

Michigan Farm News

Vol. XXIX, No. 9

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29th Year

Published Monthly

USDA Has Rough Time at Family Farm Policy Meetings

EDITORIAL

What the MFB Board Meant

"Congress should retain authority and control over the expenditure of all major appropriations."

This is one of the recommendations made by the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors September 12 in a statement to Congress on price controls and inflation. See page 3 of this edition.

At that time the U. S. Senate was considering the \$61 billion defense appropriation bill.

Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois told the Senate that considerable study of the bill had convinced him that about \$1 billion in non-essential items could be eliminated. They had nothing to do with the main purpose of the bill.

Senator Douglas thought the navy doesn't need 95 new luxury planes at \$215 millions to haul important people around. Fifty to \$100 millions could be saved by cutting off flying pay to air force officers who don't fly, etc.

Senator O'Mahoney, chairman of the committee in charge of the bill, objected. He inferred that such statements suggested a lack of faith in the armed forces people who helped draft the bill.

Eventually the Senate rejected nearly all the amendments offered by Senator Douglas. Instead it voted a general 2½% cut to save \$1,525,000,000.

That kind of economy, said Time magazine, took no study whatever. It was in effect an abdication of Congressional responsibility for spending public funds."

Farmers Like Defense Bonds

Jack Kimberly of the United States Treasury says that farmers increase their holdings of defense bonds every year.

Farmers in Michigan bought \$9,000,000 worth last year. And they keep them.

There are many reasons why farmers buy the bonds. Mr. Kimberly says that one of them is to provide a reserve fund to cover the depreciation and replacement cost of farm machinery.

A \$2,250 tractor, for example, depreciates about \$225 a year.

If one were to purchase three \$100 defense bonds at a cost of \$225 a year, he has a sound approach to that problem.

At the end of ten years, all the bonds could be cashed for a total of \$2,537, which is \$287 more than the original cost of the tractor.

Cattlemen Face Hard Decision

Cattle feeders in the midwest have a tough decision to make this fall, says Wilton L. Finley, extension specialist in animal husbandry at Michigan State College.

Finley says the large hay crop, good small grain crop and fair to good corn prospects indicate there'll be plenty of feed for replacement cattle this fall. Interest in feeder cattle has been strong, but the high prices hold back purchases.

Finley doesn't have a recommendation, but he says cattle

Announces ACTH Cure for Ketosis

ACTH is the short name for a new cure for ketosis recently announced by the University of Maryland Agricultural experiment station. Several cases have been cured with ACTH and it has been found to be as effective as cortisone.

Dr. Joseph C. Shaw of the Station says the cow usually goes back on full feed within 24 hours after treatment.

feeding is a splendid method of marketing farm produced grains and roughages.

Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co. Under Way

The Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company is doing business with Michigan Farm Bureau members by authority of a license granted Sept. 20 by the insurance department of the state of Michigan.

Nile Vermillion, manager of the Company, said that 126 licensed life insurance agents have started to call upon Farm Bureau members who made reservations for a total of \$21,000,000 in charter policies.

THE AGENTS are taking applications from those members for charter policies. It may take three months to complete taking applications and processing them for charter policies. Not until this work has been completed will the Company offer general lines of life insurance.

Farm Bureau members subscribed a total of \$290,000 in a few weeks for Class A investment stock as operating capital for the Company.

The Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company and the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan (automobile, truck and farm liability insurance) are serviced by the same agency force.

The insurance companies expect to move their headquarters offices Saturday, October 13 to larger quarters in a new building at 507 South Grand Avenue. Presently they are at 424 North Grand Ave.

DELEGATES to the 31st annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau at East Lansing Nov. 9-10, 1950 instructed their officers to consider the establishment of a Farm Bureau life insurance company.

Presidents of County Farm Bureaus appointed life insurance committees. They met at Lansing Feb. 14. They set a goal of \$20,000,000 of reservations for charter policies to determine interest in the proposed Company. Reservations from Farm Bureau members exceeded \$21,000,000.

Goal for '52 Is 51,500

County Farm Bureaus have set the membership goal for the Michigan Farm Bureau for 1952 at 51,500 families.

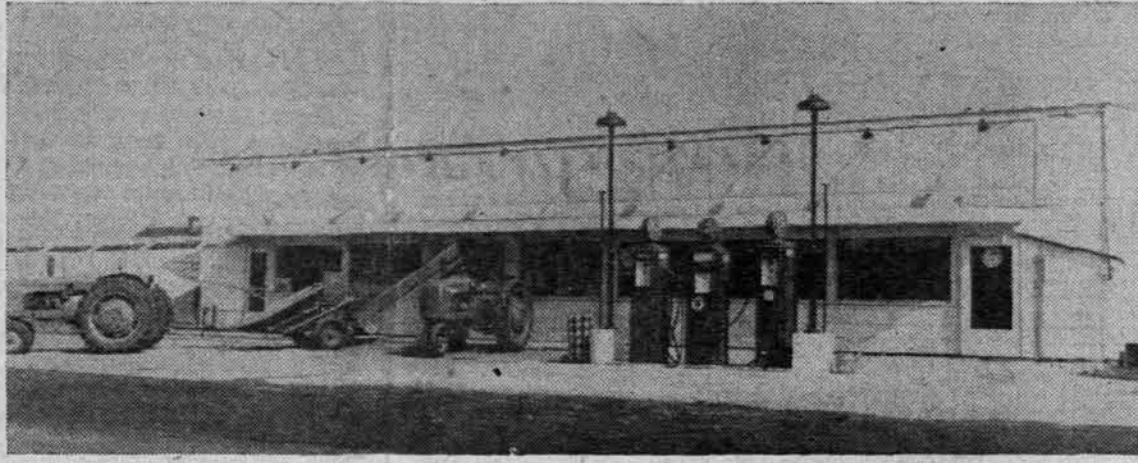
County Roll Call managers have been named by 36 counties. The remaining 26 Roll Call managers will be named soon. Counties are building their organization of quartermen (in charge of 4 twps.), township captains and membership workers in readiness for the state-wide Roll Call for Farm Bureau membership the week of December 3.

For 1951 the Michigan Farm Bureau enrolled 47,768 families. The goal was 46,150. Forty-two counties exceeded their goals.

Farm Bureau on WKAR Farm Forum

The Michigan Farm Bureau presents a program on the WKAR Farm Forum radio program the first Monday of each month, 1 to 1:30 p. m. The Farm Bureau program deals with the topic to be discussed by Community Farm Bureaus that month.

Breckenridge Co-op's New Building



This is the recently completed farm supply and service building of the Breckenridge Oil Co., Inc. located on M-46 in Gratiot county. The modern one-story building adds 2,880 square feet of merchandise and farm equipment display and sales space to the company's facilities. The co-operative started in the oil business March 26, 1931 as a dealer for Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Later at the request of its patrons, it began retail distribution of Farm Bureau feeds, seeds and fertilizers the early part of 1937. In 1942, Breckenridge Oil Co. became a dealer for Farm Bureau Co-op farm machinery and equipment. Approximately a half million dollars worth of machinery has been sold by the Co-op since then. A fine repair parts and service program is maintained by the co-op for 700 member-patrons. Lloyd Briggs is manager.

Blue Cross Paid \$962,846 Hospital Benefits for FB Members

Another Large Sum Paid for Surgical and Non-Surgical Medical Services Through Membership in Farm Bureau

September 1 we reported that 26,000 families in the Michigan Farm Bureau and 90,000 persons in those families now have hospital, surgical, and non-surgical medical insurance from the Michigan Hospital Service.

This month we asked Mr. Austin Pino, rural enrollment manager for Michigan Hospital Service at Detroit, to tell us what kind of benefits Farm Bureau people are getting from their Blue Cross-Blue Shield insurance services.

"During 1950," said Mr. Pino, "Michigan Hospital Service paid \$962,846 to hospitals for rural people, nearly all of them members of the Farm Bureau."

"This was for hospital care only. We paid another large sum for surgical services and non-surgical medical services in hospitals. Eight of every ten of our rural subscribers had surgical insurance with us in 1950. Four in ten had non-surgical medical insurance."

"Seven out of ten patients enter the hospital for surgical treatment according to our records. Figures for surgical and non-surgical medical benefits were not available for this report."

"During the year 1950 some 8,975 members of Farm Bureau families were in hospitals for periods ranging from a few days to several months. The average was 7½ days."

"Blue Cross paid for all or most of 68,529 days of hospital care for Farm Bureau members last year, according to the manner in which the member applied his contract. The average cost to Blue Cross was \$14.05 per day."

"What are one's prospects of requiring hospitalization? Our records show that in 1950 about one of every six persons in our Farm Bureau group was admitted to a hospital. 179 of every 1000 rural persons insured became a patient in a hospital some time during the year."

"We expect that the total of benefits paid to Farm Bureau people will be much larger in 1951. The enrollment of 90,000 persons is much larger than the number for 1950. Today 937 of 1080 Community Farm Bureau Discussion groups have Blue Cross-Blue Shield protection for their members."

Michigan Takes On Indiana

Michigan Farm Bureau membership representatives in 10 districts have challenged District men of the Indiana Farm Bureau to a contest to reach the state membership goal first, as on record with the American Farm Bureau. The prize is a steak dinner provided by the losers. The Michigan goal is 51,500. Indiana's goal is about 90,000.

Farmers Feeding 150 Million in U. S.

U. S. farmers are feeding more people than at the turn of the century, USDA reports show that in 1950 there were 150 million people to be fed, or 18 million more than in 1940. Fewer farmers have been able to step up production to more than meet domestic demand.

Better machinery, high analysis fertilizer, better insect and pest control, better varieties, in-

Bay-Saginaw Picnic Largest Ever Held

Four thousand, two hundred farm people attended the 1951 Saginaw-Bay Farm Bureau picnic to make it one of the largest ever held. The 2 big events of the day's program were the annual ball game and the tug-of-war contest. Bay County won the ball game and Saginaw won the tug-of-war contest. The Saginaw County Farm Bureau Women's committee served a ham dinner. The 4-H members of the 2 counties presented a one hour entertainment program which included singing, dancing, band music, and a trained horse act.

Minerals

Now is the time to make sure your fall brood sows are getting plenty of minerals in the ration, Michigan State College extension swine specialists remind farmers.

Increased knowledge of best farm practices are helping do the job.

D. W. Brooks To Speak at MAFC Annual



D. W. Brooks

D. W. Brooks, president of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, will speak at the 7th annual meeting of the Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives at Kellogg Center at Michigan State College October 18.

Mr. Brooks will speak on the "Place of Farmer Co-operatives in the World Economy." He is widely known in the cotton industry in the United States and abroad. Under his direction the Cotton Producers Ass'n of Atlanta, Georgia, is an outstanding marketing organization.

MANAGERS and directors of co-ops attending the MAFC annual meeting October 18 are invited to attend the co-op clinic to be held the next day. The program will include discussions on the higher cost of doing business, local public relations and educational programs, and wage and salary regulations.

The MAFC, a division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, is controlled and financed by 140 local co-operatives and nine federated organizations: Cherry Growers, Inc.; Detroit Packing Company, Farm Bureau Services, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Michigan Farm Bureau, Michigan Livestock Exchange, Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, and Northland Co-operative Federation.

October is Co-op Month

Farmer co-operatives are beneficial to all citizens of Michigan, said Gov. G. Mennen Williams in proclaiming October as Farm Co-operative Month.

Governor Williams said that 278,820 farmers are members of 233 farm co-operatives in this state. The co-operative organizations' business last year totaled \$250,000,000.

October is being observed as Farm Co-operative Month in all states. The Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives will use meetings, newspapers and radio to make the public better acquainted with the value of farm co-operatives to the community.

Farmers Refuse to Approve The Book

Michigan farmers have been giving the U. S. Department of Agriculture and its Family Farm Policy Review a rough time in county meetings the past month.

The Review or description of work done by 12 USDA agencies in the counties, and USDA recommendations concerning them, are contained in a 121 page book prepared by the Department at Washington last spring. The statement is commonly referred to as The Book.

Farmers in 10 county meetings adopted motions which disapproved the Family Farm Policy Review and the recommendations. The counties are: Alpena, Berrien, Clinton, Huron, Isabella, Jackson, Lapeer, Montcalm, Ottawa, and St. Clair. Such a motion was ruled out of order at the Ionia meeting.

Farmers in 10 county meetings would not approve The Book. They wanted more time to consider so much material. These counties are: Barry, Bay, Cass, Eaton, Ingham, Lenawee, Oakland, Osceola, St. Joseph, Shiawassee.

At the Midland county meeting farmers made recommendations regarding four of the USDA agencies and rejected by a vote of 56 to 47 a proposal to abolish the Production Marketing Administration.

Newspaper articles and statements in the Congressional Record indicate that this is a sample of the reception farmers from Virginia to California have been giving to Family Farm Policy Review.

It appears that the Michigan Farm Bureau and Michigan State Grange summed up a great deal of farm thinking throughout the nation when they issued a joint statement on the Family Farm Policy Review. They said August 27:

"The obvious effort of the U. S. Department of Agriculture to take an active role in the development of farm policy and to develop grass roots support for its own recommendations is highly improper."

"The hurried fashion in which farmers are being asked to consider important policy matters, the short time allowed for examining USDA agency programs and recommendations, the limited background and data submitted, etc., causes thinking people to question the purpose of the survey. Such procedures should be vigorously opposed."

There has been so much criticism of the Review and recommendations, that Clarence J. McCormick, under secretary of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, has made public a letter stating that the survey was intended as "checking up on ourselves." That it seeks only to review all farm programs and activities of the Department through discussion by farmers in county, community and neighborhood meetings.

This has not meant general distribution of The Book. Few copies have been available in each county. Sometimes only enough for the heads of 12 USDA agencies, who have been allotted a short time in the meeting to describe the work and recommendations concerning their particular agency. They have done the best they could.

Few farmers have seen The Book. Fewer still have read it. The meetings have often been marked by angry debate as to what the real purpose of all this may be.

Farmers have insisted that some of the recommendations in The Book are in reality a back door method to get farmer endorsement for putting the Brannan plan into effect. Other recommendations they regard as leading to transfer of control of the extension service and county agricultural agent from the state colleges to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

For Hard Of Hearing

"He that hath ears to hear, let him hear," is the theme for the 20th annual conference of the Michigan Ass'n for Better Hearing to be held Friday afternoon and Saturday, October 5 and 6, at the Kellogg Center for Continuing Education, Michigan State College, East Lansing. Sessions are open to the public.

"What's new in Hearing in Michigan" is the subject for the Friday afternoon session. The problem of total adjustment will be considered at the Friday evening session. On Saturday morning following the annual business meeting of the Michigan Association for Better Hearing, there will be a session devoted to medical phases of hearing.

Lipreading demonstrations will be featured in the Saturday after-

Expect Higher Prices for Potatoes

Farmers' prices for 1951 potatoes are expected to average higher than for last year's crop. This year's crop is indicated to be well below the 1950 crop, out of which 100 million bushels had to be purchased by the government or diverted for price support. This year there is no price support program.

Ear Notching

Ear notching fall pigs can help eliminate a lot of guesswork in picking out breeding stock and deciding which are your best sows. Your county agricultural agent can show you a system of identifying the litter by the ear notches.

noon session followed by a meeting on hearing aids.

Detailed information can be secured at the Michigan Association for Better Hearing, 407 Hollister Building, Lansing, Michigan.

Casnovia Farm Bureau Barbecue



Photo Courtesy Muskegon Chronicle

PATIENCE does it at a chicken barbecue. 250 people attended the 4th annual chicken barbecue sponsored by Casnovia Farm Bureau of Muskegon county at Half Moon Lake Aug. 4 as a project in the West Michigan Farm-to-Prosper contest. Mrs. Howard Durham and assistants are shown tending halves of chickens over a bed of charcoal. Three hours are required to do the chickens to a luscious tender brown. Michigan State College introduced and popularized the chicken barbecue by giving instructions on how to do it. Junior Farm Bureau groups were among the first to sponsor them. It is estimated that 50,000 persons attended chicken barbecues in Michigan the past summer.

Michigan Farm News

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Michigan Farm Bureau

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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.



Hiram and Martha S. Clark

Weather Talk

The weather as a topic is an old and time-worn theme. Yet it never loses interest or its mystery, it would seem. Will the sky be bright tomorrow? Will it rain on Sunday next? These are matters of importance, and they have us all perplexed. It was true in 1950. It was true in Noah's age. Every vagary of the weather makes its mark on history's page.

Modern man, that clever fellow, needs the clouds to prove his power. And sometimes he seems successful for a brief triumphant hour. But the rain he plans for Texas falls to bless some neighboring state. And I think he claims authority he can't authenticate. I just don't recall an instance where a full scale hurricane was admittedly the product of the chaps who make it rain.

So I broach this weather subject as the equal of the best. Though I do not know the answers and must risk it with the rest. I am wondering if the frosts will come before the corn is dry. And will the wheat get what it needs of water from the sky? Can we look for Indian Summer to be lingering and mild? Or will Winter jump and grab us all, with incantations wild?

Half the farmer's loss or profit hinges on the weather's turn. While his entire season's labor may be gone beyond return. Yet each year, in faith abiding, farmers plant and hope to reap. Every season, with the weather, fateful rendezvous they keep. And in general, my experience, through the years that I have tried, Teaches me that faith is amply and completely justified.

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

States Farm Viewpoint On Senate Tax Plan For Co-op

MAFC Writes to Congressman John Dingell

Honorable John D. Dingell New House Office Building Washington, D. C. Dear Mr. Dingell:

In accordance with our telephone conference this week in Washington, I am outlining the interest of farmer cooperatives in the pending taxation legislation.

We note that H.R. 4473 makes no alteration in the present tax status of farmer cooperatives. This is satisfactory to farmer cooperatives generally. We prefer no change. We are experiencing no difficulty in complying with the present statutes, Treasury regulations, and court decisions in operating farm cooperatives.

In regard to the action of the Senate Finance Committee on September 10 as reported in its Press Release No. 14, we submit the following comments:

Section 1 of Release No. 14. We do not object to taxing earnings not definitely allocated on the books of the cooperative to the accounts of patrons. Of course, a reasonable time needs to be allowed following the end of each fiscal year to get the books closed and audited and the necessary clerical work accomplished. Six months or the succeeding fiscal year are needed.

We also do not object to the provision in Section 1 that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue require reporting on patronage refunds which are allocated to the accounts of patrons in amounts of \$100 or more. With a good many co-operatives there are many small patronage refunds that would require an endless amount of accounting work to report these to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and in the aggregate would not bring the Government much revenue. It is important that cooperatives be relieved from having to report to the Commissioner the amounts under \$100.

Regarding Paragraph 2 applying the same withholding requirements on patronage refunds as might be levied against corporate dividends, we register serious objection as follows:

We consider it unjust and discriminatory to levy a withholding tax against patronage refunds of cooperatives. Patronage refunds result from an under payment in the marketing of products and from an overcharge in buying farm supplies. Patronage refunds are a part of the consideration involved in selling and buying. They are refunds in the true sense of the term and it is inequitable to apply a withholding tax to them. Such a provision would involve difficulties and much useless

Senate Finance Committee's Present Recommendations

Press Release No. 14 Sept. 10, 1951

1-The Committee reconsidered its previous action with respect to both the tax-exempt and taxable cooperatives and agreed to a substitute which revises Section 101 (12) of the Code to provide that cooperatives exempt under this Section are to be taxable on all earnings not definitely allocated to the accounts of patrons. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is to require reporting on patronage dividends which are allocated to the accounts of patrons in amounts of \$100 or more and is to have the discretion to require reporting on amounts of less than \$100.

2-The Committee agreed that patronage dividends are to be subject to the same withholding requirements as corporate dividends. (At present, the Internal Revenue Code provides no withholding tax on corporate dividends.)

3-The Committee instructed the Treasury and the Staff to study and report by April 1, 1952 on the possibility of withholding against the reserves allocated (with special reference to the distinction between marketing and purchasing cooperatives) and on the methods used in allocating reserves and the form and character of the certificates issued to the end that one tax—not a double tax—may be actually collected on such allocated reserves.

4-The Committee report is to indicate that in the case of mutual savings banks and building and loan associations, the loss reserve of these organizations is to be computed on at least 25 years experience and that in determining such reserves the requirements now provided by FDIC with respect to losses are to be considered.

work for both the Revenue Department and cooperatives.

A good many of our farmer patrons are small operators and a withholding tax arrangement would involve accounting of numerous small amounts. In many cases it would require a rather extensive refunding operation on the part of the Revenue Department. I am referring to the years in which the farmer patron might operate at a loss.

In case it is decided to levy a withholding tax on the dividends of corporations we would not object to having it apply to the dividends on stock or interest paid on certificates of indebtedness or debentures of cooperatives corporations.

Regarding Paragraph 3 with special reference to the distinction between marketing and purchasing cooperatives, we seriously object to treating the two types of operations differently. Most of our cooperatives fulfill both functions. The primary purpose of farmer cooperatives in each field is to render service. A margin sufficient to cover safely all costs usually results in the balance to be refunded from both marketing and purchasing activities. Marketing and purchasing operations are equally important to the family type of farmer and there is no justifiable reason for any distinction in our revenue laws. It would accomplish no useful purpose for either the Revenue Department or the cooperatives.

Regarding the form and character of the refunds, we feel that cash or low interest bearing negotiable certificates of indebtedness, preferred stock or debentures with a definite due date for a considerable period of years sufficient to enable the cooperative to revolve the securities issued with the current earnings of the period would be satisfactory. We believe these should be permitted to run for an extended period of time to enable the organization to meet the ups and downs in business conditions. We are strongly in favor of the suggestion that a double tax be avoided on allocated reserves.

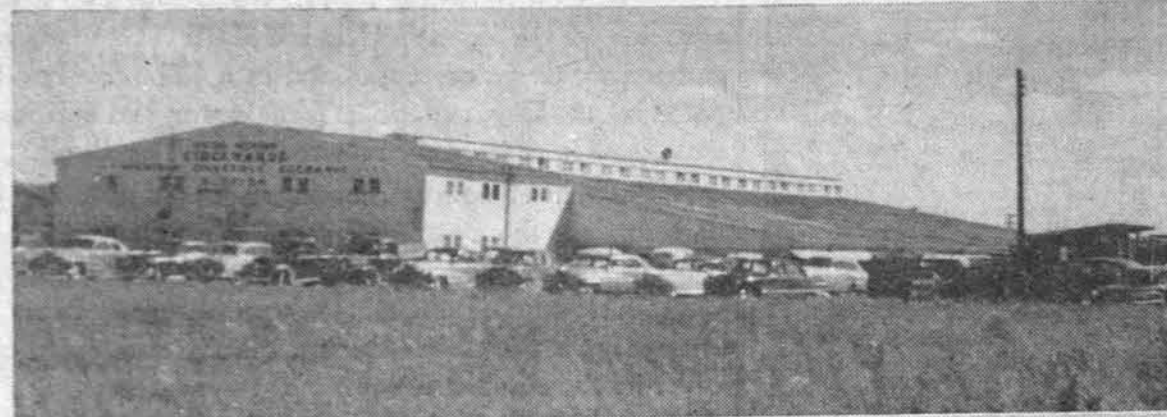
Paragraph 4 does not apply to farmer cooperatives. We feel encouraged over your interest. The action of the Senate Finance Committee, which was rescinded September 10, was clearly punitive and discriminatory and would have placed cooperatives in a regulatory straitjacket. It really was not a revenue measure at all. If this action had been made effective it could have developed into quite a brake on agricultural production. Farm cooperatives are an important extension of the operations of the farm itself and must not be crippled in this time of crisis and national danger.

Again, I thank you for your fine interest and consideration.

Sincerely yours, MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF FARMER CO-OPERATIVES

W. E. PHILLIPS, Chairman C. L. BRODY, Executive Secretary Lansing, Michigan Sept. 12, 1951

St. Louis Livestock Market



TOP—This is the Central Michigan Stockyards and auction building of the Central Michigan Livestock Producers Ass'n one mile west of St. Louis on M-46. The facilities are leased to the Michigan Livestock Exchange which conducts auctions there every Monday afternoon starting at 1:00 p. m. Central Michigan Livestock Producers Ass'n was organized by members of the Farm Bureau.

BOTTOM—This is the auction ring at Central Michigan Stockyards at St. Louis. There are seats for several hundred around the auction ring. Michigan Livestock Exchange men conduct the weekly auctions. The Exchange protects producers by having experienced marketing men there at all times to bid on stock if necessary to assure producers a fair price.



B. P. PATTISON

Some 360 farmers in central Michigan, subscribed \$60,000 to build facilities for marketing their livestock co-operatively. The yards are located one mile east of St. Louis, on M-46.

St. Louis is the geographical center of Michigan, located at the intersection of US-27, and M-46. It is an ideal location easily accessible on good highways from any direction. The yards were built on ten acres of ground donated by the businessmen of St. Louis. There is plenty of room for expansion. The market has been in operation since January of this year, and is now in position to render the best possible service to livestock producers in the area.

IMPROVEMENTS. During the summer months the parking area has been improved with a fill of gravel. Tile drains have been connected with an outlet under the railroad to avoid any recurrence of wet grounds which hampered operations this spring. Several pens and alleys within the building have been cemented, and a water system installed.

GREATER VOLUME. While the dollar volume of business is now showing a gradual increase each week, it should be increased at least 50%. Volume of livestock insured plenty of good buyers and reflects greater service to producers. Located in a rich agricultural section of Michigan the livestock potential is present to make the St. Louis market a leader in the field. Promoted to a large extent by the membership in Farm Bureau, it is deserving of their fullest support.



Our photographer recently caught Albert "Hap" Shellenbarger, President of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and his son Lee as they were about to leave for the field with the two Co-op E-3 tractors shown in the picture. Mr. Shellenbarger farms 430 acres in Woodland township, Barry county. It is all tillable land with the exception of a 12-acre woodlot. His principal crops are grain. He has planted 115 acres to wheat. He is also engaged in dairying, milking 22 cows. Mr. Shellenbarger is assisted in his farming operations by his two sons, Lee, 13 years old, and Paul, 18 years old, as well as an exchange student from Stuttgart, Germany, "Hap", as he is known to many, operates his farm with an almost complete line of Co-op farm machinery, which includes, 2 E-3 tractors, 1 E-4 tractor, 7 foot power take-off mower, corn planter and picker, manure loader, and cultivator. His new barn is outfitted with a complete line of Co-op Unico equipment.

NOT Just Another Auction Market. Michigan farmers are supporting over 70 so called auction markets in Michigan. If the number were 10, livestock would be marketed better.

The markets at St. Louis and Battle Creek in southwest Michigan are not just additional places to market livestock. They are both owned and operated by farmer producers. In both cases the facilities are leased to the Michigan Livestock Exchange which is responsible for their operation.

The Michigan Livestock Exchange is the farmer's co-operative marketing agency on the Detroit terminal market for the past thirty years. Their experienced personnel is available in these markets at all times to protect the interests of producers.

THEIR POLICY of protective bidding in the auction ring at all times assures the producer a fair price for the quality of livestock offered for sale. No other market in Michigan offers comparable protection.

The place to sell livestock is to the packers for slaughter, unless it be feeder livestock. Pass-

ing ownership directly to packers avoids speculative buying which serves no good purpose either for the producer or packer.

Packer buyers are interested in reducing procurement costs, and they will patronize the markets that provide volume. Farmer patronage in southwest Michigan has placed the Battle Creek market at the top in the mid-west as an off-terminal market.

We urge livestock producers in central and northern Michigan to do likewise. We have provided the facilities, the management, with its trained salesmanship personnel which has served you for thirty years. Volume is the secret of success, and you can supply it.

Auction day is every Monday at St. Louis. Sale starts at 1:00 p. m. If you are interested in developing the best marketing outlet for all grades of livestock take your patronage there.

U. S. Senate Finance Committee

These are the members of the U. S. Senate Finance Committee who have made recommendations regarding the taxing of farm and other co-operatives and mutual companies.

Letters to the senators should be addressed to them at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEMOCRATS: Senators Walter F. George of Georgia; Tom Connally, Texas; Harry Flood Byrd, Virginia; Edwin C. Johnson, Colorado; Clyde R. Hoey, North Carolina; Robert S. Kerr, Oklahoma; J. Allen Frear, Jr., Delaware.

REPUBLICANS: Senators Eugene D. Milliken, Colorado; Robert A. Taft, Ohio; Hugh Butler, Nebraska; Edwin Martin, Pennsylvania; John J. Williams, Delaware; Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont.

Planting More Wheat This Fall

Michigan farmers have been asked to plant an additional 2,000 acres of wheat this fall.

The total fall seeded wheat acreage should total about 1,235,000 acres. The rye goal is 65,000 acres and barley, 150,000 acres.

Proper adjustment of tractor carburetors is important for efficient operation.

Women of Hillsdale FB Present Plays

Women of the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau raise money for a student loan fund through plays presented at various towns in the county by an all Farm Bureau cast.

THIS YEAR the group is presenting "Apple of His Eye" a Broadway play in which Walter Huston had the leading role. The opening performance will be at Camden high school December 3. Other performances will be at Pittsford, Waldron, Jonesville, and Hillsdale.

In 1949 they presented the comedy "January Thaw" four times.

FIRST rehearsal for "Apple of His Eye" will be at Steamburg school October 19. Merritt Greene is director again. He directs the plays at Hillsdale high school, has been associated with professional dramatic organizations and as a director of professional and amateur plays since 1930. He lives on a small farm near Hillsdale.

The student loan fund is at Michigan State college, and is administered by the State Board of Agriculture for the use of rural youth from Hillsdale county. At first money was raised by personal donations, then a booth at Hillsdale county fair. Bankers Grange assisted with a booth at a grass day program in 1949 on the Duane Sanford farm. The idea of presenting plays to raise money was suggested at county meeting of Women of the Farm Bureau.

HILLSDALE women have chosen plays with a national reputation, believing they are easier to sell than plays less well known and with lower royalties. Mr. Greene says rural people prove themselves to be very reliable and able in the roles.

Seed Germination

In making germination tests of seed, the Farm Bureau does not read the weak sprouts or sprouts that do not show root hair growth based on a six day germination period.

Some seed houses like to count all sprouts in order to show the highest possible germination. The Farm Bureau likes a high germination statement, too, and a safe one.

Farm Bureau does not scarfy seed to promote quick germination. Some hard seeds in alfalfa are not a drawback. If all seeds sprout at the same time, and a hot dry spell kills off some seedlings, the hard seeds fill in.

Clean Eggs

On many farms, more time is spent cleaning eggs by hand than in caring for the flock. It's easier to produce clean eggs than to clean dirty ones by hand. Your county agricultural agent has suggestions for producing clean eggs.

City Folks Need to Know Facts of Life

"Farmers should tell city people the facts of life about the cost of foods," said President Buskirk of the Michigan Farm Bureau to the Isoco County Farm Bureau picnic in late August.



Carl E. Buskirk

"Many people believe that farmers are getting rich. In most processed or packaged foods the farmer receives only four to five cents of a 20 to 30 cent package.

"A lot of people think that a cow gives milk and a hen lays an egg every day in the year. Farm Bureau groups should plan programs that will tell city people what the farmer does and about his share of the price consumers pay for food."

Radio Programs on FB Products

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., in co-operation with its member co-operatives and dealer agencies, are sponsoring a number of commodity information and news programs over several radio stations in lower Michigan. Farm Bureau members are invited to listen to the program and station in your area. The schedule of these radio programs are as follows:

Farm Facts, WKNX, Saginaw, Monday thru Friday, 12:45 p. m.; Farm and Home Hour, WPAG, Ann Arbor, Monday-Wednesday, Friday, 12:30 p. m.; News, WKLA, Ludington, Monday-Wednesday, Friday, 12:35 p. m.; Farm Program, WTVE, Coldwater, Monday-Wednesday-Friday, 12:15 p. m.; News WKNK, Muskegon, Monday-Wednesday-Friday, 12:30 p. m.; and Dinner Bell, WTTT, Port Huron, Saturday only, 12:45 p. m.

Floors

Reinforced concrete haymow floors have been used successfully in helping prevent fire damage in two-story barns.

CLASSIFIED ADS

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

POTATO CRATE

FOR SALE—Potato crates, standard size, any quantity, 60 cents each, or \$48.00 per 100, at Lansing. Also, standard size mitre saw, first class condition. One nearly new hand saw. Also 1/2 horsepower motor. Write or see Pete Sorensen, 1212 Center street, Lansing, Mich. (9-21-28)

MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS

ORDER Sap Buckets and King Evaporators for 1952 season at once. See our important announcement on King Evaporators on page 6. For complete information on all syrup making and marketing supplies, write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, P. O. Box 1197, Lansing, Michigan. (10-32-36)

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 "Needle Magic with Cotton Bags" is ready now! Send post card today to National Cotton Council, Box 76, Memphis, Tennessee. (3-10-50b)

SILO ROOFS

NOW IS the time to get an Aluminum Dome Silo Roof for your silo. We install, also, chute, ladder and basket platforms. Clarence Van Strien, Phone 3671, Byron Center, Michigan. (10-41-25b)

Electrostatic duster developed for farmers

This farmer is holding two apples which were dusted with the same amount of insecticide. The apple on the right had insecticide blown on it from a conventional dusting machine. The heavily coated one on the left was dusted by a new electrostatic process developed by agricultural engineers at Michigan State College. As it leaves the duster's nozzle, dust is highly charged with electricity from special equipment carried on the farmer's tractor and is strongly attracted to plants or fruit, covering them underneath as well as on top. Laboratory tests have reported coverage up to eleven times greater than that accomplished with dusters not equipped with the electrostatic device. Information on this new electrostatic dusting process for insecticides or fungicides can be obtained from the Michigan State College Agricultural Engineering Department, East Lansing.

New battery helps telephone service

In Michigan Bell's telephone central offices there are giant storage battery cells, some of them 5 feet high! They operate some of the telephone switching equipment, and provide power to carry your voice over telephone lines. Not long ago Bell Telephone Laboratories developed a new type battery which uses calcium instead of antimony as a hardener in the battery lead. It holds its charge five times longer, uses less water, goes many months without attention, and stands up many more years. Bell System research is one of the reasons why the most efficient telephone service in the world is yours for such little cost.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Farm Bureau Says Planners Press for More Controls

Rather Than Stop Waste in Government

This statement by the Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau at their meeting at Lansing, September 12, has been sent to Michigan members of Congress. It is being distributed to 1000 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups and all Farm Bureaus members through the Michigan Farm News.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors in behalf of its 48,000 Michigan Farm Bureau members is deeply concerned over the partisan maneuvering of our national administration and influential factions in Congress with defense mobilization issues since the Korean conflict.

Our national administration with its rapidly growing multitude of bureaucratic planners is constantly pressing for stronger and stronger direct economic controls. This is done under the guise of preventing or holding down inflation, even though less than 15% of our total productive effort is devoted to war production.

Emphasis is on Controls. Government spokesmen seem to be putting more emphasis on securing stronger controls rather than on demonstrating that the powers they already have can be made effective in controlling inflation.

They are expressing little confidence that controls will prevent price advances. They are continually authorizing wage increases. They are emphasizing the great need for direct controls in the future and simultaneously stating that in a couple of years we shall be able to do without them.

FAITH in their sincerity is not enhanced by the fact that some of the strongest advocates of government management of our economy by fiat and coercion expect to sever their connections with the Office of Price Stabilization (OPS) in the near future.

There is the feeling that other OPS leaders are using the defense emergency to further per-

sonal political advancement. This belief is strengthened by their hasty pressure on Congress for controls.

POLITICAL USE OF CONTROLS. We should recall how the jockeying of controls and ration points were utilized to win the 1944 and 1946 elections. We deplore the use of the taxpayers' money to spread the propaganda

for coercion and regimentation now being considered by government planners.

Controllers have continually confused the people with irresponsible statements regarding the probability of higher prices. Getting controls established whether needed or not appears to be their main objective.

Much ado over getting farm prices under control has characterized the doctrines of government planners, even though all major farm commodities except livestock are being marketed at prices considerably below parity, the level at which ceilings become effective.

FARMERS are not impressed by the brand of logic being exhibited by the price controllers. The program they are promoting is demonstrating little or no effect on controlling inflation.

However, the arbitrary fixing of hundreds of thousands of price relationships in our economy which the OPS is attempting will inevitably hamper and ultimately defeat the maximum production of both civilian and war goods,—one of the most effective remedies for inflation.

GOVERNMENT PROMOTES INFLATION. Instead of controlling inflation, our government is promoting inflation by indulging in the most wasteful and ill-managed expenditures in the history of our country. This is amply demonstrated by the proposed budget now before Congress, and the comparatively small reductions being made by Congress.

Congressman George Meader of Michigan said recently with respect to the continued expansion of the payroll of the federal government:

"The August 30 report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-Essential Federal Expenditures shows that the civilian payroll in the executive branch of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1951 was \$7,719,076,000, an increase of 17 percent over the preceding fiscal year. It further shows an increase in total civilian government employment of 17,198 during July, bringing the total figure to 2,500,889 and indicating a 1952 payroll which will approach 10 billion dollars."

THESE PROFLIGATE financial policies necessitate the government continuing and increasing inflationary methods of borrowing (bonds sold to banks). Deficit financing results in greatly increasing the amount of money in circulation in relation to the quantity of goods available for purchase.

Therefore, while leaders in government are manifesting such great concern over direct controls as a remedy for inflation, they pursue fiscal policies which increase inflationary pressures.

TAX BURDEN EXCEEDS SAFE LIMIT. Proposals are now before Congress to increase the tax load on American citizens to over 30% of the national income. Congressional tax experts have stated that the tax load for all levels of government in the United States took 29% of the national income in 1950.

Competent authorities state that experience shows that the critical level for a free economy, beyond which it is unsafe for the Government to take to go, is about 25% of the national income.

The Census Bureau has revealed that taxes paid to federal, state and local governments averaged \$360 in 1950 for every man, woman and child. This \$30 a month tax average was more than double the average per capita tax collected in 1942, which was \$171. Of the \$360 average, the federal government took \$330; state and local governments got \$30.

FORMER Under-Secretary of the Treasury Roswell Magill states, "We are certainly treading hard on the heels of Great Britain in driving incentives to produce out of the economy and in inviting catastrophic inflation."

The present tax burden has pretty well exhausted the ordinary sources of government income, including that of corporations, wealthy, and well-to-do people. There is very little margin left in the workers' income to tax. It is becoming increasingly evident that the \$70 billion budget may have to be raised by extracting revenues from the excessive expenditures from the standard of living of American citizens.

Competent analysts claim that \$6 billion to \$10 billion can be cut from the budget without sacrificing anything but the frills of government. Among many reductions proposed are \$80 million in the Department of Agriculture, as recommended by the Hoover Commission. Pork barrel appropriations demanded by some members of Congress and their constituents must be eliminated.

with economic aid to foreign countries should be reduced to an efficiently organized set-up as recommended by the Advisory Committee to the President on Point 4.

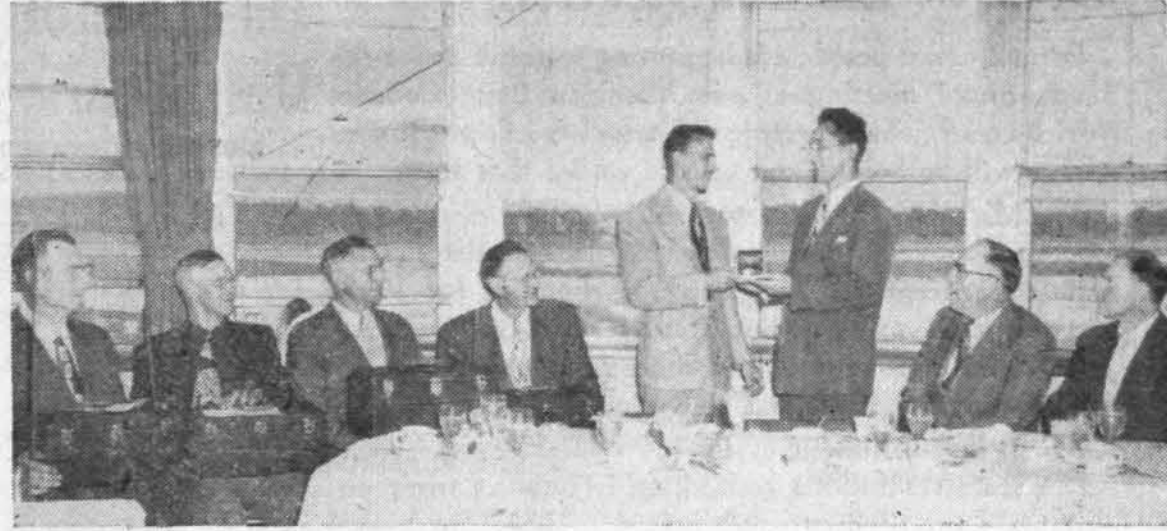
Able students of the situation have stated that with these and other extravagances of government eliminated the minimum of additional taxes would be necessary at this time. Senators Byrd, Douglas and Ferguson and Michigan Representatives Crawford, Ford and others have repeatedly advocated a drastic reduction in unnecessary government expenditures. The Michigan Farm Bureau heartily endorses their efforts.

TIME IS FAST RUNNING OUT. The tax load is already beyond the safety limits. We face inevitable discouragement of incentive and risk necessary to all-out production. The magnitude and duration of defense mobilization is highly uncertain. With the grip of inflation already upon our economy our free enterprise system is in danger. Time is fast running out for saving America as we have known it.

It is high time that wasteful, unnecessary projects and inefficient management of government operations be replaced by businesslike administration and policies. The national administration and dominating elements in Congress must stop temporizing with the symptoms of inflation. They must cease dissipating the national effort and deceiving the people by fooling with direct controls that hamper and discourage production of war and domestic essentials and waste the taxpayers' dollars.

WHAT WE MUST DO TO HAVE A FREE AMERICA. If we are to save a free America for ourselves and future genera-

Awards to Contest Winners



SIX Farm Bureau Services branch store co-operative dealer-managers and salesmen are among the winners of a number of valuable prizes in a nationwide sales contest sponsored by the Universal Milking Machine division of National Co-operatives, Inc. The prizes were awarded Sept. 11 at a dinner held at Capital City Airport at Lansing.

From left to right: Glenn Simons, Farm Bureau Services' farm equipment retail branch at Lansing; Niles McDonald, FBS branch store at Hart; Al Smith, Salem Co-operative Co., Salem; Alvin Wood, Mt. Pleasant Co-op, Mt. Pleasant. They won fishing tackle for selling \$1,000 or more of Universal Milking equipment. Standing is John Oestreich, Channing Farmers Elevator Company, Channing. He received a wrist watch from Matt

Gewain, FBS farm equipment field representative, for selling \$1,500 worth of equipment. Archie Moore, manager of FBS farm equipment department, and Boyd Rainey, director of FBS distribution division, are observing the presentations. Amil Olsen, of Marlette, winner of a cash prize was not present for the picture. He sold well over \$2,400 of Universal equipment during the contest.

The Michigan Farm Bureau urges Congress to discharge its full responsibilities by aggressively exercising its Constitutional powers. Particularly should Congress retain authoritative control over the expenditure of all major appropriations. Only by so doing can we hold inflation within reasonable limits and approach a pay-as-we-go fiscal policy. All groups must cease pressing government for special advantages. Every citizen must endeavor to better understand the critical problems before us and aggressively support all worthy efforts of our President and Congress.

ABOVE ALL, we need to heed the admonition of Herbert Hoover to return to "the old virtues of religious faith, integrity and the whole truth, incorruptible service and honor in public office, economy in government, self-reliance, thrift, individual liberty,

patriotism, real love of country and willingness to sacrifice for it."

We hereby instruct Mr. C. L. Brody, the executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, to send this statement to members of Congress from Michigan, and to distribute it to the public. It is to be made available to our Community Farm Bureau Discussion groups and all Farm Bureau members through the Michigan Farm News.

Adopted, by unanimous vote. MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU Board of Directors

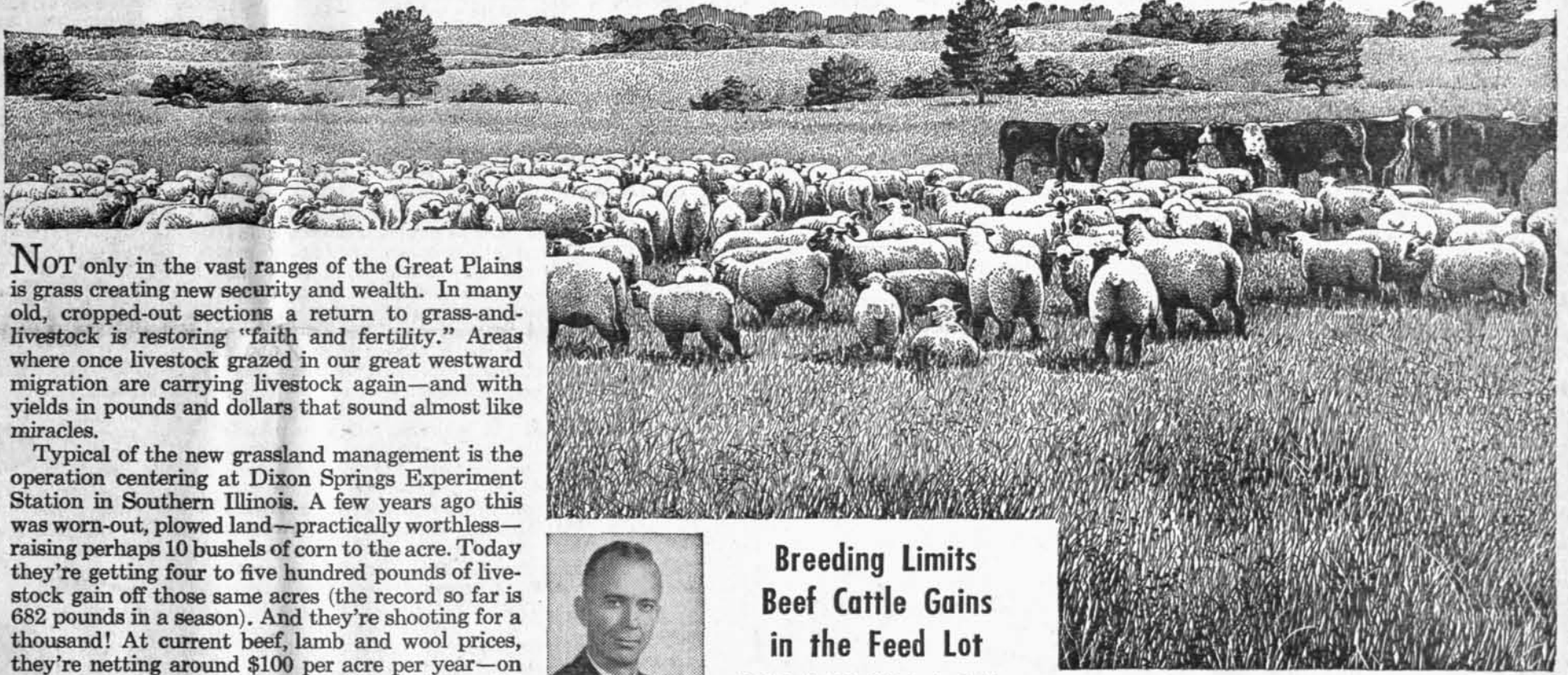
New Managers At FB Stores

ED WIGHTMAN became the new manager of Farm Bureau Services branch store at Saginaw September 1. Mr. Wightman was formerly manager of the Grand Blanc co-operative Elevator Company at Grand Blanc. He started for Farm Bureau in March, 1940 at its branch store in Lansing later becoming manager. He was transferred from Lansing to Grand Blanc in January, 1944.

WALDO ANDERSON, the former Saginaw branch manager, left the Farm Bureau after 14½ years of service with the organization, to go into the heating and air conditioning business in Grand Rapids. Mr. Anderson came to Saginaw in July, 1948 from Grand Rapids where he had been manager of the Farm Bureau branch store.

ALBERT DONALDSON, long associated with Farm Bureau work, is the new manager at Grand Blanc.

Gone to Grass...



NOT only in the vast ranges of the Great Plains is grass creating new security and wealth. In many old, cropped-out sections a return to grass-and-livestock is restoring "faith and fertility." Areas where once livestock grazed in our great westward migration are carrying livestock again—and with yields in pounds and dollars that sound almost like miracles.

Typical of the new grassland management is the operation centering at Dixon Springs Experiment Station in Southern Illinois. A few years ago this was worn-out, plowed land—practically worthless—raising perhaps 10 bushels of corn to the acre. Today they're getting four to five hundred pounds of livestock gain off those same acres (the record so far is 682 pounds in a season). And they're shooting for a thousand! At current beef, lamb and wool prices, they're netting around \$100 per acre per year—on land where not long ago the animals would literally have starved to death.

How was this miracle achieved? By good farming and ranching practices. By preparing the soil with lime, potash and phosphate. By finding, through hundreds of careful tests, the best combinations of grasses and legumes to give the longest grazing season and grow the most meat. Thus, the land has been made immediately profitable—and still maintained for future use. For under cropping, this land loses a full plow-depth of topsoil in 30 to 40 years; but in grass, it will not erode that much in 8,000 years.

Dixon Springs and other experiment stations are pointing the way to a type of farming practice suited to many of the older sections of the United States. Some experienced ranchers of the West and Southwest are extending their stock operations back into Eastern states. In the South, beef cattle are doing well on worn-out cotton land converted to grass. This change from crop raising on poor land to livestock production on permanent pasture seems to present a great opportunity to many producers. It could mean the development of great new livestock-producing areas... and more meat for our growing population.

Quote of the Month

"We need to produce more meat... We can produce more meat in three ways: (1) by increasing livestock in areas where more roughage can be produced and used efficiently; (2) by protecting our livestock from diseases and pests; and (3) by improving breeding, feeding, and management... The production job can be done only on farms and ranches, and by farmers and ranchers." Bureau of Animal Industry

OUR CITY COUSIN



Football season... hear that big din? City Cousin kicked the pig's skin!

Breeding Limits Beef Cattle Gains in the Feed Lot

T. G. Byerly, Animal Husbandry Division U. S. Department of Agriculture



T. G. Byerly

Studies at the U. S. Range Livestock Experiment Station, Miles City, Montana, prove that steers from fast gaining bulls put on weight in the feed lot faster than steers from slow gaining bulls. They also prove that there is no inherent relation between conformation and rate of gain. While small-type steers generally gain slower than large-type, breeders can selectively breed fast gaining small-type cattle as well as fast gaining large-type cattle. Breeding for rapid feed lot gains can be done within type, without hurting type.

Today 35 states are included in this broad cooperative research program with the U.S.D.A. Type, conformation, calf crop, as well as rate of gain are being measured. Bulls are placed on feed at 6-10 months of age under standard conditions. Their rate of gain varies from a pound a day to four pounds a day. And the steers they sire will vary in the same direction as the sire though usually less widely.

Breeders in several states are also conducting performance tests by placing bulls at central testing stations for evaluation.

You have to wait until after the calf is weaned to measure his capacity to gain. While the calf is on the cow, her milk supply will affect rate of gain. There just isn't any relation between weight and finish of calves at weaning and their ability to gain in the feed lot.

Through selective breeding we can produce more beef per brood cow and per steer fed, with greater profit.

Martha Logan's Recipe for HAMBURGER HARVEST CASSEROLE

Yield: 8 to 10 servings

- 1 pound hamburger
 - 1 cup chopped onions
 - 2 cups cooked tomatoes, drained
 - 1 teaspoon curry powder, chili powder or 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
 - 2 tablespoons salt
 - 2 potatoes, sliced thin
 - 1/2 cup flour
 - 2 cups whole kernel corn, drained
 - 2 cups cooked lima beans, drained
 - 1/2 cup sliced green pepper
 - 1 1/2 cups shredded cheese or buttered crumbs
- Combine hamburger, onions, tomatoes, one of the seasonings and salt. Pat into a one-inch layer in a 3-quart casserole. Over this, place the potatoes, flour, then corn, lima beans and green pepper. Top with cheese or crumbs. Bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 1 hour. Serve hot.



Soda Bill Sez...

A good head to start with gives a man a good head start in getting ahead. Good crops make more work—counting the cash.



How to earn a quarter of a cent

Maybe you read a little while back that in 1950 Swift averaged about 1/4¢ a pound profit on its meat operations. One quarter of a cent per pound!

Here's what we do to earn that quarter of a cent per pound of product handled.

First we buy your livestock, then process them and distribute the meat. Every possible by-product is utilized. The income from these non-meat by-products increases the return you get for livestock. It also decreases the cost of meat to consumers.

Next, it's a long way from Broken Bow to Boston. There is an average thousand-mile gap between the places where livestock is produced and the populous cities where meat is eaten. We help bridge that gap for you. We pay transportation costs on our finished products; deliver them to dealers in all parts of the United States. For you producers, this means a broad, national-wide market instead of a limited local market for your products.

For all these services we earn a net "fee" of 1/4¢ a pound. As you know, that isn't enough to make any important difference either in the amount you receive for livestock you sell; or in the price people pay for meat for their tables.

Swift & Company

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

Who has MONEY to BURN?



Not you, we're sure . . . not us certainly . . . not anyone we know!

Yet every year, money—\$100,000,000—goes up in smoke. And that's as a result of farm fires alone.

During Fire Prevention Week, take time to put your house and buildings in shape so they will be safe from the threat of fire.

There are numerous causes for farm fires. But there are seven principal causes which account for almost 85% of the total losses. Here they are:

1. Defective chimneys and heating systems.
2. Sparks on combustible roofs.
3. Lightning.
4. Spontaneous combustion.
5. Careless use of matches and smoking.
6. Careless use of gasoline and kerosene.
7. Faulty wiring and misuse of electrical appliances.

Of course, you can't eliminate the causes completely. But you can do a lot to reduce them to a minimum. Chimneys can be repaired, lightning rods installed, frayed wires taped, furnaces cleaned, and gasoline can be properly stored.

Why not start in on your own fire prevention program today? If you need more information or advice, ask your State Mutual Agent, or write our home office. You'll find him more than willing to help you lick the problem of reducing the causes of disastrous fires.

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MICHIGAN

702 Church Street Flint 3, Michigan
E. R. DINGMAN, President H. K. FISK, Secretary

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

Michigan Farm Bureau Annual Meeting Nov. 9 and 10

MSC Site For Co-op Institute

Michigan State college will be the site next year of the 24th annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation. The announcement was made at this year's Institute at Logan, Utah. Over 1,500 farmer co-operative representatives from all parts of the country attend the Institutes.

Buy Farm Bureau seeds.

480 Delegates Will Draft '52 Program

Farm Bureau people are beginning to think about the 32nd annual meeting of the Michigan State College, Nov. 8 and 9. The meetings of associated Farm Bureau groups will be held at the college earlier that week.

The Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting will bring together some 480 voting delegates to consider the reports of officers and to approve a program for 1952. The delegates are elected at County Farm Bureau meetings. Each represents 100 member families. All members are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The state resolutions committee is now at work on resolutions on program and policy. These are being compiled from resolutions coming from the County Farm Bureaus. The committee will continue its work and report to the convention Nov. 9.

The MFB annual meeting will elect seven members of the state board of 15 directors. Directors are elected for two-year terms. The new board will elect a president and vice-president for 1952.

Business to be considered by the convention will include recommendations from the board of directors, the annual address by President Carl Buskirk, and the annual report of the Executive Secretary and Treasurer, C. L. Brody. J. F. Yaeger, ass't executive secretary, will report on Farm Bureau farm supplies, petroleum and insurance services.

Pre-convention meetings and conferences to be held at the college in advance of the MFB annual meeting include:

- Nov. 3—Michigan Junior Farm Bureau annual meeting.
- Nov. 7—Women of the Farm Bureau annual meeting.
- Nov. 7—Co-operative Commodity Conferences for dairy, fruit and vegetable, poultry, livestock and wool co-operatives.
- Nov. 7—Roll Call Conference for county and state membership workers at MSC Music Auditorium Wednesday evening. Preparations will be discussed for the state-wide membership campaign the week of December 3.

Help to prevent bloat in your Farm woodlands that are too dairy cattle by giving them some small to be of commercial value roughage on a rack in the pasture can be an excellent source of near their watering or resting wood products that you need at place.

Elevator Exch. Has One of Best Years

THOMAS D. KENNEDY
Delegates to the 31st annual meeting of the Michigan Elevator Exchange at Lansing on Sept. 5th looked back on the year 1950-51 as a "Year of Achievement."

The Michigan Elevator Exchange is the grain and bean marketing agency owned by 135 co-operative elevators in lower Michigan.

The Exchange experienced the greatest expansion program in its history. At the same time it had its second best year from the standpoint of patronage savings.

OTTAWA LAKE. Largest and most important single item in the Exchange expansion program was the 800,000 bushel grain terminal elevator which was started last April near Ottawa Lake, in Monroe county. The first 500,000 bushel unit is expected to be ready for receiving soybeans and corn shortly after Oct. 1st. Construction of the second unit of 300,000 bushels, delayed because of the steel shortage, is scheduled to start sometime in October.

JACKSON. At the beginning of the 1950-51 fiscal year, the Exchange acquired a large plant in Jackson for dry bean processing to supplement the capacity of the Exchange Port Huron bean terminal. The Jackson plant, equipped with 80 electric eye picking machines, is also capable of providing farmers in the Jackson area with grain elevator service. It serves as a retail outlet for Farm Bureau feeds, fertilizers, seeds and other farm products.

PORT HURON. Another important step in the expansion program was the purchase of the former Chamberlain Bean & Pea Company plant in Port Huron for use exclusively as a dry bean packaging plant. Several automatic packaging machines have been added to this plant in order to keep pace with consumer demand for Bunker Hill Beans, the Exchange brand.

"Expanded physical facilities of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, with an accompanying expansion in personnel, will enable the Exchange to provide better service than ever before to the farmers of Michigan who own the Michigan Elevator Exchange," said James R. Bliss, general manager.

Milton J. Burkholder, Marlette; M. H. Wallace, Coldwater; and George H. Brooks, St. Johns, were re-elected to succeed themselves as directors. Other directors are Waldo E. Phillips, Decatur; Andrew G. Lohman, Hamilton; J. C. Kitter, Blissfield; Frank H. Reid, Cass City; Robert F. Koenigshof, Buchanan; and Charles J. Mathews, Portland.

Mr. Phillips was re-elected president; Mr. Koenigshof was elected first vice-president to succeed Mr. Lohman who declined the office because of the press of other duties; Mr. Burkholder, Mr. Brooks and Mr. Kitter, were re-elected 2nd vice-president, secretary, and treasurer.

Petroleum Co-op Sales Convention

Approximately 225 petroleum bulk plant and dealer managers with their top tank wagon servicemen attended the 10th annual sales convention of Farmers Petroleum Co-operative at Portage Point Inn at Onkama, Sept. 14-16.

The oil co-op, a subsidiary company of the Mich. Farm Bureau, distributed through its 56 local co-op dealers a record volume of 23 million gallons of liquid fuels to farmer-patrons. It distributed more than 200,000 gallons of motor oil, 217,000 pounds of grease, plus a record volume of tires, tubes, batteries, spark plug, and miscellaneous automotive supplies business during the year.

The top tankwagon serviceman's award for the year went to Clare Miller of Allegan for delivering the most liquid fuel, motor oil, grease and tires.

Twenty-seven tankwagon servicemen shared in the cash prize awards amounting to \$1,000 in the motor oil sales contest. The top five winners were: Ed Roskamp, Coopersville, with sales of 3099 gallons of motor oil; Clare Miller, Allegan, 3075 gallons; Clayton Freer, Marshall, 2920; Marvin Zwiers, Hudsonville, 2621 gallons; and "Newt" Putnam, Eau Claire, with 2202 gallons.

Winners of the 6-week new customer contest were: Harry Temple, Middleton, with 24 new customers; Harold Hunt, Charlotte, 16; Vern Overholt, Charlotte, 16; and Marvin Zwiers, Hudsonville 13.

Ask Members To 10 District Meetings

T. C. Petersen and Delbert Wells of the American Farm Bureau, and J. F. Yaeger, ass't executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, will speak on Issues Facing the Farm Bureau at ten district meetings in October. All Farm Bureau members are invited to attend and bring guests. Schedule of Meetings.

Meetings at 8:00 p.m.

- Oct. 8—District 1, at Paw Paw high school, J. F. Yaeger, speaker.
- Oct. 9—Dist. 4, at Caledonia high school, J. F. Yaeger, speaker.
- Oct. 10—Dist. 2, 4-H building at Hillsdale, J. F. Yaeger, speaker.
- Oct. 15—Dist. 3, Plymouth high school, Delbert Wells, speaker.
- Oct. 16—Dist. 8, Midland Methodist church, Delbert Wells, speaker.
- Oct. 17—Dist. 10, Gaylord Auditorium, T. C. Petersen, speaker.
- Oct. 18—Dist. 9, Buckley high school, T. C. Petersen, speaker.
- Oct. 19—Dist. 7, Fremont Community Bldg., T. C. Petersen, speaker.
- Oct. 22—Dist. 6, Marlette high school, T. C. Petersen, speaker.
- Oct. 23—Dist. 5, Place to be announced locally, T. C. Petersen, speaker.

'51 Farm Income May Equal '47

Farmers' net income in 1951 may equal the 1947 record; but their income will not buy as much as it did four years ago. Net incomes of farm operators declined in 1948, 1949 and 1950. This year, they may come close to the 1947 total of 17.8 billion dollars. Nonfarm personal income is expected to set another record at least 25 per cent higher than it was in 1947. A net income equal to that in 1947 would buy 12 percent less goods and services than the same income actually did buy at 1947 price levels.



I'm in the battle, too... buying U. S. Defense Bonds.

"I'm making hay while my son shines!"

I'm backing him up by buying Defense Bonds... and I'm helping the whole family while I'm helping him

● My son's flying one of those jets... maybe not up there, but somewhere. And I'm getting behind him and all his buddies—by buying all the U. S. Defense Bonds I can.

And all along, I'm building up a nest egg that will make it possible for all of us to do the things we've always wanted. We'll be able to send Tom's kid sister to college when our

bonds start paying off. Mary and I will be able to take that long trip. And best of all, when Tom comes back, we'll have reserves for a better farm, not to mention the nest egg we'll have set aside for rainy days.

Yes, I'm making hay while he's up there. And every \$75 I plant in Defense Bonds will pay back \$100 in 10 short years... \$133.33 in 20 years.



START YOUR CROP MONEY GROWING

The U. S. Government does not pay for this advertising. The Treasury Department thanks, for their patriotic donation, the Advertising Council and



Michigan Farm Bureau

HOW TO DO FARM CONCRETE WORK IN WINTER



By observing a few simple precautions farmers can do concrete work as satisfactorily in the winter as in summer—besides having more time and more help.

Heating the sand, gravel and mixing water requires no complicated equipment, just things available on the farm.

Protecting fresh concrete from freezing for four or five days can be done with straw or hay.

Write for free folder on how to make necessary concrete repairs and improvements in spite of cold weather.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor or building material dealer.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing 9, Mich.

Send me free folder on winter concrete work.

Name.....

Street or R. R. No.

City..... State.....

We Welcome The New



Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company

of Michigan

Into the Family of

Farm Bureau Insurance Services

The same Agency Force will be used by both Farm Bureau Insurance Companies. You should make all inquiries through your local agent or at the home offices.

When you insure in your own company -

You Have A Friend In Need!

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.]

FARM BUREAU LIFE INSURANCE CO.

of Michigan

507 South Grand Avenue

Lansing, Michigan

Say Neighbor---

Here's Your Chance To Save Money

on top quality Unico

MOTOR OILS

...If You Buy Now!



There may be inflation in other places, but for the fifth consecutive year your own oil company or co-op petroleum dealer in co-operation with your Farmers Petroleum Co-operative; is offering you the same extra savings during its Annual Fall Oil Sale, now under way. By buying now you get a big discount on all purchases of top quality Unico Lubricating Oils. Don't miss the big savings; stock up today.

SAVE 5c PER GALLON OR MORE

If You Buy Your Season's Needs Now!

BUREAU PREMIUM OIL

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FARMERS PETROLEUM CO-OP, Inc.

221 N. Cedar St. - Lansing, Michigan

Senate Committee Reversed Itself on Blow to Co-ops

Country Was Heard From in a Hurry

They heard from the country.

That explains the complete reversal of the U. S. Senate Finance Committee between August 29 and September 10 on a set of tax recommendations that contained most destructive regulations and restrictions for farm co-operatives.

Farmers could hardly believe their eyes when they read in newspapers the Senate Finance Committee's tax recommendations for co-operatives. They were

to be part of the general tax bill now in the making in Congress.

Here were tax recommendations that would destroy the revolving fund plan for financing, which is used by 75% of the nation's farm co-ops. Because they would be required to pay patronage dividends in cash or merchandise within 75 days after the close of the business year.

Of if they were to pay their patronage refunds in securities, they must be redeemed within two years, plus 3% interest. And not more than half the refund could be paid in stock.

Two jokers were included to mess up farm co-operatives. These provisions said patronage refunds would be taxable to the co-operative itself, as well as to the patrons, unless; (1) the co-operative had assets of less than \$100,000; (2) 95% of its business was done with individual farmers.

No doubt, the 95% feature was intended to prevent a group of farm co-operatives from owning a feed mill, or a fertilizer plant, etc., and operating it as a co-operative, with patronage refunds being returned to the local co-operatives.

Promptly the Finance Committee and all Senators began hearing from the country. Thousands of letters and telegrams came from farmers, farm co-operatives and general farm organizations. State delegations of co-operative leaders came to Washington. The Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-opera-

tives was represented by eight, including its chairman, Waldo Phillips.

September 10 the Senate Finance Committee announced that it had reconsidered its recommendations of August 29 and had tossed them out the window.

Instead, said the committee, it will propose a revision of the law to provide that tax exempt co-operatives shall be subject to federal corporation income tax on earnings not allocated to patrons. Also, that co-operatives be required to report patronage refunds allocated to patrons in amounts of \$100 or more, and possibly on less than \$100.

Further, if other types of corporations shall be required to withhold income tax on dividends, then co-operatives shall be subject to the same withholding of tax on patronage refunds.

Farm co-operatives have long agreed that margins which are not allocated to patrons should be taxed to the co-operative itself.

The Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives and the Michigan Farm Bureau said that most farm co-operatives are now paying federal income tax on earnings not allocated to patrons. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., operates that way.

The National Council of Farmer Co-operatives said all farm co-ops should support the new recommendations in the Senate. This was agreed to Sept. 10 at a meeting of representatives of farm co-operatives from all states at Washington.

They showed that it was designed to prevent co-operatives from issuing long term patronage stock and having revolving funds for financing. It was designed to prevent co-ops from federating to have co-operative feed mills, fertilizer plants, terminal elevators, etc.

Mr. Taft said that Congress is well aware that co-operatives have lacked working capital and have issued patronage stock in order to get Senator Williams to tell him why a co-operative with more than \$100,000 of assets should have the restrictive tax regulations proposed in the Williams amendment.

SENATOR TAFT could not

(Continued on page 6)



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More for your money in metal roofing. The exclusive Unico nailing surface makes this roofing easier to apply. With full two oz. zinc coating, you're assured of years and years of trouble-free service.
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Somebody Sold Senate Finance Group Bill of Goods

"WHY DID the U. S. Senate finance committee go gunning for farm co-operatives in the tax recommendations it made in August?"

"We found that the committee had been sold a bill of goods against farm co-operatives," replied Waldo E. Phillips of Decatur.

Mr. Phillips as chairman of the Michigan Association of Farmer Co-operatives, was head of a delegation of eight which went to Washington to protest the proposed recommendations.

"SENATOR John J. Williams of Delaware led the fight against co-operatives in the committee," said Mr. Phillips. "Senator Williams is a feed and grain dealer. He must be a good salesman because the committee vote was 11 to 2 for a tax program with regulations in it that would wreck farm co-operatives. Only Senators Robert Taft of Ohio and Robert Kerr of Oklahoma objected.

"Senator Williams had on his side Senator Walter George of Georgia, chairman of the committee; and Senators Tom Connally of Texas, Harry Byrd of Virginia, Edwin Johnson of Colorado, Clyde R. Hoey of North Carolina, J. Allen Frear of Delaware, Eugene Milliken of Colorado, Hugh Butler of Nebraska,



Waldo E. Phillips

Edwin Martin of Pennsylvania, and Ralph Flanders of Vermont.

"WHEN THE NEWS got out, things began to happen. Letters and telegrams came from every part of the country to members of the committee and to other Senators.

"Delegations of leaders of farm co-operatives and farmers came to Washington. Some 30 Texans came by plane to see Senator Tom Connally and demand an explanation. Other members of the committee received delegations of farmers. Our Michigan group had cordial interviews with Senator Homer Ferguson and Senator Blair Moody, who are not members of the Senate Finance Committee. They promised support.

"THE SENATE Finance Committee had heard so much from farmers that it announced Monday morning, September 10 that

it had reconsidered its action and had abandoned the anti-co-operative program.

"Instead, the committee said it will offer tax recommendations for co-operatives which most farm co-operatives themselves have advocated and are following.

"THE MAIN recommendation is to apply the corporation income tax to all earnings of a co-operative which are not allocated to the accounts of patrons.

"The committee reversed itself after hearing from the country. It voted 11 to 2 in favor of the new recommendation. Only Senator Williams of Delaware and one other held out. Senator Williams let it be known that he has not finished and will be heard from on the floor of the Senate."

"THE MICHIGAN delegation of co-operative leaders who called on Senators Ferguson and Moody, included:

Waldo E. Phillips of Decatur, chairman of the Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives; Carl E. Buskirk, Paw Paw, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and director of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and Farmers Petroleum Exchange; James R. Bliss, Lansing, Michigan Elevator Exchange; Bruce Clothier, North Branch, representing co-operative dairy industries in Michigan; Jerry Bryant, Hartland, Michigan Livestock Exchange; Robert Koenigshof, Buchanan, Buchanan Co-ops, Inc.; E. J. Fatchett, Blissfield Co-operative Elevator Co.; Fred Vandermeulen, McBain, Michigan Potato Growers Exchange.

Taft Downs Williams in Senate Debate

Senator Williams of Delaware led a three hour fight in the U. S. Senate September 25 against farm co-operatives. He lost 72 to 7.

The Senate finance committee once accepted Senator Williams' recommendations, then rejected them. See article above.

SENATOR WILLIAMS offered an amendment which contained all the restrictions finally rejected by the Senate Finance Committee, and perhaps more.

Senators Aiken of Vermont, Case of South Dakota, Thye of Minnesota, and Watkins of Utah and others proceeded to show the Senate the real intent of the Williams amendment.

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VARIETIES NOW LEADING THE PARADE



Leading the parade of fine Hybrids, and heading directly for a full crib on your own farm are these two new field tested Farm Bureau Certified Hybrid Seed Corn varieties: Michigan 250 which replaces 11-A and Michigan 350 which takes the place of 36-B and 51-B. These varieties are adapted for machine picking. They carry their ears high and have loose husks which remove easily. Their cobs are small for early drying of kernels.

A Good Crop Requires The Right Seed

The word hybrid alone won't guarantee you a bumper corn crop. There are good, bad and indifferent hybrids. These new varieties have outyielded all other varieties in their class in field tests in Michigan during the past five years. Let your local Farm Bureau seed dealer help you select the best for your farm. Buy your Hybrid Seed Corn in the familiar Farm Bureau bag.

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DIVIDE... and CONQUER!

Hitler did this. Stalin does it. It works so well and so cheaply, that people are always subject to such efforts.

YOU are a Farm Bureau member. You may be a Grange member, too. There have been efforts made to divide and conquer the organized farmer. So far the Farm Bureau and the Grange have seen these efforts and resisted them. Consequently the organized farmer today is well protected.

BUT How about the individual farmer and his feed purchases? There, the old divide and conquer works—every day. His ears are blasted by radio waves—his eyes with full page "ads" in farm magazines—and smooth, smart salesmen dangle a pot of gold before his eyes. Many farmers are persuaded.

"IS THIS BAD?" — You Ask Us!

The feed they buy is probably a good feed. The dealer who sells it is a good citizen, but each purchase has helped slow down the Farm Bureau feed program, the only feed program sponsored, owned, and controlled by farmers—for farmers. Is that good?

Here Are The Facts About Our Feeds...

- Farm Bureau feeds have no superiors.
- Farm Bureau feed sales help promote farm organization.
- Farm Bureau feeds belong to you.
- Farm Bureau feeds are open formula.
- Farm Bureau feed earnings belong to the organized farmer.

THERE IS A CHOICE!

You must decide whether it is to be: "United We Are Strong" or "Divide and Conquer"

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Feed Department

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Lansing, Mich.

FB Staff Changes



DAN REED (left) of Pentwater, veteran Michigan Farm Bureau membership representative in District 7, has been promoted to be assistant to Stanley Powell in legislative and related work. Mr. Reed will work out of the Lansing office effective October 15.



Replacements

When farmers add new replacements to their dairy herd they should consider several factors. One is the risk of introducing disease into the herd through purchased cows. You also should consider quality of heifers raised from your own herd and how the new cow fits in with the program of herd improvement on the farm.

Maine Farm Bureau 47th To Join AFBF

Maine organized the 47th state Farm Bureau this summer. Rhode Island is the only state not having an organized Farm Bureau group. With the addition of the Maine farmers AFBF now represents over 1,500,000 farm families in the United States.

Reapportioning Our Representatives in the Legislature

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for October

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

DONALD D. KINSEY
Director of Research and Education

Should the Michigan legislature be controlled by representatives from a single county?

This is both a problem and a possibility unless sound principles of government are followed when the redistribution of representation takes place in 1953.

There is very little chance that the present balance will remain. Metropolitan groups are too insistent on a reapportionment at the earliest possible moment. Some pressure has been exerted to force it through before the 1953 date provided for in the state constitution.

Such an anxiety unmasks an impatience to gain control of the governmental powers of the state in order to accomplish the special desires of those who show the anxiety. Will these desires take consideration for the needs, interests and problems of all areas of the state? That is a question to ponder over.

Two House System is a Protection. An early principle in the establishment of our federal government set a safeguard against the danger that domination of the government might be achieved by any area of the population. It provided that the Senate should contain two members from each state, regardless of its size or population. This made for a fair and balanced form of government when the House is elected on a population basis.

The many areas of our state present a variety of interests, occupations and problems. Control by a single area would leave this variety out of account and serve the interests of a selected segment of the population only. There could be little justice in such an arrangement.

MICHIGAN alone, of all the states having a large city population, has no protective provision in its constitution to prevent such a domination. The metropolitan groups seek to take advantage of this fact. They demand that representation in both legislative houses be made on a strict population basis.

If this were done, the value of having a legislature with both Senate and House of Representatives would be lost. The interests of those areas away from the cities could never be considered fairly.

The complaint is that the legislature is now dominated by rural interests. Actual farmer representation is quite small, however. During the years from 1939 to 1951 the number of farmers in the legislature declined from 31 to as low as 19 out of the 132 representatives and senators.

Yet Wayne county alone has 27 of the 100 representatives and 7 of the 32 senators. The proposed changes would sharply swing the balance of complete control in both houses to metropolitan interests.

FARM BUREAU POSITION. Resolutions of the Michigan Farm Bureau from 1939 to the present time have insisted that there should be a definite limit to the number of senators and representatives allowed to any one county. This limit was proposed as 25% of the total number of seats available in the Senate and House. They point out that consideration of BOTH area and population is important. Representation in the House may be by population alone, but the apportionment of representation in the Senate should be frozen approximately to the present district setup.

They also ask that the basis of representation be determined by the number of citizens in the area, rather than by population only. Large numbers of aliens tend to concentrate in the cities. They should not be considered in the count, since they have no voting rights.

SENATE Joint Resolution L. One proposal given much consideration in the Michigan legislature during its 1951 session was Senate Joint Resolution L. It should be considered carefully. It proposes that 34 permanent senatorial districts be established. Wayne county would have 7, as at present. Kent county would have 2. Oakland and Washtenaw, now one district, would be separated into two districts. Macomb would be split off from LaPeer and St. Clair counties to become a district in itself.

The remaining 30 senatorial districts would be as they are now established. There would be 34 senators rather than the present 32.

The proposal also suggests that the number of representatives in the House be raised to not more than 110. The ratio of representation would still be figured as though the number were 100. This would leave a larger margin to work on for districts having more than 50% of the ratio of representation, and would not cut short the extra representative due so many of the districts that surpass the 50% of the required ratio.

The people must familiarize themselves with this problem and take an active part and interest in its solution if we are to preserve a fair and representative type of government for the State of Michigan.

QUESTIONS for Conclusions: Please have your discussion leader and secretary record the consensus of the group on the check sheet which is sent to your discussion leader.

Co-op Terminal Elevator Soon In Operation

The new 800,000 bushel grain terminal elevator of the Michigan Elevator Exchange at Ottawa Lake, Monroe county, is rapidly nearing the operational stage, according to James R. Bliss, Exchange general manager.

MACHINERY and equipment is being installed as rapidly as material becomes available. It is expected that the first 500,000 bushel unit will be ready to receive corn and soybeans early in October.

Construction of the second unit of 300,000 bushels, made up of 8 silos and connecting bins, is expected to get underway sometime in October. This unit has been delayed because of the steel shortage.

"WE EXPECT," Mr. Bliss said, "that before grain harvest next summer, the Exchange terminal will be in full operation and ready to provide greatly increased co-operative grain marketing service to the more than 50,000 farmers in Michigan. They own the Michigan Elevator Exchange through their ownership of the 135 member co-operative elevators."

Mr. Bliss said there are six ways in which the terminal elevator facilities of the Exchange can improve the Michigan grain marketing program:

1. By removing and providing a home for surplus grain at harvest time when excessive marketing usually drives the price down;
2. By providing an orderly marketing program throughout the year because of greater volume control of grain supplies;
3. By providing the physical equipment for efficient handling of various grades and types of grain to better meet different kinds of market demand;
4. By providing for proper treatment and conditioning of wet or damaged grain;
5. By assuring an adequate volume of various grains to merchandise efficiently over the entire year;
6. By providing greater patronage earnings to Michigan farmers through local co-operative elevators.

Buy Farm Bureau seeds.

Taft Downs Williams In Senate Debate

(Continued from page 5)
der to use earnings to build facilities. The members still own the elevator, for example, and get better earnings. The farmer is taxed on the patronage stock. If, said Taft, the whole burden should be shifted to the co-operative, the result would be to take away from the farmer the right to operate with his fellows. The Senator from Delaware wants to tax patronage dividends at the rate of 52% against the co-operative.

Senator Taft said the Senate Finance Committee's recommendation (page 2 this edition) makes all co-operatives taxable as prescribed in the bill. He urged that the committee be sustained and the Williams amendment rejected.

Senators Ferguson and Moody of Michigan voted for the committee recommendation upheld by Taft.

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MSC Men Publish Soils Book

"Too often the price per ton of fertilizer is the factor which governs farmers in their fertilizer purchases rather than the cost per unit of plant nutrients." So say Dr. Charles E. Millar and Dr. Lloyd M. Turk, MSC soil science men in their new book "Fundamentals of Soil Science." They say further:

"It is the duty of the farmer-purchaser to invest his money in the fertilizer from which he will receive the greatest return per dollar invested in terms of quality and quantity. . . . A source of expense to the user of fertilizer is the purchase of low analysis mixtures. . . . It is more economical for a farmer to buy the higher grades of fertilizer, if he makes sure that they contain plant nutrients in proper proportion to

meet his needs. . . and the needed trace elements have been added." This is just one of the many hundred helpful suggestions that the recently published 2nd edition contains.

"Fundamentals of Soil Science" was written primarily as a college textbook for use in the introductory or general course in soils, but anyone seeking a knowledge of the soil may study it profitably.

John Wiley & Sons, Inc. are publishers of the book. Copies may be had by writing them at 440 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y. or from your local book store. Price is \$5.00.

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Discussion Topics

They were chosen by your State Discussion Topic Committee from results of the Questionnaires returned by the Community Groups

Oct. Reapportioning Representation in Michigan's Legislature.

Nov. Hats Off to the Farm Bureau Past. Coats Off to the Farm Bureau Future!

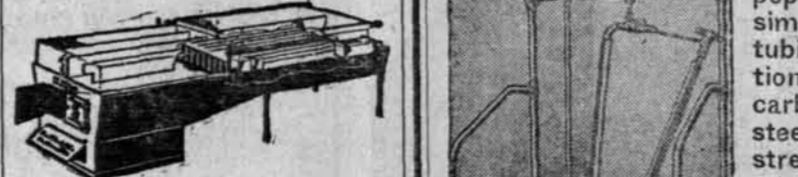
Dec. Steel Rationing and the Farm Equipment Problem.

Jan. Inflation Controls and the Farm Credit Problem.

Feb. Farm Accidents, Highway Accidents, and Insurance Rates to the Farmer.

Be sure to read your discussion topic article on this page of the Michigan Farm News each month. Attend your Community Group Meetings!

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King Evaporators with English Tin pans in all sizes are still available for 1952. Orders should be placed at once to assure delivery.

NOW AVAILABLE! Junior Size Evaporator with copper pans. Boiling capacity nearly a barrel of sap per hour. This small size model now on display at our shop. Write today for descriptive catalog and prices for all models.

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"It is the duty of the farmer-purchaser to invest his money in the fertilizer from which he will receive the greatest return per dollar invested in terms of quality and quantity. . . . A source of expense to the user of fertilizer is the purchase of low analysis mixtures. . . . It is more economical for a farmer to buy the higher grades of fertilizer, if he makes sure that they contain plant nutrients in proper proportion to

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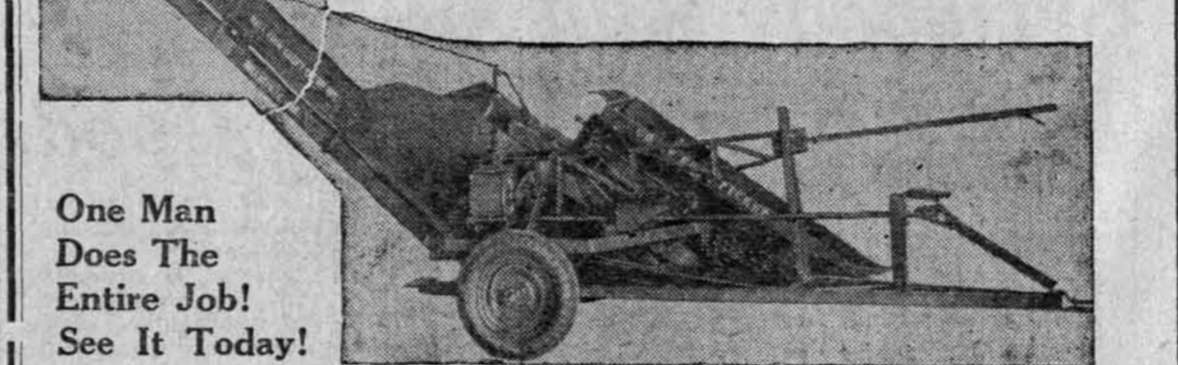
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The Co-op's extra long husking rolls assure delivery of nothing but cleanly husked ears. This perfectly balanced, modern, fast, safe picker is now ready to go to work for you.

Labor shortages won't bother you if you own this time and labor saver. Leave your crop in the field to mature until the right time. When corn is best for storage put this harvester to work.

SAVE TIME, WORK & MONEY WITH MODERN UNICO BARN EQUIPMENT

UNICO "Belt" BARN CLEANER



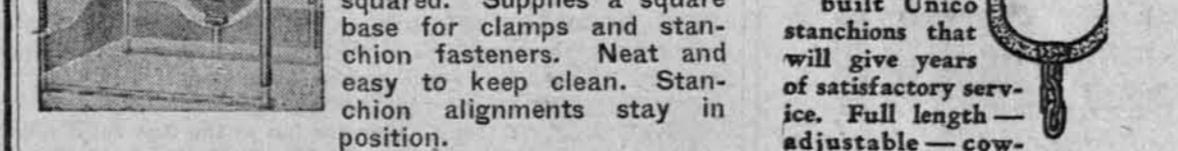
From GUTTER to SPREADER in 4 MINUTES

You, too, can lean on the fork and let a Unico Belt Barn Cleaner do the work for you.

This quick, gutter cleaning operation is easy to install and easy to operate. Two sizes are available—for 18 cows in line or 45 cows in line.

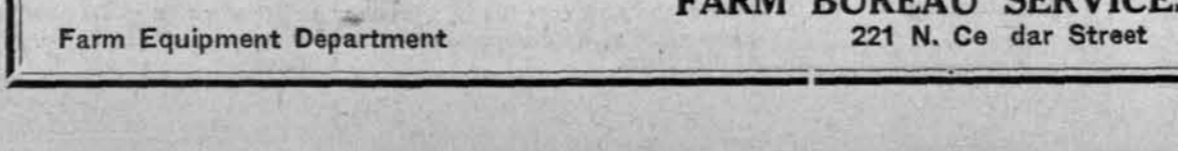
Cleans out two gutters. One motor mechanism operates two gutter belts. Tough rubber belting gives years of service. Complete packing units with metal chutes available.

UNICO SQUARE TOP RAIL STALL



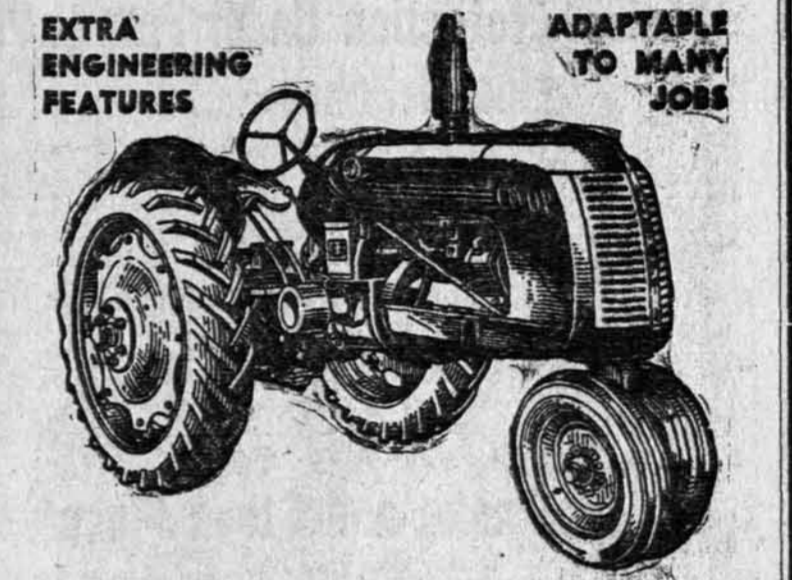
The design of the Unico square top rail stall is very popular. This is due to the simplicity of design. The tubing used in the stall partitions and uprights is high carbon, electrically welded steel of a very high tensile strength. Square top rail has several advantages. More strength because of being squared. Supplies a square base for clamps and stanchion fasteners. Neat and easy to keep clean. Stanchion alignments stay in position.

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Self-cleaning, sturdy, light-weight and sanitary. Has perfected bronze, double acting, non-chattering valve mechanism that operates satisfactorily on water pressures from gravity to 60 lbs. Made of strong, light-weight, corrosion-resisting, cast aluminum.

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An eye-appealing machine with latest engineering features. Modernly designed and adaptable to all kinds of farming operations—heavy plowing, discing, seeding, planting, mowing, raking, combining, etc. High compression engine delivers maximum power. Extra equipment available.

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30 Cu. Ft. Model holds up to 1200 lbs. of food. Capacity, convenience, and dependable operation are assured when you buy UNICO Food Freezers.

Model 23 CU. FF230 23 CU. FT.
More Capacity in Less Space
Freezing and storage capacity for 900 lbs. of food in no more space outside than average 20 cu. ft. freezers of other makes. Unico features lifetime aluminum interior food compartment.

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8 CU. FT.
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Chest Type Freezers

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Whatever the type, dairymen in increasing numbers are turning to CO-OP UNIVERSAL. . . They find the faster, easier milking made possible by CO-OP UNIVERSAL Calf Nose MILKERS means more milk, improved udder health, and real savings of time. CO-OP UNIVERSAL vacuum systems, with electric motors or gasoline engines, as well as a wide line of milk parlor equipment also are available. Ask your Co-op Dealer about them.

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