

## Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger,  
Director of Membership  
Relations

**FURS**  
It isn't often that a farmer can grow his wife's fur coat right on the farm. That is what Mr. Robert Herbst, farmer living near Brighton in Livingston county did. He caught the muskrats, had the hides tanned and made into the coat that Mrs. Herbst proudly wears. All the muskrats were trapped on the Herbst farm.

Mr. Herbst is also interested in home-made movies. He has many an interesting reel on wild life and farm operations.

He is also a discussion leader in the Southeast Livingston Community Farm Bureau. (Contributed by Ray Smally, district membership representative.)

## APPLES

Near Beulah in Benzie county a fruit grower, Jay Robotham, "knows his apples". Jay raises both cherries and apples. But whereas cherries produce regularly, year after year, if they are cultivated, fertilized, sprayed and what not, apples have a funny habit of producing but one year in two. Jay's orchard had the heavy yield the year when everyone else had apples and when, consequently the price was low. He decided to put into effect a novel idea he once had heard of and the result is that now one half of his orchard produces heavily one year and the other half the next. How did this come about?, you ask. Well, here is Jay's explanation: It seems that the apple tree has as its main purpose in life, the same as a human, self-preservation and the preservation of the species. Therefore, if the tree bears heavily this year next year will ordinarily be a light yield so that it may gain back strength to put forth a new crop the following year. Now, if the main limbs of the tree are girdled (a very narrow one preferred for if the strip is too wide the limb will die) the tree will put forth an added effort to produce fruit the next year, and from there on this tree will bear fruit during the seasons that ordinarily were its off years. At least that's Jay's story . . . and he sticks to it. (Contributed by Cal Cary, district membership representative.)

## ACTION

Says Warren D. Bryan, director of the Ingham County Farm Bureau, "What's a County Farm Bureau good for if it doesn't do something!"

That's what started the big livestock feeders meeting held in that county recently. There were speakers from Michigan State college and a great number of livestock men attended.

Mr. Byrum feeds hogs and cattle on an extensive scale. His farm includes 700 acres and a 25 to 30 cow dairy herd. It is located near Onondaga.

(Contributed by Charles Openlander district membership representative.)

## NEW YEAR'S

Raymond Wurzel of North street, secretary-treasurer of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau has a five year old Holstein bull that weighs well over a ton. On New Year's eve the bull decided to celebrate and when Mr. Wurzel went to the barn at about midnight, he found that the bull had broken down the door to his pen and was in the barn yard. Ray tried to drive him in, but he wouldn't be driven. Instead he chased Ray. Luckily, there was a brew pit in the yard with a narrow wall through the center on which Ray got just out of reach of Mr. Bull. When the bull left the pit Ray followed him. As soon as he discovered that Ray had left the wall he chased him back. After playing tag for about two hours, the bull got tired and went into his pen. Ray soon had the door nailed shut. It will be many days before Ray forgets that New Year's party.

(Contributed by Roy Welt, district membership representative.)

## WATER

It doesn't always rain when Mr. Frank McDermid, Calhoun county farmer, thinks it should. So, Frank solves the problem by irrigating his apple orchard with water provided from an eight inch pipe drive 100 feet into the ground to a subterranean lake. During dry seasons the flow of water is turned into the orchard almost continuously and apples from the McDermid orchards are large and juicy. A sample at the Grand Rapids apple show was awarded first prize for size and color.

Mr. McDermid is a director on the County Farm Bureau, a director of the Marshall Farm Bureau Oil Co., secretary of a Community Farm Bureau, a director of the Battle Creek Farm Bureau Co-operative and is active in church work.

(Contributed by Arthur Edmunds, district membership representative.)

## SCHOOLS

V. F. Fields, farmer, Farm Bureau member and president of the Eau Claire school board, is all excited about the way in which tuition for rural students is figured. Mr. Fields

## COMMISSION'S MILK BILL EXPLAINED

Would Regulate Industry in Effort to End Ruinous Conditions

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR  
Member of Milk Study Commission  
Milk legislation seems to be the topic of the day just now. We hear it discussed on every side and at every group meeting.

This is fine if the subject is kept within the bounds of truth and facts. However, reports that reverberate back to us from some of the meetings held in dairy sections indicate that some are far from sticking to the truth.

There still seem to be some who are not familiar with the work done by the Milk Study Commission. The price of milk went to the bottom about a year ago. After several months there was no upward trend in sight, so some good friend of the farmer convinced the Governor that something should be done for the dairy farmer or he was lost.

The Milk Study Commission After an investigating committee had reported the deplorable milk condition in the state, steps were taken to create a study commission to work out some plan whereby the producer could get a better price for his product and at the same time the consumer could have an ample supply of milk at a price he might reasonably pay.

Therefore, there was created a study group of some 34 people, 13 of whom were producers, 5 consumers, 9 distributors, 2 labor representatives and 5 connected with the State Department of Agriculture.

These people came from every section of the state and they represent every type of the group from which they were appointed.

The first comment that I heard was that, "Every Tom, Dick and Harry is on that commission and what could one expect to come out of it?" Well, when work of this type is to be done, there must be the Toms, Dicks and Harrys if plans are made that will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Commission in Agreement We had all factions of the producers represented, but by the time the whole thing had been discussed pro and con, the entire producer group agreed to every part of it.

When a motion was made declaring the need of a milk marketing law that embraced a State Milk Marketing Commission every commission member present voted favorable on roll call with the exception of two distributors, one from Grand Rapids and one from Jackson.

There is no minimum price as yet to be paid the producer for milk. It was shocking to the consumer members to learn that the milk prices they hear quoted are NOT the actual net price the farmer receives at the farm. The \$1.90 to \$2.45 per cwt. quoted in the newspapers and elsewhere for 3.5 milk means from 95c to \$1.34 net to the farmer.

City consumer representatives heard the necessity of farm women and children doing man's work without pay in order to even get what they do now. Of course, the farmers were told quite often that they are not efficient in production, that they kept boarder cows and much of the same old ballyhoo we have heard for years entered into the discussions.

After the proposed bill had been shaped in form, it was taken up section by section and thoroughly discussed and altered as found necessary. An eye and nay vote was taken on each one as they came along, so that each member made a record for himself on every phase of the question.

Its Proposed Milk Bill The proposed milk bill provides for a state commission, bi-partisan in nature, made up of representatives of producers, distributors, consumers and labor, together with the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The proposed state commission would establish prices for producers and to consumers, according to cost of production. It would regulate milk distribution and would license all distributors. It would control producing areas and have many other duties of like nature.

There would be no opportunity for the fly-by-night distributor to do business within our state, and it is from this source that we expect opposition to the proposed bill.

We hear of other milk bills being fostered and we have heard reports of agitators out working among groups of producers, aiming to create dissension enough among those whom the bill is intended to protect and thus kill its support in the legislature.

Would Confuse Producers Why, oh why, are farmers so willing to be the easy marks for such slysters? We have heard of some of the stories told producers by these agitators. We wonder how anyone can believe anything so ridiculous. We have heard of large sums of money being offered these same agitators by ill-reputed distributors provided they disrupt the producers and therefore kill the bill.

It now means that every clear thinking farmer who really wants his dairy business protected and who wants to

(Continued on page 2)

## Protein Values in Skimmed Milk

At Farmers Week we saw an exhibit which set forth that a 10 gallon can of skim milk contains as much protein as 5.6 lbs. of meat scraps; as 5.4 lbs. of fish meal, or 7 lbs. of soy bean oil meal, or 8.1 lbs. of powdered skim milk.

A 10 gallon can of skim milk also contains as much calcium as 3 1/2 lbs. of meat scraps, 1.7 lbs. of fish meal, 4.7 lbs. of soy bean oil meal, or .35 lbs. of steamed bone meal.

A good cow producing 8,000 lbs. of 4% milk will produce enough skim milk to feed 30 hens, 1 calf and one hog and there will be 320 lbs. of butter fat to sell.

## LIVE STOCK EXCH. ANNUAL MEETING, FEB. 16

Good Speakers and Program To Be Topped Off By Annual Banquet

The 21st annual meeting of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange will be held at the Hotel Olds, Lansing, Thursday, February 16, starting at 10:00 a. m. The annual banquet will be at the hotel that evening.

The organization will review 1938 as a very good year in the co-operative marketing of live stock, according to President E. A. Beamer. The Exchange increased its volume of live stock in 1938, and served more than 11,000 Michigan farmers.

In February of 1937 the Exchange had its largest meeting in years when more than a thousand delegates and members came to Lansing for the annual meeting and banquet.

The morning session Feb. 16 will be devoted to reports from officers and employees, and a general discussion of live stock marketing operations.

The afternoon session will be addressed by H. H. Hulbert of the Farm Credit Administration at Washington. The Exchange will elect directors, and continue with its business program.

Max Cullen with the National Live Stock and Meat Board will give a meat cutting demonstration and lecture on the different cuts of meats.

A fine program of music, entertainment and speaking has been arranged for the annual banquet at the Olds, starting at 7 o'clock, Thursday evening, Mr. Beamer said. The annual dance will follow the speaking program.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange was organized in 1918. By 1921 it had established its own terminal marketing facilities at Detroit. In 1922 it joined with the Ohio and Indiana co-operative Live Stock Exchanges in founding the Producers Co-operative Commission Ass'n at Buffalo.

In the 15 years, including 1937, Exchange members made these remarkable records on the two terminal markets:

AT DETROIT	
Head Handled	5,250,000
Value of Live Stock	\$120,000,000
AT BUFFALO	
Head Handled	7,600,000
Value of Live Stock	\$172,000,000

\*Includes shipments from Ohio and Indiana live stock co-ops. Michigan supplies about one-third of the business at Buffalo.

## Dowagiac Community Farm Bureau Starts

A large attendance marked the first regular meeting of the Dowagiac Community Farm Bureau, Friday evening, in the Farmers Co-operative association hall.

Permanent officers were elected as follows: Rolfe Wells, chairman; Harry Wicks, vice chairman; Edwin S. Rescor, secretary; Martin F. Pierce, district leader; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grabemeyer, recreation leaders; Geo. McIntyre, publicity chairman; William Trowbridge, membership chairman; Mrs. Merl Swisher, educational chairman; minute man chairman, Carl Burgener.

Stanley Powell, head of the legislative department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau was the principal speaker of the evening and explained legislation and the different bills of interest to the local group that are now coming up before the present legislature.

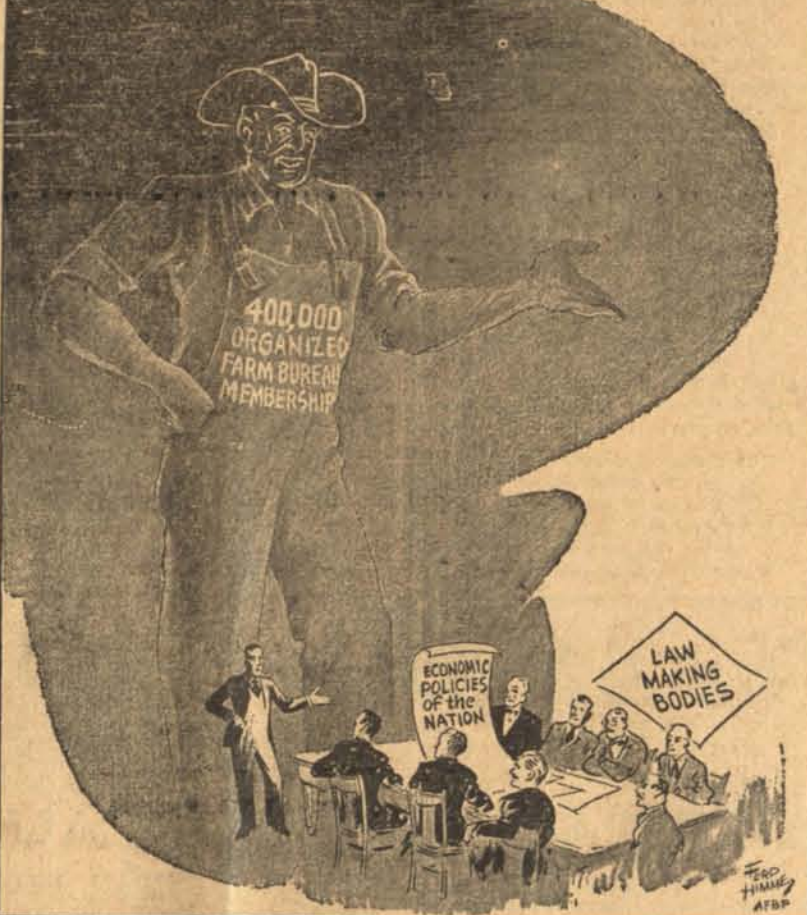
A co-operative dinner at 7:30 preceded the business meeting and program.

## Wool Marketing Ass'n Annual Meeting March 1

The annual meeting of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n will be held either at the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing or at the State College, East Lansing, on March 1. Announcement and program will be sent to members later.

Forty-eight different farm uses and 28 different household uses of electricity have been found in a study of 677 electrified farms in New York state.

## Why He Gets Attention



## Why Farm Bureau Wrote Resolutions as it Did

Farm Bureau Policy Makers Dealt With These Facts In Writing Program

Editor's Note—We published the Michigan Farm Bureau's resolutions or program for 1939 in our December 1938 edition. In our December and February editions Mr. R. Wayne Newton, who worked with the resolutions committee, gives the background of the resolutions adopted.

## Reciprocal Tariffs

These trade agreements have been a storm-center of debate among Michigan farmers since their inception. There has been a constant fear that the net result would be a surrender of home markets for farmers to provide other producing groups with a wider foreign market. A strong influence toward this belief has been previous American Farm Bureau Federation claims that the foreign market for our surplus crops was largely lost for good.

The new agreements began to operate at the same time that our country was afflicted with drought, and government statistics revealed a prompt increase in imports at the very time farmers were being urged to reduce acreage.

The delegates accepted the recommendation of the resolutions committee to call on these Federal agencies to recognize that they are conducting a service agency and are not in the private banking business.

Secretary Blackburn, who heard this discussion offered the full assistance of the American Farm Bureau Federation in supporting this resolution, if that becomes necessary.

## Mortgage Interest Rates

Every Farm Bureau member should be proud that while many agencies have appealed for farmers' support on the promise of lower farm mortgage interest rates, it has been the Farm Bureau that "brought him the bacon" every time!

Also Secretary Blackburn has personally secured official consent to a more liberal policy of extending Commissioner's loans from 10 to 20 years.

Bank of Co-operatives No Federal agency has been more successful in assisting the co-operative movement in this state than the Bank of Co-operatives at St. Paul. The delegates were glad to recognize officially this outstanding service.

## Milk

Both the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and Mrs. Edith Wagar, member of the Governor Murphy's milk commission, asked for a statement of Farm Bureau policy on future legislation regarding the marketing of milk.

It was the view of the resolutions committee that, since the Producers' Association is an affiliated body, represented on our board, and in closest touch with the field, that our proper attitude is to support that association in its program.

## Butter

Similarly, it was felt that the Farm Bureau ought to endorse and support its ally, the Mid-West Producers Creameries, Inc., in their effort to build a fund for promoting butter consumption.

## Oleo

After many years of unsuccessful effort to levy special taxes on oleomargarine, it was felt that the course of wisdom is to attack the oleo industry at any point where it may be vulnerable. To that end, the adoption of

## Legislature Eyes Income and Outgo

So Far Requests Exceed Income by 50 Millions For Each of Next Two Years; Farm Bills Make Appearance

By STANLEY M. POWELL  
Legislative Counsel, Michigan State Farm Bureau

Substantial progress was made during the first month of the 1939 session of the state legislature. Nearly 250 bills have been introduced amending existing laws or proposing new statutes. Some of them have already been passed by the branch of the legislature in which they were introduced, and one measure has already been adopted by both the senate and the house and has been approved by the governor.

Because financial requests of various state departments and institutions exceeded the probable state revenue by nearly \$50,000,000 for each of the next two years, Governor Fitzgerald has asked the finance and appropriations committee of the senate and the ways and means committee of the house not to grant any appropriation request at the present time. It is desired to find out the exact financial condition of the state and to pare down expenditures in an attempt to balance the budget. Provisions will also have to be made to take care of the accumulated deficit.

## Labor Relations Bill

Many of the major items recommended in Governor Fitzgerald's message are already receiving consideration. The administration's labor relations bill, intended to reduce industrial disturbances and to promote peace, harmony, and steady employment, has been introduced in both the senate and the house and public hearings are now being held on its provisions.

Civil service has developed into a very controversial issue. Spoken for by both parties seem inclined to sponsor various amendments to the civil service act. Meanwhile, a legislative investigation into the operation of this law has been in progress for the past three weeks. The evidence uncovered has been quite contradictory.

## Welfare Matters

Administration of welfare is going to be one of the big issues confronting this session. It will be recalled that legislation along this line was adopted at the 1937 session, but was rendered inoperative because of the outcome of a referendum held there on last November. Just who will administer welfare in the various counties and how the funds will be apportioned are leading issues in this controversy. The governor has announced that within a few days a bill having his approval will be introduced in the legislature.

## Rural School Finance

Of direct interest to every farm family is the question as to what should be done to meet the crisis caused in many communities by the action of former Governor Murphy in making drastic cuts in certain state-aid school funds. Senator Carl F. DeLano of Kalamazoo and Rep. Dora H. Stockman of East Lansing are sponsoring bills to make an emergency appropriation of \$9,000,000 to replace the executive cut in state-aid for public schools. J. B. Smith of Alma feels that the essential relief could be provided by an appropriation of \$2,500,000 and has introduced a bill to that effect.

## Milk Price Legislation

Among many farm families chief legislative interest lies in what will be done as to the enactment of milk control bill. A special study commission, appointed by former Governor Murphy, has submitted its report to Governor Fitzgerald and a bill embodying the recommendations of this Commission has been introduced in the House by Rep. Stanton Welsh of Macomb county. It would establish a milk marketing board, consisting of seven members, which would have broad powers relative to the production, transportation, processing, storage, manufacture, distribution, delivery, and sale of milk. The board would be empowered to establish a minimum price to be paid to producers, but the board would not be permitted to exercise such power unless 25% of the producers, producing milk for sale in a marketing area, should petition the board for an election and unless at such an election, the majority of the producers voting favored the establishment of such a minimum price. For further details regarding this proposal see the article by Mrs. Wagar in this issue.

## Oil and Gas

This measure is house bill No. 116 and Michigan dairymen would be interested in studying this measure. If you wish a copy of this or any other pending bill, write to your senator or representative or direct to the legislative department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing.

## Oleomargarine Tax

A five cents per pound tax on oleo and similar butter substitutes has been proposed in the Senate by Senator D. Hale Brake of Stanton. About one-third of the income of Michigan's farmers is derived from the sale of dairy products. Hence, it may properly be assumed that about one-third of the total taxes paid by Michigan farmers is derived from the dairy industry. The use of oleo is growing

## When Clover is as Cheap as It is, Put in Clover

Farm Bureau's Comment on Clover, Alfalfa and Seed Corn

By ROY W. BENNETT  
Farm Bureau Seed Service  
We are coming to the time of the year when farmers are thinking about what to plant, and which grass seed will make them the most money. Here is one thing we know—Michigan has the best red clover crop and the cheapest crop of home grown and adapted clover seed in three years. There is no reason for any Michigan farmer to buy a pound of clover seed not grown in Michigan. Here is a good rule to follow—when seed gets as high as alfalfa is this year, and good alfalfa seed is scarce, the price level can be caused to advance further by a heavy demand. When clover is cheap, put in clover. Never has there been a better humus to plow under than a good sod of mammoth clover. If you work horses you will find that they like June clover hay better than alfalfa. With clover there is always a better chance for a seed crop. But if you must have alfalfa to fit your rotation, then use it. Remember, too, if you use seed recommended by the Farm Bureau, you can seed less per acre and bring down your cost for seeding. Perhaps another year alfalfa will be cheaper because of a more plentiful crop. This year it's the old story—supply and demand. Money is made when Michigan farmers can buy high quality, home grown, properly cleaned seed cheap. On the other hand, many a dollar has been thrown away on poor quality seed that seemed to be a bargain—yet was full of immature field seeds, and

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## Twenty Years of It

February 4 is the twentieth anniversary of the founding of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Only an idea twenty years ago, the Farm Bureau is a large and substantial organization of farm families today. About 10,000 Farm Bureau members own the institution through their memberships. The properties, inventories and other assets of the organization amount to nearly a third of a million dollars net. A Farm Bureau membership has value behind it.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau was organized to include in its program means to increase farm income and reduce farm operating expenses. The article on page 4 of this edition recalls that the Farm Bureau has had success along these lines. In the field of co-operative marketing of farm products, it organized the Michigan Elevator Exchange. It helped the Live Stock Exchange establish its terminal marketing facilities at Detroit and Buffalo.

It established the Farm Bureau seed service. To help reduce farm operating expenses the Farm Bureau Services has supplied better seeds, feeds and a general line of farm supplies. It has worked to give farmers the most for their money. Since the Farm Bureau sells a fair share of all farm supplies sold in the 55 counties in which it operates, our influence is felt.

The Farm Bureau's largest contribution toward reducing farm operating expenses has come from its efforts in highway and school tax legislation. Highway and school taxes used to be the largest items on your tax statement. It's not that way now.

Every foot of progress made by the Farm Bureau in commercial services is against stiff competition. The legislative and taxation services to members are by their nature available to all farmers. But that doesn't make them worth any less.

In these 20 years most members have come to realize that. For the most part, real progress is made a little at a time. When the members stick, more power is available to move ahead. When they falter, much energy goes into repairing the organization machine. When you look back, and when you look at the organization today, there's reason to go on with a will.

## Helping Make Soy Beans Better

The Michigan Farm Bureau is contributing to an industrial market for soy beans, a crop grown extensively in Michigan. The Farm Bureau is introducing house, barn and other paints of a superior quality, and containing 20 to 30 per cent of soy bean oil. In 1936 some 20 million gallons of paints containing soy bean oil were used in this country. Last year the nation took 40 million gallons.

Here's something to think about. Ninety per cent of all oils, other than Soya oil, used in paints in 1938 were imported. Considering the rapid acceptance of soya paints, it shouldn't be long before farmers will have an industrial market for soy bean oil, and have the remaining soy bean meal for live stock feed.

In a ton of soy beans there are about 1,600 lbs. of meal and between 300 and 400 lbs. of soy oil. If the oil can be sold, the crop should produce more money than it does now. Likewise the cost of the meal for feeding purposes should be lower for the feeder.

## Behind the Wheel

(Continued from page 1)

says that with the state agreeing to pay the cost of schooling the outside-district pupil up to \$100, that some schools try to get as much cost into that item as possible and then some. Mr. Fields says that's not done in his school and that their costs run lower than the average. He says schools must maintain a certain overhead anyway and that shouldn't be figured into the cost of the extra pupils from rural areas.

Mr. Fields thinks that if the State paid the high schools a set sum regardless of the costs involved and if that sum were at the average cost or slightly above that there would be no incentive to pad costs in order to get more money. Mr. Fields convinced the resolutions committee of the Berrien County Farm Bureau at their annual meeting recently and a resolution was adopted, asking the State to revise its methods.

How to force a city high school to take rural students if the state estimate is not high enough to suit the local folks is another matter.

## Septic Tank Plans For the Asking

When you have put in a water pressure system on your farm, one of the next things you want is a good kitchen sink and bathroom. The question of sewage disposal must be settled before you install this equipment. This can be handled in various ways, but by far the best way is the use of a septic tank. If you would like to know how to build a septic tank, write the editor of MICHIGAN FARM NEWS for an excellent, illustrated booklet on the subject.

## Commission's Milk Bill Explained

(Continued from page 1)

he guaranteed a decent price for his milk, must stand firm and let his member of the legislature know that he is expecting milk legislation during this session that will assure him proper legal regulations of the dairy industry of the state.

We never needed sane leadership among farmers more than we do now. We cannot blame the farmers too much for getting confused and sometimes lining up on the wrong side. For we know they have been so worried over low prices so long that they see red, but red performance will not bring about proper legislation. It is up to us to see that there is no lukewarmness in our attack.

### We Need Understanding

We know that the legitimate distributor realizes there is still business for him under proper regulatory legislation. When once a consumer is convinced that he will be protected from exploitation, he is with us, for he knows the farmer must live as well as himself.

Our great trouble is that farmers in general know far too little about the facts in their own business, and the consumer apparently knows nothing about our milk business. There's a big job ahead of us if all concerned are brought to a like understanding. I appeal to every Farm Bureau member to urge his state senator and member of the legislature to endorse the milk bill that was recommended by the study commission.

The railroads pay more than one hundred million dollars in school taxes annually, which is enough to educate 1,800,000 children each year.

The standard box car in use on railroads of this country has a load limit of 124,700 pounds or more than 62 tons.



## The Marks on the Johnny-Cake Pan

It is here on the shelf in the cupboard Along with the gem-tins and such. And the eye of the careless observer Would never appraise it at much; It is blackened by hours in the oven And bright with the scorings it's had; It cost but a dime in the first place When I was a new-married lad, But its service has run into decades, A part of our homemaking plan, As its myriad scars will bear witness— The marks in the Johnny-cake pan.

That time-honored model of tinware Is the work of a craftsman of old Who sold all the wares of his making And made every pan that he sold, Who ranged in a Democrat wagon The long dusty roads of his time, Who asked me the way to the village— And sold me a pan for a dime, He made many annual visits, As time and the tin business ran, And witnessed my endless engraving Of marks in the Johnny-cake pan.

Those nicely proportioned dimensions Are not the blind children of chance, But the work of a cunning designer Who figured it out in advance That one cut, bisecting it crosswise, Two others, bisecting that pair,

And two in the lengthwise direction Would make just twelve pieces—all square. No other partition will do it, So I, like a sensible man, Have followed for years the same pattern Of marks in the Johnny-cake pan.

The system has virtues aplenty, Nor have I recited them all. The dozens fair portions resulting Are neither too large nor too small. Though larger ones might appear pliggish Or smaller ones smack of the dolt, These chunks are just fitting and proper To dunk in a blue-bordered bowl! Old Hero was wrong in his thesis Since first mathematics began For here is the true Golden Section— The marks in the Johnny-cake pan.

In several places already Are slits that begin to show through, Mute scars of a thousand sure knife-cuts, Slow etching, as water drops do, But I shall not vary my method, I cut it four pieces by three, For Johnny-cake cut in odd fragments Would be merely corn-bread to me, Oh, Man is a creature of habits, And was since Creation began, And Habits are Life as we live it— Just marks in the Johnny-cake pan.

# The ASSOCIATED WOMEN

of the

## AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

TO THE WOMEN OF MICHIGAN—Under the above heading you will find in this and future editions of the Michigan Farm News some phase of the work which the farm women of America are doing co-operatively through their national organization. This issue explains the set-up of the organization formed at Nashville, Tenn., in 1934. I feel sure that Michigan Farm Bureau women will want to participate in the program when they have become familiar with its aims and ideals.

Lapeer, Michigan  
February 1, 1939



MRS. PEARL E. MYUS

MRS. PEARL E. MYUS,  
Home & Community Chairman,  
Michigan State Farm Bureau.

### ASSOCIATED WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

TO THE WOMEN OF RURAL AMERICA:

Have you ever wished there was a magic something that would bring together all the farm women of America?

Have you ever visioned just how many of them there were scattered among the rural homes of the United States?

Do you know that the potential membership of women in Farm and Home Bureaus and Extension organizations numbers well over a million? The influence of such a vast group, speaking with one united voice, can become one of the greatest forces for the well-being of the farm home that America has ever known.

Urban America has its General Federation of Women's Clubs, its League of Women Voters, Daughters of American Revolution, business and professional women's groups and various civic organizations. To date, there has been no common denomination for rural women. This need has been met by the organization of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation. We need the co-operation and membership of every woman in America who is interested in a more abundant rural life.

Let's all work together to make this the greatest organization of its kind. May we count on you?

- Mrs. H. D. Ahart, President, Lincoln, California.
- Mrs. Elsie W. Mies, Vice President, 508 Goodwin, Urbana, Ill.
- Mrs. Roy C. F. Weagly, Secretary, Hagarstown, Maryland.
- Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Administrative Director, 58 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Regional Directors:
- Mrs. Florence Bovett, Reno, Nevada
- Mrs. J. D. Giles, Selma, Alabama.
- Mrs. Raymond Sayre, Ackworth, Iowa.
- Miss Elizabeth McDonald, Delhi, N. Y.

### IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE NEW FEDERATION FOR FARM WOMEN

Q. What is the name of the national-wide organization of farm women formed at Nashville, Tennessee, December 8, 1934?

A. The name of this association is

—ASSOCIATED WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION.

Q. What is the purpose of this organization?

A. The purpose of this association is to assist in an active, organized way in carrying forward such phases of the American Farm Bureau Federation programs as inevitably enlist the creative interest of women, namely, to help accent the fundamental importance of organized efforts to bring about better educational, social and spiritual opportunities for rural people; to strengthen and support the extension organizations associated with home demonstration work throughout the United States; to serve as a means for the exchange of experience in this field of adult education relating to home and community life; to provide nationalization for the state organizations of rural women in the United States, in order that they may participate in national councils of American women in

co-operation with national organizations of city women and to give to the rural womanhood of America the means of expression and the strength that comes from unity in organized efforts that are dedicated to the development of a more abundant country life.

Q. Who are eligible to membership?

A. The membership of this association shall consist of State Farm Federations and State Agricultural Associations which have a family or an individual membership, which membership shall be for and on behalf of the women within such member families or organizations, and of State Home Bureaus, State Organizations of Home Economic Clubs, State Home Demonstration Councils and other State organizations of Farm Women organized on a similar plan, which are approved by the Board of Directors of this association and which make application for membership in this association.

Q. How can such organizations of rural women become members of this association?

A. By making formal application.

Q. How can an individual farm woman become identified with this organization?

A. By affiliation with one of the state organizations within their own state that are eligible to membership. (Michigan State Farm Bureau).

Q. What are the dues to be paid in 1935?

A. The annual dues of each member state organization of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation shall be determined annually at the annual meeting of voting delegates of the association. Unless otherwise determined by the voting delegates of the association, the annual membership dues of the member state organizations to this association shall be on the basis of \$20.00 per 1,000 individual members in such state organizations or its local units.

Q. Are women whose husbands are Farm Bureau members considered members of this organization?

A. Each member State Farm Bureau Federation or State Agricultural Association which has a family membership shall be deemed to have a number of individual members equal to the number of memberships in good standing in such Federation or Association.

Q. Do Farm Bureau members pay dues to this organization?

A. FARM BUREAU FEDERATION A. There are no individual dues.

Q. When and where will meetings be held?

A. The annual meeting of the members and House of Delegates of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation shall be held at the same place and in conjunction with the annual meeting of the voting delegates of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Special meetings of the House of Delegates may be called by two-thirds vote of the duly elected Board of Directors and shall be called by the President upon written request signed by a majority of the members of the House of delegates.

Q. How will the association be governed?

A. The governing body of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation shall be the House of Delegates, to be composed of delegates selected by the respective members of the association. Each member state organization shall be entitled to one voting delegate and in addition shall be entitled to additional voting delegates as follows: (a) each member state organization shall be entitled to one additional voting delegate if all membership dues for the current year have been paid as provided herein, provided that the member state organization has paid the dues of not less than five hundred (500) individual members; (b) each member state organization shall be entitled to an additional voting delegate for each fifteen thousand (15,000) or major portion thereof of paid-up individual members in such member state organization or in the county or other local unit affiliated therewith.

Q. In whom shall the management be vested?

A. Subject to such policies as may be duly adopted by the House of Delegates, the business, property and affairs of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation shall be managed and controlled by a Board of Directors of seven (7) members elected for one year.

The members of the Board of Directors shall be elected from the Voting Membership of the House of Delegates and shall be members in good standing of some member organization or of a county or other local unit thereof. No director may be a regularly paid or salaried employee of the association or of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Board of Directors shall meet for the transaction of business as soon as practicable after the annual meeting of the members and House of Delegates and as often thereafter as may be necessary.

Q. Where are the National headquarters of the association?

A. National headquarters of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation are within the offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 E. Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Q. How is the work of the association carried on?

A. The Board of Directors during such period as this association shall be an affiliate member of the American Farm Bureau Federation, shall, by and with the advice of the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, employ an Administrative Director, who may be a full-time employee and shall have such duties as may be designated by the Board of Directors of this association from time to time.

Q. How is the organization financed?

A. The American Farm Bureau Federation has made provision within its budget for the work of the association. The remainder of the budget is made up by the dues from member organizations.

Q. What recognition is accorded this association by the American Farm Bureau Federation?

A. The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, while an affiliate member of the American Farm Bureau Federation, shall

be entitled to representation in the annual meetings and upon the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation as provided in the By-Laws of that Federation. The House of Delegates of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its annual meeting in each year shall select the voting delegates to represent the association at regular and special meetings of the American Farm Bureau Federation, which representative or representatives shall serve until their successors are elected and qualify. The President of this association elected at the annual meeting in each year, shall be the nominee of the association for membership upon the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and shall be so certified to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation as the nominee of this association.

Q. How does this association establish relations with other organizations or agencies of the United States Government?

A. The association, through its Board of Directors, shall have authority to enter into co-operative relations with any department, bureau, board, division or agency of the United States Government, or of any State government or of any agency of a political subdivision or with other associations similar to this association and with others. The association shall enter into an agreement with the American Farm Bureau Federation fixing the rights and obligations as between said American Farm Bureau Federation and this association.

## Legislature Eyes Income and Outgo

(Continued from Page 1.)

alarmingly and it is certainly safe to say that dairy substitutes pay an exceedingly small tax in comparison to that which is represented in the overhead expense of butter production.

### Farm Products Advertising

The governor's message to the legislature recommended a state appropriation for advertising Michigan farm products. State funds were to be supplemented by contribution from interested commodity organizations. Bills providing various schemes for carrying out this general idea have been introduced in both the Senate and the house. Apple growers are proposing that they undertake the energetic educational and advertising campaign entirely without state aid. They propose to establish the Michigan State Apple Commission and to levy one cent per bushel or two cents for one hundred pounds on all apples produced in the state, except those sold for cider. The fund so raised would be used to promote the increased consumption of Michigan apples and to improve the demand and market for this fruit. In contrast to these various measures, Rep. Byron Courter of Inlay City has introduced a bill to repeal the Michigan potato grading law.

### Farm Truck and Gas Bills

Another bill by Rep. Courter would reduce the license on farm trucks from 50c to 35c cents per hundred pounds. Three other representatives are jointly sponsoring a bill whereby farmers could secure immediate gas tax exemption for gasoline purchased for use in tractors and stationary engines. By making proper certification, the gas tax would be remitted at the time of making the purchase.

Elimination of the offices of township highway commissioner and overseer of highways, as embodied in a proposed constitutional amendment sponsored by Senator D. Hale Brake of Stanton, has already been approved by the senate and is now being considered in the house. Other bills by Senator Brake would transfer the duties of fence viewers to justices of the peace and would make the county highway commission responsible for the enforcement of the weed law, which was formerly a function of the township highway commissioner.

### Reapportionment of Legislature

Legislative reapportionment is again an issue. Representative Buckley and Walsh of Detroit have introduced a bill which would increase the number of Wayne County representatives from 21 to 37. The rural viewpoint was expressed in a proposed constitutional amendment sponsored by Rep. Maurice E. Post of Kent county, which would limit any one county to not more than 25 house seats. If this resolution is adopted by the legislature, the proposed amendment would be submitted to the electors at the next regular election.

### Horses and Dogs

Docking of horses for show purposes would be legalized by a bill being promoted by Rep. Warren G. Hooper of Albion. This bill has been made a special order on third reading of bills in the house for Tuesday, Feb. 7.

Payment of a \$5 bounty to any person killing a dog found worrying livestock or which is known to be a sheep-killing dog would be provided by a bill introduced in the house by Rep. V. O. Braun of Owosso.

Eighty-three streamlined passenger trains are now in operation on the railroads of this country.

**3 IMPORTANT BULLETINS FOR CALF FEEDERS FREE!**

WHAT? A FEEDER? YES! YOU MUST KNOW HOW TO FEED YOUR CALF. DO YOU HAVE PLENTY OF SKIM MILK? MAKE beef calves gain faster — eat expenses! Follow easy directions in new bulletins: (a) Calf Manna versus Nurse Cows; (b) Most Economical Way to Feed a Calf; (c) What? A Feed Better Than Milk for Young Stock? Get your free copies — now!

**MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!**

Carnation Company, Oconomowoc, Wis., Dept. U  
(Check) Please send me: (a)  (b)  (c)

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
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## There Are Bargains in Telephone Calls Too

Long distance rates to points more than forty-two miles distant are REDUCED after 7 every night and all day Sundays. Reductions range up to one-half. The long distance operator gladly will quote the rate to any place.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

**CHEAP FARM POWER**  
**PULLFORD**  
**MAKES ANY FORD CAR INTO A TRACTOR**

POWERFUL... ECONOMICAL.  
 Plows 2 acres a day. Discs, cut-wheels, harvests. Does the work of 2 or 4 horses, faster and better. The Pullford unit is quickly attached to Model T or A Ford, or to 1926-31 Chevrolet. It's simple, strong, built to last. Use your old car, or buy one cheap, and get the advantages of power farming.

WRITE for free catalog, pictures, letters from users, details and Low Factory Prices.  
 PULLFORD CO., 3089 Cedar St. Quincy, Illinois.

A "spotty" effect in a kitchen may result if door knobs, hinges, door panels, or parts of chairs are made too conspicuous with bright paint.

Use a little nicotine sulphate on perches to control lice.

**FRUIT TREES-BERRY PLANTS**

DON'T buy before sending for our free 1939 catalog of standard and improved varieties of well rooted, triple inspected stocks, raised under soil and climatic conditions that make "Bountiful Ridge" the choice of planters who grow for real profit. One of America's leading nurseries with 3 generations of growing experience selling direct to the planter.

BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES, BOX M-29, PRINCESS ANNE, MD.

# BETTER SCHOOLS For Rural America

Mrs. Smalligan won the Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Speaking Contest in 1938 with this Address

BY MRS. ESTHER VILE SMALLIGAN, of Newaygo, Michigan

Let us paint a memory picture: It is a beautiful country morning, sun shining, dew sparkling on an American farm home; a little son and daughter are starting out for their first day of school. Mother watches as they grip their lunch pails in chubby little hands. How proud she is of them! Down the road their sturdy legs carry them. When they reach the brow of the hill they turn and wave, before going happily on to the little rural school. Tears come into mother's eyes and a prayer springs to her lips, "Keep them well and safe, and may they grow strong like the mighty oak." It is the prayer of every true American mother for her child.

Rural schools are making slow progress in comparison with the schools of town and cities where huge and stately buildings are taking the place of inconvenient and rude structures. We, too, should give more thought and attention to proper ventilation, lighting, sanitation, and elimination of fire hazards. All rural school buildings throughout the United States should be made more comfortable, safe, and sanitary.

superior equipment, better paid teachers, and its possibilities for serving as a community center. In other sections the community school buildings, taking care of the small children has proved a solution.

Club Work Develops Children  
 One of the greatest means of vocational efficiency is 4-H club work in connection with the school program. Club work gives individual and social efficiency and teaches the boys and girls to be more appreciative of the farm. Handicraft work is of great value to every boy just as in fitting girls to be expert homemakers. In club work the rural school finds one of its greatest opportunities.



MRS. ESTHER SMALLIGAN  
 Member of the Newaygo County Farm Bureau

**13 Million in Rural Schools**  
 Over thirteen million children attend the rural schools in the United States, thirteen million children who will some day take their place as citizens of our great country. Will they become intelligent, patriotic, and high thinking citizens? Or will they lack the firm foundation that should be built in their earlier years, while they are still attending the little rural school? In order to fit these boys and girls to handle the immense business of this nation, the efficiency of the country school must be improved in order to give them the proper training. With the rapid progress of town and city school systems, many structural weaknesses have been laid bare in the rural educational system of the United States.

Our rural children should have more of the advantages of city children, which include teachers to instruct them as successfully as city pupils are taught. This plan for better rural schools includes a demand for better prepared teachers, with a better understanding of country life. A rural teacher should have special training for her special work; training that will give her a knowledge of country people and needs, a love and appreciation of them; a training in organization and the conduct of meetings, and a special training in music.

In many cases today we find teachers with only one year of training after their high school course. They are teaching eight and nine grades in a one room rural school, while city teachers must have several years training before they are allowed to teach one grade. There is no comparison.

All teachers need the best of professional preparation, therefore, it should be required that all teachers of rural schools shall have academic and professional training equal to that required of teachers in our city systems.

**A Rural Course of Study**  
 The course of study in the rural school should conform more closely to the environment of the child. Education should begin with a child's world and not the teacher's world. The curriculum should provide an atmosphere of self-expression through types of handicraft; an atmosphere of real friendliness, and care in the development of personality. I think that more emphasis should be placed on the child's individual needs and growth, rather than on formal learning.

The importance of the right kind of school building in an educational system can be seen in the effect upon the health of a child and his achievements. A convenient school house means a more successful school. Statistics show that only 2/7 of our rural school buildings in use today are in accordance with our best present day standards. What of the other 5/7 where poor buildings and equipment discourage effort, hinder school work, and are obstacles to progress in education?

Improvements Being Made  
 In some localities a great improvement over the one room rural school is the consolidated school with its

lation, lighting, sanitation, and elimination of fire hazards. All rural school buildings throughout the United States should be made more comfortable, safe, and sanitary.

in some ways the rural environment supplies unusual opportunities for a child and yet, the needs of a rural child are many. Large libraries, museums, educational motion pictures, and sometimes churches and Sunday schools are lacking in service to the rural child. His play life, health habits, and sanitary conditions need attention. In attaining progress in these neglected conditions the equipment of a school building and the playground becomes a vital factor.

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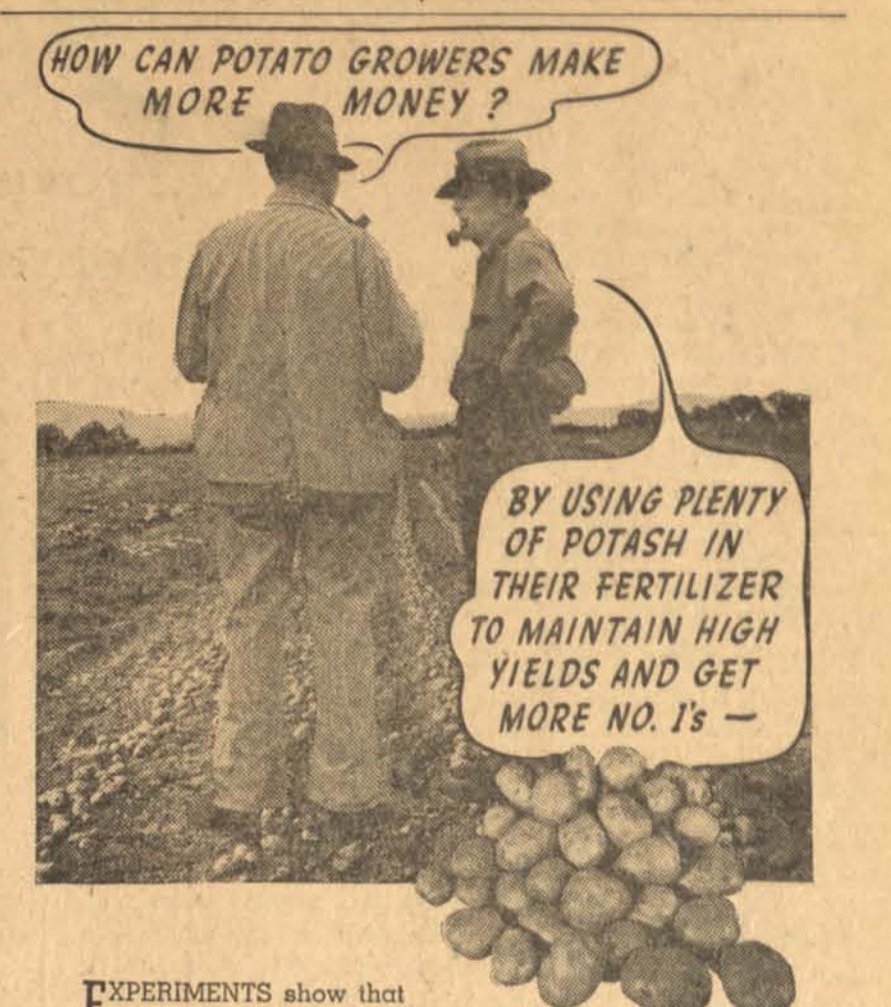
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proved that the maintenance of the soil and well-being of those who cultivate it are vital to any nation that would endure and succeed.

What more worthy project could our Association Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation have than the promotion of the educational advantages of our children and better schools for rural America!



HOW CAN POTATO GROWERS MAKE MORE MONEY?

BY USING PLENTY OF POTASH IN THEIR FERTILIZER TO MAINTAIN HIGH YIELDS AND GET MORE NO. 1's -

EXPERIMENTS show that potato growers have greatly increased the percentage of No. 1's by including a generous supply of potash in their fertilizers. Potatoes are heavy feeders on potash and to get the highest yields of the most marketable potatoes, this hunger must be satisfied. In addition, potash makes potato plants healthier and more resistant to pests, diseases, drought, and light frosts. It prevents sogginess and darkened color in cooked potatoes.

Use high potash fertilizers, such as 2-8-16, 3-9-18, 3-12-12 on sandy soils and 0-12-12, 0-10-20, 0-8-24 or similar ratios for muck soils. Consult your county agent or experiment station regarding soil tests to determine the best fertilizer and the right amount per acre for your farm. Your fertilizer dealer or manufacturer will point out to you how little extra it costs to apply plenty of potash.

Write us for further information and literature on the profitable fertilization of your crops.

**AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE**  
 INCORPORATED  
 INVESTMENT BUILDING WASHINGTON, D. C.  
 MIDWEST OFFICE: Life Building, Lafayette, Indiana

**A Ton of Freight moved 100 miles to buy each tie in this picture**

FARMERS work as hard for their money as anybody in America. But railroads work hard for their money too.

For instance, to take in enough to pay for one cross-tie ready to put in the track—a ton of freight must be hauled, on the average, more than 100 miles.

That doesn't mean that the profit on hauling a ton of freight 100 miles is enough to pay for a tie, because we're not talking of profits—we're talking of the total amount the railroads receive.

On this same basis, a ton must be hauled three miles to buy a postage stamp—or five miles to buy a nickel lead pencil.

A railroad spike takes the income from hauling a ton of freight a mile—and to buy a 100-pound steel rail 39 feet long takes the total income from hauling a ton of freight 2,500 miles—farther than the distance from Chicago to San Francisco.

When you realize that American railroads haul an average ton of freight one mile for about one cent, the marvel is that they are able to provide such safe, dependable, fast transportation—the finest service in the world. No other transportation agency gives so much for so little.

And in order for the railroads to keep on providing the dependable and economical transportation service which American farmers and industry must have, they need common-sense treatment such as this:

Treat the railroads as a business. Give them reasonable freedom to "price" their only product—transportation service. Give them greater freedom to adjust rates to meet competitive situations, to adjust services to the demands of traffic; and to adjust expenses to the condition of their business. And give them equality of treatment and opportunity—equality with other forms of transportation in matters of regulation, taxation, subsidy and the like.

This common-sense treatment which railroads need is outlined in horse-sense terms in a brief pamphlet. Write today for your copy.

**SAFETY FIRST—friendliness too!**  
**ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS**  
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

**LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS**

Michigan Live Stock Exchange has operated a successful live stock commission selling agency on the Detroit and Buffalo markets since 1922.

**BECAUSE**

- (1) It maintains a thoroughly trained and experienced personnel.
- (2) It is represented on every principal market in the United States by Producer owned and operated agencies.
- (3) It renders better information and market service to its members.
- (4) It can furnish cash money for financing feeding operations.

**PLUS**  
 All the regular features of good practice in the live stock commission business.

**REMEMBER**  
 When you patronize the Michigan Live Stock Exchange you are building your own live stock marketing agency. Market information daily at 12:15 p. m. over the Michigan Radio Network.

Reports furnished Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR for early markets at 6:45 a. m.

**MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE** Secretary's Office Hudson, Michigan  
 E. A. Beamer, President; J. H. O'Malley, Secretary; Frank Oberst, Treasurer; George J. Boutell, Manager.

**SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT**  
 Michigan Livestock Exch. Producers Co-op Ass'n  
 Detroit Stockyards East Buffalo, N. Y.

**A Month or More Before Bloom, Fertilize Your Orchard with GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID**

In reasonably fertile orchard soils, nitrogen is the only plant food which need be applied for the trees, and for the cover crop.

GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID is a particularly desirable source of nitrogen.

because —

- It is rich.
- It is non-leaching.
- It sweetens the soil.
- It is easy to apply.

For further information, and rates of application, write for leaflet F-142.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY**  
 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK, N. Y.

**COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU SCHOOLS**

The Farm Bureau membership relations dept. announces the following Community Farm Bureau leadership training schools for February:

- Feb. 8 at 10:30 a. m.—Ann Arbor Y. M. C. A., a meeting for leaders from Jackson, Livingston, Monroe and Washtenaw counties.
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- Feb. 13 at 7:30 p. m.—Saginaw at Farm Bureau building, 800 So. Washington street, for Bay, Gratiot, Isabella and Saginaw counties.
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- Feb. 14 at 7:30 p. m.—Lapeer library for Genesee, Lapeer and Oakland counties.
- Feb. 16 at 10:30—Scottville community hall for Mason county.
- Feb. 17 at 10:30—Shelby Co-op, Inc., hall for Muskegon and Oceana counties.
- Feb. 17 at 7:30 p. m.—Fremont community building for Newaygo county.
- Feb. 21 at 10:30—Battle Creek, Postum Cereal clubhouse for Barry, Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties.
- Feb. 22 at 10:30—Dowagiac Co-op Ass'n hall for Berrien, Cass and Van-Buren counties.

A time and meeting place for community group leaders in Ingham, Ionia and Shiawassee counties will be announced later.

Nearly ten cents of every dollar paid for a railroad ticket goes for taxes.

The young man, and the man in his prime, does well to save something as he goes along. State Farm Life Insurance is savings and protection for your family.

44,500 Michigan farm and city folk carry State Farm Mutual Automobile Company Insurance

**State Farm Insurance Companies**  
 Bloomington, Ill.

Michigan State Farm Bureau State Agt., 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan  
 Please send State Farm Ins. Co.'s information:  
 Name  Life  
 Address  Auto

## Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 5 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

**LIVE STOCK**

REGISTERED HEREFORD, BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Suitable prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, (34 miles northwest of Kalamazoo) (7-3-1f-22b)

O. J. C. S. OR CHESTER WHITES, Bred Gills, fall pigs, either sex. Shipped or delivered on approval. Anywhere. Crandell's, Caro, Michigan. (1-4-18p)

**BABY CHICKS**

BIG HUSKY CHICKS—MICHIGAN—U. S. Approved, White Leghorn Chicks, 100% blood tested for Pullorum disease. Large type stock for larger profits. R. O. P. males. Barred and White Rocks and R. L. Reds. Pullets and sexed chicks if desired. Send for descriptive price list. Winstrom Hatchery, Zeeland, Box B-7 Michigan. (2-5-17b)

CHICKS — READY NOW, BARRED Rocks for broilers and early layers. Certified Leghorns. Record of Performance Breeders. Write or visit—LOWDEN FARMS, P. O. Rives Junction, Mich. Location, Henrietta, Pleasant Lake. (2-1f-29b)

Rhode Island Reds,

CHERRYWOOD REDS BRING MORE profit in meat and eggs. Lay as good as leghorns. 100% blood tested. Send for prices. Cherrywood Farms, Holland, Mich. (2-3-25p)

White Leghorns

CHERRYWOOD CHAMPION CHICKS from profit making hens with Cherrywood's balanced breeding program for large birds, heavy layers, and long life birds. 100% blood tested. Cherrywood Farms Holland, Mich. (2-2f-27p)

**POULTRY SUPPLIES**

POULTRY LITTER — SERVALL — (made from sugar cane) — A dustless, odorless, absorbent, sterilized litter. Will keep poultry house and brooder sanitary. The light color brightens the quarters—keeps floors dry. 100-pound bales. An American farm product. Use American litter. Most dealers now have it. Ask for descriptive booklet, giving dealer's name. Harry Gates Company, Jackson, MICHIGAN distributor. (231-57D)

**BEEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES**

BEE HIVES, SECTIONS, COMB foundations, etc. Outlets for beginners. Send for catalog. GRAFTING WAX for orchardists. Both hand and brush wax. BERRY BASKETS AND CRATES. MAPLE SYRUP CANS. Send for prices. M. H. HUNT & SON, 511 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (2-2f-42b)

**FARM MACHINERY**

FOR SALE—LEROY ONE-ROW POTATO planter with fertilizer attachment. Has been used one season and planted fourteen acres. Write, White Cloud Co-operative Ass'n, White Cloud, Mich. (2-3f-27b)

**WANTED—FARM TO RENT**

WANTED—TO RENT FARM, CASH rent or shares. Have been on three farms in 16 years. Now foreman on 600 acres. Marshall Comstock, Ionia, R. 3, Mich. (2-11)

WANTED — TO RENT FURNISHED farm, 10 cows and up. Shares or cash rent. Near Lansing. 50 to 100 acres. Richard Hanford, 1408 Redwood St., Lansing, Mich. (2-11)

FARMER, 45, WANTS TO RENT FURNISHED farm on shares. Operated one farm eight years. Considerable experience by month, etc. Married, one child. Clyde Franks, 143 Monroe St., Home Acres Grand Rapids, Mich. (2-11)

**TWO YOUNG MARRIED MEN WANT** to rent dairy or general farm on shares. Everything furnished. 150 acres up. References, John Daniels, R-2, Lansing, Mich. (2-11)

**MAPLE SYRUP EQUIPMENT**

ALL MAPLE SYRUP MAKING AND marketing supplies including "Old Reliable" Felt Filter Bag for cleansing. Three color labels, thermometers, hydrometers, buckets, flat bottom pans, tin and glass containers, "KING EVAPORATORS", sap storage tanks, sugaring off rigs, sugar moulds, etc. For Catalog and prices, write Sugar Bush Supply Company. Display room and office, 217 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (next door to State Farm Bureau) (1-1f-57b)

**PHOTO FINISHING**

AT LAST! ALL YOUR SNAPSHOTS in natural colors. Roll developed. 8 Natural Color Prints, only 25c. Reprints 5c. Amazingly beautiful. NATURAL COLOR PHOTO, Janesville, Wis. (1-39-1f-23b)

**WATER SYSTEMS**

DEMONSTRATOR—SHALLOW WELL system, complete with 17 gallon tank, floor demonstrator, \$39.50. Used Dayton Deep Well system with 42 gallon tank, in good order, \$38. Farm Bureau Services Electrical Dept., 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. (2-1f-26b)

**RADIOS**

SIX TUBE TABLE MODELS, SOLD FOR \$20, and good. Clearance sale \$10. Two floor sample six tube console models, formerly \$39.50, on sale at \$25. Three floor sample 8-tube console, 3-wave bands, Flash-O-Matic tuning to 6 stations, formerly \$29.50, now \$19.50. Farm Bureau Services Electrical Dept., 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. (2-1f-54b)

**ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES**

CO-OP ELECTRIC RANGE, E-36, FLOOR demonstrator, all metal, white, 14 Chromolux fast heat, long life cooking units, large electric oven, broiler, etc. Floor demonstrator, good buy at \$55. REFRIGERATOR—4 m. Co-op floor demonstrator, carries regular guarantee, \$38. IRONERS—Real values at \$25 and \$35. Farm Bureau Services Electrical Dept., 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. (2-1f-55b)

**GREETING CARDS**

BIRTHDAY, SYMPATHY, GET WELL, religious, humorous assorted as you wish. 12 cards for 50c. 15 at 60c. 14 exceptionally artistic \$1. Twenty-one fine at \$1. 12 Easter cards 50c. 14 elegant Easter cards, new \$1. Twelve clever humorous cards 65c. Gift wrapping paper, very best \$1. All above prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Agents wanted. F. A. Showerman, 4346 Page ave., Jackson, Mich. (22-1f-60b)

**WANTED—FARM WORK**

SINGLE MAN, MIDDLE AGED, WANTS farm work by month. Will take charge of farm work for family on shares. Dairy or general farm. Have been doing farm work right along. Jacob Becker, 2 E. F. Welner, 1100 N. Washington Ave., Lansing, Mich. (2-11)

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS FARM work by month. Experienced help. Dairy or general farm. Within reasonable distance of Stockbridge, Ingham Co. Robert Smith, Stockbridge, R-1. (2-11)

SINGLE MAN, 18, WANTS FARM work by month within 40 miles of Midland. Dairy farm preferred. Just finished 2 years work on dairy farm in Midland county. Gale Walton, Midland, R. 4, Mich. (2-11)

MARRIED MAN, 33, WANTS GENERAL farm work by month. Experienced help. Alfred Jones, 1228 Roosevelt St., Lansing, Mich. (2-11)

SINGLE MAN, MIDDLE AGED, GOOD farm help wants work by month. Just completed farm job. E. J. Hayes, 1029 East Grand River Ave., Lansing, Mich. (2-11)

SINGLE MAN, MIDDLE AGED, WANTS work by month on dairy or general farm. Ernest Allen, 616 Manchester street, Lansing. (2-11)

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- Feb. 17 at 7:30 p. m.—Fremont community building for Newaygo county.
- Feb. 21 at 10:30—Battle Creek, Postum Cereal clubhouse for Barry, Calhoun and Kalamazoo counties.
- Feb. 22 at 10:30—Dowagiac Co-op Ass'n hall for Berrien, Cass and Van-Buren counties.

A time and meeting place for community group leaders in Ingham, Ionia and Shiawassee counties will be announced later.

Nearly ten cents of every dollar paid for a railroad ticket goes for taxes.

# Michigan State Farm Bureau Was Organized 20 Years Ago Today

## "To Provide Ways [and Means for Concerted Action in the Solution of Agricultural Problems of State or National Scope]"

### Presidents of the Michigan State Farm Bureau



ROLAND MORRILL, Benton Harbor, 1919-1921; JAMES NICOL, South Haven, 1921-1923; W. E. PHILLIPS, Decatur, 1923-1924; M. L. NOON, Jackson, 1924-1926; M. B. McPHERSON, Lovell, 1926-1927; W. W. BILLINGS, Davison, 1927-1933; J. J. JAKWAY, Benton Harbor, 1933-1935.

Twenty years ago today—Feb. 4, 1919—Woodrow Wilson was President. He was then in Europe at the peace conference, helping remake the map of Europe and Africa and create new nations. The World War had ended three months ago.

Mussolini was a hunted Italian agitator. His fascist march on Rome was to come later. Adolph Hitler, former Austrian army corporal, was soon to know the inside of the Munich prison. The U. S. army of occupation was in Germany. Michigan troops were still at Archangel, Russia, fighting the Bolsheviks.

Calvin Coolidge had hardly been heard of nationally. Warren G. Harding was known only as a United States senator from Ohio. Herbert Hoover of Belgian relief work fame, had gone into Russia for similar work. Franklin D. Roosevelt was an assistant secretary of the navy.

At the Paris peace conference, Samuel Gompers, great American labor leader, said: "We are about to reap what we have sowed." The Literary Digest, then a great magazine and now no longer with us, looked upon the task of reconstruction after the war and said, "The immediate need is greater food production. Upon the farmer as well as the soldier rests the responsibility of rehabilitation and future peace."

**Farmers Were Producing**  
American farmers were producing with a will and feeling pretty good, on the whole, but in view of the prices for labor and industrial products they were somewhat critical of these prices:

Wheat	\$2.37
Corn	1.78
Oats	.74
Rye	1.42
Barley	1.08
Steers	15.50
Good Hogs	20.70
Lambs	8.50

An Essex 5 passenger touring car sold for \$1,350. An Oakland sedan for \$1,650. A one ton truck for \$1,650. A 3,500 mile tire for \$39.50, and a tire guaranteed for 6,000 miles cost \$50. Sugar was 20 cents a pound. Radio meant wireless telegraph . . . nothing more.

**Upon Michigan Farms**  
Road taxes were rising. A \$50,000,000 trunk line system bond issue was certain to pass in April, 1921. Farmers saw what was coming in future road taxes.



Dr. Eben Mumford, then active in the extension work of the College, called the Farm Bureau's organization meeting to order, and has always taken an active interest in the Farm Bureau.

Alfalfa and clover seedlings were plagued with winter killing and disease. Unadapted, foreign seeds were blamed by the U. S. Dep't of Agr. Millions of pounds were imported annually and sold at handsome profits as domestic seed.

Bovine tuberculosis needed attention.

Farmers talked more and more about marketing co-operatively, and about buying feeds, fertilizers and other supplies together in permanent co-operative groups in order to do better by themselves.

It was in these times, on Feb. 4, 1919, 173 Michigan farmers from 57 independent County Farm Bureaus met at the Michigan State College and organized the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Throughout the country in the years before the war "County Farm Bureaus" were groups of farmers or-

ganized for the purpose of working with the county agr'l agent. During the war they were enlisted in stimulating the production of food. Hundreds of County Farm Bureaus came into being. It was only natural that leaders should envision State Farm Bureaus and later a national Farm Bureau.

The organizers of the Michigan State Farm Bureau were men from 35 to 65 years of age. Many of them were on the other side of 40.

They organized the Michigan State Farm Bureau as a non-profit organization "to provide ways and means for concerted action on agricultural problems of state or national scope." They proposed to advance and protect the farmers' interests in legislation, taxation, transportation, tariffs, and in all matters in which Michigan farmers have an interest.

For these purposes, the founders of the State Farm Bureau ordered the creation of the following departments, which are active today:

- Membership
- Legislation
- Publications
- Seeds & Supplies

While they were at it, the founders gave the Farm Bureau broad powers in its articles of incorporation. They authorized it to engage in the buying and selling of merchandise, and to engage in processing, packing, and manufacturing all products produced or consumed on the farm. It was authorized to operate warehouses, elevators, and other enterprises.

In two days the group drafted the State Farm Bureau constitution, by-laws and program of services substantially as they are today. Twenty years later we find ourselves doing everything they contemplated and more. They turned the job of building a membership organization, raising operating funds, and building a working organization over to an executive committee of fourteen members:

- The First State Board**
- Pres. Roland Morrill
  - Berrien V. Pres. R. G. Potts
  - Macomb V. Pres. F. Vandenoorn
  - Marquette Sec'y Chas. Bingham
  - Oakland Treas. Fred Van Nordsall
  - St. Joe A. J. Rogers
  - Benzie Fred Cornair
  - Saginaw J. P. Munson
  - Kent A. E. Ilendend
  - Lenawee Alfred Hendrickson
  - Oceana James Nicol
  - Allegan Austin Cowles
  - Clinton Mrs. John Ketcham
  - Barry Miss Flora Buell
  - Washtenaw Arlie Hopkins
  - Manistee
- These people started with an idea and practically no funds. They labored mightily for two years. In that time they created a membership program, a financial structure, had purchased the present State Farm Bureau headquarters, founded the several departments, and had run into a business depression that all but floored the Farm Bureau for keeps. The foregoing farm prices had dropped to a half and a third of 1919 and 1920 prices by July of 1921. For example:

Wheat No. 2	July 1919	July 1920	July 1921
Corn No. 2	\$ 2.37	\$ 2.80	\$ 1.29
Oats No. 2	1.78	1.78	.62
	.74	1.15	.36

change as grounds for divorce. Women filled the barber shops. Barber shops were no longer comfortable masculine retreats. They took on airs. Permanent waves came to stay.

Rayon was invented. Silk, wool and cotton producers began to suffer more than they had. Motion pictures began to talk as farmers offered to rent their farms for the taxes. Lindbergh flew to Paris in May of 1927.

Raccoon coats, hatless men, rolled stockings, a revival of suspenders, stockless ladies, and street pajamas paraded before us. Women began to smoke. Flappers came and stayed a while. Pee-wee golf had people up all night. The country went tourist crazy. Henry Ford quit Model T after making 20 million of them.

**In Those Years**  
The Farm Bureau began its campaign to finance all county and township roads from gasoline and weight tax funds, with no more highway taxes to be raised from real estate.

The Farm Bureau in 1926 closed the door on unfit foreign alfalfa and clover seeds through the federal Gooding-Ketcham seed staining act.

The Farm Bureau helped reduce Michigan rail rates in the two year zone rate case.

The Farm Bureau offered an automobile and life insurance service.

The Farm Bureau developed an oil and gasoline service.

The Farm Bureau saw bovine tuberculosis brought under control.

**The 1930's**  
Mussolini rose to great power. Only Hindenberg blocked Hitler's rise. The increasingly bad depression years began. Farm prices went down and down. Surpluses mounted. Farmers in Iowa burned corn for fuel. Banks failed. Factories plowed millions of waste earners into the streets. Thousands upon thousands of farmers, merchants, and manufacturers went under. The real estate tax dried up as a source of revenue. Finally all banks

closed. No person living had seen this nation come so close to a dead stop.

When the turning point came in 1933, it brought with it the AAA and NRA. 6,000,000 little pigs met an untimely death. Came the summer drought of 1934 and the great drought of 1936 and a relief from crop surpluses. Farm prices rose to good levels.

**Farm Bureau in Those Years**  
The Farm Bureau supported the township road act of 1930 and the Horton Act of 1932. Under these laws the state now builds and maintains all county and township roads from gasoline and weight tax funds. The highway tax has disappeared from farm real estate.

The Bureau supported the Thatcher-Saur Act of 1935 which provides \$20,000,000 of state aid for local schools, with equalization funds for the poorer districts. Under the act the state pays high school tuition for all rural pupils. Farm school taxes are much lower.

The Farm Bureau and 180 associated farmers co-operatives were successful in exempting farm supplies for agr'l production from the 3% sales tax.

Under the rural electrification program sponsored by the Farm Bureau in 1935, and liberalized each year thereafter by Michigan power companies, about 60,000 farms have been electrified under favorable terms. The work continues.

The world has moved, and the Farm Bureau has moved with it. At this time the survivors of our original founders group are 20 years older—or from 55 to 85 years of age.

**The Farm Bureau in 1939**  
At the end of 20 years we find the Michigan State Farm Bureau composed of some 43 County Farm Bureaus. The State Farm Bureau continues with its original service departments. The seed and supplies services 10 years ago became the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., a sub-

sidary organization. With it are affiliated 139 farmers co-operative merchandising ass'ns. The Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co. attends to the processing and canning of fruits and vegetables on a large scale at Hart, Coloma and Bay City. Seven commodity marketing exchanges are affiliated with the Farm Bureau action on legislation, taxation and other matters of common interest.

**Farm Bureau Government**  
Government of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is controlled by the individual member's vote. The Farm Bureau constitution provides individual members with membership in the County Farm Bureau, the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau is the creation and the instrument of the Farm Bureau members, acting through the County Farm Bureaus.

The annual business meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau takes place in November. Previously, members of the County Farm Bureaus in their respective annual meetings have elected voting delegates to the annual State Farm Bureau meeting, on the basis of one delegate to each 50 Farm Bureau members whose dues are paid.

The Farm Bureau constitution has been amended to provide that co-operative associations that are stockholders in Farm Bureau Services, Inc. may seat a Farm Bureau member as a voting delegate at the State Farm Bureau annual meeting.

The first meeting of the Community Farm Bureau group of Hillsdale county, known as the Adams group, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Lawrence, Tuesday evening, January 10th. The following officers were elected: Chairman Everett Roberts, Secretary Mrs. Howard Newman, Discussion Leader Albert Brown, Recreation Leader Otto Gray, Publicity Chairman Mrs. W. A. Lawrence. Meeting places for the balance of the year were drawn. The second Tuesday evening of each month was chosen as the time for meetings. Much interest in the group activities was shown and the coming meetings promise to be interesting and worth while. A. E. Edmunds, District Manager, and Ralph Bach, county president, were present and helped with the organizing.

**Fertilizer Booklet For Fruit Growers**  
The American Cyanamid Company at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, has prepared a leaflet on fruit fertilization which will be of real interest to fruit growers. It gives detailed information on fruit fertilization in general. This leaflet F-142, "For a Better Fruit Crop, Fertilize with 'Aero' Cyanamid", will be mailed upon request. Two other leaflets of interest to fruit growers are F-163 which deals with fertilizing peaches in the south, but is applicable wherever peaches are grown; and F-165 which discusses how to maintain orchard soils at a high level of fertility throughout the life of the orchard.

**Farmers Week Ideas on Lice and Mite Control**  
Spray walls, perches and nests with kerosene and crank case oil, half and half, for control of red mites. Use nicotine sulphate on perches for lice and feather mites. Just a thin line on a perch. One ounce will do for 32 feet.

## They Organized the MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU AT THE MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE February 4, 1919

- |                                |                                |                                  |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Allegan.....Geo. Schutmaat     | Kent.....Wm. Phillips          | Ottawa.....Ben VanLente          |
| Antrim.....Robert Morrow       | Kent.....Mr. Martin            | Ottawa.....O. DeVries            |
| Antrim.....A. B. Large         | Lapeer.....Robert Taylor       | Ottawa.....Marinus Brandt        |
| Barry.....Fred Lawrence        | Lenawee.....Mr. Platt          | Ottawa.....A. H. Holmes          |
| Barry.....J. L. Kraker         | Lenawee.....Mr. Witt           | Ottawa.....Clyde Hollis          |
| Bay.....John Smith             | Lenawee.....Mr. Ilendend       | Ottawa.....John Nyen             |
| Bay.....Walter Coogins         | Lenawee.....Mr. Shephard       | Ottawa.....Frank Hamblen         |
| Bay.....Clarence Oviatt        | Leelanau.....Mr. McClary       | Ottawa.....Chas. Schaefer        |
| Bay.....Jas. McKeon            | Livingston.....Mr. Dunks       | Ottawa.....J. C. Wiltenburg      |
| Bay.....Jacob Bower            | Livingston.....Mr. Norton      | Presque Isle.....John Hoelt      |
| Bay.....R. D. Harrison, Jr.    | Livingston.....Wm. Gurgler     | Roscommon.....W. M. Coons        |
| Berrien.....Roland Morrill     | Livingston.....Mr. McCorm      | Saginaw.....Mr. Hoffman          |
| Berrien.....George Friday      | Livingston.....Mr. Borrew      | St. Clair.....A. J. Smith        |
| Calhoun.....L. J. Decker       | Livingston.....Mr. Miller      | St. Clair.....Wm. Wurzell        |
| Cass.....O. V. Hicke           | Livingston.....Mr. Gurlock     | St. Joseph.....Henry Algrim      |
| Cass.....Mr. Aldrich           | Luce.....John Templeton        | St. Joseph.....Wm. Harrison      |
| Charlevoix.....W. J. Pearson   | Macomb.....R. G. Potts         | St. Joseph.....Fred Van Nordsall |
| Cheboygan.....O. Nelson        | Manistee.....Arch Marshall     | St. Joseph.....Wm. Langely       |
| Clinton.....Austin Cowles      | Manistee.....Arlie Hopkins     | St. Joseph.....S. C. Hagenbrech  |
| Clinton.....Mr. Doty           | Manistee.....Matthew Lutz      | St. Joseph.....J. F. Cross       |
| Clinton.....Mr. VanDusen       | Manistee.....Ed. Kenny         | St. Joseph.....Clifford Froh     |
| Clinton.....Mr. Maier          | Manistee.....Carl Knopf        | St. Joseph.....R. E. Zimmerman   |
| Clinton.....Mr. Huey           | Marquette.....S. H. Vandenoorn | St. Joseph.....Glenn Schrader    |
| Clinton.....Mr. Bloss          | Marquette.....W. S. Ewing      | St. Joseph.....Grant Farrand     |
| Clinton.....Mr. Dexter         | Mason.....Charles Houck        | St. Joseph.....J. M. Stowell     |
| Crawford.....Mr. Wynn          | Mason.....Mr. Kinney           | St. Joseph.....Lester Schrader   |
| Dickinson.....Fred Langsford   | Mason.....Mr. Wilson           | Schoolcraft.....C. R. Miller     |
| Eaton.....Mr. Hutten           | Mecosta.....Mr. Lyons          | Tuscola.....Henry Lange          |
| Eaton.....R. J. Greer          | Mecosta.....C. A. Card         | Tuscola.....Mr. Samsen           |
| Eaton.....Mr. Cronk            | Missaukee.....A. M. Smith      | Van Buren.....W. E. Phillips     |
| Eaton.....Mr. Bradley          | Missaukee.....Mr. Bowerman     | Van Buren.....J. M. Stafford     |
| Eaton.....Mr. Crosby           | Monroe.....Mr. Elsonman        | Van Buren.....C. E. Buskirk      |
| Eaton.....Mr. Grant            | Monroe.....B. S. Knapp         | Van Buren.....Dana Bemut         |
| Eaton.....Mr. Burrows          | Montcalm.....Mr. Taylor        | Van Buren.....Bennet. Heath      |
| Eaton.....Mr. Loucks           | Montcalm.....Mr. Simmons       | Van Buren.....John Woodman       |
| Emmet.....Mr. Quintan          | Muskegon.....W. H. Kline       | Van Buren.....Thos. Woodman      |
| Genesee.....I. J. Reid         | Muskegon.....C. E. Alberts     | Van Buren.....Wm. Miller         |
| Gladwin.....Alfred Schlichter  | Muskegon.....Mr. McDonald      | Van Buren.....C. H. Pepper       |
| Gladwin.....U. G. Reynolds     | Oakland.....C. A. Bingham      | Van Buren.....John Marshall      |
| Jogebic.....Mr. Gurderson      | Oakland.....Geo. W. Gunn       | Van Buren.....B. L. Reed         |
| Grand Traverse.....Jas. Harris | Oceana.....Roger Southwick     | Van Buren.....Adolph Dankert     |
| Ingham.....Mr. Seeley          | Oceana.....Alfred Hendrickson  | Van Buren.....Earl Banks         |
| Ingham.....Wm. Cox             | Oceana.....R. H. Taylor        | Van Buren.....Robert Williams    |
| Isabella.....E. B. Follett     | Oceana.....Mr. Fleming         | Washtenaw.....Earl Martin        |
| Iron.....D. C. Long            | Oceana.....O. R. Gale          | Washtenaw.....G. W. McCallum     |
| Isabella.....Mr. Banden        | Oceola.....U. S. Holdridge     | Washtenaw.....E. Hutzel          |
| Isabella.....George Wheeler    | Otsego.....Sam Sellers         | Washtenaw.....F. H. Frickner     |
| Jackson.....Whitney Watkins    | Ottawa.....Henry Harrington    | Washtenaw.....Miss Flora Buell   |
| Jackson.....M. L. Noon         | Ottawa.....T. F. Hubbel        | Washtenaw.....F. C. Morgan       |
| Jackson.....A. J. Hutchins     | Ottawa.....Colon Lillie        | Washtenaw.....R. J. Bird         |
| Kalamazoo.....R. C. Ball       | Ottawa.....Louis Peck          | Washtenaw.....Fred Garrod        |
| Kalamazoo.....G. L. Brooks     | Ottawa.....C. J. Berrington    | Washtenaw.....C. E. Gault        |
| Kalamazoo.....D. L. Rosenberg  | Ottawa.....Herman Tuinstra     | Washtenaw.....Jay Smith          |
| Kent.....Wm. Oliver            | Ottawa.....Ralph Van Dyk       | Washtenaw.....J. S. Oeler        |
| Kent.....Pomeroy Munson        | Ottawa.....Erwin Parish        | Washtenaw.....Wm. Fisk           |
|                                | Ottawa.....Chas. Robinson      | Washtenaw.....W. Rorabackar      |
|                                |                                | Washtenaw.....D. B. Thompson     |
|                                |                                | Washtenaw.....Arthur Lutz        |
|                                |                                | Washtenaw.....Ormand Feldcamp    |
|                                |                                | Wayne.....G. W. Kennedy          |
|                                |                                | Wayne.....G. C. Raviler          |
|                                |                                | Wexford.....Mr. Elmore           |



CLARK L. BRODY  
When the State Farm Bureau was organized, C. L. Brody was agr'l agent for St. Clair county. He was invited to become secretary upon the resignation of Mr. C. A. Bingham after the Feb. 1921 annual meeting.

At the annual meeting the delegates consider the reports and business of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. They adopt resolutions of Farm Bureau policy which bind the Farm Bureau officers and employees for the ensuing year.

**Directors and Officers**  
The board of delegates elects from the Farm Bureau membership the directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Under the 1934 revision of the Farm Bureau constitution, nine directors are elected at large for terms of two years each. At this time (1939) there are seven commodity exchange directors. The constitution provides that nomination by each affiliated commodity exchange of a director who is a properly qualified

Farm Bureau member is a matter for confirmation by the Board of Delegates. Term 2 years. The exchange has the sole right to name its director. The State Farm Bureau board of directors organizes by electing from its members a President, and a Vice President and an executive committee of five, to serve for one year or until the next annual meeting.

The Board of Directors employs an executive secretary and treasurer, who is responsible to the board. The executive secretary in turn employs the staff.

**Affiliated Commodity Exchanges**  
The affiliated commodity exchanges are: Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Farm Bureau Fruit Products, Inc., Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, Midwest Co-operative Creameries, Inc., Michigan District.



For the first year, the Farm Bureau executive office was at Birmingham, Oakland county. In April of 1920 the Farm Bureau purchased the Michigan State Farm Bureau building at 221 N. Cedar street, Lansing, and has occupied it since that time.



This is the Farm Bureau Services store and warehouse at Saginaw, which is leased by the Farm Bureau. The organization owns a similar warehouse at Lansing. The Farm Bureau distributes Farm Bureau products through nearly 300 farmers elevators, including 10 Farm Bureau branches and 12 elevators it manages for local groups.

# The State Farm Bureau and the Commodity Exchanges

## Questions and Answers for Feb. Community Meetings

By J. F. YAEGER  
Director of Membership Relations

What is the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n?  
The Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association, commonly called "The Wool Pool", is composed of wool producers in Michigan who have been working together for almost twenty years for the development of a better and more profitable system of wool marketing.

By co-operative action they have been able to secure a liberal cash advance immediately on the delivery of wool. While the identity of each clip of wool is still preserved, it is graded and the grower is credited with the number of pounds of each grade of wool produced. This system rewards quality and care in handling. In the final settlement the grower receives all that the wool nets over and above the advance.

How was wool pooled in 1938?  
During 1938 the poolers had the advantage of the new \$50,000,000 government wool loan program which was made available thru the Credit Commodity Corporation. Consignors received a substantial advance when their wool was delivered to the Association. After it had been graded and appraised by the C. C. C. a second payment was made to each consignee to bring his total advances up to the full amount of the Government loan available on his particular clip of wool. In a great many cases, these loans equalled or exceeded prices which local dealers were paying for outright purchase of wool of similar grade and quality.

Practically all of the wool consign-

ed to the Michigan pool in 1938 has now been sold and it is expected that final settlements to all consignors will be completed well in advance of the beginning of the 1939 shearing season. There is every indication that returns to the 1938 consignors will

### Pool Sells Wool; Settlement Soon

All of the wool consigned to the Michigan Co-op Wool Marketing Ass'n has been sold, according to a report from the National Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston, which is the sales agency for 30 other state and regional pools.

At the Lansing office the net price realized on each grade of wool is now being computed. Individual settlement sheets will be made out soon and mailed with final settlement checks to each Michigan consignee.

On the whole, 1938 was a good year for the pool and consignors will average considerably more than was paid last spring by local buyers.

show substantial profits over prices which were realized by those who sold their fleeces outright to oldline dealers.

The Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association was the only channel thru which the growers in this state had access to the Government wool loans.

How is the wool sold?  
The wool is sold through the National Wool Marketing Corporation at Boston. This corporation arranges for the grading, prepares the wool for sale, does the selling, and guarantees payment by the mills. Its selling personnel has had years of experience. They have adequate warehouse facilities, ample capital and enjoy the confidence of the wool trade. It is the largest wool-handling agency in this country, and is owned and controlled by its member-agencies, of which the Michigan Association is one. They handle no wool on speculative profit, so they are interested only in serving the grower. The volume handled furnishes salesmen the bargaining power, while the sales policies are determined only after careful analysis of the trends of the market and its possibilities.

Wool which is consigned to the Association is fully insured against fire anywhere and any time after shearing, and against theft as soon as it is received by the Association or its agents, without cost to the member.

What is the history of the Michigan pool?  
In 1920, at the urgent request of its wool growing members, the Michigan State Farm Bureau established a wool pool as one of its business departments. Management and finance were largely old-line. There was no national co-operative sales agency. Markets tumbled ruinously when the U. S. Government dumped its wartime inventories and many consignors blamed the wool pool for the decline!

Despite this unpropitious start, co-operative wool marketing has persisted not only in Michigan, but throughout the nation, until today a large



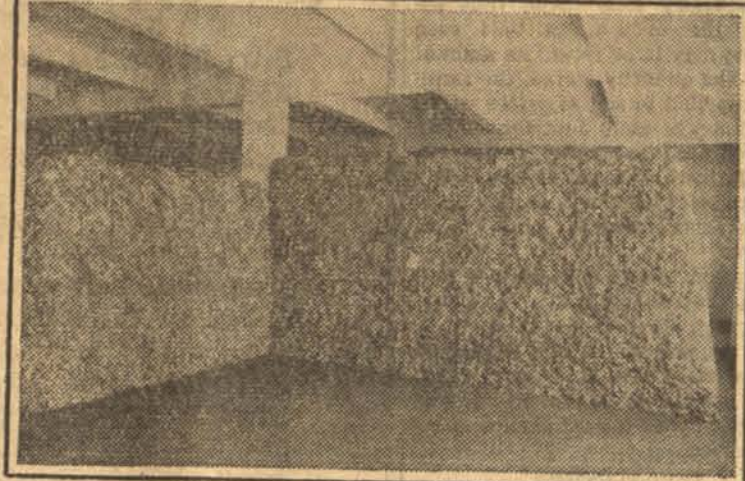
An interior view of the National Wool Marketing warehouse, showing how the graders display graded wool. Every fleece in these great mounds is of a certain grade, and dressed in there to display itself to advantage.

part of all the wool in the United States is marketed co-operatively. After a few years the wool pool in Michigan was separately incorporated. When the National Wool Marketing Corp. was organized in 1930, the Michigan Wool Pool was re-incorporated under its present name, The Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. It is one of the commodity exchanges affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and like all the others it is not controlled by the Farm Bureau.

The service rendered by this Association may be judged from the fact that many members have consigned fleeces regularly year after year and are still enthusiastic boosters, with records of 19 years of consistent pooling.

What are the aims and purposes of the pool?  
The Association endeavors to assist the grower to realize more for fleeces through publicity and meetings it promotes and encourages better flock management and other practices to improve the fleeces produced in Michigan. By setting with the consignors on a graded basis, quality and care in handling are rewarded. The entire net proceeds from the sale of the wool are returned to the grower. Every effort is made to stabilize and strengthen the market both locally and at Boston, the nation's leading wool market. The increased utilization of wool is constantly fostered. The growers' interests are aggressively championed in connection with legislation and tariff matters.

Note—Offices of the Association are in the Farm Bureau building at Lansing.



### BUTTER

What is the Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc.?

Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Incorporated has 21 member creameries: 10 located in Michigan, 7 in Indiana, 1 in Illinois, and 3 in Tennessee. Together the 21 creameries have over 25 thousand patrons. They make over 26 million pounds of butter a year. The oldest membership association was organized in 1897, the newest since 1930. The average age of the associations is seventeen years. Michigan members are:

- Coldwater Dairy Company
- Constantine Co-op Creamery
- Carson City—Dairyland Creamery
- Fremont Co-op Creamery
- Grant Co-op Creamery
- Lawrence Co-op Creamery
- Marcellus Co-op Creamery
- Nashville—Farmers Creamery
- Niles—Producers Dairy
- St. Louis Co-op Creamery

Midwest Creameries began operating in 1932 with membership of five creameries in Indiana. The Association is incorporated under the Indiana Agricultural Co-operative Act. Its headquarters are at South Bend, Indiana.

Why was the Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc. organized?  
Although some of the questions faced by the creameries today can best be settled by individual associations, there are many important problems which best be solved by a group of creameries acting together. Among these are: Standardization of manufacturing methods (2) purchase of supplies (3) competition between associations for butterfat and by-pro-

ducts (4) modern laboratory services for analysis of supplies and manufactured products (5) the development of competent advisory services as an aid to the management. To solve such problems the various creameries in the Mid-West banded together and set up an agency known as Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Incorporated, through which management policies of the group were developed and operating practices determined.

What is the set-up of the Mid-West Producers' Creameries?  
Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Incorporated, is set up on a capital stock basis. The common stock is apportioned among member associations at the rate of two shares each for each 500,000 lbs. of butter or major fraction thereof produced annually. Each share of stock has a par value of ten dollars. Re-adjustments of stock ownership are made annually to maintain this proportion. The common stock may be held by associations of producers of agricultural products only. No dividends are paid on the common capital stock. Stockholders are entitled to one vote for each share of such stock held. The board of directors is composed of twelve members who are either officers or managers of the membership associations. Realizing that the benefits of the associations must be restricted to those who are willing to finance and participate in the program if the organization is to maintain itself, an article of the by-laws provides that, "this corporation shall not deal in the products of or purchase supplies and equipment for other than the holders of the common stock." Assets of the member creameries is approximately \$1,500,000 with 89% financed

The Nat'l Wool Marketing Corporation warehouse at Boston, where wool from 30 State Wool Marketing Ass'ns, including Michigan, is assembled each year for grading and sale. The Nat'l makes a cash advance on receipt of the wool at Lansing. Final payment is made when the wool is sold.

by members and patrons.

What Benefits do Patrons of the Member Creameries enjoy?  
Among the benefits realized are:

(1) A larger net return for butterfat brought about through the reduction of costs and more efficient operation of plants made possible through supervision by the association's technical experts going from plant to plant and actually working with the operators on technical problems.

(2) Protection of the members' interests in the matter of overage required in each tub by buyers. This overage requirement has been reduced in three years from as much as eight and ten ounces per to four ounces per tub. As a result approximately one pound of butter in each two hundred pounds sold in tubs has been saved. The value of this alone exceeds the total cost of the Mid-West to the 21 creameries!

(3) Marketing services rendered by the association have assisted member creameries to market their butter to better advantage. The possibility of buyers using the bids of one of the co-operatives against another has been greatly eliminated. Competition between the creameries has been greatly reduced. Arrangements with buyers who will take the entire output of member creameries has relieved managers of the necessity of jobbing small lots. All this has resulted in higher returns for butter, which, in turn, has returned more money for the farmer's cream.

(4) The association is able to make substantial savings in the purchase of supplies and equipment. In 1935, over 1,100 cream separators were purchased for farmers at a considerable saving.

(5) Analysis of cream records and practices of the associations assure farmers of a supervision in this interest, and that the plant is operating as efficiently as possible.

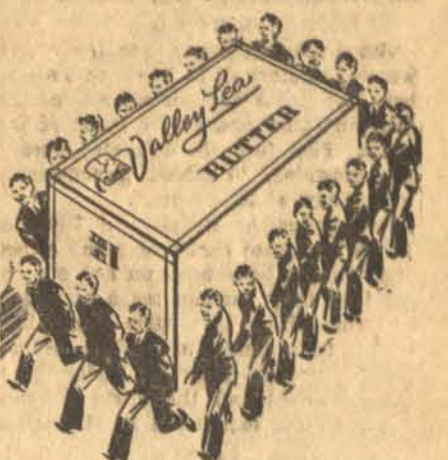
(6) It enables the creameries to act together on matters of policy in which members have a common interest.

Miscellaneous information:—Practically all of the creameries who are members of the association have trucks taking cream from their patrons, the milk being separated at

the farm. An educational program is carried on so as to keep patrons informed as to the progress made and to interest new patrons to become members. Responsibility for conducting the business of member creameries is left with each member creamery. The association acts only in an advisory and advisor capacity.

In 1936 the average price paid to the farmer for butterfat by Mid-West creameries varied from 31 to 36 cents. Figures compiled by Farm Credit Administration at Washington, D. C. indicated that Mid-West creameries are returning to producers a higher percentage of the market value of butterfat than are the average butterfat buyers of these states.

Mid-West creameries pay for cream under (1) The pool system, in which the association pays as much as it can in each pay period and (2) the



An artist's conception of the Mid-West Producers Creameries working together. Valley Lea is the trademark for Mid-West Producers butter.

patronage dividend system, in which partial payment is made the patron at the time of delivery and the patronage dividend paid at the end of the fiscal year. Practically all of the Michigan creameries use the pool system.

The Michigan District of the Mid-West Producers Creameries, Inc., is affiliated with the Michigan State Farm Bureau as a commodity exchange.

Mid-West Producers Creameries, Inc. office is at 224 W. Jefferson St., South Bend, Ind.

Note—The above material is furnished by the various Commodity Exchanges. Questions regarding their activities should be sent directly to them.

## HOW to do it . . .



### WITH CONCRETE

Do your modernizing for keeps, with concrete! Here's a "how to do it" book that gives detailed information on building septic tanks, foundations, feeding floors, barn floors, tanks and troughs, milk cooling tanks.

Remember, concrete is fireproof, termite proof, easy to work with, low in first cost, needs no upkeep, endures for generations. You can do your own concrete—or hire a local concrete contractor. Write us for your free copy of "Permanent Farm Construction."

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION  
Dept. W-4, 815 Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

Please send me "Permanent Farm Construction." I am especially interested in:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

St. or R.R. No. \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

### HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

OUR BLANKET POLICY on personal property? It insures all farm personal in one amount which often pays double the amount a classified policy would pay. Liberal limitations on live stock make a specific insurance unnecessary to receive value commensurate with the value of the animal.

AMPLE RESERVES—Largest Farm Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Michigan. Over One Quarter Million Dollars net assets. Collection of assessments on anniversary of policy provides daily cash income from which losses and expenses are paid.

SUCCESSFUL RECORD—For over thirty years the State Mutual has paid all losses promptly. Write today for information.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan

W. V. Burras, Pres. 702 Church St., Flint Mich. H. K. Fisk, sec'y

## Here's why it lasts

### The coating can't help being uniform

It is the nature of the bethanizing process to put on an even coating. The particles of zinc are carried to the wire by electricity, and the electricity naturally flows uniformly into all parts of the surface.

### Exceedingly durable zinc in the coating

The bethanized coating is pure zinc all the way through. The absence of practically all impurities means that bethanized fence is highly weather resistant.

### Not even a feather crack for weather to get in

Run your fingers over the joints in a roll of bethanized fence. Notice how smooth the surface is. There's no place where rust can get a start.



### A tried-and-proved product

Bethanized wire and the bethanizing process have stood the test of time in scores of applications for six years.

Other Bethlehem Products: Roofing sheets, barbed wire, nails, staples, baler ties, steel fence posts.

Other Bethlehem Products: Roofing sheets, barbed wire, nails, staples, baler ties, steel fence posts.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. LANSING, MICHIGAN

## LAPEER COUNTY FARM BUREAU ANNUAL MEETING

Resolutions Ask State Dep't To Regulate Live Stock Auction Markets

The Lapeer County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting at Lapeer Jan. 19 adopted a resolution asking the State Dep't of Agriculture to apply the same regulations to auction live stock markets as are applied at terminal markets regarding the health of stock.

The County Farm Bureau approved the idea of farmers working with the refrigeration food locker at Lapeer to form a live stock ring to supply meat to town and other patrons of the locker.

The County Farm Bureau re-affirmed its policy on strict weed law enforcement.

One hundred and fifty attended the meeting at the Methodist church. They had dinner together. The Junior Farm Bureau was in charge of the entertainment.

Farm Bureau by-laws were changed to permit the Community Farm Bureaus to name delegates to the annual State Farm Bureau meeting, and to provide for two Junior Farm Bureau members as associate directors of the County Farm Bureau.

The Lapeer County Farm Bureau officers and directors for 1939 are the following men and their wives: President—E. R. Bristol, Almont twp.

Vice-Pres.—Roy Maberry, Deerfield twp. Sec'y-Treas.—Dan Dwyer, Richland.

Other directors are: Carl Nielson of Attica; A. T. Johnson, Mayfield; Frank Myus, Elba; Irving Thom, Oregon; Lawrence Porter, Dryden; Associate directors from the Junior Farm Bureaus are Anthony Kreiner of Burnside, and Raymond Bohnsack.

A replica, in every architectural detail, of historic Independence Hall in Philadelphia—the "Cradle of American Liberty"—is to be the Pennsylvania State Exhibit building at the New York World's Fair 1939.

## Letters to the Editor

Timely Comment in Readers' Letters

### Whither Are We Drifting?

Mr. Editor:

It is estimated that 4.5 bushels of wheat testing 60 pounds will make one barrel of flour (196 lbs.). This in turn will make approximately 300 loaves of bread or about 65 loaves of the bushel of wheat. At the present price of wheat the grower can buy five loaves of bread with the proceeds of one bushel of wheat. At the present prices of farm crops at the farm and the existing high price of farm equipment and high interest rates (7% for 30 days on renewals at local banks) what system of farming should the farmer-borrower follow to enable him to meet his obligations promptly?

To be sure, the 53,000,000 farmers in the United States appreciate the efforts of the government to assist them in getting "cost of production" for their crops. Even with the advent of the program of crop reduction, soil erosion, trade agreements, parity payments based on the years from 1909 to 1914 (the era of dirt roads, horses and buggies and ox teams) and working seven days per week many times averaging 18 hours per day and over, the farmers' income is steadily decreasing and price stabilization is just as far away as it ever was.

That the farmer is an inveterate gambler is conceded by everyone. He plows, harrows and sows, not knowing what the yield of the crop or the price will be. He is cautioned by the Land Banks not to go in debt for luxuries. He is at all times at the mercy of the elements, floods, droughts, untimely frosts, dust storms, grasshoppers, chinch bugs, ear-borers, epidemic of hog cholera, Bangs disease, etc.

"On December 1, 1938, the Federal Surplus Commodity Corporation announced that arrangements had been made for the sale of some 20,000,000 bushels of wheat for delivery to flour mills in England. This was sold by the exporters to English millers at a price reported to have been about 21c per bushel. At that time the world

price was about 50c per bushel, so the United States government will pay the exporters a subsidy of 29c per bushel." The only conclusion I can arrive at from the foregoing is this: I raised a wheat crop; in so doing I worked for nothing, boarded myself and paid the foreigner to take it off my hands. It don't make sense.

In a recent radio broadcast, Duncan Moore told of an exodus of 2,000 sharecroppers camped along a paved highway in Missouri. It was snowing. The authorities in the vicinity were appealing to the Red Cross for aid. A well known Congressman predicts that the coming (5 to 15) may prove to be the most discouraging American farmers have ever gone through. The underlying cause of the major economic ills of business, labor and agriculture is our monetary system and the vicious way in which it is being administered. It lies within the powers of Congress to correct these evils, but like the weather, it is talked about a lot but nobody does anything about it. The money changers instead of being driven out of the temple are more strongly entrenched than ever.

CHARLES E. GRAFF.

Beiding, Mich. Jan. 30, 1939.

### Mid-West Creameries Meet Feb. 23-24

The sixth Annual Meeting of the Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc. will be held February 23rd and 24th at the Oliver Hotel, South Bend, Indiana.

This annual two-day meeting will be attended by managers, buttermakers, directors and delegates from the member creameries located in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Tennessee.

### KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

# WHAT'S NEXT on your ELECTRIC LIST?

Many of our farm customers have a "one-at-a-time" plan of adding electrical equipment for their home and farm uses.

For better home life and more profitable farm operations—such necessities as

- Water pumping
- Water heating
- Electric brooding
- Feed grinding
- Milking - cooling - sterilizing
- Soil heating
- Refrigeration - cooking
- Utility motor for wood cutting, hay hoisting, tool sharpening, etc.

These are some uses that can be built up one at a time, or more—and equipment bought for cash or on terms.

Some plan according to their crops—others according to dairy or poultry income, or the like.

### LET US WORK WITH YOU

Whatever your plan, or type of farming—our trained farm service men are on the job to work with our customers in planning their uses and making the best use of electricity.

That's a part of our co-operation with our farm customers. Once the service is in, we aim to live with it and see that it's good service.

JUST WRITE OR VISIT OUR NEAREST OFFICE.

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

# Why Farm Bureau Wrote Resolutions as it Did

(Continued from Page 1.)

standards and the further restriction of misleading advertising was recommended.

**Imported Fats and Oils**  
This resolution renews our long-standing effort to restrict the importation of foreign fats and oils, many of which come into competition with domestic products.

**General Sales Tax Act**  
In view of recurring threats against the continuance of the relief from sales tax which farmers are now enjoying, it was the general feeling that no general revision, either of rate or exemptions, should be made now. In view of the financial condition of the State, it seems clear that any general reduction of rate would lead to a broadening of the base, and it is probable that most farmers would lose more than they would gain by this process.

**Tax Revision**  
Since the Tax Study Commission, of which Secretary C. L. Brody is a member, has not yet reported, no intelligent appraisal can yet be made of its work. Therefore, the delegates merely recommended, in effect, a conscientious study of its findings.

**Farm Lands in Cities and Villages**  
The corporate limits of many cities and villages have been pushed out so far that they include large numbers of farms which have little or nothing to gain from municipal services. Some other States provide relief under these circumstances and the Farm Bureau urges similar legislation in Michigan.

**Labor**  
This resolution reaffirms the historic policy of the Farm Bureau to be neutral in disputes, legislative or otherwise.

**THERE ARE MANY REASONS** for unprofitable egg laying—neglecting the inexpensive task of keeping oyster shell in the hoppers is one of them. A top speed laying hen will eat only about 3¢ worth of pilot brand oyster shell in a whole year.



**CREDITS ON PURCHASES** Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

**NOTICE TO MEMBERS:** Purchases of Farm Bureau brand dairy and poultry feeds, seeds, fertilizers, fence, binder twine, oils and gasoline, farm machinery, sprays and insecticides, harness, paint, tractors, roofing and electrical appliances from Farm Bureau dealers are eligible to membership credits when declared.

**MAIL YOUR DEALER SALES SLIPS** to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Dept., 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing, about every three months.

**BE SURE** Farm Bureau brand goods are entered on slip as "Farm Bureau Alfalfa", "Milkmaker", "Mer-mash", etc.

**Life members** receive their Membership Credits in cash once a year.

**MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU** Lansing, Michigan

erwise, which involve primarily organized industrial employes, but reaffirms our determination that agriculture shall receive equal consideration. In the last Legislature some branches of organized labor became a powerful factor in R.E.A. legislation, contrary to the farmers' interests. At the same time, other groups worked harmoniously with the Farm Bureau in avoiding unnecessary clashes of interest.

**Organized Violence**  
Organized labor violence in Michigan, including the "labor holiday" at Lansing, not only shocked the farmers of this state, but also led to the temporary closing of most businesses, including Farm Bureau headquarters. It was the overwhelming desire of the delegates to record their most determined opposition to this situation, but fair-mindedness caused them to remember that farmers themselves have at times resorted to similar extremes. At the same time there was no desire to imply that any one class in our population is more likely than others to adopt such means by naming it specifically, as such an inference would be grossly unjust.

Accordingly the resolution was aimed at organized violence by whomsoever it might be advocated or practiced.

**Gas Tax Refunds**  
This resolution was a well-merited token of Farm Bureau appreciation for the many sympathetic acts of Hon. Leon D. Case, former secretary of state.

**Highway Finance**  
During the last few years there has been a growing pressure on the townships to return to the general property tax as a source of road improvement funds. At least one county is also making a substantial levy in the name of relief, but on the understanding that the revenues will be used upon county roads. In the last Legislature bills were passed to divert general fund revenues to the State Highway Dept. fund, the McNitt Act township road fund and for snow removal, and two of these ultimately became law.

More recently, in fact since the Farm Bureau annual meeting, speakers at the Michigan Municipal League convention put forth the claim that the cities were not sharing adequately in auto tax receipts.

All of this indicates that there is either an inequitable distribution of road funds, or else that the gas and weight taxes, combined, are still insufficient to meet the expense of maintaining the public highways. The delegates went on record as opposing a return to the property tax for road purposes, and clearly pointed out that if more money is needed it should come from the uses of the roads.

**Advertising Michigan Farm Products**  
This resolution reflects the satisfaction of the State's apple growers over the benefits of State-financed advertising of their crop, and registers the belief that many other Michigan grown commodities can and should be similarly benefited.

**Rural Electrification**  
During the past year the Farm Bureau has co-operated with Grange and Farmers' Union officers to present a united front against "high pressuring", spite-line building and all the other evils which developed when Michigan farmers became the pawns in a race between REA and privately owned public utility companies to build rural power lines.

The results of the year's work have been reflected in a lessening of these abuses, and better relations with the Public Utilities Commission and the other farm organizations.

**Legislature**  
This resolution is practically self-explanatory. It must be obvious that every farmer is concerned with keep-

ing agricultural issues as far as possible from partisan politics. When support or non-support of farm bills is a strict party question, the industry becomes the football of politicians. Farm organizations must control this situation or else find themselves relegated to a minor spot in State affairs.

**Schools**  
This resolution has been accepted in many influential quarters as an absolutely fair statement of the present situation and of the remedy. Unless high school districts are assured that the tuition promised them will be paid, they cannot long continue to receive pupils from the primary school districts. Undoubtedly this issue will be one of the most important to face rural Michigan in the coming Legislative session.

**Warehouse Act**  
For many years farmers have complained that when their crops are placed in warehouses, the warehouseman frequently sells them, thus depressing the market, so that even though he may later return an amount equal to the quantity stored, the farmer is compelled to sell at prices which reflect this wholesale dumping of presumably stored products. It is even worse, farmers declare, if the warehouseman goes bankrupt, as the farmer's warehouse receipt may prove worthless.

Legislation to end both evils is proposed in the resolution.

**Livestock Pavilion at M. S. C.**  
Since the passage of this resolution we are advised that a Federal grant for such a pavilion is now pending at Washington, with a good chance of being approved.

**Truth-in-Fabrics**  
Passage of a truth-in-fabrics act would be of great value to the wool growers of this State. The public does not want "shoddy" at virgin wool prices, or for that matter at any price.

**Junior Farm Bureau**  
No one resolution met with greater favor than did this one. Throughout the State there is a growing realization that the Junior Farm Bureau is the best insurance for the future of the senior organization.

**Bang's Disease**  
A most thorough discussion of this question before the resolutions committee by numerous successful dairymen developed the fact that even among the men in the business and among veterinarians there still are wide differences of opinion as to the nature of the disease, and the proper steps for its cure or prevention.

The only point upon which a nearly unanimous opinion seemed to exist was that a clean-up, to be effective, must cover a considerable area. However, the resolution as adopted by the delegates, modifies the previous pronouncement, in favor of a state-wide clean-up, by proposing that the work be done only as requested by county boards of supervisors.

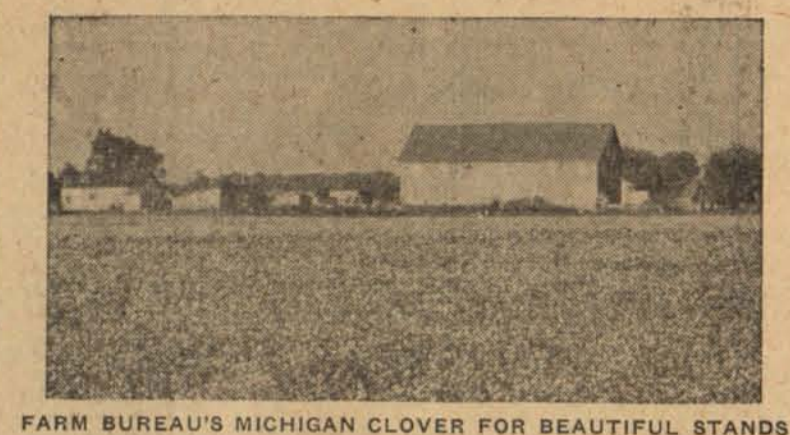
**Member Co-operatives**  
This resolution recognizes the vast opportunities for mutual growth in areas where the local co-op has affiliated with the State Farm Bureau.

**Farm Tractors**  
A resolution on this subject was introduced from a county where tractor-owners are having difficulty with local authorities over the use of farm tractors to pull the farmer's own products to market. The present form was agreed to when it was discovered that no similar difficulties are being encountered in other areas. The intention was to let well enough alone until there is evidence of a general drive on farmers, but to try and unravel local troubles when they do arise.

Strawberry plants set in early April nearly always do better than those set a month or so later.

Uncle Ah says if you spend too much time you will lose your balance.

# TIME TO ORDER FIELD SEEDS



FARM BUREAU'S MICHIGAN CLOVER FOR BEAUTIFUL STANDS

## June and Mammoth Clover Much Cheaper than in 1938; Alfalfa Scarce and Higher

**CLOVERS**  
Farm Bureau has plenty of A-1 Michigan grown June, Alsike and Mammoth clover seed. All pure, high germinating seed, and the very best for Michigan farms.

**CROP MIXTURES**  
Ask your Farm Bureau dealer about our several clover and alfalfa crop mixtures. Good buys for pasture purposes, or mixed hay, or to plow under.

**ALFALFAS**  
Because of the scarcity of good quality, Michigan grown seed, we will offer considerable Utah Grimm and common. These old reliables have done well in Michigan for more than 15 years.

**SEEDS WANTED**  
We are buying good alfalfa and sweet clover seed. Send us 8 ounce, representative sample for quotation. Seed mailing envelopes on request. Have plenty of other clovers.

**ORDER NOW**  
If you haven't placed your order for Farm Bureau alfalfa, clover, or other seeds with your dealer, we urge you to do so as soon as possible.

### 4 GREAT CO-OP TRACTORS

Power • Economy • Convenience

**Stream-lined Orchard Tractor**  
Moderately designed to meet every requirement in the orchard.

**Extra Values**  
At Standard Equipment at No Extra Cost

1. Self Starting
2. Bat. & Gen. Ignition
3. Electric Headlights
4. Rubber Tires
5. Foot & Hand Brakes
6. Truck Steering

**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.**  
728 E. Shiawassee St. Lansing, Mich.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
(Paste on postal card and mail)

### SAVES YOU... SAVES HOSS FLESH

## CO-OP TWO-HORSE SPREADER

So light in draft, you can pull it by one hand with beaters in action. Automotive type wheel swing for making sharp turns. Passes through narrow doors. Top of box only 3 feet from ground. Less work to load. Plenty of clearance. Fits under carrier. Shreds and pulverizes manure thoroughly. 60 bus. capacity. Wide, even spread. Broad tread. See this time-and-labor-saving spreader today at your Co-op store.

## A Complete Line of

Discs	Plows	Planters
Drags	Cultivators	Drills
Rakes	Mowers	Wagons

## MAKE REPAIRS NOW with parts from the Farm Bureau DAIRY FEED

**100 LBS. OF MILKMAKER 34% PROTEIN**, or Mermaid Milkmaker 32%, mixed with 300 lbs. of any mixture of farm grains will make 400 lbs. of an excellent 16% dairy ration. Feed with alfalfa hay. With clover hay use 200 lbs. of farm grains to 100 of concentrate.

**EGG RATION**  
**100 LBS. OF FARM BUREAU POULTRY Supplement 32%** or Mermaid Balancer 32% mixed with 200 lbs. of corn, 50 lbs. of wheat, 50 lbs. of oats will make 400 lbs. of one of the best 16% low cost laying mashers. 100 lbs. of barley may be substituted for 100 of corn. Feed scratch grains at night.

## UNICO EXTRA TRACTION TIRES

For those who use dirt roads in the wet months. This type of tire gives the utmost traction in mud or snow. The heavy tread studs assure traction for either forward or backward motion. Prevent slippage. Self-cleaning, too. Unico extra traction tires find solid footing, and you get traction. Safer than ordinary treads in mud or snow. Available in automobile and truck sizes.

## BUREAU-PENN WINTER OIL

**QUICK STARTING**  
**SMOOTH PERFORMANCE**  
in Cold Weather...

Our 100% pure Pennsylvania oil is free flowing in the coldest weather. Improved for quick starting and low oil consumption for winter driving. Bureau Penn is one of the best motor oils on the market, regardless of price. Mioco or mid-continent is our next best oil. These oils are sold in quart, 5 qt., 2 gal. and 5 gal. cans. Good oils and priced right!

## BUY FARM BUREAU'S RELIABLE Radiator ANTI-FREEZE

1. NORWAY METHANOL ANTI-FREEZE. Three quarts do work of 4 of ordinary alcohol. Practically odorless. Won't damage cooling system.
2. UNICO. United Co-ops 200 proof ethyl alcohol anti-freeze. A high grade safe product.
3. ALCOHOL. Completely denatured. Anti-rusting.

ASK YOUR CO-OP FOR FARM BUREAU ANTI-FREEZE

## The Money we Save on Supplies is Your Gain!

THE SAVINGS we make by group purchasing is money saved for farmer members. It becomes a part of your cream check, and helps to strengthen your business.

Co-operative creameries require much in supplies and equipment for making butter. The Mid-West makes substantial savings for member creameries by purchasing in large quantities for their requirements.

Our buying power is used also to save money for you on cream separators, milk cans, coolers, and other lines of dairy supplies.

Producers of quality cream earn more by marketing through member creameries of the Mid-West. That's what we're here for.

**MID-WEST PRODUCERS' CREAMERIES, Inc.**

INDIANA: Columbus-Farmers Mktg. Ass'n, Covingtonville-Farmers Prod. Ass'n, Middlebury Co-op Creamery, Marion-Productors Creamery, Orleans-Productors Mktg. Ass'n

PORTLAND-Farm Bureau Co., Rushville-E. Cent. Co-op Co.

TENNESSEE: Gallatin-Summer Co. Co-op Co., Murfreesboro-Rutherford Co-op Co., Nolansville Co-op Creamery

MICHIGAN: Marcellus Co-op Creamery, Nashville-Farmers Creamery, Niles-Productors Dairy, St. Louis Co-op Creamery, Fremont Co-op Creamery, Grant Co-op Creamery, Lawrence Co-op Creamery

ILLINOIS: Atwood Co-op Creamery

**We make 26,000,000 pounds of butter ANNUALLY**

OFFICES--214 W. JEFFERSON STREET, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA