

Michigan Farm News

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30th Year

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Brody and Yaeger in Farm Bureau Changes

"Building for Tomorrow" Co-op Institute Theme

A record attendance of nearly 2,000 delegates representing the nation's leading farm organizations are planning to attend the American Institute of Co-operation's annual convention to be held at Michigan State College, East Lansing, August 10-14.

In addition the conference's youth sessions will draw approximately 1,000 rural youths representing such organizations as the 4-H, Future Farmers of America, Grange and Junior Farm Bureaus. 500 of these delegates will come from Michigan. The host organizations for the conference are the Michigan Association of Farmer Co-operatives and the Michigan State College.

Greater emphasis will be placed on getting farmer co-operative directors to understand opportunities and responsibilities in their organization, according to J. K. Stern, Institute president. Management efficiency, youth education, and farm commodity merchandising will also be given additional stress in developing the conference theme, "Co-operatives—Building for Tomorrow."

Registration for the conference will begin on Sunday, August 10 at 12:00 noon. Dr. J. A. Hannah, president, Michigan State College, and Dr. Knox T. Hutchinson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, will speak on "The Problems We Face" at the official opening session on Monday, August 11. The general session on Monday will feature presentation of the winning F.F.A. chapter and 4-H demonstrations.

DR. E. G. NOURSE, former chairman of Council of Economic Advisors to the President, will address the general session on Tuesday, August 12 on "Changes Necessary to Meet Tomorrow's Problems." Dr. G. B. Wood, head, Department of Agricultural Economics, Oregon State College, and Dr. J. K. Friesen, director of public relations, Manitoba Pool Elevators, Canada, will also speak at this session.

Wednesday's general session will feature Dick Carlson, management specialist, Rogers, Slade & Hill, New York City, speaking on "Problems in Management." Four cooperative leaders will highlight the final general session on Thursday when they look toward the future in "Solving Tomorrow's Problems." This quartet will include chairman P. O. Wilson, National Live Stock Producers Assn.; Howard Cowden, Consumers Cooperative Assn.; Donald P. Lloyd, Associated Food Stores Inc., Salt Lake City; and Howard Selby, United Farmers of New England, Inc.

EYE-OPENER sessions will be held each morning of the last three days of the conference with sectional meetings scheduled for the afternoons. Four workshops will be conducted August 4-9 at Kellogg Center prior to

the regular meeting. These will be held for extension workers in marketing, cooperative council secretaries, district directors of information of Farm Credit Administration, and leaders. "Developing Tomorrow's Farmers" will be the theme of the youth sessions August 10-12. The youth vesper service Sunday evening will be open to all attending the Institute. An eye-opener session, sectional meetings and symposium will be features of their meetings. At the youth picnic on Tuesday evening a pageant "The Farmers' Hired Men," will be presented.

THE INSTITUTE is making a bid for family attendance by offering the services of a nursery for children of all ages during the entire conference. Special social and education activities have been arranged for the ladies, including a tea, luncheon and a program in home economics conducted by Michigan State College personnel.

Tours have been planned to the Oldsmobile and Fisher Plants of General Motors Corporation and Reo Motors for those who care to participate. Highlight of the Institute social whirl will be a chicken barbeque and professional ice show on Wednesday evening.

290,000 Sign Balanced Legislature Petition



MEMBERS of the Michigan Committee for a Balanced Legislature are shown making delivery to the office of Secretary of State July 3 their petition for a constitutional amendment for a reapportionment of the legislature. The committee submitted 290,000 signatures. 100,000 signatures came from the membership of the Michigan Farm Bureau. The amendment will be on the ballot Nov. 3 and will be known as No. 3.

Left to right in the picture are: Earle Hotchin of Lansing, secretary of the State Ass'n of Mutual Insurance Companies; Senator Creighton Coleman of Marshall; C. L. Brody of Lansing, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Receiving the petitions are Edward J. Frey, Lansing, director of elections for the Michigan Dep't of State; Henry L. Oakley, Lansing, ass't director of elections.

Recommendations of F.B. Presidents For Brody and Yaeger Posts

In accordance with the duties charged to the committee at the Farm Bureau Board meeting of May 2, 1952, in an executive session, we submit the following recommendations:

The committee, after a project study of the Michigan Farm Bureau and its affiliated organizations, with their rapid growth and expanding programs which have been guided by C. L. Brody for 31 years, has taken into consideration the increasing importance and volume of State and National legislation and feel that C. L. Brody should devote all his energies in that field for the benefit and welfare of the American farmer.

To utilize Mr. Brody's wide experience and wealth of knowledge in conjunction with the State and National affairs to the fullest extent, we recommend that he be appointed by the Michigan Farm Bureau Board to supervise the Public Affairs and Legislative Programs.

Another recommendation of the committee is that C. L. Brody shall be given the title of Executive Vice President, and his responsibility shall be to supervise and direct the Public Affairs and Legislative Program of the Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliated organizations, and thereby be directly responsible to and shall report to the Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau in the performance of these duties.

Further recommendations of the committee to the Board are that J. F. Yaeger shall be appointed Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Board of Directors and General Manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau and its affiliates and shall have direct supervision of all divisions and departments except as above stated.

Also, C. L. Brody shall render assistance by counsel to the Executive Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager, and upon retirement of C. L. Brody, or by further action of the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors, the Department of Public Affairs and Legislation shall revert to the supervision of the Executive Secretary-Treasurer and General Manager.

These recommendations have been approved by the boards of directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau and the four Farm Bureau Companies.

Signed: C. E. BUSKIRK, President, Michigan Farm Bureau
ALBERT SHELLENBARGER, President, Farm Services, Inc.
WARD G. HODGE, President, Farmers Petroleum Co-operatives, Inc.
MARTEN GARN, President, Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co.
RUSSELL HAZEL, President, Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co.

Co. Roll Call Mgrs. School Aug. 19-20

Arrangements are being completed for a Roll Call Managers training school to be held August 19 and 20 at Michigan State College in the new Shaw Hall.

This school will be the first of its kind to be held. It is for all 1953 roll call managers and is designed to give training in techniques and mechanics for a successful roll call.

T. C. Peterson, Director of Field Services of Mid West Farm Bureau States will be present to assist. Particulars will be fur-

Facts on Primary August 5

Polls open 7:00 a. m.
Close: 8:00 p. m.
Nominations will be made for:
U. S. Senator
Member of Congress
Governor
Lt. Governor
State Senator
State Representative
Nomination will also be made for county officers.

nished to the county Farm Bureaus very soon.

Yaeger Becomes Executive Secretary

Presidents Name C. L. Brody to New Post
As Executive Vice-President in
Charge of Public Affairs

Two changes involving key personnel of the Michigan Farm Bureau and subsidiary companies were announced Thursday by the Presidents of five Farm Bureau companies.

J. F. Yaeger, of East Lansing, assistant executive secretary, has been promoted to executive secretary, effective August 1.

Clark L. Brody, of Lansing, executive secretary since 1921, has been appointed executive vice president to direct the public affairs program of the Michigan Farm Bureau, beginning August 1.

Mr. Yaeger came to the Michigan Farm Bureau in 1935 to head the membership building program. A few years later he was promoted to assistant executive secretary of all Farm Bureau Companies and manager of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., the farm supplies organization and the largest of the Farm Bureau enterprises.



J. F. YAEGER



C. L. BRODY

Mr. Yaeger was born at Saginaw and educated in the schools there and was graduated from Michigan State College in 1920. He was a teacher and coach at the Lapeer high school. He came to the Michigan Farm Bureau from the editorial staff of the Lapeer County Press.

Mr. Brody is credited with the long range building program which has made the Farm Bureau a power in public affairs, and in the fields of farm marketing and farm supplies.

A graduate of Michigan State College in 1904, Mr. Brody farmed for 11 years, and served 6 years as county agricultural agent for St. Clair county before becoming executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

For the past 31 years Mr. Brody has been a member of the State Board of Agriculture, the governing board for Michigan State College. He is now chairman of the board.

In the field of public affairs, Mr. Brody is chairman of the Michigan Industrial Conference, vice chairman of the American Institute of Co-operation, a member of the Foundation for American Agriculture, and other groups.

Farm Bureau presidents who made the announcement are: C. E. Buskirk, Paw Paw, Michigan Farm Bureau; Albert Shellenbarger, Lake Odessa, Farm Bureau Services, Inc.; Ward Hodge, Snover, Farmer's Petroleum Co-operative, Inc.; Marten Garn, Charlotte, Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company; Russell Hazel, Richland, Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co.

It's a 'Regulation'--Not 'Legislation'

Growers are delivering their red tart cherries to processing plants this year under a new regulation.

In the Quarterly Bulletin of the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin for May, 1952, this regulation is described with suggestions for field grading as a solution.

This Bulletin refers to this regulation as "legislation." The Public Affairs Division of Michigan Farm Bureau has been questioned regarding the passage of such "legislation" without the usual Legislative Committee hearings.

Actually, this is an administrative regulation, adopted by the Michigan Department of Agriculture on January 16, 1952. It is not a law passed by the Legislature and signed by the Governor. It does, however, have the effect of law as it was adopted under authority of an act of the legislature.

MSC is studying the stack method of storing grass silage.

Congress and FB Disagree On Supports

In our July edition we reported that the American and Michigan Farm Bureaus were asking Congress not to force price support at 90% of parity for wheat, corn, cotton, tobacco, rice and peanuts.

"High mandatory supports area trap to bring farmers under a tight government controls," said Allan Kline, president of the AFBB.

C. L. Brody of the Michigan Farm Bureau urged that the Agr'l Act of 1949 be continued without substantial change. Under the 1949 Act the Sec'y of Agriculture provides price support at 75 to 90% of parity according to supply and demand.

However, Congress passed and sent to the President a bill that calls for price support at 90% parity for the above basic crops for 1953 and 1954. It is the belief of the Farm Bureau that high guaranteed price supports will create surpluses that will bring more and more of government regulation and hurt farm income in the long run.

Vegetables

Vegetables lose their gay colors and flavor and valuable nutritive material when overcooked.

Keep eggs cool and moist to preserve their freshness, say poultry specialists at Michigan State College.

Harger Speaks At Reo Club House July 2

Fred Harger, director of fertilizer manufacturing for Farm Bureau Services, spoke at Reo Club house in Lansing July 2nd.

Harger discussed the operations and accomplishments of the Saginaw plant, pointing out the great need for Co-operative control over the source of ingredients. "The greatest need at present," said Harger, "is a guaranteed source of super phosphate to carry on Michigan's high analysis fertilizer program."

He explained that Michigan has joined with 14 other similar co-operative state organizations in thirteen midwest states to form the Central Farmers Fertilizer Co.

The objective of this organization was to locate a source of super phosphate. Accordingly they have purchased a 2,000 acre tract of high phosphate rock deposits in the Georgetown Canyon, Idaho. "It has been proposed that operations be started to develop this project," stated Harger, "Michigan's initial share will be about \$100,000."

Bees

Various wild bees and the honey bee are among the legume seed grower's best friends. Fortunately most of the destructive insects best affecting legumes can be killed by insecticides before the plants bloom.

Get your fertilizer early.

Authorize Building Second Fertilizer Plant



One hundred-fifty Farm Bureau and cooperative association leaders met at the Reo Club House on July 2 to consider the advisability of an expanded fertilizer program. After hearing facts they authorized the building of a second fertilizer plant to be located in the Kalamazoo area and agreed to help raise the necessary capital.

J. F. Yaeger, manager of Farm Bureau Services, stressed the point that the building of a second fertilizer plant was in reality the second step in a fertilizer program agreed upon when the first plant was built in Saginaw in 1948. He indicated that the Kalamazoo area in southwestern Michigan was a logical location considering such factors as transportation, sale potential, nearness to supplies and many other advantages.

Farm Bureau People Do Fine Job on Petitions

Our Proposal Will Be No. 3, Nov. 4

By STANLEY M. POWELL

It was a big day for the Michigan Farm Bureau when on July 3 petitions bearing 290,424 signatures were filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

This represented over 100,000 names more than the number of valid signatures required to place on the November 4 election ballot the proposed constitutional amendment relative to reapportionment which was sponsored by the Michigan Committee for Balanced Legislature.

On Page 1 there is a picture showing Executive-Secretary C. L. Brody, of the Michigan Farm Bureau in the act of presenting some of these petitions to officials in the office of the Secretary of State.

IT WAS appropriate that Mr. Brody have a part in filing the petitions. Over 100,000 of the signatures were sent in to the Michigan Committee for a Balanced Legislature directly through the County Farm Bureau offices. Each of the 61 County Farm Bureaus took an active part in the petition campaign.

The County Farm Bureau legislative committee headed up the drive in each county. Farm Bureau minutemen and county legislative chairmen of Farm Bureau women took a very definite part in circulating the petitions.

Mr. Brody is also chairman of the Michigan Industrial Conference which is composed of a large number of groups of substantial taxpayers. The Michigan Committee for a Balanced Legislature developed out of two meetings devoted to consideration of the legislative apportionment situation held under the auspices of the Michigan Industrial Conference.

CREDIT FOR the success of the efforts of the Michigan Committee for a Balanced Legislature in securing over 290,000 signatures in a period of only a few weeks is shared by a large number of citizens' groups and interested individuals in both peninsulas.

If complete control of both the Senate and House were to be

turned over to three or four industrial counties in the metropolitan area of the state, citizens of the other 79 or 80 counties could not expect sympathetic consideration of their problems which are frequently very different from those of the metropolitan counties.

THE PROPOSAL being promoted by the Michigan Committee for a Balanced Legislature meets this situation in the same way as was done by the founders of the federal government and by the authors of the constitutions of more than thirty states in the Union.

This is accomplished by giving some recognition to area and local governmental units in the upper branch of the legislature and then apportioning the House primarily on a population basis.

The proposal sponsored by the Michigan Committee for a Balanced Legislature would leave 32 of the Senatorial districts just as they now are. Two of the larger districts would be split to form four districts. The seven Wayne county and two Kent county Senatorial districts would be equalized by the Board of Supervisors so that they would have as nearly the same population as possible.

The proposal promoted by the Michigan Committee for a Balanced Legislature would retain

Training Young Men in Farm Bureau Seeds



FROM TIME TO TIME the Farm Bureau Services Seed Dep't holds schools for managers and seed buyers for FBS branch farm supply stores and for co-op elevators. Here we see Dick Schantz, ass't manager of FBS Seed Dep't, explaining the kind of seed cleaning work done at the Lansing plant by a very efficient magnetic seed cleaner imported from Germany. It coats sticky or rough surface weed seeds with iron powder. The weed seeds are removed by magnetic equipment. Smooth, hard surfaced clover and alfalfa seeds pass through.

Left to right—Don Armstrong, West Branch Farmers Co-op; Dick Schantz; Bob Schantz, Caro Farmers Co-op; Curtis Miller, Michigan Elevator Exchange at Jackson.

and clarify the moiety clause. Any county or group of counties having more than half of one percent of the population of the state would be entitled to a separate representative in the legislature. For each percent additional, another representative would be allocated to the district. The divisor used to determine the ratio of representation in the House would be 100. However, the maximum number of House seats would be 110. This would insure that Wayne county would not be short-changed in the assignment of House seats.

AN IMPORTANT feature of this plan is that it would put an end to the notorious "bed sheet" ballot by which 21 Representatives from the city of Detroit have been elected at large. This proposal provides that when a city would be entitled to five or more representatives it would be



IDENTIFICATION OF WEED SEEDS. Mrs. Mable Canberg, seed analyst for FBS Seed Dep't, shows Don Armstrong, Bob Schantz, and Curtis Miller how she proceeds to identify common weed seeds in a lot of Michigan red clover. From this identification and count, in percentage of each weed seed is determined. The analyst's report is important in arriving at the cash value of the seed, and the cleaning methods to be used.

divided into districts by the board of supervisors so that no district would have less than two nor more than three representatives.

The CIO and AFL and some other groups operating through what is called the Michigan Committee for Representative Government has also filed petitions to place their proposal on the ballot. It would amend constitutional provisions regarding apportionment so that both the Senate and House would be districted strictly on a population basis. This would be done by the secretary of state each ten years. Boundaries of local units of government would be ignored to whatever extent would be necessary so that no senatorial or representative district would have less than 85% nor more than 115% of the ratio obtained by dividing the total population of the state by the number of districts.

THIS PLAN provides for 33 Senatorial districts and 99 House districts. The number of Wayne county Senators would be increased from 7 to 12 and Wayne House seats would be boosted from 27 to 36. Representation from metropolitan areas in both the Senate and House would be greatly increased. Of course, this would mean far fewer and larger districts in the rural sections of the state. At the present time the largest number of counties in any senatorial district is ten. Under the CIO plan there would be one district with twenty counties.

The CIO plan will appear on the ballot as proposal Number 2. The amendment promoted by the Michigan Committee for a Balanced Legislature will be Number 3. It is tremendously important that between now and November 4 all citizens of Michigan be informed and alerted as to what is involved and as to the provisions and implications of these two proposals. These will be submitted as separate issues and each voter will have an opportunity to mark his ballot regarding each of them. It is just as important that we all vote "no" on Number 2 as it is that we vote "yes" on Number 3. For a constitutional amendment to carry, it must receive more affirmative than negative votes.

THIS IS the first time in history that two proposals amending the same provision of the constitution have been submitted simultaneously. It is possible that each

of them might receive more "yes" than "no" votes. In that case, it would be up to the Supreme Court to decide the status of the situation.

Proposal 2 and Proposal 3 will each have two squares, one marked "yes" and one "no." Vote "no" on Number 2 and "yes" on Number 3.

Let's all remember to vote both at the August 5 primary and the November 4 general election. On November 4, let us not get so interested in choosing our public officials that we fail to give careful consideration to the separate ballot on which three proposed constitutional amendments will appear. Number 1 has to do with the admission of certain evidence in narcotics enforcement cases. Number 2 is the CIO reapportionment plan. Number 3 is the amendment backed by the Michigan Committee for a Balanced Legislature. Be sure to vote on that ballot, remembering it's "no" on No. 2 and "yes" on No. 3.

Detroit's 'Bed Sheet' Ballot

Detroit voters will be handed a primary ballot containing the names of candidates for all the elective offices, county, state and national, on which each one of us is called to make a choice.

But in the Detroit 1st Representative District, the voter chooses not one State Representative as most of us do; he must choose twenty-one! And he does this on August 5, 1952 from a list of 59 Republican candidates and 86 Democratic candidates, a total of 145 candidates on the two major tickets. Or he may go to one of the other parties listed on the ballot. It must be a bit difficult to know all the qualifications of that many candidates and be able to vote intelligently.

It is this notorious "Bed Sheet Ballot" that has brought the demand for a districting of Detroit, such as is proposed in Amendment Number 3 on the November ballot.

Spraying Pastures

After spraying pastures for poisonous weeds, it's best to keep the cattle out until after the weeds have decomposed, say Michigan State College extension specialists.

No building is safer from lightning than one which is protected by well-grounded lightning rods. Mulching helps keep the ground cool and saves moisture.

YOUR VOTE DOES COUNT!

You, your neighbor, your farm community, your state organization, your American Farm Bureau Federation and the cause of organized agriculture everywhere, are all interested that you vote and how you vote.

The same folks are interested in where you vote to buy your steel, your paint, your asphalt products as well as your feed, seed, and fertilizer.

A free country asks you instead of telling you. Let's vote to keep it so!

The patronage of farm folks in their own business has given them a purchasing leverage they do well to maintain. Remember every purchase you make can be a vote for or against the cause of organized farmers.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

SPAR DEPARTMENT

221 N. Cedar Street

Lansing 4, Michigan

WE ARE SORRY

There will not be enough Farm Bureau High Analysis Fertilizer to go around until we can expand our operation to meet demands.

We suggest you place your orders and take delivery early to insure yourself the finest fertilizer money can buy.

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221 N. Cedar Street

Lansing 4, Michigan

SPECIAL HARVEST SALE

	WAS	NOW
• 3 Tine Hay Fork	2.23	1.21
• 4 Tine Hay Fork	3.47	2.23
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Complete Assortment of Forks at Equally Attractive Prices

SEE YOUR CO-OP FARM EQUIPMENT DEALER

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

FARM EQUIPMENT DEPARTMENT

221-227 N. Cedar Street

Lansing 4, Michigan

TIME NOW For Summer Seeding

Dr. Tesser from the Farm Crops Dept. of M.S.C., recommends seedings of brome grass, alfalfa, ladino clover, alsike clover, and Reed's Canary grass during the period from July 15th to August 15th. Following are some recommendations put forth by Dr. Tesser.

Pasture and Hay Mixtures

PASTURE MIXES, PER ACRE		HAY MIXES, PER ACRE	
No. 1	8 lbs. alfalfa, 3 lbs. bromegrass	No. 1	For moist soils or low land, Ladino clover, 2 lbs. bromegrass
No. 2	8 lbs. alfalfa, 1/2 lb. Ladino clover, 3 lbs. bromegrass (on rolling soils to get benefit of Ladino in low areas)	No. 2	Low land, 1 lb. Ladino, 2 lbs. alsike clover, 3 lbs. bromegrass
No. 3	8 lbs. alfalfa, 2 lbs. Timothy	No. 3	Low land, 1 lb. Ladino clover, 2 lbs. alsike clover, 5 lbs. Reed's Canary Grass
No. 4	For low land, 6 lbs. alfalfa, 1 lb. alsike clover, 2 lbs. red clover, 1 lb. Timothy	No. 4	Wet muck, 5 lbs. Reed's Canary Grass, 1 lb. Ladino clover

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

SEED DEPARTMENT

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REMEMBER, State Mutual insures more Michigan farms than any other fire insurance company. Since it was founded forty-four years ago, State Mutual has over \$200,000,000 of insurance in force. Make State Mutual your company. Call your local agent, or write the home office today.



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E. R. DINGMAN, President

H. K. FISK, Secretary

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

Farm Bureau Assists Bean Producers Drive

Hells Canyon Dam Interests Michigan

Members of the Michigan Farm Bureau and other farmers using Farm Bureau fertilizers have an interest in the proposed Hells Canyon Dam on the Snake river in Idaho.

CENTRAL Farmers Fertilizer Company, owned by 15 large farm co-operatives, including Michigan's Farm Bureau Services, Inc., has large deposits of phosphate rock in Idaho. The group is ready to invest a considerable sum in a plant to process the rock.

Low-cost power is needed from the proposed Hells Canyon dam. Electric power and some other interests don't want the government to build a dam at Hells

Canyon. The matter is before Congress.

The type of rock in the farmers' deposits and the shortage of sulphuric acid recommends that electricity rather than acid be used for processing the rock.

GLENN BUNTING, manager of Central Farmers Fertilizer Company, told the House Interior Committee that the local power company which serves the area where Central's plant is to be built can supply power only at "prohibitive rates."

Mr. Bunting said that it is of utmost importance to agriculture that the maximum use be made of the hydroelectric power possibilities of the Snake river.

Power interests want to see several smaller dams built on the Snake. Hells Canyon dam backers say the big dam would provide more and cheaper power for the whole area, plus flood control.

Good pasture can save feed for raising pullets.

Membership Drive To Start Soon

Farm Bureau members are among those supporting a state-wide membership drive for the "Michigan Bean Producers Ass'n" according to J. F. Yaeger Assistant Executive Secretary of Michigan Farm Bureau.

John R. Vloch, Executive-Secretary of the Association, stated that the membership drive will continue for 60 or 90 days in all bean producing counties, township by township, door to door. Designated township bean growers will solicit each bean producer in their county. Each county will have a membership chairman to promote the membership campaign.

The membership fee plan is based on a sliding scale of beans grown this year. That is: If a grower has under 21 acres of beans, the membership fee will be \$3.00; 21 acres to 50 acres, membership fee \$5.00; 51 acres to 80 acres, membership fee \$8.00; and growers producing over 80 acres the fee will be \$10.00. This plan also provides that a 10% of the membership fee will be retained within each respective county to promote activities in county organizational units of the Producers' Association.

Mr. Vloch also asserted that the bean growers must have a strong organization to combat dwindling bean acreages in Michigan, strong competition from Western varieties, high cost of production, and other detrimental factors that are discouraging bean growers out of the business. He feels that in the past years the Bean Producers' Association has been rather week-kneed and now, more than ever, the bean producers should strengthen their organization and thereby exercise their own initiative in the bean industry in Michigan, rather than depend on someone else to do it for them. He concluded with a plea to the growers to join their Bean Producers' Association and tell their neighbor bean growers to do the same, thus, strengthen the bean industry in Michigan.

Nitrogen Feeds Through Leaves

Applying fertilizer through the soil may or may not be the best way. The object is to get nutrients to the plant. The leaves absorb just as the roots do. Why not apply nutrients directly to the leaves rather than waiting for it to work through the soil to the roots and up? You lose some of the nutrients and it takes long through the soil.

Research men reasoned that way and took the lead from fruit men who have sprayed their trees with nitrogen to control fruit setting. It gives them quicker surer results with no greater expense. New researchers are spraying corn leaves with nitrogen.

Regular fertilizer sprayed on the leaves burns the foliage but a urea form of nitrogen works fine on some plants. Experiments look favorable for its use on corn leaves.

Conclusions reached at the University of Illinois by Dr. E. B. Earley were that corn can absorb nitrogen through the leaves and that it will increase the protein content of the ear. Nitrogen deficient plants will respond with as much as one-third increase in protein content.

Mushrooms

Wait to wash mushrooms until you are ready to use them—which should be soon after purchase, according to Michigan State College home economists. Store mushrooms in the refrigerator in a covered dish.

Bankers Offer Short Course Scholarships

Michigan Bankers are offering a total of 240 scholarships of \$100 each for 8-week short courses in agriculture and home economics at Michigan State College.

ROBERT DENNIS, of the MSC department of short courses, said that the boys and girls selected will enroll in the first term, which starts October 27. He also said that further information is available from high school teachers of agriculture and home economics, county extension workers and bankers.

The instructional program for the girls includes work in foods and nutrition, clothing, home furnishings and home management, and consumer buying.

BOYS will get a complete course in agriculture, including studies in livestock, dairying, crops, farm management, poultry, soils, horticulture, farm mechanics and others. They also may choose from several elective courses.

Dennis said that both boys and girls will get special courses in rural leadership, family relations, parliamentary procedure and public speaking.

The students will live in the short course dormitory and will eat in the short course cafeteria.

Chemical weed control has come a long way in recent years.

IMPORTANT changes in policy

- ★ To Members of the Michigan Mutual Windstorm Insurance Co.
- ★ BLANKET COVERAGE on Farm Personal is now in effect.
- ★ TELEVISION AERIAL — We have eliminated the Two Dollars per hundred charge for Television Aerials. From now on this item will be included as a part of household goods and covered for WINDSTORM DAMAGE up to 10% of the amount carried
- ★ on household contents.

Careful business management by experienced men. Prompt adjustment and payment of losses. Agents and adjusters quickly available throughout Michigan.

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AMONG the hundreds of uses for concrete around the farm or suburban home, none better protects the health of your family than the concrete septic tank.

A septic tank makes it possible to enjoy the benefits of running water and modern plumbing in safety...disposes of all household and human wastes...prevents the contamination of drinking and cooking water by germs that may cause typhoid, dysentery and other ills.

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Address.....
City..... State.....

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Supplies All Minerals Stock Need—at Low Cost!



BONE MEAL and GROUND LIMESTONE (or Equivalent) — FREE CHOICE

HARDY'S TRACE MINERAL SALT — FREE CHOICE

SAVES EXPENSE OF HIGH-PRICED MINERAL MIXTURES!

The Modern Method of Mineral Feeding

Now you can easily supply your livestock with both the Major Minerals (Calcium, Phosphorus and Salt) — and the Trace Minerals (Iodine, Manganese, Copper, Iron and Cobalt) — without upsetting the Calcium-Phosphorus ratio, so carefully balanced in commercial or custom-mixed feeds and concentrates. Many complex mineral mixtures are excessively high in Calcium — running as high as 50% to 80% ordinary ground limestone.

Why take a chance on inefficient feed utilization, by permitting your cattle and hogs to consume detrimental quantities of Calcium in order to secure Salt, Phosphorus or the Trace Minerals?

Here's HARDY'S Simple Plan: Use a divided mineral feeding box. Put HARDY'S TRACE MINERAL SALT in one side, a simple Calcium-Phosphorus Supplement in the other (straight bone meal for cattle and sheep; a mixture of two parts ground limestone, one part steamed bone meal for swine). Keep the minerals before livestock at all times. Individual animals will adjust their Calcium-Phosphorus intake to their own requirements, and Salt and Trace Mineral requirements are also provided free choice. No other salt or mineral should be fed. This Plan is approved by outstanding feeding authorities.* HARDY'S TRACE MINERAL SALT costs only a few cents per bag more than plain salt. Ask your dealer for HARDY'S, the original, TRACE MINERAL SALT today!

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Less Expensive Method — "In the future that is how I shall feed minerals. It is a quicker method and less expensive." — A.B.

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Organized in 1921 by 45 local farmer-owned cooperatives, the Michigan Elevator Exchange today is the regional marketing agency for 135 cooperative elevators in Michigan. They serve 75,000 Michigan farmers who grow grain and beans for the cash market.

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MICHIGAN ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

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Albion Elevator Co.	Dutton—Caledonia Farmers Elev. Co.	Kinde—Farmers Co-op Grain Co.	Reading Co-op Commerce Co.
Allegan Farmers Co-op Ass'n	Emu Claire Fruit Exchange	Lake Odessa Co-op Ass'n	Reese Farmers Elevator Co.
Bad Axe—Farmers Elev. & Produce Co.	Elkton Co-op Farm Produce Co.	Lansing—Farm Bureau Services	Richmond—Farmers Elevator Co.
Bangor Fruit Growers Exch.	Falmouth Cooperative Co.	Lapeer—Lapeer County Co-ops Inc.	Riga—Blissfield Co-op Co.
Barryton Co-op Ass'n	Fowler—Farmers Co-op Elev. Co.	Lawrence Co-operative, Inc.	Rockford Co-op Elev. Co.
Battle Creek Farm Bureau	Fowlerville Co-op Co.	Leslie Co-op Inc.	Ruth Farmers Elevator, Inc.
Bauer—Hudsonville Farmers Co-op	Fremont Co-op Produce Co.	Litchfield Dairy Ass'n	Saginaw—Farm Bureau Services
Bay City—Farm Bureau Services	Grand Blanc Co-op Elev.	Ludington Fruit Exchange	Sandusky—Sanilac Co-op Inc.
Beulah—Benzie Company	Grand Ledge Produce Co.	Marquette—Four County Co-op	St. Johns Co-op Co.
Blissfield Co-op Company	Grand Rapids—Farm Bureau Services	Mariette Farmers Co-op Elev.	Stanton Elevator Co.
Breckenridge Farmers Elev.	Grass Lake Elevator Co.	Marshall—Farmers Elevator Co.	Stanwood Marketing Ass'n
Bronson Cooperative Co.	Greenville Co-op Ass'n	McBain—Falmouth Co-operative Co.	Sturgis Grain Co.
Buchanan Cooperative Inc.	Hamilton Farm Bureau Co-op Inc.	Meridian—Farm Bureau Services	Three Oaks Co-op Inc.
Burr Oak Cooperative Co.	Harlem—Holland Co-op Ass'n	Memphis Co-operative Co.	Three Rivers Co-op Inc.
Byron Center Co-op Co.	Hart—Farm Bureau Services	Merritt—Falmouth Co-op Co.	Trusant Farm Bureau
Cadillac—Mich. Potato Growers Exch.	Hartford Co-op Elevator Co.	Midleton Farmers Elev. Co.	Union City—Coldwater Co-operative Co.
Caledonia Farmers Elev. Co.	Hastings—Farm Bureau Services	Minden City—Farmers Elev. Co.	Unionville Milling Co.
Caro Farmers Co-op Elev. Co.	Hemlock Co-op Elev. Co.	Montgomery—Tri-State Co-op Ass'n	Utica Farm Bureau
Cass City—Farm Produce Co.	Highland Producers Ass'n	Mt. Clemens—Farmers Mfg. Co.	Vriesland—Hudsonville Farmers Elev.
Cassopolis—Cass Co-ops Inc.	Holland Co-op Ass'n	Mt. Pleasant Co-op Elevator	Warren Co-operative Co.
Centerville—Three Rivers Co-op Inc.	Howell Co-operative Co.	Nashville Co-op Elev. Ass'n	Washington Elevator Co.
Charlevoix Co-op Co.	Hudsonville—Farmers Co-op Elev. Co.	New Haven Farmers Elevator	Waterford—Sanilac Co-op Inc.
Charlotte—Eaton Farm Bureau Co-op	Ida Farmers Co-op Co.	Ogden—Blissfield Co-op Co.	Wheatley—Farmers Elevator Co.
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Farmer Owned Cooperative Farmer Controlled

How Can Michigan Balance Its State Budget?

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for August

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

DONALD D. KINSEY
Director of Research and Education

Michigan is not just a state. It is a collection of people. We are those people.

It does not matter what kind of a government you have, or what fancy plan somebody works out, the costs of government eventually go back to the people.

Our state tax problem cannot be made any simpler than the truth of the problem itself. And it is not merely a problem for the Legislature and the Governor to solve. There is no miraculous pitcher out of which we can pour dollars to meet the growing deficit. One way or another they must come out of the incomes and productive wealth of the people.

The truth is that under the present allocations of tax moneys, Michigan is going broke!

Here are the facts. The causes for Michigan's trouble are not all internal. Numerous writers have raised the question as to whether the federal government has not claimed so large a share of the taxable dollar as to threaten to put state and local governments out of business.

In the annual report of the Michigan Department of Revenue for 1950-51 it is stated that in 1930 the federal government took 29% of the tax dollar. State government received 22%, and local governments 49%.

In 1951, the federal government took 84% of the tax dollar, with the state getting 9%, and local governments getting 7%. But the state now has to return two-thirds of its collections back to county and local governments. This leaves the state only 3% of the total tax dollar on which to operate.

Federal tax rates have increased by leaps and bounds. Between 1930 and 1950 federal tax requirements increased to 20 times the earlier rate. At the same time state tax collections increased 2½ times, and local taxes about 40%. With this shift, government services naturally are centering their control in the larger seats of government. In Michigan this is not so. The state's share of the tax take is being depleted. Not only is the state unable to increase its services, but it cannot maintain its present program on the present basis of our financial policy. Why is this so?

IT WOULD seem that Michigan could carry on with the increasing tax revenues that have developed. Yes, the state has increased its revenues, but also it has given most of it away to units of local government. This is a simple fact.

Between 1945 and 1951 the amounts being returned to local government increased 160%. The state now distributes 70% to 80% of the tax moneys back to counties and local governments.

The result is that, since 1948, each year has resulted in an increasing deficit in the general fund. This general fund went from a balance of \$34 million in 1948 to a deficit of \$41 million in 1951. It is estimated that the deficit will be \$21 million larger in 1952, even considering the added \$16 million to come from the new corporation franchise tax.

Although other state funds had a balance of \$123 million in 1951, these funds were earmarked by law and could not be used for general appropriations. Here are some important percentages:

PERCENT of Total Revenue Available for General Fund Appropriations—		
1945	1947-48	1948-49
61%	33.7%	31.2%
1949-50	1950-51	
27.9%	28.9%	

Distributions to local governments include state grants, such as state aid to school districts, the sales tax diversion, motor vehicle and liquor license diversions, etc., and payments for old age assistance, and dependent children.

By provision of the state constitution it is mandatory that the state must return one-third of the retail sales tax to school districts, cities, villages, and townships, without need of making an appropriation. In addition, the consti-

economy could overcome the present deficit and the increasing impact of the high costs of operation.

WHERE CAN economy lead? Just what sort of economy should be introduced? Suggestions have been made under the caption of streamlining efficiency in state government. I wonder if it is the sort of economy you think that we should have.

Michigan's Little Hoover Commission recommended that the director of the Civil Service Commission be appointed by the Governor and be responsible to him personally. The civil service amendment to the constitution was passed by the people to take the control of the state employees out of the hands of partisan politics. It had smelled pretty bad under the spoils system. This recommendation would reverse the people's decision. Is this OK?

The Little Hoover Commission also recommended (for economy's sake) to replace the present five-man State Agricultural Commission with an advisory board and a director appointed by the Governor.

APPOINTMENT of the present

commission was set up so as to make it bi-partisan, most likely. The appointments were to be made on a long- and staggered-term basis so that no one Governor could control it. This commission appoints the Commissioner of Agriculture. The proposal mentioned would change this so that any Governor would control the Commission. Is this OK?

The same proposals were made for the State Welfare Commission and the State Conservation Commission. Economy may mean a variety of things. It may even mean the reduction of the people's governmental powers.

The Little Hoover Commission, for example, recommends that the Governor appoint the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, the State Board of Education, the State Highway Commissioner, and the State Treasurer. It would also disband the State Administrative Board. This is to be a streamlining of efficiency. Most of the offices mentioned are now filled by popular vote.

Would all of these economies be a case of cutting the tail so short as to begin to get at the dog?

WHO IS going to carry the load?

Those who oppose new forms of taxation are right in pointing out that the total tax burden is getting too heavy. The tremendous federal tax-take hurts. What are we to do? Shall we suspend state government and pass the powers on to Washington? Some would say OK to that.

Those who propose new forms of taxation always want to let someone else be the goat. No matter how we tax business, industries, corporations, or what not, it all must come from the consumer eventually. We pay taxes in prices of goods on the market. They are hidden taxes. It would cost the individual no more to pay the tax directly, but he likes the illusion that he is getting by for less.

THE MICHIGAN Tax Survey Advisory Committee spoke its mind on one proposal that is becoming popular today. In the Michigan Tax Survey of 1952 it was stated that the present system of taxing corporations is fair and equitable. In a federal tax program which levies extreme taxes on income, a state corporate franchise tax has advantages. This tax is based on the net worth of the corporations. The

A corporate income tax would fluctuate. Corporation incomes varied as much as 63% between 1949 and 1950. It would give an unstable basis of taxation, therefore.

THE ADDITION of a corporate income tax of 4% would drive the tax burden so high, says the survey, so as to exceed taxes in comparable states. It would place Michigan at a serious disadvantage in competition for the location of employment-giving industries.

The Survey points out that a corporate income tax would mean that the present corporate franchise tax, the business intangible tax, and the inventory base of the personal property tax would have to be replaced. This would require replacing \$10 million of present revenue.

IT WOULD require a tax rate of 6% just to provide these replacements of revenue. And these are now not enough. To overcome past deficits we would have to add another 2%, and to meet all needs the tax rate would have to be up near 16%, after Federal taxes! This would hit the small and large corporations alike. The

grass would soon look greener in other states, and Michigan would lose its sources of employment and income level.

The answer to this problem of balancing Michigan's budget has become a political one. We should not be led aside by the various theories of "soak the other fellow." Taxes are only fair and equitable when they are fairly distributed amongst those who enjoy the benefits of government, and fairly proportioned on the capacity of the people to bear their share of the burden.

Questions for Community Group Conclusions

1. What share of the costs of operating a state should be paid by direct methods of taxation?
2. Should a more adequate share of the present tax collections be left for defraying the costs of state operating expenses (General Fund)?
3. What form of taxes are most fair and equitable for maintaining state governmental operations?
4. What do you think about the economy recommendations of the Michigan Little Hoover Commission?

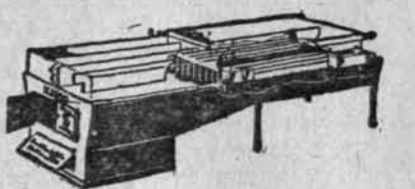
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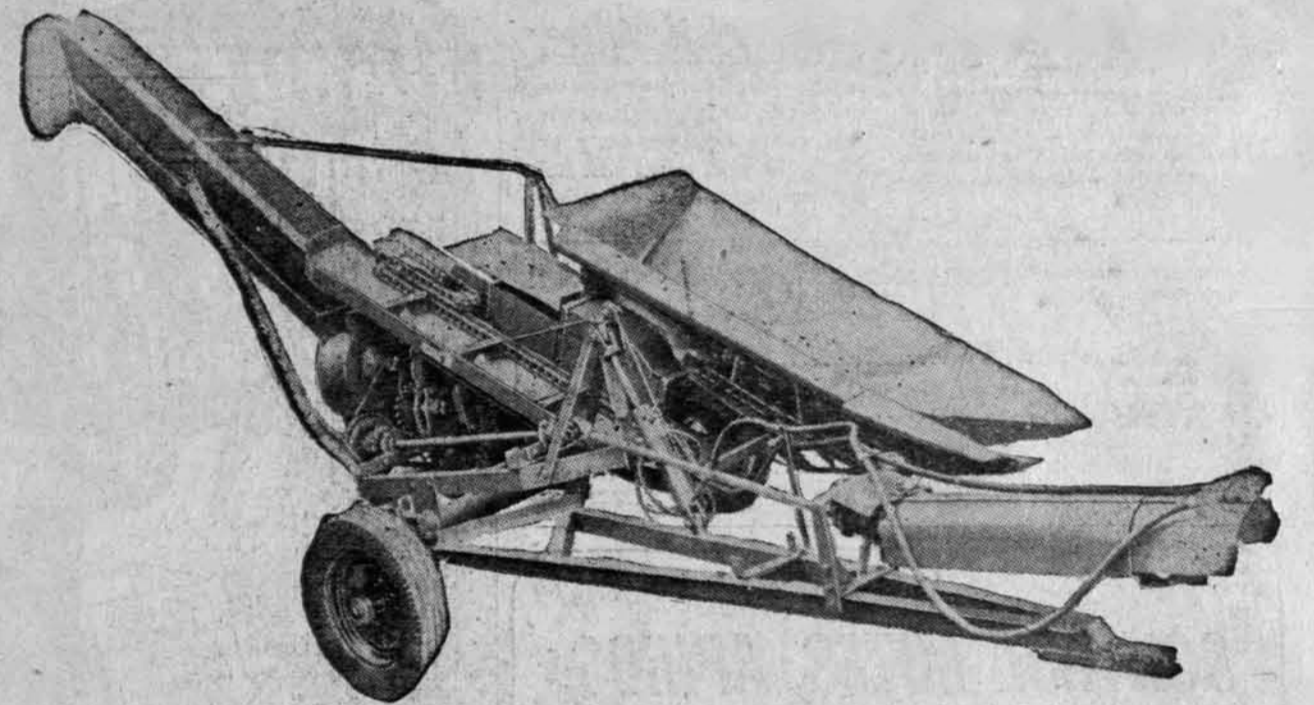
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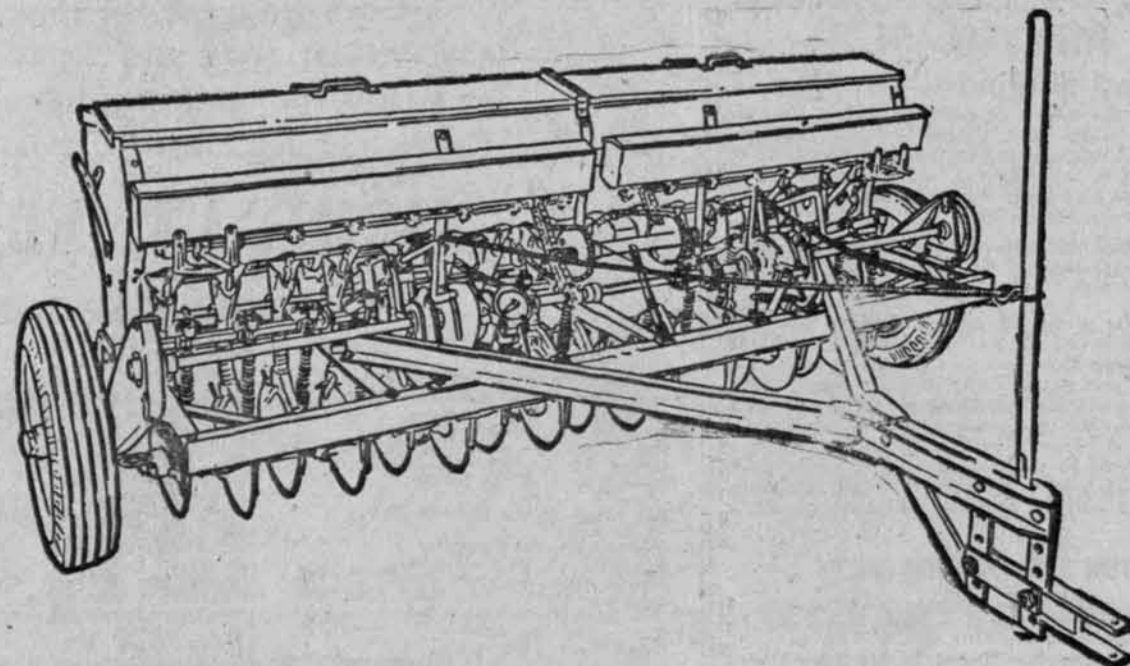
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Discussion Topics

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

Aug. How Can Michigan Balance Its State Budget?

Be sure to read your discussion topic articles on this Page of the Michigan Farm News each Month. Attend your Community Group meetings!

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