



## MFB Program Did Well in the Legislature

### Petroleum Co-op Brings in 2nd Well

Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., on June 13 completed its second well in the Headquarters Field in Roscommon county, northeast of Harrison, according to Earl Huntley, manager of FPC.

Farmers No. 3 will be treated with acid early in July. Expectations are, said Mr. Huntley, that it will be a flowing well and may produce 70 or more barrels daily. This is the performance of Farmers No. 2 well completed by FPC early this spring.

Farmers Petroleum Cooperative has space for seven more wells in the Headquarters Field and expects to develop them.

The geologist's report on Farmers No. 2 indicates that it may produce 140,000 or more barrels of oil in its lifetime.

Mr. Huntley said that the production of Farmers No. 2 is regulated by an automatic device that permits the well to flow for 40 minutes and then shuts it off for four hours. This is done to conserve the gas pressure and to get the maximum production for the gas pressure used.

Farmers Petroleum Cooperative began in 1949 to acquire oil production to apply on its requirement of 3,600 to 4,000 barrels of crude oil daily. FPC supplies gasoline, tractor fuels, heating fuels and other petroleum products to thousands of Farm Bureau members and other farmers through local cooperative oil companies. Today FPC owns a production of about 750 barrels daily and has the call on another 700 barrels.

In 1949 FPC bought 17 producing wells in the Bentley field in Gladwin county. The wells have produced about 125,000 barrels for FPC and continue at the rate of 123 barrels a day.

In 1952 the Cooperative bought 137 wells in the Assumption-Elbridge field south of Decatur, Illinois. These wells have produced over 1,000,000 barrels for FPC. They continue at the rate of 400 barrels daily.

Twenty-one wells in the Bloomer Field in Montcalm county were purchased March 1, 1955. They have produced nearly 275,000 barrels for FPC. The daily production is 225 barrels.

In addition, FPC has a lifetime call on 700 barrels of crude daily from the Deep River field in Ogemaw county.

### All Groups Make Use Of Cooperatives

L A CHENEY

Mich. Ass'n Farmer Cooperatives

A cooperative is an economic tool, according to John L. Fischer of Michigan State University.

It is a legal form of organization, designed to assist people in working together toward achieving a higher standard of living.

For the farmer, a cooperative is designed to make farming more profitable and worthwhile for him and his family.

Michigan claims the distinction of passing the first cooperative statute in this country. Governor H. H. Crapo (1865-1868) signed the first co-op statute. Since that time, farmers have helped themselves in countless ways through the organization of their own purchasing, production and service businesses.

A cooperative is much more than an elevator or gas station. It's the people—you, your friends and neighbors—in the business together to supply yourself with things you need in your home or on your farm.

Are other groups served by cooperatives?

Ask the bankers in your community why they share the cost of operating a clearing house.

Ask the businessmen why they

share the cost of a retail credit bureau.

Ask the city worker why he and others in the same organization, or building, jointly operate a credit union.

Ask your daily newspaper why it cooperates to share the cost of the Associated Press.

Ask your radio or TV stations why they mutually share the costs of many programs with other stations.

Ask any farmer why he shares with other farmers, the cost of purchasing some of his supplies, or his credit, or his electricity, or the marketing of some of his products; or the providing of other services.

Ask yourself why you share the cost of a fire company for your community rather than to have one of your own.

The answer will be the same in every case.

In our competitive enterprise system the most efficient way to do a job is the only way that survives. In every type of business—except a few of the very largest ones—it is necessary to join with others who have similar problems in order to get the job done economically and efficiently.

The late Senator Taft once said that co-ops are "as American as baseball."

When it comes to the per cent of income paid out in benefits for policyholders, Blue Cross-Blue Shield is head and shoulders above the other insurance companies, according to the National Underwriter magazine.

A hearty slap on a sun-burned back may give a man new courage—often courage enough to obey his first impulse.

ence committee. Michigan Farm Bureau is one of the co-sponsors.

### First Resolutions Round-Up Successful



REPRESENTATIVES of 40 County Farm Bureau Resolutions Committees met at Michigan State University June 14-15 to discuss agr'l programs and prices to help them shape Farm Bureau resolutions this fall. In the picture, D. E. Varner, MSC vice-president, is saying "The American system of business is built on the idea of a profit. There is freedom of choice of a job or a business. Competition makes a business pay. Prices are very important in the whole scheme of things."

### Hodge Names Resolutions Committee

President Ward G. Hodge of the Michigan Farm Bureau has named the resolutions committee for the 1955 annual meeting in November.

The committee will hold its first meeting in August. Six or seven days will probably be devoted to the preparation of the report to be presented to more than 650 voting delegates at the Farm Bureau's annual meeting at Michigan State University Nov. 10 and 11. Members of the committee are:

#### Membership District

- 1—Waldo Dick, Lawrence R-1, VanBuren county.
- 2—Willis Hoffman, Hudson R-1, Hillsdale county.
- 3—Allen Rush, Romeo R-1, Macomb county.
- 4—John Henry Albers, Hamilton R-1, Allegan county.
- 5—Edmund F. Miller, Jr., Lansing R-3, Box 156, Eaton.
- 6—Henderson Graham, Caro R-1, Tuscola.
- 7—Guy Frechorn, Hart R-1, Oceana.
- 8—Archie McCallum, Breckenridge R-1, Gratiot.
- 9—Fred Lynch, Fife Lake, Kalamazoo.
- 10—Mrs. Beaman Smith, Atlanta, Montmorency.

From nominations by Michigan Farm Bureau Women:

- Mrs. Charles Nickel, Monroe, R-1, Monroe.
- Mrs. Ernest Helm, Traverse City R-4, Grand Traverse.
- Mrs. John Watling, Bath R-1, Clinton.

From Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors:

- Thomas E. Hahn, Rodney R-1, Mecosta.
- Russell E. Hazel, Richland R-1, Kalamazoo.
- Herman F. Howelsen, Clinton R-1, Washtenaw.

### Take Blue Cross Card on Travels

If you're one of the many people planning vacation trips about now, make sure you put down your Blue Cross-Blue Shield identification card on your list of essentials to take with you.

It's important to take along your card because your Michigan Blue Cross-Blue Shield membership protects you when you travel outside of Michigan or even outside the United States.

Just show your identification card to the admitting clerk at the hospital or to the doctor. It shows you are entitled to the full service benefits of your Michigan Blue Cross contract in the more than 6,000 Blue Cross member hospitals in the United States and Canada.

And if you are hospitalized in an area not served by any Blue Cross plan, you're entitled to those same full Michigan benefits in ANY ACCREDITED hospital. That means any such hospital anywhere in the world where there are no Blue Cross plans.

Usually the troubles that happen are more bearable than the worry that preceded them.

### Farmers Must Deal with Issues

"Along with the important business of operating your farm is the necessity of dealing with affairs of the state and nation that are important to you," said J. F. Yaeger, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau in opening the meeting of County Farm Bureau resolutions committee representatives at MSC June 14.

For the past five years members of county resolutions committees have held work-shop meetings at the annual MFB institute meetings. It was decided to hold a special meeting for them this summer.

The agricultural situation was the topic chosen for the summer session.

Michigan State College provided five top-notch speakers. Vice-President D. B. Varner gave the key-note address on "Policy Development and Basic Economics." Others came from the Dept. of Agr'l Economics.

Ass't Professor Dan Sturt presented the topic "At What Level Should Farm Prices be Supported?"

Professor Arthur Mauch spoke on "What Method or Methods Should We Use to Support Farm Prices?"

Associate Professor Dale Butz presented "Food Margins: Are They Too High?"

Ass't Professor Dale Hathaway discussed "The Small Farmer and Agr'l Policy."

After each of the speeches, the meeting divided into four groups to discuss the material presented. Messrs. Sturt, Mauch, Butz, and Hathaway met with the groups.

Dan Sturt: The Price Support Level. One of the first distinguishing features of U.S. agriculture is its more than 5,000,000 individual farm operators. Most of these farmers farm small units. These all compete with one another.

Farmers sell in a competitive market. They buy in a monopolistic market. Individual farmers have virtually no influence on price. Industry is less competitive. It is capable of controlling production and, to a large extent, prices.

Since 1940 agricultural production has increased 40 percent. Also, once agriculture has reared itself to increased production, it is difficult to curb production and to readjust.

Agriculture is confronted with demand problems. The overall demand for farm products is fairly well fixed. People only eat so much food, regardless of price. It is true, however, that lower prices will encourage people to eat more of the higher protein foods—meat, dairy products, poultry and the like.

American agriculture has been characterized by fluctuating prices. Three emergencies and a great depression have all exerted their influence in making farm prices go up and down.

The capital outlay required for farming today is very large. The average Michigan farm has a minimum of \$25,000 invested in machinery, in buildings, and in land. It is very difficult for young men to enter the field.

### Right to Use Water Talked At Chicago

DAN E. REED Ass't Legis. Counsel, MFB

"U.S. farm lands equal in area to the size of the state of Ohio are under irrigation," said Ivan D. Wood, Federal Extension Service Irrigation Engineer.

Mr. Wood was speaking to nearly 100 representatives of State Farm Bureaus across the nation at the Land and Water Use Conference called in Chicago by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Representing Michigan at the Conference held June 24 and 25 were Herbert VanAken of Eaton Rapids, Howard Corbus of Kalamazoo, and Dan E. Reed of Michigan Farm Bureau. Mr. VanAken was also representing the National Association of Soil Conservation Districts.

The conference covered modernization of state water laws, participation in the small watershed protection program, and land and water research needs for the future.

Referring to large increases in irrigation acreages, it was pointed out that Arkansas, with 50 inches of rainfall per year, has had only two years in the past 25 in which well-planned irrigation would not have paid. (Michigan's average annual rainfall is the neighborhood of 30 inches.)

Dr. George Scarseth, Director of Research, American Farm Research Association, an affiliate of AFBF, said that deep drainage will cause root penetration to lower levels during wet seasons which then permits the plant to better withstand drought. Such a condition might eliminate the need for irrigation in some situations, said Dr. Scarseth.

Representatives of states in the humid eastern area of the United States report activity in development of legislation to clarify water use rights. Ohio delegates reported a legislative appropriation of \$75,000 per year for each of the next six years to study and prepare recommendations on water and drainage problems in the state. Noticeable in the discussions was the consideration for water management rather than the former approach which was largely one of getting the water off the land as quickly as possible.

Pointing to the need for additional research, California Farm Bureau President George Wilson, conference chairman, said "There is still much we don't know about holding water on the land where it falls." The need for modern legislation on water rights was emphasized by C. E. "Mike" Busby, water right consultant, Soil Conservation Service. Busby says that "court activity is beginning to build up in this field and that courts need the guidance of good water rights legislation."

Many states reported study committees, with legislative approval or selected by appointment of the Governor, at work on water use problems. Michigan was among the states reporting a joint legislative committee.

First, farm income, the return which farmers receive for their labor and investments, should be comparable to that received

(Continued on page 3)

### 65,575 Members Of Farm Bureau

June 30 the Michigan Farm Bureau membership was 65,575 or within 270 of the goal of 65,845 for 1955. June 24 the Michigan Farm Bureau reached the American Farm Bureau goal of 65,559 for Michigan in 1955. The American Farm Bureau has a schedule for each of the states in its effort for a national Farm Bureau membership of 2,000,000 farm families.

### 32 Bills Favored Were Adopted

Never Before Has so Much Legislation Been Settled in line with Position Farm Bureau Took on Them

STANLEY M. POWELL Legislative Counsel of Michigan Farm Bureau

Michigan Farm Bureau members can take no little satisfaction in the results of their efforts during the 1955 session of the Michigan legislature.

A tabulation of the results of the session shows 32 bills favored by the Michigan Farm Bureau which were passed by both branches of the legislature.

Probably of equal, or even greater importance, is the fact that 24 measures, or even greater importance, were defeated at some stage during the legislative process. It is doubtful whether ever before, the Michigan Farm Bureau could point to as many bills which were settled in line with the Farm Bureau position regarding them.

Of course, we can never expect to secure everything which we desire at any one session. For instance, there were 18 bills, supported by the Michigan Farm Bureau, which fell short of final enactment. There were also numerous other measures of interest to farm folks, regarding which no definite position had been taken by the Farm Bureau delegates at an MFB convention, and concerning which there had been no interpretation or expression of Michigan Farm Bureau attitude by our Board of Directors. In the field of legislative activities, we will never run out of work. There will always be new problems and measures of timely interest to support or oppose.

Throughout the session, an issue which captured many headlines was the financing of an expanded program of highway construction. Controversial points were as to how much money should be raised, where it should be obtained, and how the new revenue should be divided.

Early in the session, it appeared very probable that the legislators would submit to the voters, at the April, 1955 election, a constitutional amendment to authorize a \$500,000,000 bond issue to finance this program. The Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors, on January 26, adopted a strong statement in opposition to that proposal. The Farm Bureau was the first group to take such a position. From then on, support for the bonding program declined and the proposal died in committee.

The compromise bill finally adopted raises the tax on gasoline 1 1/2 cents per gallon, on diesel fuel 2 cents a gallon, and boosts the weight tax license rate on commercial vehicles by approximately 10%. Seventy-five per cent of the new revenue is allocated to the state highway department for interstate highways and specified major trunklines. About 2/3 of the remaining 25% will go to the county road commissions, and the balance to the cities and villages.

As was expected, the budget approved by the 1955 legislature represented an all-time high. General fund appropriations for the new fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1955, total \$273,060,113. This contrasts with a total of the original and supplementary appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955 of \$254,298,175. However, the amount appropriated was substantially below the recommendations of Governor Williams, which amounted to \$292,243,633. To balance this increased budget, the legislature, during the closing hours of the session, adopted amendments to the business activities tax, which are supposed to bring in about \$27,000,000 of additional revenue.

Through these columns, from month to month, we have been keeping Farm Bureau members informed as to the progress of their legislative program and as to provisions of, and progress regarding legislation of special interest to farm folks. Now that the main part of the session has been completed, it might be well to mention again, a few of the measures of special interest.

Farm Wagons. We are glad to report final passage of the bill legalizing hauling two wagons behind a farm tractor, provided the speed is kept at not to exceed 15 MPH, and the length of the combination is not greater than 55 feet. This proposal was fostered and promoted by the Farm Bureau, to meet a recent Attorney General's opinion which held that, for the purposes

of the motor vehicle code, a farm wagon is a trailer, and it would be illegal to haul two of them at a time on a public highway. Governor Williams signed the bill.

Milk. Another bill, which aroused very widespread interest among farm folks, raises the minimum butterfat content of pasteurized milk in the state law from 3% to 3.5%. This should tend to stabilize the milk industry, discourage price wars, and provide a market for additional quantities of butterfat which would otherwise add to the existing surplus. The Governor has signed this bill.

Other measures of special interest to dairymen will insure regular payments for dairy products, require labeling of under-grade butter to encourage production and consumption of butter of a higher quality, and require milk inspectors to identify themselves and disinfect their footwear before entering barns, milk rooms, etc.

Michigan State University. Another bill, of general interest, supported by the Farm Bureau and enacted by the legislature, provides for changing the name of Michigan State College to Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, effective July 1. Another measure, enacted by the legislature, provides for changing the name of Michigan State College to Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, effective July 1. Another measure, enacted by the legislature, provides for changing the name of Michigan State College to Michigan State University of Agriculture and Applied Science, effective July 1.

Children. Of special interest to Farm Bureau women who have been very active in this field, was enactment of five companion bills, providing for a new basis for foster care of dependent and neglected children. The cost will be divided on a 50-50 basis by the counties and state, in licensed child care institutions or placement agencies.

Drivers Responsibility. Motorist's financial responsibility for public liability was increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000 for one person, and from \$10,000 to \$20,000, as a result of one accident, (Continued on page 5)

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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.

Michigan Farm Bureau

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Litterbugs

Michigan is great in summer. I have seen no greater state, for the weather and the scenery both combine to make it great. All across its rolling acres, up and down its highways too. Over lake and stream and woodland Nature charms in form and hue.

Human nature, too, is plenty. Right on Hicks Street we have some. Some to set your heart to singing. Some to make your spirit glum. Some that make a great state finer, and in truth I must admit some so lacking in perception that they make a mess of it.

I was walking down to Hicks' just a day or two ago, Early on a dewy morning, with the morning sky aglow. I was shocked and plumb indignant at the bottles strewn about And a couple of sacks of garbage that some passers-by threw out.

There were lots of facial tissues, greasy papers wadded small. Stuff that never was Clem Hicks's, and it wasn't mine at all. Sundry empty cans and cartons, scraps of gleaming cellophane All combined to make a litter—and to give me quite a pain.

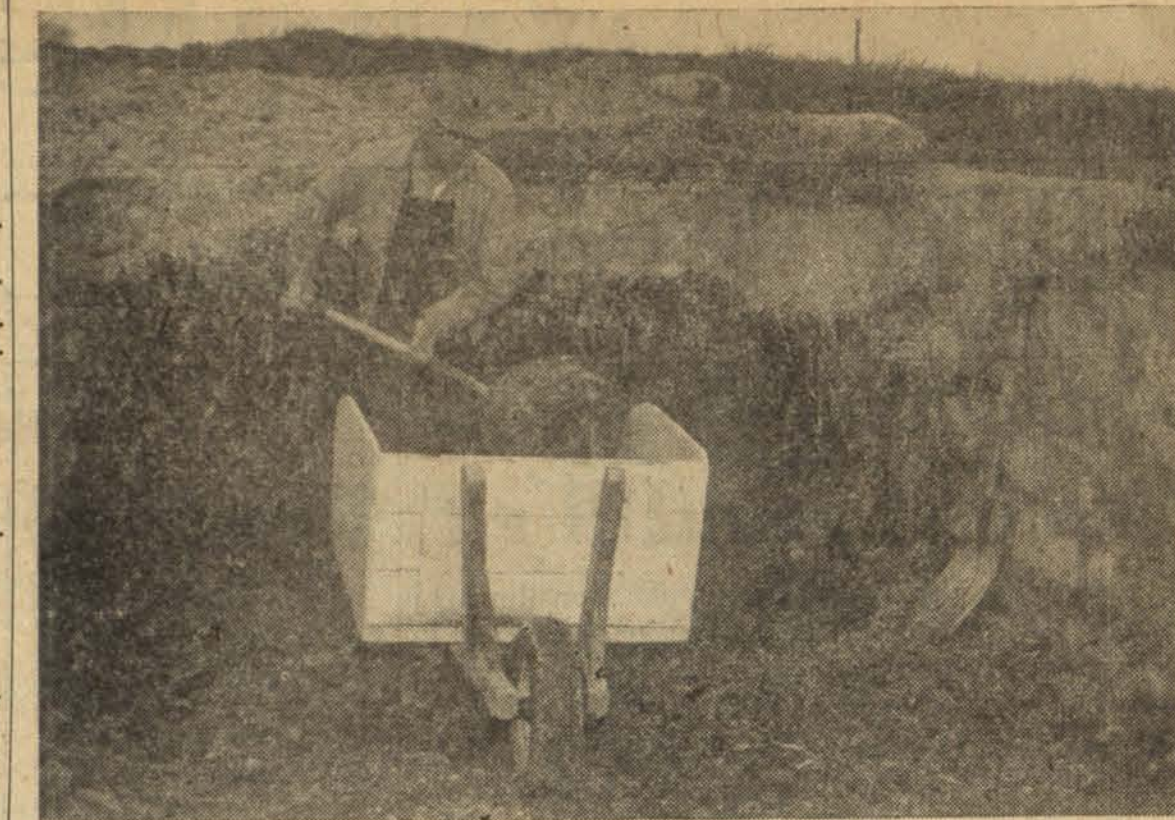
What can folks like that be thinking as they cast their trash away (Mostly they are careless motorists, not pedestrians, I should say.) Right on decent people's roadways, in their dooryards, every place. Have they no respect for others? Do they hate the human race?

I arrived at Clem's that morning in a seething steaming rage And we talked the matter over, selfmade critics of the Age. As hapless victims of their vice, we're powerless to prevent it. We'll clean it up, but while we do, by cracker, we resent it!

If Clem and I (and thousands more across our lovely state) Could work our indignation out on sinkers small and great Who litter Hicks Street up like this—the low-down lousy lugs— We'd call it open season here and shoot some Litterbugs.

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

A Trench Silo Fills the Needs



DARL C. HOLLIS at work in a trench silo, 45 feet long, 6 feet wide and from 4 to 8 feet deep. It furnishes enough silage for eight Jersey cows on the Hollis farm near Forest Grove in Ottawa county. Mr. Hollis is a member of Ottawa County Farm Bureau.

The silo is in a side hill close by the barn. The sides are concrete blocks. The wagon is gone for a second load, Mr. Hollis packs the silage with his tractor. When the silo is filled and well packed, Mr. Hollis covers the top with wet straw. A neighbor brings a load or two of marl. This is spread over the straw. It makes a good cover. When feeding starts, the straw and marl are forked to one side of the silo. When there is a spreader load it is taken to a field that needs lime. Twice a day Mr. Hollis fills a wheelbarrow full of the silage and wheels it into the barn. The silage in the trench makes feed enough through the winter feed-period for his cows. Mr. Hollis said trench silo was not expensive to build. He has used it for three years.

Community Farm Bureaus

CLARE L. MCGHAN  
Coordinator of Community Farm Bureau for MFB

Dear Community Farm Bureau Members:  
In forming the new groups it has been very pleasing work, especially when comments are made such as, "Do we have to stop our meetings for the summer? Can't we meet every month?" "Why didn't we form this group long ago? It gives me a chance to get acquainted with my neighbors."

Women's comments: "We couldn't ever get our husbands to attend a farm meeting before, but now they want to know when the next community group meeting will be."  
"We never knew Farm Bureau members had so many opportunities more and more effective in the policy formation process. The best way that this can be done is through the Community Farm Bureaus with everyone attending."

During the month of May we had visitors from the Nevada Farm Bureau and inquiries from Maryland and Iowa Farm Bureaus. They were getting information as to our Community Farm Bureau program which is considered one of the outstanding ones in the nation.

Many of the states are starting discussion group programs, feeling that this is the best way to get "grass roots" participation. This puts a great challenge on us here in Michigan. Will we meet it? Will our Community group program fulfill the needs? We think it will, but it always can be improved until every Farm Bureau member is attending a Community group. Can you be counted as a participating member of Farm Bureau?

Probably by the time this paper has reached you, the Michigan Farm Bureau will have made AFBF goal. The community groups have played a great part in this success. We wish to congratulate and welcome the following community groups as members of the "66,000 club."

- Gold Star  
Manistee County, Pleasanton Community Farm Bureau, Mrs. Leonard Reed, sec'y.
- Silver Star  
Alcona County, Bean Hill Community Farm Bureau, Mrs. Shirley Cordes, sec'y.
- Alcona County, Curtisville Community Farm Bureau, Mrs. Pauline Byler, sec'y.
- Hillsdale County, Pittsford Community Farm Bureau, Mrs. J. L. McClelland, sec'y.
- (Continued on page 4)



to discuss current affairs and a chance to voice their opinions through recommendations to the County Resolutions Committee." The above are comments made by members of the new groups that were organized in Berrien county this year. This was taken from the Berrien County Farm Bureau News.

We feel that these are examples of the usual reactions that Farm Bureau people have when they understand what Community Farm Bureaus are for and how interesting they can be. Many of you who are not now attending a Community group are missing out. Why not get some of your neighbors together and start one of these groups?

The answer to the question, "Can't we meet every month?" is of course you can and should. Farmers are very busy during the summer months and it becomes quite an effort to get out at night. But, can we afford to let down? Farmers are a minority group, therefore, we must be more vigilant than others. Attendance at these monthly meetings can be of most help in keeping up on things.

Policy development is once again in the limelight. The October County annual meetings are not far away. Decisions will need to be made. Will you be prepared? Farm Bureau can only expect to be as effective as the soundness of the policies developed by the members. This is why Farm Bureau has been so successful in the past. The pressure keeps increasing, which means that Farm Bureau members must continue to be

Menominee Farm Bureau Committee



THE COMMITTEE for organizing a County Farm Bureau in Menominee county: Back row, left to right—Frank Thoun, Charles Menke, Edmund Sager, Theodore Borst. Middle row—Mrs. Charles Menke, Chester Good, Kenneth Corey, Mrs. Wesley Hawley. Front row—Mrs. Edmund Sager, Mrs. Kenneth Corey, Mrs. Frank Thoun, Mrs. Theodore Borst.

The Delta Farm Bureau committee has invited the Menominee committee to a joint meeting for July 13 to meet with T. C. Peterson of the American Farm Bureau. Menominee has accepted.

The Menominee committee leaders held their second meeting at the Kenneth Corey home near Stephens June 15 and had a good informal discussion about Farm Bureau. They formed the Menominee County Farm Bureau Advisory Committee to make plans for organizing a county Farm Bureau this fall. They will meet with the Delta committee and T. C. Peterson to make out their timetable. They expect to organize

nominee county. They attended the Camp at Twin Lakes, Traverse City June 7, 8, 9. They reported a wonderful experience. Morton Schere, the minuteman, reported the latest on legislation and Grey Knaus led a good discussion on the closed school question.

The Boney Falls Community Farm Bureau held its first regular meeting June 14. They had a good report from Mrs. Schere, Mrs. Woodard and Mrs. Ford of Delta county, and Mrs. Corey of Men-

community groups during the late summer and conduct a membership campaign at the same time as the rest of the State, the first week in December.

Delta county expects to send a delegate to the Michigan Farm Bureau convention in November. The county has a Farm Bureau membership potential of 795 families. In 1953 Delta farmers sold \$4,578,000 worth of farm products.

Menominee county has a membership potential of 1346 farm families. Menominee farmers sold \$7,067,000 worth of products from their farms in 1953.

There is over one-half billion dollars worth of agricultural investments in the Upper Peninsula.

This spring the weather has been good in the U.P. for getting the crops in. Potatoes are growing fast. Oats and hay are excellent. Hay harvest is under way now, a little earlier than usual. Some farmers put some of their alfalfa in their silos. Other farm crops grown in the U.P. include vegetables, corn and small fruits. There are many fine dairy and beef cattle herds. There is room for much agricultural expansion.

Cheese

Go easy with the heat when you cook cheese. Cooked too quickly, cheese gets tough and stringy, say Michigan State food specialists.

Schuman Tells Bankers Needs Of Farmers

"Farmers need more capital and credit now than ever before, Charles Schuman, president of the American Farm Bureau, told the Illinois Bankers Ass'n.

"It takes more money to run a mechanized farm, and inflation has cut the value of money in half.

"This means you have to double your invested capital on a farm just as in any other business. This is without any allowance for expansion."

"There is plenty of opportunity to raise farm income," Schuman said "if we can broaden markets and step up efficiency still further."

gram has failed is open to anyone who cares to examine the record honestly. It's time for something better.

"I am sure that the bankers of this country share our conviction that supply and demand, not government directives, should play the major part in determining prices and production."

The American Farm Bureau Federation favors use of price supports to eliminate wide ups and downs in prices, rather than as a device to fix prices, Schuman told the bankers.

Most farmers have reached the conclusion, after more than twenty years of experience with government programs, that price supports should be considered temporary expedients rather than permanent parts of the farm business structure.

Low Calorie Whipped Topping

For a whipped topping lower in calories than either whipped cream or whipped evaporated milk, M.S.U. home economists say, use nonfat dry milk solids. To make 2 1/2 cups of topping, add 1/2 cup dry milk powder to 1/2 cup water and 1 tablespoon lemon juice. Whip until it is stiff and beat in 2 tablespoons sugar and 1/4 teaspoon vanilla. Chill and then use promptly.

Buy Farm Bureau Seeds.

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Tests by Michigan State College on 68 fields in 32 counties show that 750# 0-20-20 produced an average of 53% more hay. Alfalfa is a heavy eater of phosphate and potash. To get top yields, the crop has to be fed.

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MILKING SHORTHORNS — Buy your next crop from Michigan's Premier Herd. Bull calves and yearlings. Also females. We are headquarters for registered Shropshire Sheep. Stanley M. Powell, Ingleside Farm, Ionia R-1, Michigan. (3-11-29b)
- BARN EQUIPMENT  
GUTTER-PLOW Barn Cleaner, 4-ply self-reversing. Low cost, easily installed. Literature free. Write Ottawa-Hitch, PO Box 321, Holland, Michigan. (6-21-20b)
- MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS  
FOR ORDERS placed in July for King Maple Syrup Evaporators, a very liberal cash discount is granted. Plan now for your 1956 syrup season. Take advantage of this saving. Write now to Sugar Bush Supplies Company, PO Box 1197, Lansing 4, Michigan, for all prices and descriptive material. (6-21-45b)
- POULTRY EQUIPMENT  
MECHANICAL EGG COOLERS, egg washers, poultry feeders, and poultry house cleaners save labor. Literature free. Write Ottawa-Hitch, PO Box 321, Holland, Michigan. (21-22b)
- AGENTS WANTED  
RUN SPARE-TIME Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1955 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Fiscal Greetings, Dept. 57, Ferndale, Michigan. (7-41-52b)
- MILK HOUSE EQUIPMENT  
BULK MILK TANKS, can-type milk coolers, cow stalls, feed carts, wash tanks, water heaters. Improved equipment. Literature free. Write Ottawa-Hitch, PO Box 321, Holland, Michigan. (6-21-25b)
- IRRIGATION  
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# This is the House that Farm Bureau Built

## Guaranteed Field Seeds Program

DONALD D. KINSEY  
Coordinator of Research and Education for MFB

From 1914 to 1919 farmers had experiences that stressed the point that better seed was a definite need.

During those years the farmers of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, and Wisconsin were having clover and alfalfa failures except when they used their own seed or could get home-grown seed.

The failures were in part due to the fact that many seed dealers had been going to the world market to buy clover and alfalfa seeds.

Unadapted seed was coming from everywhere and anywhere—France, Italy, The Argentine, and some of our southern states.

Seed from those areas was often mixed with native seed and sold that way. There were no laws to control the practice. Winter killing and disease destroyed the plantings of unadapted clover and alfalfa. The stands were a sorry sight the second summer.

The Four-Way Farm Bureau Program. When the Farm Bureau was organized in 1919, the first request of the farmers was to find a source of dependable seed. Four standards of quality became incorporated into the Farm Bureau yardstick for seed:

1. The seed must be of known origin.
2. It must be adapted to Michigan climate.
3. It must have a high and vigorous germination.
4. It must be as free from weed and other crop seeds as possible.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Department was established in 1920. The Farm Bureau announced that it would distribute only northern grown, Michigan adapted forage and crop seeds.

Three years later in 1923 the Farm Bureau was packing its forage crop and other seeds in Farm Bureau Brand, sealed, bushel and half bushel bags.

There was a new Farm Bureau seed analysis tag. It "guaranteed the vitality, description, origin and purity of Farm Bureau Brands of seeds to be as represented on the analysis tag to the full amount of the purchase price, if received by the customer in original sealed and branded bag." That's the way it's done today.

It was something of a blow to the established seed trade to have that kind of competition appear. The Michigan Farm Bureau seed program was adopted by the Indiana and Ohio Farm Bureaus, the Grange League Federation of New York and other cooperatives as they established their seed services.

The seed trade said that it was impossible to guarantee seed. Their seed tags carried a "disclaimer" stating that "no warranty of the seeds was expressed or implied."

But the Michigan State College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture had proved that adapted

seed is important to the farmer. This proof gave the Michigan Farm Bureau a sound basis for its program of handling only northern origin, Michigan adapted seeds.

Even before 1920 the finger of suspicion had been pointed at imports of foreign forage crop seeds. So in 1920 the Farm Bureau and the Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n collected samples of foreign and native grown alfalfa and clover seeds from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and other sources.

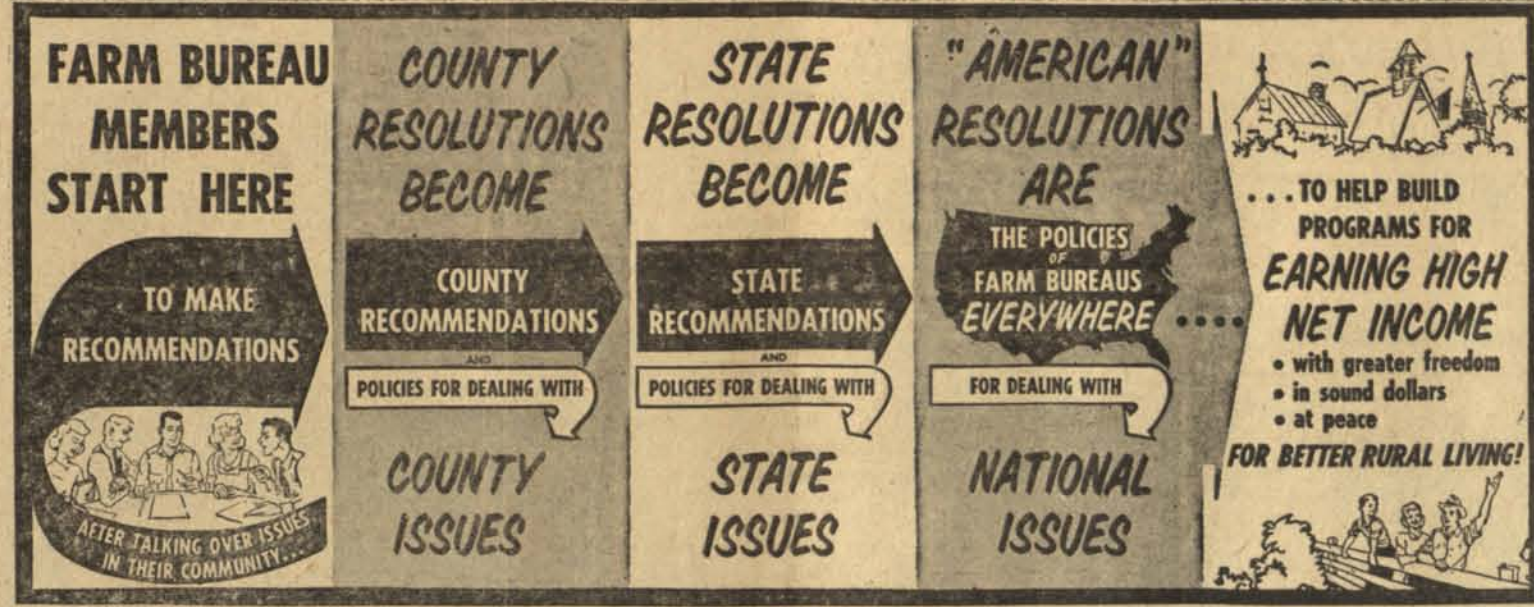
The Crop Improvement Ass'n and the Farm Crops Dept. of Michigan State College planted the seeds in test plots at the College. They were side by side with Michigan grown clover seeds, Grimm and other strains of alfalfa adapted to Michigan.

The College observed that seeds of alfalfa and clover from France, Italy, Argentina and others areas with soft winter climates were unadapted to Michigan. They started well, but were a sorry sight after the first winter. Some winter-killed almost completely.

Michigan State College Farm Crops Dept. branded French, Italian, Argentina alfalfa and clover seeds as unfit for Michigan. There were others, too. Canadian clover and alfalfa was declared perfectly adapted to Michigan.

In 1924 and 1925 the state Farm

## How Farm Bureau Builds its Program



Bureaus, the agricultural colleges and the U. S. Department of Agriculture asked Congress to do something about the millions of pounds of unadapted alfalfa and clover seeds that were being imported. Much of it was being sold as native seed. It couldn't be identified from seed grown here.

In January of 1926 the Michigan Farm Bureau News reported the arrival of 3,000,000 lbs. of French red clover seed at New York. It said that 7,000,000 lbs. of French clover seed had arrived at the port of New York alone since October 1, 1925.

In April, 1926 Congress enacted the Gooding-Ketcham Act to authorize the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to stain foreign alfalfa and clover seeds to indicate their value to American farmers.

The law said that at least 10% of such seeds declared to be unadapted by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture should be stained RED. Forage crop seeds of doubtful value should be stained GREEN. This act and the accompanying publicity soon put an end to the importation of unadapted seeds for long periods.

In December of 1926 a conference of the general seed trade at Chicago advised Congress that it would favor legislation requiring all seed companies to state the origin of seed offered for sale. This recommendation became law about 1930.

Today all seed companies have to warrant their seed under federal regulations to the full extent of the purchase price. The Michigan Farm Bureau was the first to do this in 1923.

Thus, the Michigan Farm Bureau seed program was not "just another seed business" when it started so many years ago. It proved that a farmers' organization could determine and develop a program that placed the farmer's interest first.

The Farm Bureau yardstick for good seed in 1920 was sound. It started the movement that resulted in the Congressional ban on unadapted forage crop seeds from other nations. The seed trade came to recognize the importance of origin for forage crops seeds for various parts of the nation.

A second phase of the Farm Bureau seed program has brought other benefits that continue today. Michigan farmers raise large quantities of clover and vetch and other seeds.

The Farm Bureau seed department has always provided a market for Michigan grown seeds. It has cleaned and processed them to Farm Bureau Brand standards for farmers in Michigan. Much seed is sold to the seed departments of farmers' cooperatives in other states.

At one time our seed department was one of the largest marketers of alfalfa seed in the nation. Most of the sales were in Michigan, which became a leading alfalfa state.

"Look Inside and Read." Farm Bureau prints its seed guarantee on the back of every analysis tag. It encloses in each bag of alfalfa and clover seed an envelope entitled "Look Inside and Read." Within is a letter regarding the guarantee. There is a small envelope for taking a sample of the seed. The farmer is asked to keep a sample and write on that envelope the lot number from the analysis tag. A sample of the same lot is kept at the Farm Bureau Seed Department at Lansing. Should the necessity arise for checking, both the farmer and the Farm Bureau have a sample of the seed in question.

Farm Bureau's tests for germination of seed are most rigorous. Seed sprouts must show growth, vigor and developing root hairs within a six-day period of germination in order to be counted. Some companies count all the seed that sprouts in quoting percentage of germination.

Seeds are not scarified by Farm

Bureau to hasten germination. There is an important reason for this. Some companies practice it, but Farm Bureau considers differences in germination time to be important.

If all seeds sprout at the same time and a hot, dry spell should kill off some of the stand, there would be no slower germinating seeds left to fill in when the rains come. So getting natural germination rates helps to provide a safety factor.

Garden Seeds. In the spring of 1938, at the request of several vocational agriculture teachers, the Farm Bureau began packaging garden seed. The object was to provide the chapters of the Future Farmers of America in Michigan with a project through which they could raise funds for their work.

The Farm Bureau garden seeds department has become a large, general garden seeds business. It continues to serve the FFA groups, and distributes garden seeds to farmers through the Farm Bureau supply stores and farmers cooperatives.

### Farmers Must Deal with Issues

(Continued from page 1) by their industrial equals. Also farm income should be reasonably stable.

Do we want high price supports—that is, from 90 to 100 percent of parity or do we want low price supports—say from 60 to 75 percent of parity? In other words do we want to have the government guarantee high prices to our farmers or do we want to have minimum price protection by the government in the form of disaster price insurance only?

Income Level: The level of income would probably be higher with high price supports. However, it may be that the controls accompanying these high prices would be such that volume of output would be considerably lower. As such, income may not be higher, even with higher prices.

Income Stability: The income for agriculture throughout the U.S. would probably be more

stable with low price supports than with high price supports.

Cost to Government. The cost to the government would be greater with high price supports.

Production Adjustments: As to production adjustments under a system of high price supports no doubt the government would be making production adjustments. With lower price supports more production adjustments would be made by price.

Freedom of Management: With lower price guarantees by the government it is likely that fewer controls would be necessary.

Efficient Use of Agricultural Resources: Lower price supports mean that the free market will exert a greater influence upon the farmer. The free market will help him to decide what to produce and what not to produce. This will mean producing more of those things that consumers want.

Arthur Mauch: Price Supports Method. The level of price support pretty much determines how much the program will cost. The method of support determines who pays for it. It also has an impact on the distribution of the benefits, on international trade, and other things.

When the government makes a loan on wheat or agrees to purchase at the support price, or when the government buys butter to bolster the price, we have examples of the "storage" program.

The wool program is a "direct payment" program. In this case the farmer sells wool for whatever he can get on the market. At the end of the marketing year he receives a payment direct from the U.S. treasury for the difference between the average market price and the support price.

Under the storage plan the product has to qualify and be under seal for most products. Government purchase in the market does not give each farmer a support price. But all farmers gain by the fact that some of the product is taken off the market. The big farmer gains the most.

Under direct payment all units of the product qualify for support. Farmers gain according to volume and efficiency. The consumer gains by a lower market price and more product to consume.

The storage plan is easy to administer for storable products. Farmers don't want the obvious subsidy in the direct payment. The wool program is a trial.

Use of resources: In the storage program farmers tend to produce goods the consumers don't want. This is a waste of land, labor, capital and management. In the direct payment program the product is consumed, but if production is based on total price and not what the consumer is willing to pay in the market, it is still wasteful.

Dale Butz: Are Food Margins too high? Profits in marketing are relatively small. They loom large in total but actually are small per unit. A typical supermarket has a profit of about 2 cents per dollar of sales. A milk plant does exceptionally well if it makes a profit of half a cent a quart.

The rate of return or capital invested in food marketing agencies is not high when compared with comparable investments.

In food marketing, as in farming, some firms do a better job than others. While some are losing money others are good enough to make a good profit. If substantial savings in overall marketing margins are to be realized, reductions must be made in costs, not profits.

The hope for the farmer is in cutting costs, and mostly his costs. If a marketer achieves a reduction in marketing cost, he is likely to take it for himself at the same price as long as he can.

Dale Hathaway: The Small Farmer and Agricultural Policy. There are about 3,700,000 full

time commercial farms in the nation. About 1,500,000 of these are low income or small farms.

The low income or small farm problem divides into four classes: 1—Part-time farmers who make their living in other industries. There are 600,000 of them. Not interested in farm program.

2—About 1,000,000 older workers, semi-retired farmers or rural residents who carry on farm operations. Not interested in farm program.

3—Farmers who are potentially productive in agriculture but lack necessary land, capital and technical information. They are interested in the farm program. They desire price stability and high-level price supports to bolster low incomes.

4—Farmers who are unproductive and probably would not be in agriculture even if given help to apply to their present situations. They have little or no interest in agricultural policy or education because it can do nothing for them. They would be improved if they could find non-farm employment, which is hard for them to get for many reasons.

Should a farm organization of primarily commercial farmers be concerned with aiding excess persons who want to leave agriculture?

### Farm Bureau at MSU Farm Exhibit

Archie Moore, manager of the Farm Bureau Services Farm Equipment Division says that Farm Bureau Services, Cock-shutt Farm Equipment Company, and the Universal Milking Machine Company will have exhibits at Michigan State University's national Centennial of Farm Mechanization at East Lansing August 15-20.

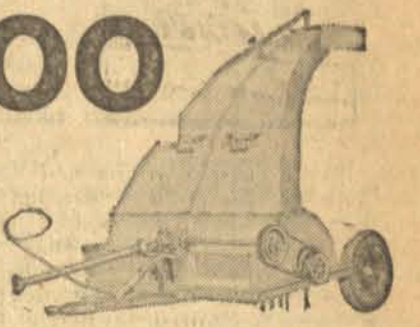
The 100 acres of indoor and outdoor exhibits of the past, present and future in farm and home equipment will surpass that of any world's fair or other similar exhibit in the past.

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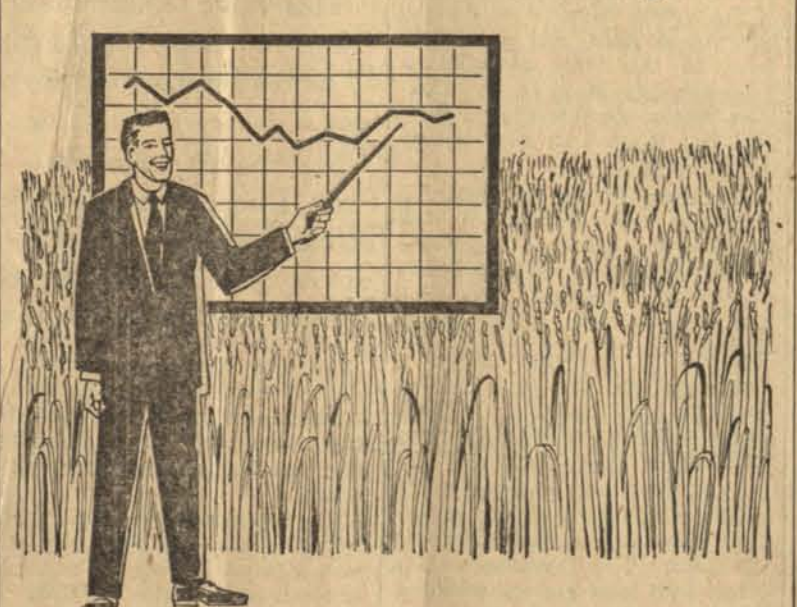
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# Activities of Women of Michigan Farm Bureau

## District 1

**Mrs. Byron Eley, Chairman**  
Constantine, R-1

Van Buren County. At our June meeting, Mrs. Louise Wilkinson, Director of Social Aid, was our guest speaker. She told of the great need for more help in caring for the aged. There are proportionately more people over 65 years of age in Van Buren County than any other. Much interest was shown in child welfare during the discussion period. This might become a county project. The children of today are the parents of tomorrow.

The July meeting will be guest day and picnic at Big Bear Lake Youth Camp. We look forward each year to this event and meeting of old and new friends. Plans also got under way for the coming public dinner at the Camp on August 14. The proceeds going towards the upkeep of the grounds and buildings.—Mrs. James C. Burnes, county chairman.

## District 5

**Mrs. Harold Nye, Chairman**  
Olivet, R-2

The Shiawassee County Farm Bureau Women's committee held their annual May tea May 2 at Extension Hall, Corunna.

Mrs. Clayton Potter and Mrs. William Sherman presided at the tea table, covered with a lace cloth and centered with spring flowers.

Mrs. Carlton Ball, state chairman, enumerated the many activities in which Farm Bureau women are participating, including the Cancer Crusade, foreign student aid, foster homes for children, nurse recruitment, problems of the aged and national rural health.

Ray DeWitt, regional representative, spoke concerning price supports. He stressed the need of a strong Farm Bureau so that farmers standing together can get legislation and consideration that other organized groups attain. Flexible supports, he said, are not effective until the marketing of 1955 crops.

Mrs. F. Margaret Smith, county superintendent of schools, spoke of the school situation in the county. She said we need to do some serious thinking about our rural schools, which have reached a time of crisis. By 1960, she predicted, there will be no room in present high schools for rural children. Thirty-five years ago, schools had no state aid, but new 85 to 90 per cent of school expenses are paid by state funds. Mrs. Smith recommended that area studies be made, such as the Perry-Morrice district is conducting, to foresee future school needs.

County agent, Blair Woodman, introduced his new assistant, Harry Wilt.

## District 8

**Mrs. Clare Williams, Chairman**  
St. Louis, R-1

This month the District 8 spotlight on Gratiot county. Each year in May the Gratiot county Farm Bureau Women's committee sponsors a banquet to which all Farm Bureau women are invited. Under the leadership of Mrs. Florence Shankel, chairman of the Women's Committee, a very enjoyable evening was planned. Well over 200 women attended.

## A Crochet Beauty



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Combine dainty filet crochet with regular crochet—make this stunning new doily or centerpiece. Pattern 7025 has crochet directions for doily or centerpiece. Use No. 30 mercerized cotton; 22-inch doily; No. 50 for smaller; bedspread cotton for larger.

Send 25 cents (in coins) for this pattern to Michigan Farm News, 263, Needlecraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. An additional 25 cents for Needlecraft catalog.

A bountiful dinner was served by the Breckenridge Methodist church women at the Breckenridge High School. The Guthrie Department Store of Breckenridge put on a most enjoyable style show. Everything shown was within the price range of the average pocketbook. Everyone participating did a delightfully professional job, the children especially.

Mrs. Marjorie Karker, co-ordinator of Women's Activities, introduced Miss Tsuru Nakatani, Japanese student from MSC. She is sponsored by the Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Committee. Miss Nakatani gave a talk on her homeland. She was educated in Japan before coming to MSC for further study in Adult Education. This is a new thing in Adult Education. This is a new thing in Japanese girl to make many friends in Japan.

Mrs. Karker spoke on "Women With a Broom." Her theme was brought out under four points:

(1) Lack of understanding of people. Our intolerance of people who are different from us in religion, color, way of living shows lack of understanding.

(2) Lack of information. We have everything to be well informed, but are we? We must study our laws, we must vote wisely, we must keep the United Nations as it is our only chance for world understanding.

(3) Lack of assuming responsibility. No man or woman has a full life until he or she gives some part of himself to his community.

(4) Lack of caring. People all over the world are starving for food. If we refuse to trade food we will eventually have to trade our sons.

Mrs. Karker said "I hope I have made you think, and have made you feel that you and your broom have a place in this world."

Mrs. Shankel introduced as guests Mrs. E. H. Baker, chairman of Saginaw county Farm Bureau Women's Committee, Mrs. Harold Frahm of Midland county and Mrs. Mary Gotthard, chairman of the Women's committee of Wexford county. Mrs. Edward Hooper and Mrs. Leroy Lake of Ithaca, favored us with a duet. They were accompanied on the piano by little Dianna Hooper.

The Isabella County Women's committee under the leadership of Mrs. Walter Chaffin of Shepherd, as chairman, toured the new Michigan Poultry Marketing Cooperative, Inc., in Hemlock. They learned much of the program and plans of this new organization. Following this the group visited the Michigan Live Stock Auction at St. Louis.

These organizations welcome any group wishing to visit their plants to learn more about the operation of the plants and to find out how they can work together to better serve the farmer.

District 8 is also very much indebted to the Isabella county women's committee who annually clean and prepare the 4-H Club Camp at Coldwater Lake for the District 8 Farm Bureau Women's Camp. More about the Camp next month.

Gladwin county Farm Bureau Women's Committee held a program on "This Is Our Michigan" to honor Michigan Week.

Arenac county Farm Bureau Women's Committee wrapped 150 cancer bandages at their meeting.

The Saginaw county group, Mrs. B. H. Baker of Merrill, chairman, held their May meeting at the Saginaw County Hospital. After their regular business meeting Mrs. Ruth McEllen, superintendent of the County Hospital for the past 10 years, gave the history of the hospital. The hospital has a chapel with a piano and an organ. Each room has a TV receiver. A variety program is televised each Saturday at 9:45 from the hospital. They have their own beauty shop and barber shop.

Some of the 180 members of the women's auxiliary call at the hospital each week to bring plants, favors, encouragement and words of cheer. Support is contributed to the hospital by all church denominations, business industries, General Motors and C. J. Eddy. The meeting closed with a tour of the hospital. The ladies felt it was a day well spent.

## District 9

**Mrs. Ernest Heim, Chairman**  
Traverse City, R-4

The Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau Women's camp was held June 7-8-9 at Twin Lakes 4-H Camp, Traverse City.

Mrs. Leif Halverson of the Maple Leaf Group opened with prayer. The Rev. Gerald Bowen of the Northport Congregational church gave the opening address on the camp theme "The American Christian and Her Country."

State Senator Hutchinson of the 8th district explained and discussed the following bills: veterinary bill; changes in cherry and apple advertising law; sanitary condition of dairy farming; welfare of

## Farm Bureau Companies Occupy New Building



BEGINNING MONDAY, June 27 the management and 250 employees of the Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliated companies began reporting for work at the new Farm Bureau office building shown above. The one story building of brick and concrete covers an acre of ground. It is perhaps the most modern office building in the Lansing area, and certainly one of the most beautiful and practically arranged places to work. Construction was started last fall.

children who are Michigan charges.

Tsuru Nakatani, Japanese student who is sponsored by the Michigan Farm Bureau Women, told of her homeland and its customs.

Other speakers who highlighted the program were Mrs. Louise Carpenter, Michigan State College, who told of her experiences with foreign students; Miss Myrtle Shore chose as her topic "Lights by the Wayside." Visual education was explained by Mrs. Helen Green in her talk of "This is a Pure Corn." Dr. B. B. Bushong of Traverse City gave an informative address on rheumatic fever and heart.

Mrs. Carleton Ball, state director of women's activities, told how Farm Bureau women are asked to help with other organizations.

Mrs. Marge Karker, co-ordinator of women's activities, and Ward Cooper, regional representative for District 9, explained the Farm Bureau organization.

Vesper services were conducted by Lt. Elliott and the Rev. S. L. Underwood.

The following favored with musical numbers: Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Warren, Mrs. Carl Zue, Mrs. Charles Gotthard and Mrs. Fred Henion.

Inez Heimforth announced that the average attendance was 215, one of the largest camps ever held. Among those present was a delegation from the Upper Peninsula.

## District 10 - East

**Mrs. Alden Matthews, Chairman**  
West Branch, R-2

In reading over the activities of the districts throughout the state, including the news and minutes of our own district 10-E, I am reminded of the title of a sermon by Rev. Norman Vincent Peale, "The New Year Can Be Your Best Year."

It does seem that as we progress from year to year, each one is a little better than the last. No matter how complete or worthwhile the previous year's activities seemed to have been at the time.

As a delegate to the national convention in New York I became firmly convinced that the activities of Michigan Farm Bureau Women were outstanding in our national program. The proposed national program, for the year of 1955, followed very closely what the women of Michigan have been participating in for quite some time. Thus, in a way, we are pioneers in our field of endeavor.

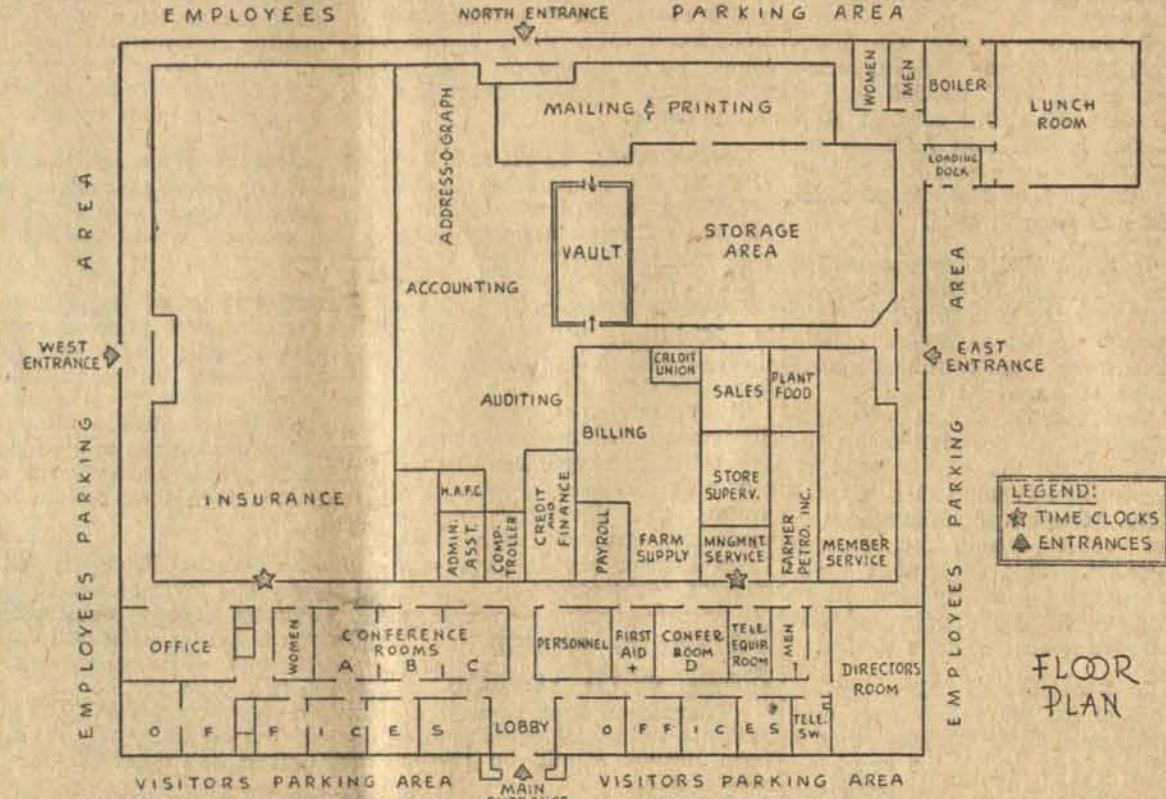
"Weight and See." My eyes when I opened the news letter from the chairman of Alcona county, Mrs. Ronald Lombard, of Glennie.

She said, "No, the word is not misspelled. March, being Health Month, our program committee decided, for our county's health, and for a bit of fun, to have a "weighing in" before our potluck lunch. In October we would make a report on what progress had been made in losing weight for the over-weights, and in gaining for the under-weights.

"Each month we weigh, before lunch, and have a secretary who keeps track of each gain or loss."

"Alcona women have a rather large program started in securing a Bookmobile for their county Librarian. So far they have contacted the various townships and had a good response. They hope to have a used vehicle before the opening of school in the fall.

Alpena county has had from 4 to 8 absent out of 27 groups. The women have stock in Thunder Bay Petroleum Co-op. They have given \$1 per group for Tsuru Nakatani, and have participated in all the state projects.



THIS IS THE FLOOR PLAN of the Farm Bureau office building. The main entrance faces US-16, west of Lansing. The building was erected by the Farm Bureau Mutual and the Farm Bureau Life Insurance Companies. It houses the office forces at Lansing for these companies: Michigan Farm Bureau, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company and the Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company.

## New Building Was Dream of Many Years

WILLIAM C. CONLEY  
Asst. Manager, Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company

A new Farm Bureau office building has been constructed by the Farm Bureau Insurance Companies to house the Lansing employees of the Michigan Farm Bureau and its four affiliated companies—The Farm Bureau Services, Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company, and Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company.

This is the realization of a hope and a dream of many years,—to bring together in one modern efficient office, all of the Lansing employees of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

For many years these employees of the Michigan Farm Bureau and its affiliates have been scattered at several locations in Lansing and many of the office facilities were inadequate and inefficient. The new building will produce more efficient operation.

The new building is about a mile northwest of the city limits of Lansing on US-16 at 4000 North Grand River. It was financed by the Farm Bureau Life Insurance Companies.

The investment will be repaid over a period of years by the Farm Bureau and all of the Companies occupying the building. It will be repaid in such a way that the interest rate to the Farm Bureau Insurance Companies will be better than the average rate of interest returned from their other investments.

Therefore, the Farm Bureau and its affiliates will profit from a more efficient office building and also the members who own insurance policies will profit from a better than average return on their investment.

The building covers more than an acre of space; it is one story because this is the most modern and efficient arrangement for business offices where space will permit this type of construction. It is built of brick and concrete block.

The front of the building is tan face brick with Indiana limestone trim. The walls are largely window space with aluminum ventilator sash type windows.

of continuous fluorescent tubes running the length of the building.

Executive offices for all Companies, the Board of Directors, and several conference rooms occupy the front of the building.

Plans are being made to entertain all Farm Bureau members and their families, and friends in farm cooperatives who wish to come, at an open house at the new office building on August 10. Of course, Farm Bureau members are invited to call at the new office building at any time.

## Farm Bureau To Have Open House

Farm Bureau members and their families, directors and patrons of Farm Bureau Services and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative dealers will be invited to an open house for the Farm Bureau's new office building later this summer.

Wednesday, August 10 has been selected as the date.

Plans are being made to entertain a large crowd. A circus-size tent has been engaged for a basket picnic at noon. There will be plenty of tables and chairs.

Speakers for the program in the afternoon will be J. F. Yaeger, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliated companies, and C. L. Brody, executive vice-president of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Ward G. Hodge, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, will preside.

Between 9 a. m. and 12 noon of the open house day, groups will be conducted through the new office building.

They will have the opportunity also to visit the Farm Bureau Services main warehouse for a picture of the tremendous farm supplies business the Services conducts.

Another point of interest will be the new elevator and farm supply store of Farm Bureau Services.

The Farm Bureau companies will have exhibits on the grounds.

At noon there will be a basket picnic in the tent. The Farm Bureau will provide milk, coffee and ice cream.

## Community Farm Bureaus

(Continued from page 2)

A total of 1471 Community Groups have been reported to the state office. Of this total 134 are newly organized groups. Huron county has the largest total number of groups with 62. The counties which have organized the most new groups to date are Monroe with 11 and Berrien with 10.

## Cass Co. Women's Committee Tea

Fifty ladies attended the Cass County Farm Bureau Women's Committee annual tea at New Geneva school June 14.

Mrs. Norman Harvey, county chairman, presided. The program was planned by Mrs. Berle Blanchard to honor past county chairmen. These ladies, Mrs. Harold Sparks, Mrs. Harry Shannon, and Mrs. Chester Kentner were presented with carnation corsages. Each made appropriate remarks in acceptance.

Mrs. Marjorie Karker spoke on the history and values of the Farm Bureau.

The ladies volunteered to assemble and arrange the County Farm Bureau exhibit at the Cass County Fair August 7-13. They hope to have a food booth at the Fair. The proceeds will go to the County Center building which is being built.

Mrs. Berle Blanchard and Mrs. Will Harris poured at the tea. Mrs. Robert Brossman and Mrs. Dewey Ann Brossman on this committee.

## At Shiawassee Women's May Tea



SPEAKERS AND CHAIRMEN for the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau Women's Tea May 2. Seated, left to right: Ray DeWitt, Mrs. Carlton Ball, Mrs. Harold Nye. Standing, left to right: Mrs. F. Margaret Smith, Mrs. Cyril Spike, Mrs. Ivan Tobey, and Mrs. William Sherman. (Photo by Owosso Argus-Press)

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No. 2354 is cut in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48. Size 18: 4 1/2 yards, 35 inches.

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2264  
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Easy to Make

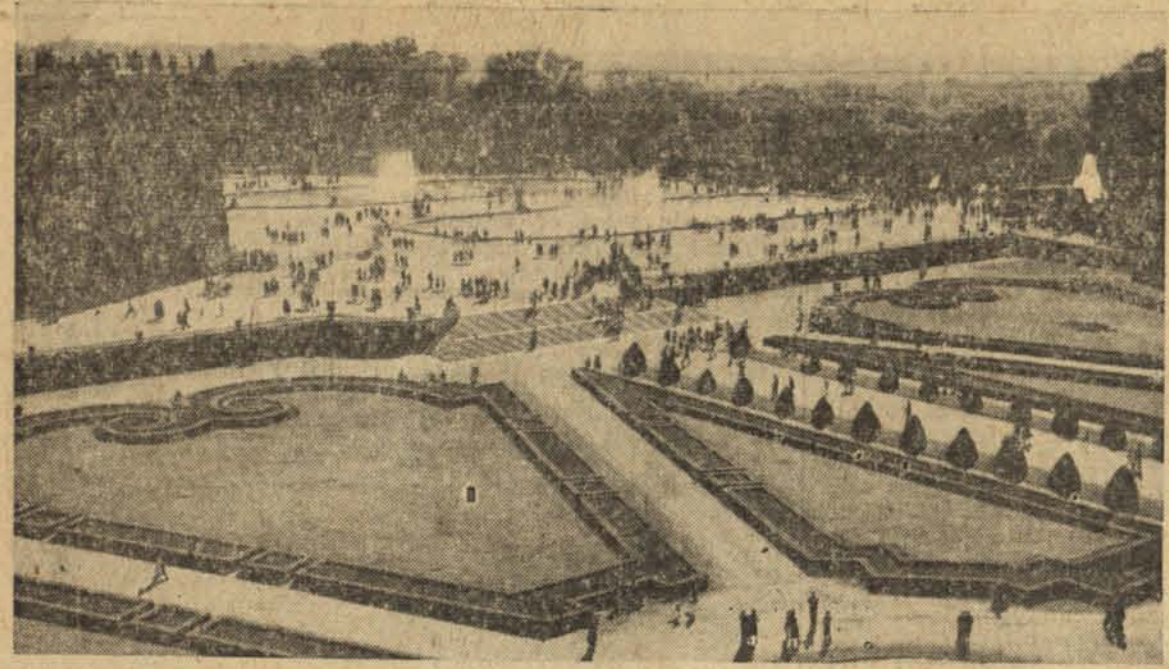
You'll love this all-in-one cut style to be made in a wink without waistline seam. It's perfect for sunning, and a multitude of pleasant purposes.

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Send 35 cents in coin (No stamps, please) for each pattern, with your Name, Address, Style number, and size. Address: Pattern Bureau, Michigan Farm News, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. For first class mail, include an extra 5 cents per pattern.

Now: The Spring - Summer Fashion World illustrating in color scores of delightfully wearable fashions for every size and occasion. For these practical pattern designs. Order your copy now. Price 25 cents.

# Farmers Tours to Europe News



NOVEMBER 6 Michigan people on the American Farmers Tour of Europe will leave Paris in the morning for Versailles where they will visit the horticultural school and the palace where World War I was concluded.

A number of reservations have been made for the American Farmers Tours of Europe this summer under the sponsorship of the American Tourist Bureau, of Chicago.

There is considerable interest among Michigan farmers in joining with Farm Bureau members and other farmers from other states in the 35 day tour of eleven European countries. The tours leave New York City August 27, September 10, September 24 and October 8.

Cost of the tour is \$1285 per person from New York City and return there. This figure includes air transportation from New York to London and return; train, bus, and river steamer transportation in Europe; all hotel accommodations; all meals except in New York, London and Paris so as to leave members of the tour free to dine in various restaurants there. The tour cost includes government taxes and tips.

Countries included in the tour are Great Britain, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Austria, Italy, Monaco, France and Belgium.

The beautiful Gardens of Versailles will be visited by the tours. Other famous scenic spots in Europe, as well as farms in interesting agricultural areas of Europe will be visited.



October 21 the American Farmers Tour will leave Frankfurt, Germany by way of Zurich, Switzerland, by coach of Heidelberg, Karlsruhe and Stuttgart. Above are pictureque buildings in Heidelberg built in 1705.

Farm groups and members of the U. S. embassy staffs will meet with the American farmers tour groups at experimental farms and dinner programs. American Tourist Bureau guides will direct the parties in Europe and will attend to all such details as transportation, baggage transfers, customs inspections, lodgings, etc.

Ward G. Hodge, president of

## Route Farmers Tours Will Take



THIS IS THE ROUTE that the American Farmers tours will take on a 35 days' visit to eleven countries late this summer and early fall. The time will be divided between sight-seeing in the cities and countryside of Europe, and visits to farms and with farm leaders in the several countries.

the Michigan Farm Bureau, will be the leader of the tour scheduled to leave New York City October 8. The other tours will be led by Oswald Anderson of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau, August 27; John W. Sims, Ohio Farm Bureau, September 10; Edwin Gum, Illinois Agr'l Ass'n, September 10.

## Human Nose Best of All as Air Conditioner

Your nose does an air-conditioning job that is unmatched by any present man-made machine. Dr. Noah Fabricant, in a recent article in the AMA publication, Today's Health, points out that the human nose is actually a combination air-conditioner, filter system and germ trap.

The nose takes the outside air—cold or warm, humid or dry, dusty or dirty—and delivers it to the lungs at body temperature, moist to the saturation point and virtually free of dust, dirt and bacteria.

It does this with every breath you take at the rate of 500 cubic feet every 24 hours.

Here's how the nose does the job:

In each of the two nasal passages are three scroll-shaped bones called the turbinates. With each breath, the air swirls around them, and as nature's steam heaters, they warm the air and help humidify it at the same time.

Dr. Fabricant points out that

the nose secretes close to a quart of water a day in this automatic, steam-heating process.

At the same time a two-step filter system is stripping inhaled air of dust, dirt and bacteria.

The coarser particles are snagged by small bristling hairs at the entrance of the nostrils. The finer particles that sift past this first cleaning station don't get far, however.

They are trapped in a constantly-moving film of mucus, a sticky substance secreted by myriads of tiny glands.

Underneath this layer of mucus are millions of microscopic hairs called cilia that whip back and forth five times a second.

They move the film of mucus, now laden with the tiniest particles of dirt and bacteria, like an endless conveyor belt to the back of the nose and into the throat, where it is discharged or swallowed.

The nose gets a new layer of mucus every 20 minutes in a continuous process as the old, dirt-laden film is swept away.—Your Health, Blue Cross-Blue Shield.

## Purpose of Farm Bureau

"The purpose of this Association shall be the advancement of our members' interests educationally, legislatively, and economically."

This sentence is taken from the statement of purpose when the Michigan Farm Bureau was organized at Michigan State College, February 4, 1919.

## Let's Take a Trip to Europe...

### Travel with the AMERICAN FARMERS TOURS

AMERICAN FARMERS TOURS  
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Chicago 2, Illinois

□ Please rush more information on the MICHIGAN AMERICAN FARMERS TOUR leaving New York October 8, 1955.

Other AMERICAN FARMERS TOURS to Europe, leaving:

- August 27 □ September 10 □ September 24
- Please send me information on travel to:
- Europe □ South America □ Holy Land
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We would leave about.....

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Photo—The British Travel Ass'n London—Houses of Parliament as seen from the south bank of the river Thames, with Westminster Bridge in the right background.

### JOIN the Special Michigan FARMERS TOUR to Europe leaving New York October 8, 1955.

- Your tour leader will be Ward G. Hodge, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau.
- Meet farm representatives of other countries.
- Fly SABENA AIRLINES to Europe.
- Visit 11 European countries.
- Stay at first class hotels.
- Inclusive 35-day tour, round trip from New York, only \$1285.00

# We Did Very Well in the Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)  
and property damage liability was boosted from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

For several years, the Michigan Farm Bureau has had, as a part of its program, the recommendation that there be financial responsibility for aircraft owners and operators. Such legislation was finally adopted at this session.

The Michigan drain law was subjected to comprehensive amendments, preparatory to a recodification which is in prospect for next year.

Bang's Disease control law was also overhauled in line with recommendations of a special study committee of breeders, veterinarians, enforcement officials, etc. In general, there will now be greater uniformity between our law and those of the surrounding states and federal government.

Crop Pests. Many amendments were adopted to the state law for control of insects and plant diseases.

Apples. Michigan's apple promotional program was revamped. Hereafter, growers will be permitted to secure a refund of their contribution if they desire not to cooperate.

Michigan's Farm Products Warehouse Law was amended.

Agri Lime. New legislation was enacted providing for licensing of handlers and the analysis of agricultural lime.

Trailer Parks. The monthly license fees for trailers in trailer coach parks was increased from

\$1.50 to \$2.50 per month, with the schools receiving 75 cents of the new money, and the remaining 25 cents going to the municipality.

County Roads. A bill was passed authorizing employees of county road commissions to stop trucks for weighing purposes to protect county roads.

Tractor Fuel. Two companion bills were enacted to clarify the situation relative to sales tax exemption on tractor fuel. Most of us have been buying our fuel on a sales tax exemption basis and then using a portion of it for highway travel. If the situation had not been straightened out, it is probable that we would soon have lost the privilege of buying tractor fuel on a sales tax exemption basis. Under the new plan, when we apply for a refund for the gas tax which we have paid on motor fuel used for off-the-highway purposes, the sales tax due on any fuel which we bought on a sales tax exempt basis, but later used for highway travel, will be computed and deducted from our refund check and turned over to the Department of Revenue.

Doctors. Michigan's basic Science Law was amended to provide for licensing a doctor if he has passed examinations in another state which are as comprehensive and exhaustive as Michigan's in enumerated basic sciences.

Chain Stores. Another of the bills passed with Farm Bureau support repeals the special license tax on chain stores.

Schools. A major enactment during the 1955 session is the recodification of Michigan's school laws.

Highways. Another new statute provides greater uniformity of traffic signals.

Michigan State. In the capital outlay appropriation bill, an item of \$2,120,000 was included to continue construction of the Animal Industries Building at Michigan State University. An amendment which we advocated, authorizes construction of a State Department of Agriculture Laboratory on the Michigan State University Campus, at a cost of not to exceed \$1,000,000 and makes immediately available for this project an amount of approximately \$500,000 which has been accumulated from feeds, fertilizer, and economic poison licensing and inspection.

The appropriation for educational institutions includes provision for Michigan State University and its experiment station and extension service. A feature of passage of this measure was our successful effort to secure removal of the first part of Section 13, which would have prevented Michigan State University from obtaining and operating a VHF television station.

Defeated. Among measures which were opposed by the Michigan Farm Bureau and which were not passed by the Legislature, there were 24 bills including the following:

Would have required electrical or mechanically operated turn signals on any farm wagon hauled by a motor vehicle on a public highway.

Would have provided for calling a constitutional convention for Michigan.

Would have required approval of all school classrooms by State Fire Marshal and State Health Department, with no assurance as to what requirements would be established. (Regarded by Michigan Farm Bureau as an invasion of local control.)

Would have permitted establishment of office of County Assessor, and provided for a County Board of Review.

Would have created a Migratory Labor Commission with broad regulatory authority.

Would have provided for abolishing annual meetings of townships by specified procedure.

Would have inserted various amendments in Michigan's Milk Dispenser Law, which would have discouraged purchase and use of this modern milk vending equipment.

Would have rewritten Michigan's Pharmacy Law, to have included some unduly restrictive features which would have hampered manufacture and sale of modern feeds and economic poisons.

Would have made it illegal for the owner or operator of farm land to shoot a trespassing dog, which came on the property unaccompanied.

Would have imposed added regulations on common and contract carriers, regarding rented or leased equipment. (Considered by some as a measure to guarantee payment of dues to the Teamsters Union. Would have interfered with trip leasing.)

Various bills which would have

established definite daytime and nighttime speed limits.

Other measures would have set up a program of minimum wages to be administered by the State Commissioner of Labor. Still other bills would have established minimum pay rates for school teachers.

"Unfair trade practices" law, to guarantee a specified percentage of profit to retailers.

Another bill would have prohibited employers from purchasing for employees, from purchase other than that used in regular course of the employer's business.

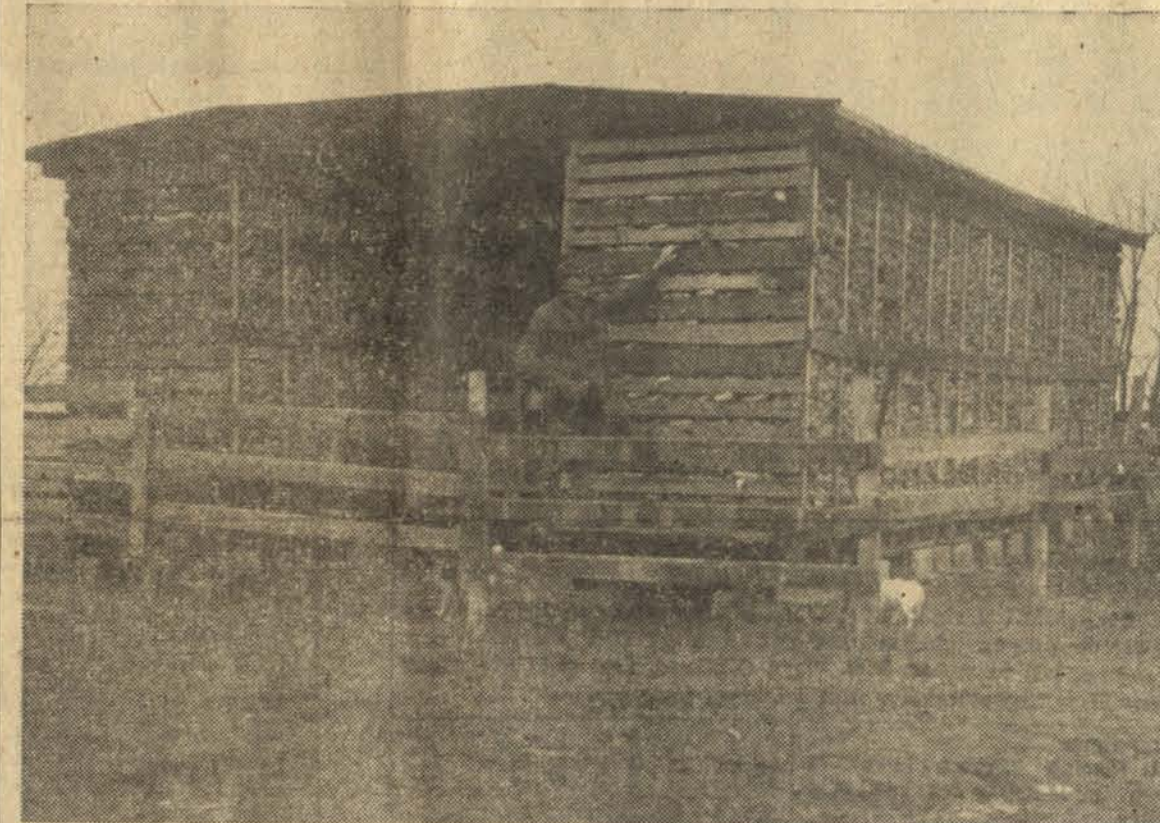
Companion bills would have provided a special appropriation of \$250,000 for adult education, frequently referred to by its sponsors as "workers' education." (The Michigan Farm Bureau Board opposed, stating that, until we can balance the budget, we should not take money from the general fund for this purpose, and pointing out that there is an item of \$300,000 for adult education in the state-aid for schools formula.)

As mentioned earlier in this article, a Constitutional Amendment, authorizing a \$500,000,000 bond issue, died in committee.

A similar fate befell another Constitutional Amendment which would have established a four-year term of office for members of the Legislature and for state officials.

As stated above, there were in all, 24 measures which the Farm Bureau opposed, which died in committee, or on the floor, although some of them were passed in the house of origin.

## Bargain Crib from Used Lumber



A corn crib on the George Veltema farm near Jamestown in Ottawa County is a good example of putting a bargain in "used" lumber to work on the farm.

Mr. Veltema's son Marvin is a welder in the Chesapeake and Ohio shops near Grand Rapids. He saw considerable used flooring from box cars that had been repaired and rebuilt. He took a load home to his father. It could be obtained for a small charge.

Last year the Veltema farm had more corn than there was storage

space on the farm. Mr. Veltema made a corn crib from box car flooring.

The flooring made the rafters, the ends of the crib and floors. For sides he used a heavy wire fence. The crib sat in the barnyard. The cattle like the corn. To keep them away he used flooring to build a temporary fence around the crib.

The barnyard needed a new fence. He worked much of the lumber into a good looking fence.

The discarded flooring is southern pine and for the most part is in good condition. Good enough for a lot of farm use.

George and Marvin Veltema are members of the Ottawa County Farm Bureau.

## More Counties Take FB Group Life Insurance

Kalamazoo and Alcona County Farm Bureaus qualified May 27 for Farm Bureau group life insurance program.

Led by Wilbur Randol of Galesburg, Kalamazoo county reached its minimum enrollment in less than three months. The county expects to have 500 members under the plan.

Alcona county has 18 groups and 201 members enrolled. Arthur McIntyre of Harrisville is the county's group life chairman.

The group life plan provides a Farm Bureau member, or his wife, or both with \$1,000 of group life insurance at a very reasonable annual cost.

To qualify, at least 60% of the eligible persons in a group must enroll, and enough groups in the county must enroll to make the plan workable. For an individual to qualify, he must not be over 60, be in reasonably good health, and able to work regularly.

Two other counties, Alpena and Berrien should reach their minimum enrollment by July 1. A total of 400 members are expected to enroll in Alpena county, and Berrien will probably reach a total of 700 members enrolled.

Tuscola county is also working on the group life program and will take the plan to their Community Farm Bureau Groups at their July meeting.

Previously Barry, Oceana, St. Joseph and Van Buren Counties

had qualified for Farm Bureau Group Life.

The addition of Kalamazoo, Alcona, Alpena and Berrien counties will bring the total number of members protected under the group life plan to over 4,000.

## Have You Written Your Congressman?

Congressmen report that they are getting thousand of letters, recommending the minimum wage be increased to \$1.25 per hour. They also say that they are getting very little mail opposing such an increase.

Farm Bureau's resolutions clearly place us in opposition to an increase at this time.

The administration has recommended a 90c minimum. The Senate has passed a bill setting a \$1 minimum figure. Tremendous pressures have been built up for the \$1.25 figure which would cause increases in the cost of items purchased by farmers. It would also tend to throw out of work many people who supplement their incomes with part-time work or in scales lower than the proposed minimum.

You still have an opportunity to let your Congressman know of your thinking on this inflationary measure. Present indications are that the bill will be considered by the House about July 10. Write now!

The first step in acquiring knowledge is to be willing to confess your ignorance.

## Oyster Shell Needs of Laying Hen

It takes about three pounds of oyster shells or good limestone per year for each hen that lays 200 eggs a year.

Dr. P. J. Schaible, poultry nutritionist at Michigan State College, says that a hen puts into those eggs about 15 times as much calcium as there is in her entire body.

He advises keeping a good supply of oyster shells available at all times. The hen manufactures today's shell material from the limestone she ate yesterday. The lack of egg-shell-making material can be the source of considerable trouble. Under these circumstances the chicken can draw on its skeleton for only enough calcium to make three or four eggs.

A supply of vitamin D is also essential for the assimilation of the minerals in the making of the egg shells. Vitamin D is available to hens that get plenty of sunlight.

## Mosquitoes

The first step in getting rid of mosquitoes is to spray any standing water on your property where mosquitoes breed, says U. S. Department of Agriculture. This may include pond, salt marsh, irrigated pasture, or a bit of old rain water standing in a cast-off tin can, old tire, or roof gutter.

Buy Farm Bureau feed.

## for A Bumper Crop of High Yield, Quality Wheat



## plant dependable Michigan Certified Seed

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- HIGH GERMINATION
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# A Youth Program and Farm Bureau's Future

## Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for July

Background Material for Program in July by Our 1470 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY  
Coordinator of Education and Research for MFB

The building collapsed with a roar. A cloud of dust and falling plaster filled the street. It was in the papers a month ago. The building contractor had skimped on materials. The foundations were weak. So there was a catastrophe!

Nations and organizations can be like that. Farm Bureau can be like that — unless . . .

The material for Farm Bureau's future is its rural young people. Unless we build for a strong, capable and interested Farm Bureau youth, we, too, can suffer a collapse in the future.

The Michigan Farm Bureau established its Junior program in 1935. In 1942 the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors asked themselves seriously, "Where do we think we are going?"

The answers to this question brought forth some policy statements. The sense of these statements was as follows:

1. The Junior Farm Bureau program in Michigan must be a part of, and a real working unit of Farm Bureau. It is not a mere affiliate.

If youth is to carry on our work we must give youth an active place in the organization. If we pay the young people passing notice, or merely ask them for favors of work, they will not develop any loyalty to Farm Bureau, and that's for sure!

2. We need the youth who is finishing high school—or is out of school and becoming part of his community life. We have no purpose to interfere with existing school-centered activities.

3. To make real our ties with youth the state and county by-laws must provide that the Junior presidents become full-fledged members of the Farm Bureau boards of directors. This was done.

4. Community and County Farm Bureaus are urged to give full support to developing the young people's program.

**Early Results.** These decisions helped to produce a growing number of young Farm Bureau leaders for a number of years. Many of these leaders went on to hold prominent positions and offices in the state and national programs. Farm Bureau profited greatly by its youth program. Adult support and enthusiasm ran high for a number of years. There can be no power in this program without the fuel of adult enthusiasm and support. From somewhere the idea seemed to get around that the Junior program is something apart from the Farm Bureau, as such. The attitude, in some localities, became rather passive—it seemed to be "Let the Juniors fend for themselves."

This attitude does not reflect the true status of the Junior program. It can lead to a decline in the organization. If farmers are to have a real, unified organization through which they can work together and speak in the interests of agriculture, they need their Farm Bureau. A failure to promote young people's programs may make a future organization either weak or non-existent.

Any farm organization needs to cultivate its youth in order to survive. In the census figures for agriculture we find that Michigan farmers have an older average age than is found in most states. Much of Michigan youth goes to the city. Hence, Farm Bureau to keep growing, needs every drop of young blood it can find to insure its future leadership.

**How Close the Ties?** The Juniors must have their own programs, of course. But there should be close ties with the parent organizations, too. Some County Farm Bureaus have a clear and proper vision of the

importance of young people. They have included youth on important committees of the county program.

Young adults are working on membership, farm supply, public relations, annual meeting, and other committees. They are getting the "know how" first-hand—by doing.

**These young adults—**The Junior Farm Bureau—are about to conduct a statewide membership campaign. It comes in the week of August 22 to 27. County and Community Farm Bureaus should give them every possible support. The support should not be simply a pat on the back. It should involve such things as:

1. Active help in finding prospective Junior members.

2. The selling of young people in the neighborhood on the value of belonging to Junior Farm Bureau.

3. Active aid in forming new Junior Farm Bureau groups.

4. Actual road work, where possible, to sign new members. This is not above and beyond the call of duty for members of the County Farm Bureau.

Over the years, the Junior Farm Bureau has earned the right to this kind of support by the adult membership.

**Junior Farm Bureau Accomplishments:** These young people have not simply done things to bring honor to the Farm Bureau name. They have also created fine opportunities for experience for rural young folks. Their ambitious programs have helped to build sound character, leadership, community spirit, and understanding of agriculture's problems.

**They have toured** agricultural markets, factories, and even to observe farms in foreign countries.

**They have conducted safety**

## First Community Farm Bureaus Celebrate



SUMMIT-PERE MARQUETTE Community Farm Bureau of Mason county was organized in early May, 1938, as the first group in Michigan. Today there are 1470 Community Farm Bureaus. About 40 members of the Summit-Pere Marquette group attended the 19th anniversary meeting in May. Many were attired in costume in observance of Mason county's centennial. The group was organized at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Hawley. There were 65 charter members. Pictured above, seated left to right are: Mrs. Kenneth Kibbey, Mrs. John Houk, John Houk, George Piper, William Bradshaw, Mrs. William Bradshaw. Standing, left to right—John A. Butz, Mrs. John A. Butz, Emery Kinney, Mrs. Emery Kinney, Mrs. Harold Fitch, Harold Fitch, Kenneth Kibbey.



GOLDEN COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU of Oceana county was second such group to be organized in May of 1938. At the 19th anniversary meeting this year the present chairman and first officers were photographed with Charter No. 2. Charters are no longer issued in the organization of Farm Bureau Community Groups. Seated, left to right, are: Ward Gilliland, first chairman; Lloyd Newsted, present chairman, Clyde Ackley, first vice-chairman. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Ward Gilliland, first publicity chairman; Mrs. Clyde Ackley, first secretary-treasurer.

campaigns:

1. Placing "Scotch-lite" on farm implements for road visibility.
2. Checking farms for points of danger and hazard. (Of which the farm has many.)
3. Conducting a skilled-driving contest among rural youth under the guidance of the Michigan State Police.

**Ever since their organization,** the Junior Farm Bureau has held annual camps with programs on leadership training.

**They promote skills in public speaking** through a yearly "Talk Meet Contest" which is local, state and national in scope.

**From the local to the national level** they hold a "Talent Find" which gives farm young people an opportunity to develop personal performance skills before an audience.

**They have prepared large chicken barbecues** for rural and urban people.

**Their public cafeteria at the Ionia Free Fair** is well-known throughout Michigan. Proceeds go toward Junior educational programs.

**Each year the Juniors have promoted the sale of Michigan fruits and juices** at a stand at the Michigan State Fair.

**They have planned and run their own programs completely on their own initiative,** and not as a project of some outside agency.

We call them Juniors. Perhaps the word is unfortunate! They are our ambitious and capable Farm Bureau young adults. They have done well! Now they need and deserve the support of the people in the parent organization in their coming membership campaign. They need support in organizing new groups in their localities. Why not back them up?

As parents we should maintain our pride, our interest, and our faith in our Farm Bureau young people.

**Questions**

1. What help can the people in our Community Farm Bureau give to the Juniors of our county in their August 22 to 27 membership drive?
2. Are there ways in which our Community Farm Bureau can help to develop Junior Farm Bureau groups in our area? What are those things that we could do?

## Blue Cross Pays Drugs & Dressing Bill

One of the big reasons why medical care costs more these days is that the doctor has many more drugs and methods of treatment at his disposal than he had only a few days ago.

**At least four out of every five drugs** the doctor uses today were not even known 10 years ago. ACTH, cortisone, and antibiotics such as achromycin and streptomycin are among the newest ones, but even penicillin and sulfa, which we now think of as old stand-bys, actually haven't been around very long.

These new drugs are often costly because it takes exhaustive, expensive research to develop them. Drug costs are a sizeable item in the hospital care that Blue Cross provides for its members. Sometimes the "drugs and dressings" entry on a member's hospital bill may amount for well over half of his total bill.

**One Michigan Farm Bureau member** was in the hospital only 20 days, but \$865 of the \$1,178 that Blue Cross paid for his hospitalization was for drugs and dressings.

And for prolonged stays, it's correspondingly higher. Blue Cross provided hospital care totaling \$2,860, including \$1,315 for drugs and dressings, for the 108-day stay of another Farm Bureau member recently.

For a Farm Bureau member, hospitalized for 92 days after a car accident, Blue Cross paid over \$2,600 worth of care of which \$1,243 was for drugs.

**A Farm Bureau wife,** in two hospital stays of 50 and 59 days respectively, received nearly \$1,400 worth of drugs included in the total of \$3,397 Blue Cross paid for her care.

The Blue Cross principle of providing the hospital services you need without any dollar limit is more important these days than ever before. It is the only real protection against the unpredictable cost of hospital care that, as these examples show, can amount to thousands of dollars.

ABOUT 10 pounds for every man, woman and child are made and used in the United States every year.

The most commonplace and yet most spectacular use of carbon black is in automobile tires. . . It makes all the difference between tires wearing out after seven or eight thousand miles and giving five times that mileage.

**WITHOUT** resistance to abrasion that carbon black provides, a few hundred miles of travel and one or two sudden stops or starts would find vehicles traveling on cold rubber tires down to their wheel rims. Automobile tires contain upwards of four pounds of tailor-made carbon black. It is primarily its fineness rather than its color or chemical composition that gives carbon black its value.

**ONE** pound of the type used in tire treads, for example, has a total surface area of about 11 acres.

Somehow—even the best informed industry scientists aren't sure how—this extreme fineness and the resulting extensive surface area enable carbon black to strengthen, toughen and increase the durability of products in which it is used. The quality, plus

its permanence and ability to absorb light contribute to its versatility.

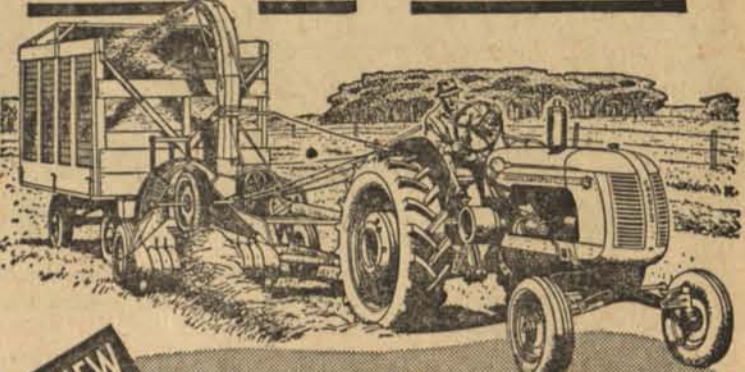
Traffic engineers find carbon black's light absorption quality an economical means of softening the light glare from highways by mixing it with concrete.

The higher grade politicians are seldom machine made.

Before he can accumulate money a man has to have sense.

Going in the right direction is more important than speed.

## NOW ON DISPLAY!



**THE NEW COCKSHUTT "411" FORAGE HARVESTER**  
CUTS BETTER—FEEDS BETTER

Handles dry hay, green hay, corn, easily, speedily and dependably — under all crop conditions. Cutting lengths adjustable 1/4" to 4". All controls, including reversible feed drive, convenient to tractor seat. Quick change Corn Head Attachment also available. Choice of power take-off or engine drive. Be sure to see us about the new Cockshutt "411" next time you're in town!

with or without CUTTER BAR ATTACHMENT

"412" Crop Blower. New type, 10-ft. tilting hopper, with auger feed, makes light work of putting up forage crops, dry hay, bedding and elevating grain. 8" discharge pipe — wagon unloader drive — new quicker transport.

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## Insurance is important in successful farming

# A Serious Loss Is A Terrible Experience

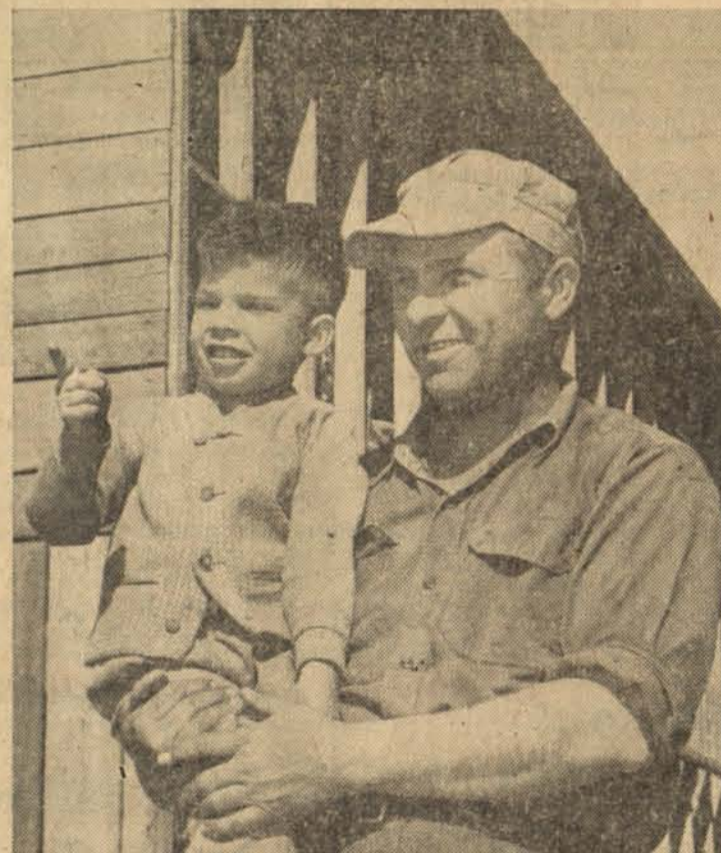
Albert Bach considers that his chief interest is general farming, with beans and wheat as his cash crops. But one measure of his success as a farm operator is his dairying, which he calls a "sideline". His registered Holsteins are one of the leading herds in Huron County and have averaged 500 pounds plus for many years. Altogether there are about 35 cows and heifers in his herd.

The Bach farm burned out completely in 1922. Although young at the time, Mr. Bach well remembers the years of hardship that followed a loss which was less than one-fifth covered by insurance.

"If you haven't been through that kind of a loss, you don't know what it can do to you," he says. "It's a terrible experience. It teaches you not to take chances with inadequate protection.

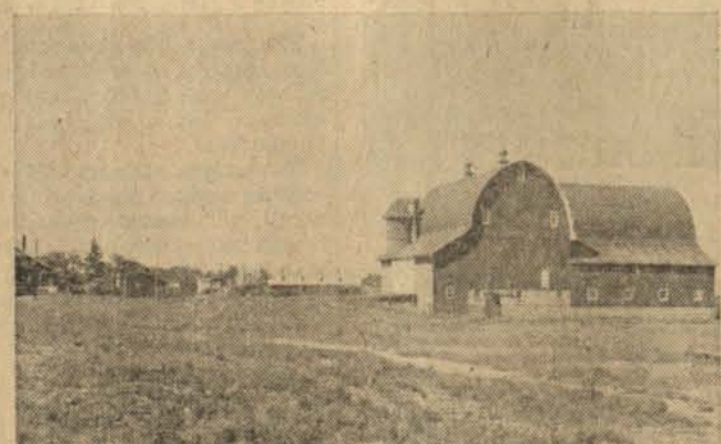
"Farming is a dangerous business, anyway. They say there are more accidents on a farm than anywhere else, and I don't doubt it. To me this means that a farmer and his family are more in need of protection than other people."

As a result of his belief Mr. Bach makes broad use of Farm Bureau Insurance. He maintains farm liability protection, auto and truck insurance, fire and extended coverage of his home and farm buildings. In addition he carries Farm Bureau life insurance not only on himself but on Mrs. Bach and on all of their five children.



Albert Bach and his four-year-old son, Danny

The Albert Bach farm southeast of Sebawaing has been in the Bach family for more than 100 years. It was settled by Mr. Bach's great grandfather and was the birthplace of Mr. Bach himself and of his father and grandfather before him. Mr. and Mrs. Bach have five children: Sharon, 12; Judy, 11; Christine, 8; Danny, 4; and Donna, 2. Their attractive home and well-kept buildings and machinery are evidences of good living and capable farm management.



## FARM BUREAU INSURANCE

4000 N. GRAND RIVER AVE. • LANSING, MICHIGAN

\* There's a Farm Bureau insurance representative nearby to serve you. Ask any Farm Bureau office how to reach him for information about life, auto, fire and farm liability protection, or about the FIP Protected Savings Plan.

## Discussion Topics

These were chosen by your State Discussion Topic Committee from the results of the questionnaire returned from the Community Farm Bureaus.

**Jul.** Doing a Good Job in Junior Farm Bureau Recruitment.

**Aug.** Truck Overload Fines and Their Uses.

Be sure to read your discussion article in the Michigan Farm News. Attend your Community Farm Bureau meetings.