**High Analysis Saves $4.27 Per Ton**

A decision to use high analysis fertilizer on wheat this fall will save money in important amounts.

There are cash and labor saving advantages in using one ton of a high analysis fertilizer Farm Bureau 3-18-9 instead of 1% tons of the old 2-12-6 to get the same amount of plant food. Consider these figures:

- 1% Tons 2-12-6 = 600
- 1 Ton 3-18-9 = 600

Cash Savings with Farm Bureau 3-18-9 $ 4.27

Not only is there a substantial cash savings, but with the higher analysis 3-18-9 there is one-third less weight to handle.

Consider 25 acres to be fertilized. If one were to apply 400 lbs. of 2-12-6 per acre, it would take 5 tons 1% tons of the old fertilizer, or 1 ton of the new which would mean a saving of $21.25 (100 x 4.27) in both cash and labor.

So far the Korean war has not interfered with this year's fertilizer program. Last winter some 300 farmers from various parts of the state met at Adrian for a discussion of the Brannan plan. A committee from this meeting invited Secretary Brunnas to come and explain his program.

**Comments on Farm Price Support**

Brannan Plan Backwards?

The independence of American agricultural workers might make it possible for the American agricultural worker to participate in the development of the plan. The plan would open the way for dissipation of the present weakness in developing the plan averaged 70% of their goal. Twenty-two leaders with the plan had 22,955 members or 6% of their goal, while 22 comparable counties having less than half of membership communities were opposed to the Brannan Plan.

The proven plan, said Mr. Hawley, includes a time table for getting things done, from the setting of the goals and dates to the workers and training of the development of the publicity program to promote the campaign.

Farm Bureau will Sponsor "Get Out Rural Vote" Campaign by MISS MARJORIE KARKER

The Michigan Farm Bureau will sponsor a "Get Out Rural Vote" drive this fall. The drive will be conducted by the Community "Get Out Rural Vote" committees with the assistance of the Junior Farm Bureau members, the county Farm Bureaus, and the state Farm Bureau organization. The drive will be conducted from the time the state primary elections to the time of the general elections.

The purpose of the Michigan Celery Shippers is to show growers how their best celery properly graded, sized, and packed will bring more money than will all their celery poorly graded and packing at a "clinch" held at Zeeland, Michigan. The "clinch" was held for the celery grown by the Michigan "Quality First" Program. Keynoting the event was Arthur Davis, fresh fruit and vegetable shipping specialist from Ashburne, Florida; M. U. VanKirk, federal USDA supervisor of federal-state inspection work in Michigan; celery growers, Harvey Klehm and Malvina, both of Hudsonville, Michigan; and Bob Delouw of Zeeland shipper and merchant.

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Irrigation Water and Disease

Neither contaminated irrigation water can carry disease organisms to vegetables irrigated with polluted water is the subject of much research at the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing.

Dr. W. L. Mallmann, and Warren Litsky, search bacteriologists at Michigan State College, are conducting the research.

With the rapid development of urban areas, sewage has been discharged in large volumes into streams and rivers. Proper irrigation with sewage has resulted in many cases. In some irrigation, the only sources of water are these contaminated streams, and water may be used on the vegetables grown.

Although only a few epidemics have been charged to irrigation, the research workers point out that it is possible that infections may be caused by eating vegetables grown on contaminated soil.

No standards of quality have yet been set for irrigation waters. Before standards of bacterial quality can be set, investigation of bacteria in sewage containing human refuse must be made.

Ultimate results of the tests are expected to be standards for irrigation water and recommendations for preventing contamination of vegetables grown on irrigated land.

Purchasing Power of Dollars

The question of what the purchasing power of dollars will be that comes back to people when their bonds mature is a frequent one. Reno Odlin, president of the Detroit Savings Bank, made this answer for S. W. war bonds and savings bonds at a recent conference of state banking associations.

To those who worry about the purchasing power of the dollars they get back at the end of ten years, I say this: The same reasoning would apply to their deposits in the bank or the mutual savings banks; it would apply to their life insurance funds; it would apply to their building and loan shares; it would apply to any other fixed income investment they have.

The only answer I can make to people who say you won’t get back dollars of the same value is: ‘Where else, except in war bonds or savings bonds, could you make a dollar work more effectively?’

When I come to the subject of purchasing power, there’s one thing that is very important to you. If you’re in the market for bonds, your money will be worth more in the present than it will be in the future, and the reason is relatively simple.

If you say, ‘I won’t get my money back for ten years; why not have it in the bank?’

I say, ‘You have a nine or ten per cent return on your money, and you have the use of it for ten years. You have a dollar and a half, and you have a dollar and a half worth of purchasing power.’

But there’s another important thing to remember. If you put your money in the bank, you’re going to pay income taxes on it. You’re going to have a dollar, but you’re going to pay taxes on it. If you put your money in bonds, you’re going to get a dollar and a half, and you’re going to get it tax free.

The only answer I can make to people who say you won’t get your money back for ten years is: ‘You have a dollar and a half, and you have a dollar and a half worth of purchasing power.’

Farmers to See That Ideas Grow Profits

By JOHN C. DOYNE

Farm management ideas that are proving their worth to an ever-increasing number of farmers are scheduled to be a feature of the State Farm Management Tour on Aug. 20, to be held in Calhoun and Benson counties.

A dairying farm, a beef cattle station, a specialized poultry farm, and an apple orchard will be visited on this trip. Industrial and educational enterprises on this well-balanced tour will leave the visitors with a clear idea of what can be done and how it can be done to make profit on what they raise.

Candidates to be featured on this tour include five or six dairy farms, one beef cattle station, one specialized poultry farm, and one apple orchard. Experts have been chosen who are especially versed in current practices of each of these enterprises.

The state Farm Management Tour is sponsored by the State Junior Farm Bureau and the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The tour may be entered at any of several points along the highway.

At 8:00 a.m. the tour will leave the Ypsilanti Community Center, and will travel to the farm of W. L. Judd, a Calhoun county dairyman.

At 9:00 a.m., the tour will travel via W. R. Bowerman, a junction of the Calhoun and Benson county lines, to the farm of C. M. Geis, where the tour will see the specialized poultry farm.

At 10:00 a.m. the tour will travel to the farm of H. F. G. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 11:00 a.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the specialized poultry farm.

At 12:00 noon, the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 1:00 p.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 2:00 p.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 3:00 p.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 4:00 p.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 5:00 p.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 6:00 p.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 7:00 p.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 8:00 p.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

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At 11:00 p.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 12:00 midnight the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

At 1:00 a.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.

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At 8:00 a.m. the tour will travel to the farm of W. H. B. Hare, where the tour will see the apple orchard.
Summer Seedings Made in August

Alfalfa and smooth brome grass, grown on well drained soils, can be produced in Michigan, no matter what the soil. Summer seedings may be made in mid-August.

Late Shipment Makes Fertilizer Short for Fall

Summer seedings place a premium upon the timely delivery of fertilizers. Planting is now at its peak and every farmer is looking for enough fertilizer to meet his needs for the late seedings. The next two months will be the period of heaviest fertilizer consumption; yet there is a shortness of supply. This shortage is due to the late shipment of special orders for 1950. Except for the northernmost counties, farmers are now wanting shipment of fertilizers for delivery during this months period so that they may get their seedling crops started. This will mean that there will be serious dislocation and dissatisfaction for those concerned unless they want to see the situation corrected. Farmers should bear in mind that chemotherapy is the most economical method of production.

Alfalfa is a deep rooted legume and smooth brome grass is a hardy, producing, drought resistant grass. In combination they produce high quality hay or pastures from mid-May to early September. Only protection is to not cut or closely graze alfalfa in September when the plant is bud bearing root reserves to withstand winter freezing.

The first step in establishing this mixture is a soil test. On acid soils, apply two to three tons of ground limestone per acre. Prepare a firm, clean seed bed and seed 6 to 8 pounds of northern grown alfalfa and 2 to 3 pounds of smooth brome grass per acre. Seeds should be near the surface with the drill dropping the seed back of the drill. Cover the seed with a topdressing.

The application of 300 to 600 pounds of recommended combination of fertilizers per acre is necessary to ensure a good seeding and a productive crop.

Seedings may be made in the spring with small grains if the soil is light and tends to dry out, seed in June. Late summer seedings are advisable in southern counties.

Alfalfa and brome grass harvested at the I-10th to 11th cutting will be the best and most profitable. Alfalfa and brome grass, grown on well drained soils, can be produced in Michigan, no matter what the soil. Summer seedings may be made in mid-August.
Co-operatively Made For Co-operatives

The manufacture of Unico Paints is a working example of the advantages gained through co-operative ownership of a manufacturing plant.

Co-operatives have demonstrated the practicability of owning and operating their own production facilities. Fertilizers, feeds, farm implements and many other farm supply products are produced in plants owned by the co-operative farmer patrons. This trend of manufacturing structures is continuing. These manufacturing ventures were the outgrowth of a definite necessity. Individual farmer patrons or small businesses wanting a manufacturing unit that would provide the quality product could be definitely controlled.

United Co-operatives’ paint manufacturing plant at Alliance, Ohio, runs true to this pattern of co-operative ownership for farm-patrons.

United Paint Manufacturing begins in the Empire of United Cooperative, Inc., at Alliance, Ohio. The Ohio Paint Manufacturers’ Institute represents the bulk manufacturing of United Paint Manufacturing, Inc., at Alliance, Ohio. The Ohio Paint Manufacturers’ Institute has made a definite demand for a United Paint Manufacturing plant at Alliance, Ohio. The Ohio Paint Manufacturers’ Institute has made a definite demand for a United Paint Manufacturing plant at Alliance, Ohio.

Cass County Farm Bureau feeds are good feeds. Since 1922, farmers have fed Farm Bureau feeds. The U. S. Dep’t of Agriculture has been in charge of the Feed Testing project for the last 10 years. A. R. Quaide of Cass county has been in charge of the Feed Testing project for the last 10 years. A. R. Quaide of Cass county has been in charge of the Feed Testing project for the last 10 years.

The U. S. Dep’t of Agriculture has been in charge of the Feed Testing project for the last 10 years. A. R. Quaide of Cass county has been in charge of the Feed Testing project for the last 10 years. A. R. Quaide of Cass county has been in charge of the Feed Testing project for the last 10 years.

Paints and other farm products can be supplied at a lower price than the current market price, but it does mean that the quality of the product manufactured can be definitely controlled.

Yes, the United Co-operatives’ paint manufacturing plant at Alliance, Ohio, runs true to this pattern of co-operative ownership for farm-patrons.

Don’t Wait! Now’s the Time

Order FUEL OIL Today

It’s August now, but October will be here before you know it. Buy for that first frost! Fuel oil is the liquid supply of fuel oil now! Keep the storage tank full protects the tank from harmful rust and corrosion, also. It’s your best good advice to buy now.

You’ll Be Thankful For That Tank Full!

Call your assured Cooperative petroleum dealer and place your order today. You’ll be assured that you will get prompt and courteous service.

DEPENDABLE PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

Your local Co-op petroleum distributor is well equipped to render you top-notch service on all your petroleum needs, from the most minute to the biggest tank truck delivery. Buy at your Local Co-op Oil Dealer.

FEEDS and FEEDINGS

FARMERS PETROLEUM CO-OP, Inc.

111 W. Olds St.
Lansing 4, Michigan

“Authorized” by the Michigan Paint Manufacturers’ Institute and the U. S. Dep’t of Agriculture.

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY INSURANCE

Your livestock and poultry are covered against damage from storms, fire and lightning but even for damage from vehicles on the highway, when insured as a part of the “blanket item” provided by a Farm Bureau Policy with extended coverage. This is just another example of the broad protection you have when insured in the Farm Bureau Mutual. For complete information on Farm Bureau Mutual’s broad coverage, see your local Farm Bureau agent or write the Home Office.

THE RURAL URBAN MEETING

LARGE MICHIGAN GROUP TO ATTEND CO-OP INSTITUTE

Michigan’s will be well represented by this year’s Farm Bureau Co-op Institute at Ball State, Muncie, Indiana. The national program is designed to show members how they can increase their farm’s profits by co-operating with others.

Effects are important, but will have an effect on the relationship of the county Farm Bureau with the County Farm Bureau’s work and training librarians. A committee was formed to collect data from the county extension agents and in the County Farm Bureau’s work and training librarians. A committee was formed to collect data from the county extension agents and in the County Farm Bureau’s work and training librarians.

JOE HAYDEN

Buy At Your Farm Bureau Dealer

Farm Bureau Brevoort, Inc.
Fertilizer Dept.
235 N. Cedar St.
Lansing, Mich.
Porte on penny postal and (MORE MEMBERS)

According to Austin L. Pino, state director of membership acquisition, the Farm Bureau's recent push for new members is paying off. The blue Cross contract covers all ordinary hospital services, including medical, surgical, and emergency treatment for operations necessitated by illness and all ordinary hospital services incident to maternity or miscarriage. The Blue Cross plan is the only health plan of its kind and offers a true hospital indemnity plan. It pays a fixed daily amount per one-day stay in hospital. (FBN)

Pino continued.

The purpose of the camp is to familiarize the newly elected local presidents with other Farm Bureau officials and to acquaint them with the organization's aims and functions. The training program for 1951.

The manager selects the staff of the Farm Bureau Service Department, and the staff members are responsible for the training program for the committee. The manager should be ready to start things rolling and to assist the committee in the training program for the month in which the committee is to be held.

The training program for 1951.

Pine and silage.
**Are You Prepared To Vote This Fall?**

Background Material for Discussion: This Month's Topic: Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

By DONALD D. KINSEY

Directress of Discussion

**THE OBLIGATION OF CITIZENSHIP...**

Look at your calendar! The September primary and the November election are approaching at startling speed. Are we getting ready to meet the challenges they hold for us? Who shall be the farmers if farmers do not speak for themselves by ballots in 1950?

Our question, Are You Prepared to Vote, points directly at each one of us. There is much that we must do to answer it truthfully with a confident "Yes!" not only ask us if we are willing to vote, but also whether we can do it intelligently as a democratic, self-governing people. Do we have the thorough knowledge of the issues, candidates, and parties facing us? Have we sought for the truth and looked for the consequences? Are we planning to get our candidates, both state and national, into our meetings in order to make where we stand, and tell to them where we stand—yes, the people? We, as individuals, never get a chance to say what laws we favor or oppose directly on the floor of our legislature. We must vote. The wheel that squeaks the loudest is heard.

Four steps are necessary if "We the People" are to be personally effective in our government:

1. **We must know governmental processes.** We must know the chain of command. Know who appoints who and how. Three branches of government, a national and a state constitution, there are many other instances where the public should be interested. Is this a democracy? Is this a country where our people rule? Do they really have a voice in the government? Do they know their government? If we do not know our government, we cannot vote intelligently. We must know how to vote. The next four steps are interrelated.

2. **We must elect sons who will truly represent the interests of the people.** Must this be a maintenance of power by the maintenance of power? Who shall be the leaders of the state? To whom do we look for good government? For public service? For service to our people? For our rural gatepost signs should be a part of the real interests of the people and the nation. Why? The blank check?—In 1948 all of the states except New Mexico and Texas, and the District of Columbia, made it legal to have a referendum on laws we favor or oppose directly on the floor of our legislature. Here in Michigan, that year, a grand total of 22,372 citizens voted on a referendum. That is less than one vote for every 1,200 people in this state. The blank check gives the people the means to express their will. The blank check is the Michigan short subject of democracy. Who shall be the leaders of the state? We must know our candidates and the candidates of the parties. **Are You Prepared to Vote?**

3. **Are we joining our efforts to promote our interests?** Our question, Are You Prepared to Vote, points directly at each one of us. How do we know our candidates? Are we joining our efforts to promote our interests? The pedestrian is not the ticket-buyer at the horse races. We must join together to make the best return for our farm incomes. Our question, Are You Prepared to Vote, points directly at each one of us. The effects of the 1948 elections were a large increase in the number of farmers registered to vote. Are you one of the people who are not registered? If you are, open this book and look at it. In the November election we must have our vote counted. Is it not worth the time to register? The registration deadline is Oct. 8. Are You Prepared to Vote?

4. **Have all of our Community Farm Bureaus for the months September to November, a "Vote at the Primary Election September 18."** Our question, Are You Prepared to Vote, points directly at each one of us. The primary election is the first step in our election process. Are you a member of a Community Farm Bureau? Are you prepared to vote? Are You Prepared to Vote?

We Advise Ordering New for 1951 Season

**Discussion Topics**

The new list of discussion topics for Community Farm Bureau for the months September to March will be published in the September issue. The topics will be selected from recommendations in the July series of Farm Bureau Membership Discussion Group meetings from discussion leaders and delegates to those meetings.

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**So the Co-Op Pays No Taxes? Let's Look at the Record:**

A lot of folks think that the "Co-Op" doesn't pay any taxes. So we got the figures together, and above you see some of the tax receipts.

At the right are the complete figures taken from our records. The sales tax figure of $200 is estimated. All others are exact amounts from our audited books.

These three statements show us the taxes paid by the Co-op. They do not include the fees paid for use of the town for sale by customers, such as the gas tax, and the sales tax on retail sales where it applies. We are not reimbursed directly for any of the taxes listed in the column at the right.

We thought you'd be interested in getting the facts.

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**Complete List of Taxes Paid in 1949**

**INLAY (personal property)** $ 114.96

**INLAY (personal property)** $ 106.05

**INLAY (real estate)** $ 114.96

**INLAY (real estate)** $ 106.05

**LAPEER (real estate)** $ 450.97

**LAPEER (real estate)** $ 352.50

**GAS TAX on our own trucks** $ 144.00

**SALES TAX on items for our own use** $ 200.00

**SOCIAL SECURITY TAX**

**EXCISE TAX (State)** $ 445.52

**EXCISE TAX (Federal)** $ 190.97

**STATE CORPORATION TAX** $ 412.03

**U. S. INCOME TAX** $ 735.87

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**Total** $4010.47

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**Lapeer County Co-operatives, Inc.**

FARMER OWNED Lapeer, Michigan FARMER CONTROLLED

This advertisement was published in the Lapeer County Press, June 29, 1950. It is a typical statement of the taxes that are paid by any farmers co-operative that markets farm products and distributes farm supplies.