so as to result in a permanent, profitable, capacity market for both business and agriculture; for full employment at a high standard of living; income for labor and social security for everyone; and for the support of the most efficient, progressive government conceivable without debt or burdensome, destructive taxation, she would not feel justified in offering this criticism of the powers that be, who seem not to be able to recognize the fact that there is a natural law which governs economic balance. It is the Creator who provides this natural law, but it is the leaders of mankind who must provide the conditions under which the law can operate.

MRS. LENA BELLE S. CARVER  
Climax, R-1  
Kalamazoo county  
June 8, 1950

Nearly always the essence of an idea can be stated in a very few words.—Frank Freund.

Let every dawn of morning be to you as the beginning of life.—John Ruskin.

**Safety on the farm is no accident**

Good management pays dividends in terms of life and limb. Clean up, make repairs.

### Lee Chilson



Lee Chilson of Lansing died suddenly June 14. He was 57. Mr. Chilson was editor of the Michigan Farm News from October 1926 to July 1928. For a number of years he had been an employee of Michigan State College as a technician for the department of bacteriology.

Mr. Chilson was editor in some of the stirring years of early Farm Bureau history. In those years the American Farm Bureau backed the McNary-Haugen bill in Congress as a government program for dealing with farm surpluses after World War I. Congress enacted the bill in 1927 and President Coolidge vetoed it. The Farm Bureau was successful again in 1928, but President Coolidge vetoed the bill a second time. The struggle established the Farm Bureau as a power in national legislation, and as the organization which would develop much of the farm legislation of the future. This has included the soil conservation program, and parity prices for agriculture.

The Farm News in Mr. Chilson's time was campaigning successfully for legislation to stop the importation of unadapted alfalfa and clover seeds, and to promote the development of Farm Bureau and other co-operative services in Michigan.

### SEEK NEW GAIN IN HYBRID CORN

Corn seed and grain production may be increased in years to come through experiments being conducted at Michigan State College by E. C. Rossman, farm crops specialist.

At present inbred lines of corn with fixed characteristics are used by corn breeders as the parent plants for hybrid corn. Hybrid varieties developed in this manner—out-yield naturally pollinated kinds by some 20 per cent.

Rossman says the new technique, when developed, would promptly eliminate detasseling in hybrid seed corn production. During the detasseling operation leaves are sometimes injured or pulled off along with the tassels.

The loss of two leaves on a corn plant in the detasseling process lowers the yield of seed corn in the hybrid varieties from seven to 10 per cent.

Farm Bureau makes it possible for members to receive quality products and service.

**Rural Tele-news**

**WORKING DOLLARS:** Americans in all walks of life, who invest their savings in telephone securities, make it possible for us to give you more and better telephone service. Their money is used to expand the telephone system. . . . increasing the value of your telephone by providing more telephones that you can call.

**VOICES WITH A SMILE**—Many Michigan Bell operators have attended meetings recently to hear themselves talk—in wire-recorded conversations with other girls who took the part of customers. They've learned that the tone of their voices often can make a big difference in the quality of telephone service. Perhaps you've already noticed an improvement in your service as a result of these meetings.

**MORE JOBS**—Twelve years ago, only one-tenth of the telephones on Michigan Bell's rural lines were dial. Today, more than two-thirds of the rural-line telephones are dial. And yet Michigan Bell now employs more than twice as many operators as twelve years ago.

**MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY**

# Hard to Explain State's Decline In Alfalfa Seed

Michigan farmers have about 5-500,000 acres in forage crops for hay and pasture, according to Prof. Roy Decker, head of the farm crops dept. at Michigan State College. About half of it is used for hay.

Readers of the Michigan Farm News will remember that for many years Michigan was quite outstanding as a producer of alfalfa seed. That isn't so any more. Why it is so isn't fully understood, according to the MSC farm crops dept. There are several explanations for the decline in alfalfa seed production in Michigan.

First, farmers have needed all the hay they could produce, and secondly, a satisfactory set of alfalfa seed hasn't been dependable for some years. Perhaps it's the weather—rain at the wrong time. In any event, the MSC farm crops dept. observes that not much alfalfa seed is being produced in Michigan. The nation as a whole is producing less alfalfa seed.

Most alfalfa sown in Michigan goes in with small grains,—oats or wheat.

But, says Roy Decker, the MSC farm crops dept. thinks that a summer seeding is still the surest method of getting a good stand. Summer seeding of alfalfa should be made on a summer fallowed field in early August, and not later than the 15th or 20th.

**Milk**

Milk is the most nearly perfect food. It is the most valuable source of calcium and phosphorus which are among the most important minerals needed for health and growth. Generally children through teen age should have 3 1/2 to 4 cups of milk daily and adults about 3 cups. Of course this can be used for cooking purposes as well as a beverage.

Buy Farm Bureau quality feeds.



# A Visit to Indiana & Tenn. Farm Bureaus

By WESLEY S. HAWLEY  
Director of Membership Acquisition

It was my good fortune to have the opportunity recently to visit two state Farm Bureau headquarters last month,—Indiana Farm Bureau at Indianapolis, and Tennessee Farm Bureau at Columbia, Tennessee.

It's a good idea for a person to look at the experiences of others occasionally to discover ways of improving our own efforts. These visits were for the purpose of seeing how things are done in the Farm Bureaus of those states. Of course, there is always the exchange of experiences. It is a good idea to see what the other fellow is doing.

**Indiana Farm Bureau.**—Mr. Paul T. Norris, assistant director of organization of the Indiana Farm Bureau, took us through their institution and explained some of their experiences. Having responsibilities in connection with membership acquisition in our own state, I viewed most everything from the angle of membership. Space here will not permit me to go into detail describing these visits but I will give mainly my over-all impressions.

Indiana has approximately 90,000 paid Farm Bureau family memberships. Their dues are \$10 per year. They have County Farm Bureau organizations in all but 2 counties and have established county offices in most of them, with someone giving part or full time to the county office. Indiana does not have Community Farm Bureaus or a Junior Farm Bureau as such. The state is set up in 10 Membership Districts with a district man in each one. They also have an active women's program in the state.

During the third week in October each year Indiana Farm Bureau conducts its membership campaign. They follow a well laid out roll call time table for planning all roll call activities and the selection of captains and workers to do the work. They have about 6,000 workers who go out in the one week October roll call. Prior to "kicking-off" they have a good training program for captains and workers so as to have them properly prepared for their job. During this one-week they secure a large proportion of their old and new members.

One thing that seems quite worth while is the recognition they give to the workers who do the roll call soliciting. Indiana has a very fine set-up and is doing a good job of membership solicitation.

**Tennessee Farm Bureau.**—Mr. Woodrow Luttrell, director of membership and organization, showed me through the state headquarters at Columbia. This likewise was a very interesting experience. Here I found a Farm Bureau set-up that was about the same size as in Michigan. They have about 41,000 farm families for 1950 in Tennessee. They are organized in 90 of their 92 counties. They do not have Community Farm Bureaus and do not have regular, functioning, annual

committees through which to spread the work of Farm Bureau and its responsibilities. Tennessee Farm Bureau is organized on a basis of four membership districts. Once each year Tennessee has a membership campaign, but this is mostly for new members, inasmuch as their membership is set up on a 5-year basis. They have a very well laid out time table of events in connection with the roll call planning. Each county director assumes his responsibility for the roll call work in his own civil district. (We probably would call him a captain.) They conduct their roll call during a week early in March.

**Tennessee lays considerable stress on recognition of work done by roll call workers.** This seems to create better attitude and interest in connection with their roll call work.

Obviously, there is much more that could be said regarding the two visits, but there are a couple of points that we might consider to improve our membership acquisition plan:

(1) I cannot see that either state visited has a better plan than we do. The fact is, fundamentally they are very similar. The experiences and results have been quite alike.

(2) I believe that we can profit by their experiences in using a better correlated timing set up in building up for the big membership week; and having a plan for giving awards as recognition for the good work that is done out in the field during roll call.

It is a good idea to look in on the activities of other people, for certainly we can find ways to make our own efforts more fruitful. These visits indicated clearly to the writer that while we do have a very good plan and have had some very worth while experiences in Michigan, yet there are ways that we can improve.

## Earl Rau Names FB Insurance Publication

The March of Progress is the title selected for the monthly newsletter for agents for the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan. Earl Rau of Beaverton, Gladwin county, offered the winning title in a contest among more than 100 agents to name the publication. Mr. Rau was licensed as an agent March 24, 1950 for Gladwin County Farm Bureau, which was organized in December 1949. Judges for the contest were these members of the Michigan Farm Bureau staff: Stanley Powell, Victor Bielinski, and Einar Ungren.

## Milking Machine

Dairymen who boil in lye the rubber parts of a milking machine which come in contact with milk have found it gives excellent results in lower bacteria counts and keeps the rubber in good condition.

Buy Farm Bureau quality feeds.

## For Safe Storage Of Small Grains

Make certain that small grain is down to at least 14 per cent moisture for safe storage, say the Michigan State College farm crop specialists. Accumulations of grain, feed, bran, or screenings in and around storage bins and feed rooms should be removed and destroyed.

## ROGER FOERCH FB REPRESENTATIVE OF DISTRICT 9



Roger Foerch assumed the duties of Farm Bureau representative in membership district No. 9 of Northern Michigan effective July 1st. The district includes Benzie, Grand Travers, Kalkaska, Leelanau, Manistee, Missaukee and Wexford counties.

For the past two years, Mr. Foerch has been the county organization director in Eaton County. He was born in Lansing and lived on a farm in Ingham county, graduating from Okemos high school.

Upon completion of a 16-week course in agriculture at Michigan State College, he worked at Farm Bureau Services' branch store at Traverse City. He entered the navy in 1933 where he spent 3 years. Upon his discharge, he attended the first short course in elevator management, co-sponsored by Farm Bureau Services and Michigan State College. He was assistant manager for a year at Chesaning Farmers Co-operative Elevator. Following that, he served as manager of the Bancroft branch for two years. Mr. and Mrs. Foerch have four children.

## German Guests Thank Women For Visit

Frau Marie Heuchting of Bremen, Germany and Fraulein Lieselotte Handt of Kassel, Germany left Michigan June 16th for North Carolina and Virginia as guests of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureaus of those states.

They visited in Michigan for twenty days as the guests of Michigan Farm Bureau families. They came here under the auspices of the Michigan Farm Bureau women. The money to bring them here was contributed by the Community Farm Bureaus of Michigan.

An effort was made to have them visit every area of Michigan and to attend Farm Bureau meetings wherever possible. The fact that they spoke very little English made it quite an ordeal for them. Farm Bureau families who could speak German interpreted for them.

While in Michigan the ladies were guests in the homes of many Michigan Farm Bureau people, among them being the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Buskirk of Paw Paw, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Treiber of Unionville, vice-president of the Michigan Farm Bureau; Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Ball of Albion, vice-chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau women; Mr. and Mrs. Earl Braid of Lake Orion, district chairman for Farm Bureau women from District 3; Mr. and Mrs. Putz of Crosswell; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bauer of Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Weisgerber of Ionia; Mr. and Mrs. Herman Howelsen of Saline; and others.

They also visited other points of interest in Michigan such as the Gerber Company of Fremont, Kaiser-Frazier automobile manufacturing company of Willow Run, the Sister Kenny Polio Treatment Center at Pontiac, the Farmer's Co-operative Livestock Auction at Battle Creek, National Music Camp at Interlochen, and the world famous fruit market at Benton Harbor, Michigan.

The ladies were slightly shocked at our waste-land, at the small trees in our forests and at the number of automobiles. They liked our coffee, our kitchens, and our great distances.

They said that what they needed most from us was our understanding of them as people and of the problems they have at this time.

The two German ladies were very grateful for this opportunity to come to America and wished to tell the Farm Bureau people of Michigan, who contributed toward their trip, "thank you."

Business today consists in persuading crowds.—Gerald Stanley Lee

# 127 FB Women Attend Camp At Interlochen

One hundred and twenty-seven women from 45 Michigan counties attended the sixth annual Farm Bureau Women's Camp at Camp Interlochen on June 13-15. The camp was sponsored by the Farm Bureau Women's Committee of Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau, and was under the direction of Mrs. Luella Donner of Traverse City.

One of the delightful events of the program was a half-day tour of Leelanau and Grand Traverse counties.

Speakers for the camp were Glen Hammel, under-sheriff of Kalamazoo county, who spoke on the subject of juvenile delinquency. Mr. Hammel urged parents to warn their children about dangers from sex deviates. He told the women some ways to protect themselves and their children from attack by these people.

Mrs. Potzank of Muskegon gave a talk on the native customs of Czechoslovakia which was much enjoyed.

Edward Hobbie, of the Dairy Action League, urged rural women to become active in the coming campaign preceding the state election in November at which time the issue of whether or not it shall be lawful in Michigan to sell colored oleomargarine will be voted upon.

Dr. Wilhelm, a gynecologist of Traverse City, talked on diseases of women at the Wednesday night session of the camp.

A panel under the direction of Mrs. Marjorie Karker, director of Michigan Farm Bureau women, explained how the women's program of the Michigan Farm Bureau is carried out. Women taking part in the panel were Mrs. Harry Whitaker, state chairman of Farm Bureau Women; Mrs. Carlton Ball, state vice-chairman; Mrs. Gail Handy of Berrien County, who substituted for Mrs. Forrest Winberg of District 1; Mrs. Earl Braid, Oakland county representing District 3; Mrs. Leon Dunning, Barry county, District 4; Mrs. Clyde Allen, Shiawassee county, District 5; Mrs. Wesley Mahaffy, Sanilac county, District 6; Mrs. Carl Johnson, Montcalm county, District 7; Mrs. Charles Gotthard, Wexford county, District 9.

Mrs. Wilma Sledge, director of women for the Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation, gave a very fine talk on the individual's responsibility in a democracy. Miss Sledge flew from Jackson, Mississippi for this talk and appeared on the program through the courtesy of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The two German women, who had been guests of Michigan Farm Bureau families for the past twenty days, were also guests of the camp. The visitors were Frau Marie Heuchting of Bremen, Germany and Fraulein Lieselotte Handt of Kassel, Germany. They discussed their rural women's organization. Both were impressed by the beauty of the Interlochen area.

## Ideas From New Zealand Dairymen

By BOB ADDY  
Farm Bureau Services Feed Dept

The early part of June I attended the annual meeting of the American Farm Research Ass'n at Purdue University.

The Research Ass'n is an organization of national and state Farm Bureau people who are interested in bringing the benefits of agricultural college research work to Farm Bureau members. At present the main interest is in feeds, fertilizers and petroleum products. Dr. George Searsh is director of the Ass'n.

This year at the feed meeting W. E. Peterson, professor of dairying at the University of Minnesota, spoke on "How to Lower the Costs of Producing Milk." Mr. Peterson had spent much time studying dairying in New Zealand, where the climate is mild and moist, and the market for milk is to butter and cheese factories. He drew on his observations very interestingly.

Four vital factors for low cost production, said Prof. Peterson, are: (1) breeding or inherited ability (2) lower labor costs (3) housing (4) feeding.

**Breeding.** New Zealand has the largest dairy experiment station in the world. It is checking results from 200 sets of identical twin heifers. One group of twins was getting 30% below normal nutrition and in another group the identical twin was getting 30% above normal nutrition.

There were beef twins and dairy twins. There were more differences within the groups than between identical twins. Two identical beef heifers gave 47 to 48 lbs. fat respectively for the test period. Two dairy identical twins gave 421 and 424 lbs. of butterfat. Inheritance controlled their efficiency.

**Lower Labor Costs.** Chores are the biggest job. Planning the work—location of feed with respect to managers—handling of milk—care of stable and manure are places where we can check our operations to save steps, time and money.

**Housing.** Prof. Peterson seemed

to feel that we pamper cows too much, especially in making quarters warm. He remarked that barns were built to be fairly warm because man wanted it that way for himself,—not because the cows had to be coddled. He practically said money is wasted on our old system of housing.

**Feed.** Half the cost of dairying is in feed. Do we use the cow most effectively for low cost production? Prof. Peterson said the great supply of organisms in the paunch of a cow enables it to convert cellulose into food. Cellulose is the early stage of fiber in hay and forage crops. The next stage is lignin, a form of wood, and there is where the cow's efficiency goes down. This clearly indicates that our habit of leaving hay to bloom—and pasture to get a foot high—makes milk cost more.

**New Zealanders claim that rough feeds can be made so good that they need no help for top production of milk.** It is to be remembered that New Zealand's climate delivers more rain and is milder. There are no barns for cattle. Production is heavy and concentrated, which makes for efficiency, too. One creamery produced 12 million pounds of butter from an area eight miles square.

Big production records are made in New Zealand on grass and hay—with no grain. One herd of 43 cows averaged 542 pounds of butterfat per year. A herd of 105 Jerseys averaged over 500 lbs. fat. One identical twin was fed grass and hay. The other twin had grain added. Nothing was gained by adding grain.

Prof. Peterson visited a farm which had been purchased after World War I as abandoned. The former owner had produced wheat and oats. The present owner has 243 cows on 240 acres. No feed is bought and the average production is 400 lbs. of butterfat per cow. The pasture is red clover and rye grass in equal parts.

The nitrogen content of the soil is so high that the grass analyzes 24% protein on a dry basis. The 240 acres is divided into 18 parts. Ten are used for pasture and 8 for hay.

New Zealand does so well, said Prof. Peterson for a number of reasons: (1) sufficient and timely rains (2) fields are extremely fertile because of heavy concentrations of cows, and additional applications of fertilizer (3) climate is mild and cows graze 10 months of the year (4) rotational system of pasturing is used (5) fields are pastured early before lignin forms in grass. Hay is cut early.

Other rules are (1) cows graze down everything on plot allotted for day (2) stand must be sufficient so 1/20th of an acre a day gives a good cow all she needs.

Prof. Peterson doesn't believe we can do here what is done in New Zealand. He says there still isn't enough protein supplement added to the cow's ration in the United

States. But he does use New Zealand to point out that by increasing the fertility of our fields, we can step up the amount and quality of our pasture. We may need less protein added to our grain ration if we pasture earlier and thoroughly, if we will cut hay earlier, and possibly grass silage may help us out a heap.

The New Zealand dairy story interested me because of my dairy background, and my beliefs that better pasture and better hay can help lower costs.

Top production, with no undue forcing, usually means the most economic production and the most profit to the dairyman.

Try to get top production with less grain, but when you need grain, we advise the concentrates that farmers make through their own co-operatives.

## JUNIOR FB ACTIVITIES

The Michigan Junior Farm Bureau had a small delegation at the Midwest Training School held June 18 thru 21 at Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin.

The camp season has begun for the JFB members. The northern part of the state held a week-end camp at the Alpena Boys Club near Hillman the middle of June. The Clear Lake camp was held June 25 thru July 1 in two sessions of

three days each. The staff included the JFB director and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hennink, Eldon Winters, Don Phillips, Mrs. Louise Smith, and Don Kinsey of the Michigan Farm Bureau and John Marks of the Indiana Farm Bureau. This camp was particularly for the newer members in JFB to help them understand the organization.

Two new groups have been organized. One in Mecosta county with Mrs. Kunze and Mrs. Root of the women's committee in charge of arrangements. The other one in Iosco county with Frank Smith being the leader for the formation of this group.

Berrien and Cass counties will be hosts July 8 to a group of about 35 Young Farmers and Homemakers from Tennessee Farm Bureau. This group of young people is similar in type to our Junior Farm Bureau.

The group will spend the day touring the various farms, industries and co-ops in the two counties. In the evening the two counties will give a party in honor of the visiting group at Berrien Springs in the Lions Club building. The two counties extend an invitation to JFB members throughout the state to come to the party and help show the young people from Tennessee a fine time.

Spring is a good time to start killing weeds with the selective weed killer, 2,4-D.

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- Mix completely in hard or soft water without excessive foaming.
- Stay suspended in the agitated spray mixture.
- Give high deposit on fruit and foliage... uniform, closely-knit spray covers.
- Minimum run-off of the insecticides in the spray drip because these materials are processed to make the ultra-fine particles "stay put" where they hit.
- Result! Unexcelled "kill" of pests for which DDT and PARATHION are recommended.

**STAFAST®**  
Pre-Harvest Hormone Spray  
HELPS YOU GET MORE OF THE "MONEY" FRUIT

- Controls premature drop of apples and pears!
- Helps improve color, size and flavor!
- Reduces windfall losses and harvest "knockdowns"!
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- Exclusive double action... contains 2 active ingredients!

**ORCHARD BRAND**  
SPRAYS • DUSTS

Distributed by  
**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**  
Buy at Farm Bureau Stores & Co-ops  
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# The best friend you could have when accident or illness strikes!

No other health-care plan offers so much for so little!

Blue Cross Hospital Plan covers a broad range of benefits (up to 120 days of care) in any of the 178 participating hospitals in Michigan. NO CASH LIMIT on the benefits covered.

Blue Shield Medical-Surgical Plan pays liberal amounts for stated surgical procedures—and payments for doctor's visits to the hospital in non-surgical cases.

**Farm Bureau Members—Here's how YOU can join BLUE CROSS - BLUE SHIELD**

Enrollment of Farm Bureau members is through the Community Discussions 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.

A few of the more than 8000 organizations where Blue Cross - Blue Shield is available to employees and members:

KAISER-FRAZER CORPORATION  
SERVICE CASTER and TRUCK CORPORATION, ALBION  
MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINING and TECHNOLOGY, Houghton  
CHESAPEAKE and OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY—PERE MARQUETTE DISTRICT • MICHIGAN GRANGES  
GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION • CITY OF ALPENA  
HART and COOLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Holland

BATTLE CREEK SANITARIUM  
NATIONAL TWIST DRILL, ROCHESTER  
THE BAY CITY TIMES • MUELLER BRASS COMPANY  
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GRAND RAPIDS  
CLARKE SANDING MACHINE COMPANY, MUSKEGON  
FARM BUREAU DISCUSSION GROUPS

Chances are 1 in 4 there'll be hospital or medical bills in your family this year!

Such unexpected expenses can easily wipe out hard-won family savings. Often it's necessary to borrow money in order to meet them. That's why you and your family need BLUE CROSS - BLUE SHIELD protection—now, while you can get it for only a few cents a day!

The Hospitals' and Doctors' Own Non-Profit Health Plan for the Welfare of the Public

**BLUE CROSS** Michigan Hospital Service  
**BLUE SHIELD** Michigan Medical Service

234 State Street • Detroit 26

# Trouble If Rain Making Goes Wrong

If all the water vapor over your head were to come down at once, the resulting rain would be six feet deep. One sixth of the whole weight of the atmosphere is water.

Dr. Irving Langmuir, a natural scientist for the General Electric Company, calls attention in the "Christian Science Monitor" to what he considers some grave perils in rain-making if clouds are over-seeded with dry ice or chemicals.

The danger that Dr. Langmuir sees is exactly the opposite of what was first forecast in rainmaking. Then the idea was that some people would bring down rain for themselves but deprive other people downwind.

The latest information is that if too much of dry ice or chemicals are put into a cloud, the cloud goes into a form of cold storage. There is no rain for the area where it is needed. The cloud drifts away perhaps hundreds of miles until it encounters a moist air mass where it is already raining or about to do so. The result may be a torrential rain where it isn't needed and continued drought where rainmaking was attempted.

Dr. Langmuir explains that rain-drops grow on ice crystals in a cloud or on dust particles. In nature a cloud can cool down to 39 degrees below zero centigrade before its substance changes to ice

crystals. But even a bit of it can be cooled down for a second to that temperature, ice crystals formed there will spread throughout the cloud.

Dry ice is much colder than 39 degrees below zero centigrade. Therefore, it will cool the cloud and start the rainmaking process.

If too much dry ice is used, the whole cloud flashes over into ice crystals with no free moisture between on which the crystals can feed and become rain. In this state, says Dr. Langmuir, the cloud drifts away without raining until it meets warmer or drier air to change it back to the water vapor.

The cold storage state of a cloud is not very permanent if it's done with dry ice, but it is much more so if it happens through the use of silver iodide as the rain making agent.

Crystals of silver iodide are almost exactly like ice crystals. Burning of silver iodide produces a smoke containing billions of microscopic crystals per cubic inch. These may be introduced into a cloud from an airplane or by burning silver iodide on the ground upwind from the cloud.

Silver iodide is so potent a rain maker that under ideal conditions it is said that smoke from 1/28th of an ounce is enough to bring down 500,000 acre feet of water.

What people have been doing with silver iodide, says Dr. Langmuir, is to burn pounds and pounds of it for hours and hours in perhaps a dozen generators. This is likely to fill a cloud so full of crystals that they may take up all the moisture and little of it can grow into big enough drops to fall. The area needing rain doesn't get it.

Such a cloud is much more permanently in cold storage than is the case with ice crystals. The cloud drifts until it meets a mass of moist air. A very heavy rain may follow where it isn't needed.

Dr. Langmuir thinks that over-seeding clouds in the west may have prolonged the southwestern drought and have been responsible for some of the floods in the mid-west, since most weather moves from west to east. He believes that seeding clouds to make rain has responsibilities that should take the job out of the hands of amateurs.

Wallace Brown, Inc.—Christmas, '50 Ad No. 4A—2" x 14 Lines

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Only \$2.00 FOR Buffalo

Buy Farm Bureau Seeds.

## Not Getting News?

If you know of members failing to receive their Michigan Farm News, please send us a postcard giving name, postoffice and RFD number together with name of County Farm Bureau. Thank you, Michigan Farm News, P. O. Box 960, Lansing, Mich.

# Branch Stores Set Record for Spring Business

Farm Bureau Services' branch stores and management contract points set a new record for volume of business this spring. During an abnormal two-months' period, April and May, they did better than \$2,500,000 worth of business, which is an all-time high. May was the largest month for the branch stores in the history of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. The spring season's business represented an increase of almost 12% over the previous year.

In addition to this figure, they handled large amounts of government corn and wheat which is not included.

Last year FBS branch stores and management contract points did better than 60% of the total volume of FBS business. The balance was handled by local co-operative associations and independent Farm Bureau dealers.

The Saginaw branch led the state last year with a volume of \$1,500,000; Traverse City second with \$737,000; and followed closely by Kalamazoo with \$668,000.

The lateness of spring and the reluctance of farmers to buy their requirements until they absolutely needed them placed a burden upon the store personnel to get three months work done in two.

Much of the success of the season's business can be traced back to the increased acceptance by farmer-patrons of Farm Bureau open formula feeds, known origin seeds and high analysis fertilizers; particularly the successful operation of the fertilizer plant to meet requirements of plant food.

Another contributing factor to the successful season has been the new merchandising and advertising program conducted by Farm Bureau Services, Inc. in an effort to keep the farmer-patron better informed as to the commodities offered him by Farm Bureau Services.

To reward the managers of Farm Bureau Services' branch stores and management contract points, a three-day conference was held at Indian Trail Lodge at Traverse City, June 18, 19 and 20. Some 30 managers and their wives, together with Lansing office personnel, attended the three-day session. The purpose of the conference was to plan a sales program for the coming year as well as to afford managers an opportunity for some well-earned relaxation.

C. L. Brody, executive secretary-treasurer, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., in addressing the group attending the conference banquet, pointed out, "You can't build loyalty by just doing things for people. They have to take part in the sacrifices necessary to build a successful operation."

Mr. Brody said that today there are questions facing us that will determine our lives for many years to come. However, the manner in which these questions are solved is more important than the questions themselves.

He traced the history of the organization back to its early beginning in 1919 by pointing out the tremendous growth made in its first year of operation and the obstacles faced following that growth. He emphasized the fact that the years 1920 to 1929 were really "hardening-up" years that built a firm foundation upon which the organization now stands.

Many contests were conducted during the three-day period. A tour of the new Farm Bureau Services' retail branch store at Traverse City was a highlight of the conference.

## Mailing of Insects Calls for Care

Care should be used in sending insects to the entomology department at Michigan State College, advises Ray L. James, entomology extension specialist.

Though the department is willing to cooperate in identifying insects it is frequently impossible to do so. When people slip the insects into an envelope or between a piece of paper, the bugs frequently arrive at the college smashed into a mass of color, and thus, cannot be identified.

James points out that if people would first kill the insects in rubbing alcohol and then put them in a box so they would not crush, the situation would be remedied. He reports that it is almost impossible to tell one insect from another when it arrives crushed.

# Get Sw. Clover, Alfalfa Now For Seedings

The backward spring throughout the nation is now focusing attention on the amount of sweet clover and alfalfa seed available for summer seedings, says Roy Bennett, manager of the Farm Bureau Services seed dept.

Usually, said Mr. Bennett, stocks of new seed of sweet clover and alfalfa if needed are available in July from Kansas and other northern states that are early producers of seed. That is unlikely this year because of the late season. Therefore, the seed that is on hand is the only seed certainly available for summer seedings. At the recent seed trade convention in Chicago dealers were looking for sweet clover and alfalfa seed to bridge the gap until new crop seed becomes available. The Farm Bureau feels fortunate in having reasonable supplies for summer needs.

Farmers planning to sow sweet clover and domestic rye grass in the last cultivation of corn should get their seed now, Mr. Bennett said. The rate of seeding recommended by the Michigan State College Farm Crops dept is 10 lbs. of each per acre. The seeding assures good fall pasture and spring pasture, or a crop of green manure to plow under next spring.

Michigan is one of the largest acreages of alfalfa in the nation for pasture and hay. A great deal of summer seedings to alfalfa is done in late July and early August. In recent years weather and other conditions have been unfavorable for alfalfa seed production in Michigan and little Michigan seed is available.

Farmers planning summer seedings of alfalfa, said Mr. Bennett, will sow from 8 to 10 lbs. of alfalfa per acre, usually with 2 to 3 lbs. of brome grass. Brome has excellent feed value and its presence helps in the satisfactory curing of alfalfa hay. The Farm Bureau has assisted farmers co-operatives in getting reasonable supplies of Montana and Dakota Grimm, Wisconsin Grimm, Kansas and Utah common alfalfa seed, and limited quantities of certified Cossack and Ranger alfalfa seed. The number of varieties indicates the rather limited supplies of seed.

**AFBF SUPPORTS ST. LAWRENCE DEVELOPMENT**

Farm Bureau's long-standing support of the St. Lawrence River development program was reiterated last week by AFBF secretary-treasurer Roger Fleming in a letter to the House public works committee now considering H. J. Res. 271 which would authorize the project.

Mr. Fleming said that, to the greatest extent practicable, the project should be on a self-liquidating and self-sustaining basis.

In the event appropriations for completing of the program are not immediately forthcoming, authority to launch the project should be granted now so that work could be started when our national economy is at a lower level of employment, Mr. Fleming's letter suggested.

Development of the St. Lawrence is desirable for the well-being of agriculture, industry and labor in the Northeast and Midwest, it was emphasized, as well as from the standpoint for national security.

The AFBF letter stressed that the present bill should contain fuller protection, rate-wise, for bulk commodities moving on the river. This is of particular interest to agriculture, since many farm products are bulky.

## Farm Woodlots For Low Cost Lumber

Before you buy any lumber for farm building repair, remodeling or new construction in 1950, look over your farm woodlot. The timber you need may be standing there. This is the advice of Lester E. Bell, MSC extension forester. He recommends cutting the trees yourself and having them sawed at a local sawmill, or calling in one of the portable sawmills to saw them right on your farm.

Buy Farm Bureau quality feeds.

## Everyone Will Lose Except Oleo Make:

(Continued from page one)

ing to \$2,375,000,000, there are 107 creameries and 620 other dairy products plants in the state. One out of every six families in this great state is dependent on milk for all or a portion of their income.

It goes without saying that to reduce the income of this large segment of our citizenry by bringing yellow oleo into the state, would strike a blow at the very roots of the economic prosperity of every person in Michigan.

Lets take the effect of a 1 per cent income on the big automobile industry of the state.

Farmers are the most important customers of the automotive industry. This is not my statement, but a statement of officials of General Motors. Farmers own about one-third of the trucks and a large share of the automobiles in Michigan. They buy more motor vehicles than any other group. And dairy farmers buy more trucks and automobiles than any other type of important farming, many more than the cotton and soy bean farmers who raise the ingredients for oleo, for instance.

It is an indisputable fact that if the income of the dairy farmer is sharply reduced because his market has been taken away from him by limitation dairy products, that he will not be able to buy as many trucks and automobiles in Michigan as he can now.

It is likewise indisputable as to what the effect would be on the automotive industry. This market would likewise fall off, production would drop, the need for workers would be reduced, and unemployment in this field would be a foregone conclusion.

What applies to the automotive industry likewise applies to every field of business and industry in Michigan. The grocer, the butcher, the baker, everyone who does business with the farmer and those who do business with those who do business with the farmer—would be hurt.

It doesn't make sense to bring yellow oleo into this great dairy state to benefit the pockets of a few people at the expense of the economic welfare of some 6,000,000 citizens.

Now let's talk about what effect yellow oleo has on the butter market. As has been pointed out, eating places are a frequent source of fraudulent manipulation of spreads. This year Michigan authorities have obtained 23 convictions and more are being reported constantly. This fraud is going on in a state where the manufacture and sale of yellow oleo is prohibited by law. If the law is repealed in November and the same practices are engaged in in Michigan as have been engaged in in other states where yellow oleo is legal, anywhere from one-third to two-thirds of our restaurants will be serving yellow oleo on the menu next year and calling it good creamy butter—this despite the activities of federal and state law enforcing agencies.

The Federal Food and Drug Administration has estimated it would cost \$5,000,000 a year to make a yearly inspection of the nation's restaurants to enforce oleo fraud laws. To make a monthly inspection it would cost the taxpayers \$60,000,000 annually. Federal officials privately thought it would cost \$100,000,000 a year to put an end to this kind of illegal operation through which the American people pay for butter and get oleo.

Congress, influenced by the oleo lobby, has offered to spend less than \$1,000,000 a year for enforcement, which will mean that there will be little or no enforcement at all, as there can be only one inspection of each restaurant every five years.

It is estimated that there are 65,000,000 meals served every day in restaurants in the United States and 2,800,000 meals served every day in restaurants in Michigan. It is apparent that the fraudulent use of yellow oleo as a substitute for butter on the menu would, in itself, hurt the butter industry of this state considerably. But there is much more than this to the story.

About 27 per cent of all dairy products in Michigan is butter, but butter has a much more far reaching effect than that on dairying.

Butter is the balance wheel of the industry, because butter is a storable product which can be made from reserves of milk during the season when the cows give more milk. If there were no butter, few farmers could stay in the dairy business, whether they made butter or not.

Those who know nothing of the dairy business, or who have some special interest as to grind, frequently ask, why don't the farmers use all their milk for fluid purposes? The same question could be asked of your grocer, why don't you sell nothing but bread? The answer is, of course, that there isn't sufficient market for fluid milk to keep dairy farmers in business, any more than a grocer could stay in business just selling bread, or even most bakeries for that matter.

Other Oleo Products. However, as important as butter is, and as serious a threat as yellow oleo margarine is to the prosperity of every single person in Michigan, a greater menace looms over the horizon. That is the parade of other oleo products—oleo milk, oleo ice cream and oleo cheese. These products are being developed in the cotton South and are ready for the market just as soon as the legislative barriers are broken

## Spread.

If yellow oleo comes to Michigan it will open the door to these synthetic and imitative products, and not only threaten the butter market but the market for every type of dairy products. That is what the 26 oleo manufacturers in the United States want, and that is their goal. They want to take the business away from the great dairy states and replace it with imitation products whose chief ingredients are grown in other places. Oleo products replace the animal fats produced in such states as Michigan with vegetable fats grown elsewhere.

You will be interested to know that every time a pound of oleo is purchased in Michigan to replace a pound of butter, the purchasing power of Michigan agriculture—money which could be used to buy goods made in Michigan—is deprived of 50 cents. Oleo is like a carnival. Practically all the money you spend on it goes out of town.

Likewise, I respectfully point out that oleo products flourish on adversity. Oleo sales increase during wars, strikes and depressions. Oleomargarine has been described by the oleo industry times without number as the "poor man's spread."

By this admission it is easy to see that if 25 per cent of our people do not have a satisfactory standard of living, the oleo manufacturer has that much of a potential market for the "poor man's

## spread.

If half the people of the country have a substandard living, then his potential market doubles.

So it would seem to be a fair statement of fact that if the standard of living of all the people of this nation rises to the point where we hope it will, oleo manufacturers will have a difficult time indeed.

Those who produce and sell dairy products, on the other hand, are most eager to see that every one of our citizens has sufficient income to buy the dairy products which make for gracious living and good health. Any income less than this is unsatisfactory from the view of all of us. I am sure.

Let me pursue this point a bit further. The Navy tested several thousand men last year as to the acceptability of oleo and butter. This was a representative group from all parts of the country. The results showed that only 2.69 per cent of the men preferred yellow oleo to good creamy butter. That can be accepted as a fair standard of the thinking of the people as a whole on the subject. Price was not involved in this case, and the country would follow the Navy. I am sure, if the standard of all the people today was satisfactory.

Oleo Strategy. I pointed out that oleo prices have risen since the first of the year. As you all know, butter prices have dropped. The strategy of the oleo people in

yellow oleo states is to undersell butter until a good deal of the butter has been driven off the market, and then to jump their prices to 44 cents a pound, a few (Continued on Page Six)



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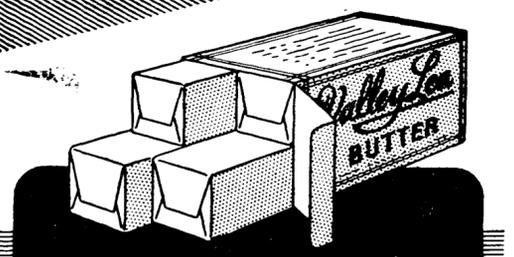
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Carson City—De Land Coop. Cr. Co.	Kokomo—Producers' Creamery
Ellettsville—Five Cooperative Creamery Co.	Marion—Producers' Creamery
East Jordan—Jordan Valley Coop. Cr.	Middlebury—Middlebury Coop. Cr. Co.
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Grand Haven—Grand Haven Coop. Cr. Co.	Remington—Farmers' Cooperative Cr.
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Every member-producer shipping to a creamery of the Mid-West Group is assured a market for his milk and cream, every day of every year and in addition he always will get the highest possible price consistent with current selling prices of the finished dairy product.

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Years of effort have made it possible for Farm Bureau patrons, together with farmers of other state co-operative organizations, to have farmer-owned and farmer-controlled manufacturing facilities that were capable of producing \$19,000,000 of farm equipment during 1949.

These facilities, known as National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc., are located at Bellevue, Ohio and Shelbyville, Indiana. In addition, they have production exchange contracts with the Cockshutt Plow Company of Bradford, Ontario, whereby they exchange the implements manufactured.

National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc., is owned by 12 member regional farm supply co-operatives, which represent an estimated membership of 1,000,000 farmers in 25 states. The total value of common stock held by the 12 regional organizations as of December, 1949, was \$2,583,300. Michigan farmers' share in this investment is held by Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and amounts to approximately \$230,000 or 9.8% of the total investment. Total assets of National Farm Machinery Co-operative are valued at \$5,600,000.

Production at NFMC's plants at Shelbyville and Bellevue now includes corn and cotton planters, grain drills, manure spreaders, disc harrows, cornpickers, wagons, side delivery rakes, tractors, cultivators, and garden tractors with several attachments. All of this equipment, except the garden tractor, is the direct-attached or pull-type, and is constructed for use with the Co-op tractor and Co-op self propelled combine, manu-

factured by the Cockshutt Plow Company.

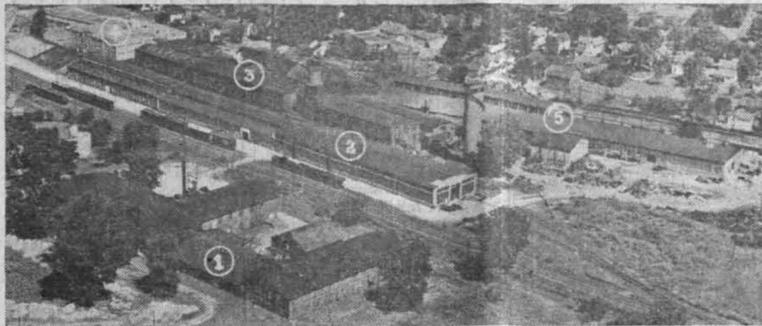
To more completely round out its farm machinery line, NFMC is now in the process of developing a pick-up baler and a field chopper.

NFMC has increased its volume of business tremendously since the end of World War II. It enlarged its forge shop at Bellevue in 1947, and a year later installed a half million dollar automatic condenser pour-type foundry. They also installed at this plant a conveyor system and a modern infra-red gas combustion oven as part of its new spray paint system.

The co-operative has added a new engineering department with drafting rooms, a work shop, laboratory, and an enlarged experimental tool and die department. It employs 15 engineers to design new farm machinery and 32 tool-makers to produce the tools for manufacturing this equipment.

Farm Bureau Services' farm equipment department now has somewhere in the neighborhood of

## Farmer Owned Factory



Michigan farmers are part owners of this modern factory, which is currently manufacturing the very popular Co-op Farm Implement and Equipment line used on their farms. This is the Bellevue, Ohio, plant of National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc. There is also a modern plant at Shelbyville, Indiana. Here at the Bellevue plant we see: (1) engineering and experimental shop, (2) forge shop and machine room, (3) new, modern assembly line plant, (4) packing and shipping building, and (5) new, completely automatic foundry.

## Good Service Program



This is a portion of the service department of Farm Bureau Services' farm equipment retail store at Lansing. It is typical of many similar shops operated by Farm Bureau Co-op Machinery dealers throughout Michigan. In these shops prompt, efficient service is rendered to all patrons of Co-op equipment.

12 million dollars worth of farm machinery, farm equipment, and farm household and electrical appliances serving Michigan farms and farm homes. With that amount of co-operative equipment in the state, you can well imagine the need for a top service program.

Keeping in mind that service, together with quality and price, are the advantages offered co-operative patrons, Farm Bureau Services' farm equipment department is making service to owners of Co-op equipment No. 1 job. It is a job they are continually working on.

A series of schools are held throughout the year to give instructions to the servicemen of Farm Bureau Services' farm equipment dealers. The program starts at the factory. It continues through FBS's warehouses at Lansing, Kalamazoo and Saginaw. At the factory emphasis is placed on quality materials and includes workmanship and careful inspection during manufacturing. The program at the factory also includes special attention to engineering, with considerable effort being spent toward latest developments and improving the design of Co-op equipment.

At Lansing, Kalamazoo and Saginaw, Farm Bureau Services has a farm equipment service staff. At these points schools are conducted for the servicing of farm equipment. Many times local servicemen are taken to the factory for training by factory specialists.

One of the most important parts of FBS's service program is its complete repair shop and its modern, quick service, repair parts division that stocks more than 100,000 different parts for Co-op and Unico lines of equipment.

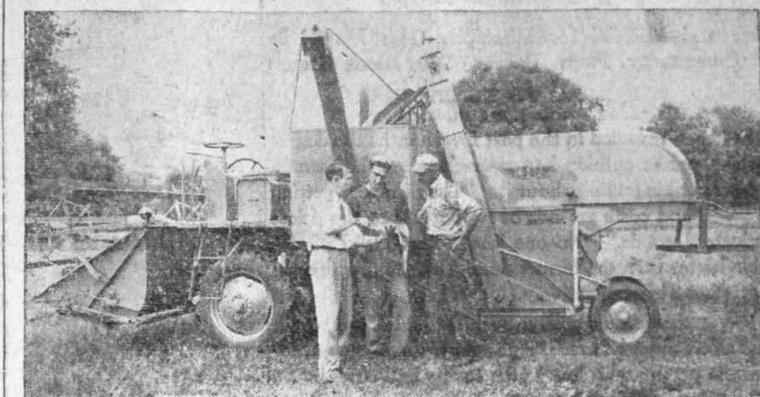
Many of Services' farm equipment dealers are setting up complete local service programs for their patrons. Farm Bureau Services goes a step further by making complete and proper deliveries of farm equipment whereby it is checked on the purchaser's farm and necessary adjustments made to make certain that the equipment is in good operating condition.

The farm equipment department of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. recently took over the farm equipment departments of Kalamazoo and Saginaw branch stores. They will be operated as separate retail branches of the farm equipment department. Larry Brinker, former farm equipment field representative, is now manager of the Saginaw farm equipment retail store. Gaylord Klaver, former manager of the Bureau Services' warehouse at Lansing, and previously a farm equipment representative, will supervise the activities of the Kalamazoo farm equipment retail branch.

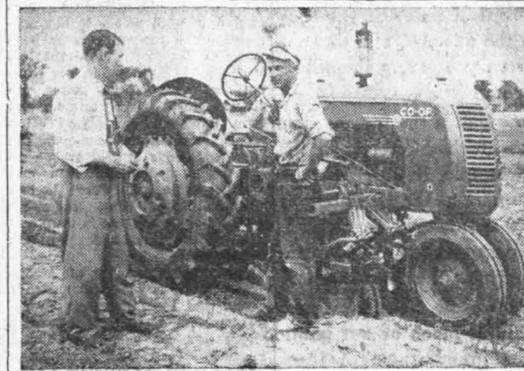
## Cheese

Cheese is milk in its most concentrated form. About five ounces of cheese is equivalent in food value to one quart of milk. It is principally a protein food but is also rich in butter fat and minerals. It can be used in many different ways.

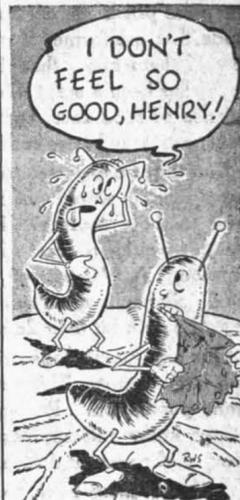
## Properly Delivered



Proper delivery of Co-op farm equipment plays an important part in the service program of Farm Bureau Services' farm equipment department. Here we see Wendel Cox, FBS farm equipment representative, pointing out some special features of the Co-op self-propelled combine to its new purchasers, Marten Garn, Michigan Farm Bureau director, and Robert Kline, both Farm Bureau members of Eaton County. Every piece of Farm Bureau Co-op equipment is properly adjusted and delivered to the farm ready for work.



Paul Wolf, Farm Bureau member of Williamston, received delivery of a new Co-op E-3 tractor from Wendel Cox, FBS representative. The tractor was field checked upon delivery and at the end of the first 1000 hours of operation it will be completely checked over. Mr. Cox is answering a question about the operation and functioning of the Co-op cultivator mounted on the tractor.



Henry won't feel so good either, after eating that chunk of cabbage leaf dusted with Farm Bureau Dust No. 3. Try...

- Farm Bureau Dust No. 1 for potato insects and diseases.
- Farm Bureau Dust No. 3 for bean beetles and leaf hoppers.
- Farm Bureau Dust No. 55 for insects and diseases of cucumbers, melons, squash and similar plants.
- Farm Bureau Dust No. 5. A general purpose garden dust for diseases and insects that attack garden vegetables.

ASK FOR FARM DUST AT YOUR FARM BUREAU OR CO-OP STORE

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.  
221 N. Cedar Street  
Lansing 4, Michigan

## KILL FLIES

the Safe and Sure Way

### with UNICO FLY SPRAY

GUARANTEES LIVESTOCK COMFORT

Unico Fly Spray for livestock is a contact spray that is dependable. The basic killing agent is pyrethrum extract. The spray also contains lethane to produce a more rapid knockdown. Oil carrier remains on hair for reasonable length of time to retain the repelling agents in the spray. Won't taint milk, stain or blister animals' skin if used according to directions.

**ONLY DEAD FLIES ARE GOOD FLIES**

If your livestock's weight is slipping, try Unico Fly Spray. It's sold in gallon, 5 gallon cans, and in bulk.

Buy At Your Co-op Oil Dealers

FARMERS PETROLEUM CO-OPERATIVE, INC.  
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS INSURANCE

Your household goods are insured not only when they are in the house but also for liberal amounts outside of the house. Even the children's school books and bicycles are covered.

This is just another example of the broad protection you have when insured in the Fremont Mutual. For complete information contact your local Fremont Mutual agent or write the home office.

FREMONT MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
HOME OFFICE—FREMONT, MICH.

### We Can Reduce Farm Accidents

Farming has moved up from fourth to third place as the most dangerous way of making a living, according to the National Safety Council records.

The present rate of fatal farm accidents is about 17,500 per year. More than a million farmers experience more or less disabling accidents in the course of a year.

The way to reduce farm accidents is to learn and obey farm safety rules. Some of them are:

- 1—Keep walks, steps in good repair, lighted and clear. Keep ladders in good repair and handy if needed.
- 2—Stop machinery before oiling, unclogging or adjusting. Keep all guards and safety devices in place. Don't wear loose, floppy clothing around machines.
- 3—Start tractors smoothly, turn corners slowly, avoid ditch banks, soft ground. Always hitch to draw bar.
- 4—Keep bulls in safe pens. Never handle unless properly restrained. Speak to animals when approaching them.
- 5—Know and obey all traffic laws.
- 6—Don't smoke around barn. Don't use kerosene to start fires. Pour kerosene or gasoline out doors to prevent accumulation of treacherous vapors. Dry clean out doors. Store inflammables safe distance from buildings.
- 7—Don't try to lift anything too heavy for you. Keep back straight and lift heavy loads with leg muscles.
- 8—Keep guns unloaded. Never aim at anything you don't want to shoot.
- 9—Never swim alone. Never dive without first knowing depth. Never stand up in small boats.
- 10—Use right tools for job and keep them in safe place.
- 11—Give prompt attention to even minor injuries.

Appurement is surrender on the installment plan.—Arthur H. Vandenberg.

## Placings in Clinton Field Day Contests

Featured events in the big Clinton County Farm Bureau tractor field day May 27 were the plowing contests for two and three bottom plows. Judges in the contest included Martin Garn, of Charlotte; Louis Webb and Robert Dancer, of Ionia; Rex Hafer, of Carson City; Harold Wilcox, of Flint, and Louis Pung, of Portland.

Contestants were scored on the basis of 110 points by each judge. A total of 660 points would have represented a perfect score. Included in the 110 points were the following—Backfurrow, straight, good coverage, slightly ridge, 20 points; deadfurrow, straight, good coverage, shallow, 20 points; evenness of crowns, 10 points; straightness of furrows, 10 points; uniform depth and proper depth of 7 inches of furrow, 10 points; pulverization, 10 points; neatness of headlands, 10 points; trash coverage, 10 points; safety of equipment and tractor, 10 points.

On the basis of a perfect 660-point score the contestants in the two events placed as follows:

TWO-BOTTOM PLOWING			
Placing	Score	Name	Address
1st	550.5	Cecil LaBar	St. Johns R-5
2nd	546.5	Hugo Fox	St. Johns R-2
3rd	545.5	Joy Tait	St. Johns R-2
4th	542	Cecil Boak	St. Johns R-2
5th	534.5	Del Duane Allen	Hubbardston
6th	525	Robert Trombley	St. Johns R-5
7th	524	Harry Shoup	St. Johns R-5
8th	516	Glen Locher	DeWitt
9th	512	Wm. Gillett	St. Johns R-5
10th	507	LeRoy Miller	DeWitt
11th	504.5	Russell Morrison	St. Johns R-4
12th	501.5	Kenneth Wheeler	Eagle
13th	494.5	Raymond Davis	DeWitt R-1
14th	490.5	Maurice Cortright	Laingsburg
15th	487.5	Roland Jorae	Laingsburg
16th	469.5	LaVern Sillm	St. Johns R-4

THREE-BOTTOM PLOWING			
Placing	Score	Name	Address
1st	550	Norman Huhn	Eagle
2nd	548	Fay Williams	St. Johns R-3
3rd	542	Maurice Gove	St. Johns R-2
4th	538	John Flak, Jr.	St. Johns R-4
5th	537.5	Wilbur Thurston	St. Johns R-2
6th	530.5	Clarence Manning	Eagle
7th	530	Earl Flegler	St. Johns R-4
8th	517	Rex Remus	St. Johns R-5
9th	507.5	Wayne Smith	St. Johns
10th	506.5	Lawrence Williams	St. Johns R-3
11th	469.5	Victor Simmons	St. Johns R-6

## FEEDS and FEEDINGS

Here's 2 Statements by an Expert\*

READ THEM AND SEE IF YOU AGREE:

1. Losses in young animals, such as: hogs, calves, sheep, chicks, and poult, average \$500,000,000 a year and one-half of this loss is caused by poor nutrition, both of dams and offspring.
2. Livestock grows best and remains healthiest when their nutrition is biologically efficient and this usually means economically efficient. Animals are like machines; their greatest efficiency is developed by full feeding.

Farm Bureau Provides Efficient Feeds

Farm Bureau Services supplies you with the most efficient feeds that can be made. We use Vitamins B12, A & D, Riboflavin, Choline, Nicotin, Pantothenic Acid, and A.P.F. Anti-biotics are carried in our A.P.F. supplements. We do our best because you've hired us to do this job. We are proud of the results Farm Bureau feeds get for top feeders in the state.

You Must Provide Good Management

Management must be right if feeds make you the most profit. Do you full-feed growing stock; pullets, pigs and calves? Do you make sure that they are comfortable, that the hen house is cool as possible, that they have good grass range? Do you keep weight on cows on pasture by feeding them more calories and less protein? Have you good pasture for hogs? Do you rotate pastures?

EFFICIENCY IS NEEDED MORE THAN EVER BEFORE. YOU'VE GOT IT! USE IT!

\* The expert is a noted nutritionist from Ohio State College, Dr. Betlike.

UNITED WE ARE STRONG — DIVIDED WE ARE WRONG!

Patronize Your Local Farm Bureau Feed Dealer

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

# Consumers' Ideas About Producers

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

By DONALD D. KINSEY  
Director of Research and Information

It has been revealed in the past few months the degree to which public opinion has swung against the farmer. You hear people talking about it. "The farmer is getting rich!" "Food costs are out of proportion to the prices of industrial goods." No one knows the falsity of this opinion better than the farmer does. Yet, the propaganda mill grinds its grist effectively.

It leaves the farmer with a problem and a job to do. A vast effort must be made to get the truth of the matter before the people who live in the towns and cities. We have to talk soundly to our city neighbors.

These people have no opportunity to examine records pertaining to farm business. They are not going to examine U. S. Department of Agriculture records which cite that the per capita farm income in 1949 was \$763 for the year, while that of the non-farm population was \$1,555. These things are of no concern to them. They see prices rise on butter and pork chops and conclude that the farmer is getting another rakeoff. Very few of them know that the farmer's share of the food dollar has been a scant 47c on the average, and that the balance of food costs come from processing, handling, transporting and sales commissions!

Can they be expected to know that if the farmer gave away food it would not make much difference in the price to the consumer? For example, if he gave milk away it would still cost 12c a quart to the consumer in Chicago. A \$10 pair of shoes would still cost \$8.65. A 65 dollar suit would still bring around \$62. The farmer gets only a bit over 2c of the price of a loaf of bread.

Our city populations originally came from the farms to a large extent. This was true of much of our immigrant population. Perhaps the grandfathers of these groups knew and appreciated farmers' problems. But many of the present descendants have never seen a farm.

Some of them have seen a cow only in pictures—usually grazing peacefully in a pasture. The cost of feed? She just eats grass! How does she give milk? Just put the pail under the spigots! The farmer, in their imagination, just waits for things to grow, and then he goes out and picks them to sell. They have never lived through a working day on the farm. They work their eight-hour day cooped up in an office or factory while "the farmer is out enjoying the sunshine and blue of the sky." These airy dreams of farm life are their realities. They need to learn the truth.

What do they know of field work, storm and bitter wind, of toiling to save crops against weather damage and other losses that come? They have never fought crop and animal diseases, weeds, and pests. They have never worked late into the night to get spring plowing done after a late spring.

Because people don't know about these things there is more anti-farm feeling today than ever before in history. Distorted propaganda has produced it. The motives for this propaganda are political. But why should the public be so ready to snap onto such things as the supposed "potato scandal" of 1949? Why should the farmer be given all the blame for the surpluses? They have forgotten that the government geared farm production to a high level to meet the emergency of the war. They see only their own problems now.

High food prices? They cannot be considered as high unless we compare them in relation to other commodities which the customer and the farmer buys. Are automobiles high in price? Automobile price indices have increased 26.3% in the four years since the war. Costs to the farmer on farm machinery (city-made) increased 56% from 1945 to 1949. Farm incomes have been undergoing declines, while city wages have continued on an upward spiral.

Such a trend can create a condition of distress. Prices on farm equipment and supplies are reaching a level where the farmer must think long before buying, and in many cases get along with what he has. The value of his dollar has shrunk considerably.

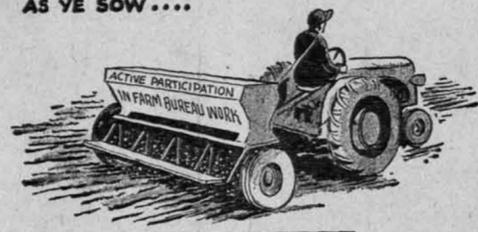
Is the complaint about high food prices justified? The actual average cost of the market basket for three persons has gone down consistently since 1919 if we calculate it in terms of the hours of labor necessary to buy it. This, rather than the dollar, is a true standard of comparison. Consider the number of work weeks per year needed to buy food for three persons:

- 1919—23.3 weeks
- 1929—17 weeks
- 1939—13.2 weeks
- 1949—13 weeks

By those terms food is now the cheapest it has been in 30 years! The American public is eating better in 1950 without laying out any greater percentage of its income for food than it did in 1929. It is eating more of the things it likes—meats, fresh vegetables, and dairy products, and less of the starchy cereal products. The farmer's problem is well

## MODERN APPLICATION OF AN OLD PROVERB....

AS YE SOW....



SO SHALL YE REAP!



town, through misunderstanding and propaganda, attacks the basis of a balanced farm income he sets about to explode a power keg under himself. He is helping create hard times.

Smaller farm incomes mean fewer dollars with which to buy groceries. The modern farmer buys much of his food. It means less business on Main St. in the hardware stores, clothing stores, appliance stores, feed stores, and farm implement and auto salesrooms. It means fewer movies and ice cream sodas. It drains bank accounts and makes bank loans and credit less secure. There is less business, fewer jobs, unemployment all along the line in town and city. Merchants and workers tighten their belts.

This interdependence of America's economy is good and right. It means that the farmer, city worker, business man and industrial corporation can and should build together. They must serve as a team to create and maintain a prosperous state. They must solve their problems by joint personal action. That which hurts industry hurts agriculture. Low employment hurts agriculture. And what hurts agriculture hurts business and employment. The farmer's problem is, after all, a problem for the city person even though he has never seen a farm!

In a democracy people must study and understand each other's ways of life. They must work out a well-adjusted program so that all benefit mutually. But this must be done by the personal initiative of the people concerned, and not be turned over to big government. The people should accept the problem as their own.

Clashes and misunderstandings, fights to gain superior economic position, the aggression of group against group—all these lead toward either a socialistic or totalitarian state. After all, farmer and non-farmer, the needs of the people are closely similar. All want happiness, freedom, a measure of prosperity, a chance for health and education. Do we think frequently enough that our happiness and welfare are dependent upon that of our neighbors?

Should we not invite our town and city neighbors into our group meetings or into county meetings to consider problems, and exchange viewpoints?

Questions for Developing Community Farm Bureau Conclusions.

1. What action can we take as farm people to improve our relationships and our mutual understanding with urban people?
2. How can we best present our case in considering the farmers' problems today?
3. What kinds of contacts and meetings can we hold with urban people to bring about rural-urban cooperation?
4. What can our group do to protect rural interests at the polls next November?

## Biggest Value For the Dollar

Ike Walton, manager of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, says that the commission paid to the Exchange for selling a head of livestock is the best dollar bargain that producers get anywhere.

The Exchange service begins with advice during the feeding period if requested. Later Exchange salesmen are ready to come and appraise the animals, suggest when they should be marketed, and give other information of interest.

When the shipment arrives at the yards at Detroit, Exchange men take over. They see that the stock is unloaded properly, watered, fed, and put into the pens. Exchange salesmen are keen judges of live stock. They know how to bargain with packer's representatives to get the full market value for the producer.

When the stock is sold, the Exchange that same day sends its check to the farmer. The check is backed by a \$490,000 bond to guarantee payment. The Live Stock Exchange assumes whatever risk or delay there is in collecting from the

## DOBSON HEADS SERVICES PAINT & STEEL DEP'TS

Effective June 1, Warren E. Dobson assumed the responsibilities of manager of Farm Bureau Services' steel, paint and asphalt roofing department. He replaced George Fansler, who resigned to go into private business.

Mr. Dobson has had some 30 years of experience with co-operative business. He became the second manager of the Quincy Co-operative Elevator Company in January, 1921, and served in that capacity for 7 years. In February, 1931, he assumed the duties of manager of the first Farm Bureau bulk oil plant at Batavia, Michigan. He became district field representative for the Michigan Farm Bureau membership department in November, 1937. Mr. Dobson became assistant manager of Farm Bureau Services' seed department in November, 1943. He also served on several co-operative boards, and was president of the Branch County Farm Bureau.

## BEGIN HOPPER CONTROL WHEN THEY'RE SMALL

The time to control grasshoppers is when they are small and before their wings grow where they can move into crops, warned D. A. Cull, county agricultural agent.

Each fall surveys are made of the adult grasshoppers. Last fall the number was about the same as in 1948. Weather, however, will have a lot to do with how well they hatch out and grow. Dry weather tends to make the Michigan problem worse.

Watch fields for grasshoppers and at the first sign of activity, get after the small bugs. Recommended controls are the same as for last year.

Use sprays or dusts made from either Chlordane or Toxaphene. For a spray use 1 pound of actual chlordane per acre or 1 1/2 pounds of actual toxaphene per acre. For a dust the rate is stepped up for chlordane to 1 1/2 pounds of the actual chemical and for toxaphene to two pounds of the actual chemical.

Some of the places these dusts or sprays can be used effectively are on fence rows, margins of alfalfa, wheat, corn, and potato fields, on alfalfa stubble and alfalfa seedings. These sprays and dusts should not be used on alfalfa or any other foliage crop being cut for feed, on pastures intended for grazing sooner than 60 days after treating, or any crop intended for feed for livestock. Also do not repeat treatments on potato fields.

## NEW EQUIPMENT FOR COLDWATER

Coldwater Co-operative Company is installing a new two ton capacity feed mixer and a high speed corn crusher.

Last year Coldwater Co-op did more than \$1,000,000 of business with 3,100 member patrons. It paid a 4% patronage dividend on that business, of which 20% was in cash and 80% was in certificates of indebtedness. At the same time it paid 3% interest on the outstanding certificates of indebtedness, for the years starting with 1947. All others have been redeemed for the 14 years Coldwater has been issuing the certificates in payment of patronage dividends. Coldwater operates a branch at Union City, M. H. Wallace is general manager.

firms that bought the live stock. But the farmer has his money promptly.

The Exchange's commission for performing such services is \$1 per head of cattle. "Where can one get as much for \$1?" Ike asked. "About as commonplace job as a haircut costs \$1 in most places."

## Everyone Will Lose Except Oleo Maker

(Continued from Page four)

cents within butter prices. If they really wanted to furnish a "poor man's spread" today they would stick to white oleo.

A great deal has been said by the oleo people about dairy farmers buying oleo. To listen to them, you would think that the farmers practically live on it and nothing else. The truth of the matter is much to the contrary.

We have analyzed the spread buying habits of some 50,000 Michigan farm families. Each family, we found, on an average buys more than two pounds of good creamery butter each week. The oleo claim that dairy farmers love oleo, like a good many advanced by the oleo propagandists, doesn't hold water with any citizen who stops to think about it.

It goes hand in hand with the statements of some citizens groups at Washington who, when they plead for oleo for all, break down and admit that in their own homes it is "butter at our house."

The cotton South senators, who stress the merits of oleo through hundreds of thousands of words in speeches before their colleagues, eat good creamery butter in the Senate restaurant and would have nothing else.

Some of the organized grocers of Michigan, and this doesn't make much sense, are actually leading the drive to bring yellow oleo into the state. No man gets hurt worse than the grocer when the prosperity of his customers is lessened. These grocers are actually working to cut down the income of the people who come into their stores to buy their goods. Some of them will overlook this fact because they are confused by glowing reports of expected yellow oleo profits, but the sound thinkers, we believe, will take no part in this move to sell the prosperity of the state of Michigan down the river.

Oleo propagandists also like to pass off their product as "country fresh." They lend color to this misstatement by getting grocers to put oleo in the refrigerator dairy case, where you will find it many times. A glance around the store, however, will show the same oleo stacked up in the heat of the room, without refrigeration, where it goes very well for weeks at a time, thanks to the preservative in it.

Oleo is likewise pictured as a pro-

duct denied any privileges, and this is also a fallacy. This product has many privileges denied butter. Let me name a few:

Oleo can be fortified with synthetic vitamins in an effort to compete with the natural vitamins in butter; benzoate of soda can be added to preserve it; the oils can be hydrogenated so it can imitate the smoothness of butter; diacetyl can be added so it tastes like butter; skim milk can be added for texture and taste; it can be bleached to remove unsavory tastes, tints and odors, and in the state of Michigan oleo can be colored any color of the rainbow except butter yellow.

Now the fight for this same butter yellow, for the one and only purpose, as far as the oleo people are concerned, is to take away the market of the largest individual business in the state of Michigan. If this is done there will not be even crocodile tears shed by the farmers of the cotton South, or by the big oleo manufacturers, but it will be a sad day indeed for the people of Michigan.

I have sought to make the following points:

First, that Michigan is a great dairy state, and that dairying is the state's largest individual business.

Second, that the facts show that the housewife, whether she is on the farm or in the city, depends for her happiness and security of her home, on a prosperous agriculture, business and industry.

Third, that the invasion of yellow oleo into Michigan if permitted through referendum vote next November, will open the door to oleo milk, oleo cheese and oleo ice cream, and will first do damage and then ultimately bring disaster to the great dairy industry of the state.

Fourth, that it must then follow, as the night the day, that agriculture in this state will no longer be prosperous, and the effect will be felt on every line of business and industry.

Fifth, that then the security and happiness of the homemaker will be threatened, and the people of the state will fall far short in seeking their goals of prosperity.

This will be a great tragedy for all. No well-meaning citizen of this state wants this to come about. The best way to assure that this does not happen is for every citizen who is genuinely interested in the prosperity of the state to go to the polls on November 7 and vote "No" on this unfortunate proposal.

## North Ingham Entertains Groups

North Ingham Community Farm Bureau entertained members of Bunkerhill, Vantown and Millville groups in May at Danville's new town hall. Judge Sam Street Hughes of Lansing spoke on the importance of the privilege of voting. Others who contributed to an interesting program were L. J. Fellows, chairman, Mrs. Carroll Glynn, Elizabeth Carr, Myriss Singer, Geneva Chelf and Dorothy Brooks, Milton Larson, Francis Bust, and the North Ingham kitchen band.

### SOLVAY

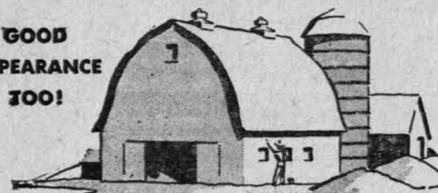
**Agricultural Limestone MEAL**

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Available At Your Nearest Dealer

SOLVAY SALES DIVISION  
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation  
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.  
Detroit 17, Michigan

## Protect Your Building Investment with Unico SUPER (Red) BARN PAINT

GOOD APPEARANCE TOO!



Durable and highly protective  
Holds color well  
Has excellent hiding power

Your barn represents a sizeable investment and deserves full protection from the elements.

Unico Super Barn Paint (with a large percentage of iron oxide ground in top-quality drying oils) provides durability and long time protection. It holds its color and is little affected by the sun's rays.



## BUY AT YOUR CO-OP OR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.  
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

# Get Ready for a Profitable Harvest ... with economical CO-OP Harvesting Tools!

**HERE'S POWER WHERE IT'S NEEDED**

**28.43 HORSEPOWER ON THE DRAWBAR**  
**... 33.96 HORSEPOWER ... ON THE BELT!**

See the New E-3 Tractor

**The GLEANER 6-Ft. COMBINE**

Tractor Drawn

The original auger-type combine. It's the only full-jewelled combine; every bearing is a roller or ball. The direct feed from auger to cylinder affords a uniform forced feed at all times. Over 10 feet of separating length. Built for years of trouble-free, faithful service.

**CO-OP Harvester Combine**

AMERICA'S MOST EFFICIENT...

The CO-OP Self-Propelled Combine is designed to glean more dollars out of your grain. Full-floating, auger-type 10 ft. or 12 ft. headers eliminate troublesome canvasses... salvages grain that's down and tangled. Electric-welded frame is extra rigid and durable. Affords small turning radius and easier steering. Large roomy platform gives the operator finger-tip control and direct view of working parts. Powered by heavy-duty Chrysler industrial engine. See a demonstration of this modern combine... it's your short cut to more profits.

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**CO-OP SIDE DELIVERY RAKE... MAKES BETTER HAY**

There is only one worthwhile reason for using the Co-op Side Delivery Rake, and that is to make better hay and make it faster.

The rolling action of this rake turns the heads into the center of the windrow, leaving the heavy butt ends of the stems out where they will dry faster. The entire windrow dries more evenly and in less time. The hay is better because few, if any, of the leaves are lost by shattering.

**OHIO SIDE DELIVERY RAKE**

A 3 bar, steel wheels, tractor drawn, efficient rake selling at a special low price.

**CO-OP MOWERS ARE EFFICIENT**

Before you get started on that first cutting of hay, ask your Co-op implement man for a demonstration of the Co-op mower. Co-op mowers are modern and efficient in every detail, including: (1) speed of operation, (2) ease of control, (3) strength of construction, (4) economical maintenance, and (5) power lift.

The Co-op mower will do a thorough job regard- less of the kind of hay you cut.

**Best in the Field**

## Ask Your Co-op Implement Dealer For Prices

He'll Be Glad To Make Arrangements For a Demonstration

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

Farm Equipment Dept.

221 N. Cedar St.

Lansing 4, Michigan