

## Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger,  
Director of Membership  
Relations

### SCARCE MONEY

Mr. A. N. Falconer of Scottville (Mason county) wrote us:

"Here's my \$5 for Farm Bureau dues. Money is rather scarce now on farms but unless we maintain an organization to defend our interests in regard to sales tax exemptions, taxes, prices, etc., it will be a lot scarcer."

### CONSISTENT

Mr. D. E. Williams of Bronson (Branch county) said:

"I believe in organization. I believe every class and group should be organized. That's why in my life time I've been and still am a member of a trade union, the Grange and the Farm Bureau as well as my co-operative."

### ORGANIZATION

Mr. Herman Palazarie, Farm Bureau member of Grand Traverse county said:

"It was while working in the mines of Pennsylvania that I became sold on organization. Starved, beaten and often deliberately killed by the hired thugs of the mine owners, the workers' only salvation lay in organizing. In those 'good old days' whenever a miner asked for a decent wage or safe working conditions, he was fired immediately. If he ventured a protest, he was beaten without further ceremony. I have seen women and children killed as ruthlessly as men. It was then that I led the miner's fight as an organizer for John L. Lewis who was then (and still is) the head of the miner's organization.

"It has been many years since I've been a miner, but I still see the need of organization whether it be in the coal fields or on the farm. Only through people working together to protect their interests can we ever expect to make much progress.

"The Farm Bureau program is not as aggressive and militant as one as that of John L. Lewis and the organized laborer. It is more of a business and educational nature. It's just as important to farmers, however, as the union is to labor. Without organization in either field, we fail."

**COINCIDENCE**

Over in Shiawassee county they're telling an interesting story of a coincidence. On a Saturday evening not so long ago, Mrs. John Drury had an emergency operation at the Durand hospital for appendicitis. During the night another woman was brought into the room where Mrs. John Drury was still under the effects of ether. A baby was born to the second woman early the next morning. As the sun rose above the horizon and both women looked at each other, they got the surprise of their lives. The second woman was Mrs. Hugh Drury. They are sisters-in-law.

### MISSIONARY

Although the Rev. LeRoy Lightfoot, Methodist minister at Marcellus, has been back in the United States for four years, he still likes to tell of many more years that he spent as a missionary in India. His interest in the Marcellus Community Farm Bureau is due to the fact that as a missionary he attempted to use the discussion method in his educational work among the natives of India. Starting from "scratch", Rev. Lightfoot and his co-workers developed many schools and educational centers. It was all very interesting. Mr. Lightfoot said that some day he'd like to go back.

### WHEN . . .

"Only when LAY CHRISTIANS become witnesses to the glad, good news of what they, themselves, have experienced, will the world be saved. The task is too big for a handful of ordained preachers."

The above was handed me by Charles Openlander, Clinton county farmer, and Farm Bureau membership worker, "And", emphasizes Charley, "this is just as true of Farm Bureau work as of church work. Only when the average Farm Bureau member becomes interested enough to preach the gospel of farmer organization to his neighbor will we ever build a Farm Bureau strong enough to save the farmer."

### June Dairy Month For Chain Stores

During June, in all parts of the nation restaurants, soda fountains of chain stores will feature national dairy month with window and back bar displays emphasizing the healthful value of cool, refreshing milk and ice cream.

### Crop Insurance

Senator Bankhead of Alabama has introduced a bill in Congress to extend Federal crop insurance to cotton. The act is now limited to wheat.

## STILL TIME TO JOIN OUR TOUR TO WORLD'S FAIR

Michigan Farmer and Farm Bureau Trip to New York June 13-18

This is the last opportunity for participating in the Michigan Farmer-Michigan State Farm Bureau all-expense trip to the World's Fair and New York City, June 13-18, inclusive. All wishing to accompany the many who have already made reservations should make reservations at once. Use the coupon at the bottom of this column and enclose check of \$5 for each person for whom a reservation is made.

The New York World's Fair 1939 is the greatest temporary peace-time business on record. Sixty foreign nations, the United States Government, the League of Nations, and the Pan-American Union—most comprehensive international representation in any fair on record and representing 90 per cent of the world's population—33 states, one United States territorial possession, Puerto Rico, and 1,400 exhibitors involved in 168 major projects have combined their resources to bring the World's Fair to brilliant, flourishing life.

### The Fair Grounds

The Fair covers 1,216½ acres of Flushing Meadow Park on Long Island, leased from New York City, which plans to convert the site into a permanent recreation park after the exposition is over. This vast area, formerly a swampland had become a giant ash dump through the accumulations of many years. By an epic feat of reclamation, the site was recovered after more than 7,000,000 cubic yards of ash-fill and meadow-plant were moved, the course of Flushing River diverted, two great tidal gates built to prevent tidal water from seeping into the two great artificial lakes (Fountain Lake and Lagoon of Nations) which now decorate the Fair, and 758 miles of filling pumped deep into the crust of the site as foundation for the more than 200 structures. Four buildings will remain after the Fair is over as part of the permanent park development. These are the New York City Building, which will be used as an indoor sports arena; the New York State Auditorium (10,000 seating capacity) on Fountain lake; a permanent field house; and a permanent boat house.

More than 10,000 trees were transplanted from surrounding states to beautify the site. Novel arrangements of 2,000,000 plantings of geraniums, lantanas, phlox, pansies, tulips, narcissi, ageratums, heliotropes, verbenas, scillas, camassia, Japanese yew, laurel, arbor vitae, roses, harmonize with the Fair's basic spectrum color plan whereby visitors may orient themselves according to the colors of the rainbow. Painting and sculpture are blended as an integral part of the scene. The Fair commissioned 35 mural painters to decorate the exteriors and interiors of 22 Fair-built buildings with 105 murals. Many of these murals utilize new techniques—rubber-base paint (especially developed for weatherproof qualities), stainless steel, inoleum, ferro-enamel, and polaroid light.

### The World of Tomorrow

Theme of the New York World's Fair is the demonstration of a "happier way of American living through a recognition of the interdependence of man, and the building of a better world of tomorrow with the tools of today." The Fair represents a concerted effort to present new materials, ideas, and forces now at work in the world and shaping the future.

Two vast and already world-renowned structures symbolize the Fair theme. These are the Trylon and Perisphere. The Trylon is a steel shaft weighing 1,600,000 pounds which rises almost 700 feet above the grounds to a graceful point. It (Continued on Page 4.)

## Butter Production At Record Levels

Butter production for the month of March, 1939, was the heaviest of any March on record. This indicates there is no let-up in the increased rate which has featured butter production during the last year. Production during the first quarter of this year was about 31,000,000 pounds more than the production of last year.

If production continues at the heavy pace set during the month of March, it is fairly evident we can look forward to lower prices unless a Government buying program is put into effect. — E. J. Ryser.

## Organize Hayes Community Farm Bureau

The Hayes Community Farm Bureau was organized in early May at the home of Fred Willis, manager of the Charlevoix Co-op Ass'n. John Hyek is chairman; Mrs. Henry Hair, vice-chairman; Mrs. Fred Willis, sec'y and publicity leader; Fred Willis, discussion leader; Mrs. Orson Cook, recreation leader. The June 8 meeting is at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hair.

## Michigan Host to Midwest Farm Bureaus in July



MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE UNION MEMORIAL BUILDING

The Union building will be headquarters for the fourteenth annual training school of the Midwest States Farm Bureaus in July. General meetings will be held in the Union ballroom, which has accommodated the annual meetings of the Michigan State Farm Bureau for many years.

## Farm Bureau Leaders of 11 States at College July 16-20

Several Hundred Will Attend Four Day School To Learn More About the Farm Bureau And How to Build Membership

A pleasant event in the year for eleven mid-western State Farm Bureaus is the annual Midwest Farm Bureau Training School in July. This year the school will be at the Michigan State College, Sunday to Thursday, July 16-20, inclusive. The college and the Michigan State Farm Bureau will be hosts. Several hundred Farm Bureau leaders will attend. Michigan Farm Bureau members are invited to attend the several sessions. The complete program will be published in our July 1 edition.

Those who attend the school from other states are State Farm Bureau officers and employees interested in developing Farm Bureau membership and service. County Farm Bureau officers come because they are interested in the exchange of ideas, and in hearing successful leaders explain their methods. The American Farm Bureau has general charge of the program. It supplies nationally known sales and organization teachers who contribute their ideas on how to interest more people in the Farm Bureau.

Michigan's 150 Community Farm Bureaus are planning to send two representatives each to the sessions Monday, July 17. That evening 300 to 400 members of the Junior Farm Bureau in Michigan will be present. They will have the evening program. It is quite possible that the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors will hold its regular meeting at the college during the conference. President Edward O'Neal and Secretary R. W. Blackburn will take part in the training school. The Ohio Farm Bureau Federation directors are coming to the school.

Speakers include President O'Neal and Secretary Blackburn, M. L. Wilson of Washington, under secretary of agriculture; Reuben Brigham, U. S.

Dep't of Agriculture, Murl McDonald, ass't director of extension work at the Iowa State College, Dean E. L. Anthony and R. J. Baldwin, director of extension at Michigan State, and Dr. N. A. McCune of the Peoples church at East Lansing.

The American Farm Bureau letter to Farm Bureau members in other states mentions the beauty of the State College campus, the recreation facilities at the college, and the attractiveness of a vacation tour in Michigan. The Great Lakes, said the letter, give Michigan the longest coast line of any State. Visitors will tour the campus and college farms in chartered buses. There will be tours through the Oldsmobile and Fisher Autobody plants at Lansing, a trip to Ford's Greenfield Village, and the Detroit auto plants, and another tour to the Detroit Packing Co. It is the only co-operative meat packing plant in the country.

The training school has its social side too. Farm Bureau members from the several states have opportunities to become better acquainted at the social events. M. L. Wilson will address the banquet on Wednesday evening, July 19.

Those who come to the training school can be accommodated for rooms in the new dormitories. The rate is \$1 per person per day, two in a room. Single rooms are available also. Room reservations should be sent to J. F. Yaeger, membership relations dep't, Michigan State Farm Bureau, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing. Meals can be had at the Union Memorial building cafeteria, or table service at nearby campus restaurants.

Thirteen years ago, in August of 1926, the Michigan State Farm Bureau entertained the Midwest State Farm Bureaus at their first training school at Camp Gray, Saugatuck, Allegan county.

## LIVINGSTON JUNIOR BUREAU WINS CONTEST

Berrien, Ionia, and Cass Place In Order in the Year's Activities

Livingston County Junior Farm Bureau won the state-wide contest between Junior Farm Bureaus. This active organization topped its nearest rival Berrien County by 143 points. Livingston had a total of 5,144, Berrien 5001, Ionia 4,899, and Cass 4367.

Livingston County Juniors from October 1, to May 1st inclusive held 14 regular meetings and 19 special meetings. They increased their membership from 18 to 57 members while maintaining an attendance of 96% of regular members at regular meetings. Throughout the winter, the Livingston group held 10 meetings pertaining to the Farm Bureau or its program. 8 meetings could be classed as educational, 11 as organizational, 8 promotional, and 5 socials. They finished the contest with \$104.64 in their treasury.

Outstanding accomplishments of the Livingston Junior Farm Bureau include the promotion of 5 Community Farm Bureaus, attendance at Community Farm Bureau meetings, sponsoring two new Junior Farm Bureaus, a Community Farm Bureau Training School. Of the 34 meetings held during the contest 792 members attended or an average of 23 members for all meetings. This Junior Farm Bureau entertained 333 young people as guests at their meetings and 265 adults either attended Junior Farm Bureau meetings or participated in Junior-Senior affairs. The year's work was brought to a climax by the joint publication of a county newspaper called the "Co-operator". Ed. Holmes

is president; Francis Sharp, vice pres.; Ruth Larsen, sec'y-treas., and Don White, publicity chairman.

Berrien, Ionia, and Cass did excellent work. Berrien conducted a Spray Material and Fertilizer school; Ionia an Electrical Show and a Drama Tour, and Cass a Spring Farm Machinery Jubilee. Details of the work of these counties will appear in an early issue.

The Livingston Juniors gave a good account of themselves to the public through the press. They had 749 column inches of newspaper publicity during the year.

### Gladwin Sale, June 8

Ninth annual Gladwin beef cattle sale has attracted a consignment of 50 animals to be put up at auction Thursday, June 8. The breeding stock has been selected from five breeds, the Aberdeen Angus, Hereford, Shorthorn, Milking Shorthorn and the Red Polled. Bidders thus will have opportunity to purchase breeding stock for beef or for dual purpose breeding from the list of animals.

He who stops being better, stops being good.—Oliver Cromwell.

## TAX RELIEF FOR FARM LANDS IN TOWN LIMITS

Measure Makes It Possible to Disconnect Purely Agr'l Lands From Towns

If Gov. Dickinson signs Senate Bill No. 316, farmers and others having purely agricultural land within the corporate limits of cities and villages will have one year in which to have it disconnected and attached to the appropriate township. Such disconnection would relieve the property of city taxes. The transfer would be made under carefully specified conditions, and upon application to and approval by the circuit court.

The Farm Bureau has considered the taxation problem of farm lands within corporation limits at several annual meetings. In many instances in Michigan, city and village limits are a considerable distance beyond the developed portion of the municipality.

When Senate Bill 316 went to the House, Secretary Brody of the State Farm Bureau wrote each representative the letter quoted below. Later, when the bill was having difficulty weathering amendments designed to bury it, Rep. Herrick read Mr. Brody's letter to the House. The bill was then adopted by a margin of four votes. The text of Mr. Brody's letter: To Members of the House of Representatives:

There are in Michigan numerous instances of grossly unjust taxation arising from the inclusion of purely agricultural land within the corporate limits of cities and villages. Such rural land is subjected to municipal levies for water and sewer systems, police and fire protection, street lighting, debt service, etc., although it enjoys none of the benefits of these urban advantages and services.

This obviously unfair situation was given considerable study yesterday at a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this organization, whose names appear on this letterhead. After full discussion a resolution was unanimously adopted instructing me to express to you our hearty endorsement of Senate Bill No. 316 which provides for the disconnection of strictly agricultural land from cities and villages under certain carefully specified conditions.

We feel that the Senate did a very thorough job of amending this bill and extending to the municipalities every proper safeguard. The Senate amendments may be found on Pages 981-982 of the Senate Journal of April 21. As thus amended the bill was passed by the Senate by a vote of 29 to 1 on April 24. It is quite similar to a law on this subject which is in successful operation in Illinois.

Senate Bill No. 316 was favorably reported yesterday by the House Committee on Towns and Counties and is now on General Orders for consideration by your Committee of the Whole today. We feel that the bill in its present form is fair and equitable to all concerned and deserves your careful consideration and enthusiastic support.

Yours very truly,  
C. L. Brody,  
Executive Secretary,

May 18, 1939

## Twentieth Anniversary Essay Contest



Entries in THE NATION'S AGRICULTURE Essay Contest, which is a part of the American Farm Bureau Federation's 20th Anniversary Celebration, are steadily pouring into the A. F. B. F. offices. Attention of Farm Bureau members and leaders is again called to the detailed list of national achievements available by writing to the American Farm Bureau Federation, 38 East Washington St., Chicago, Illinois. Essays will be accepted at any time up to and including July 31, 1939. Prizes totaling \$350.00 will be awarded those who, in the opinion of the judges, do the best job of telling the story of the Farm Bureau from 1920 to 1940.

## Legislature Could Have Done Better or Worse

Many Good Bills to Aid Farmers Were Enacted; Some Constructive Measures Defeated; Several Mischievous Bills Killed

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Legislative Counsel, Michigan State Farm Bureau

After having operated with the clock stopped for about 21 hours, the 1939 legislature brought its regular session to a close Friday evening, May 26.

Adjournment had been set for the previous day but, although the senate and the house remained in session all night, daybreak Friday morning had found many important issues still awaiting final decision. Chief points of disagreement during the final hours were with reference to details of the various budget bills.

After compromises had been accepted on the other appropriation measures, the senate voted down a proposal to allow \$38,250,000 state-aid for schools to be distributed on a revised formula and walked out on the house, leaving the representatives no alternative but to adjourn and go home. Failure to adopt that school-aid bill leaves in effect the 1937 law which provides \$43,000,000 of state-aid to be distributed under a formula which is quite generally agreed to be unfair in many respects.

The new state-aid bill which had been developed after months of constant study and conferences placed a larger portion of the money in the equalization fund so that it would have been distributed in proportion to need instead of merely on the school census basis as primary supplement funds are divided. Big-city influence was responsible for the defeat of the new law and retention of the 1937 statute.

### The Senate Vote

The following 11 senators voted to accept the new law: Joseph A. Baldwin, Albion; Otto W. Bishop, Alpena; D. Hale Brake, Stanton; Earl L. Burhans, Paw Paw; Miles M. Callaghan, Reed City; Herman H. Dignan, Owosso; Felix H. H. Flynn, Cadillac; J. T. Hammond, Benton Harbor; Leonard J. Paterson, Sandusky; M. Harold Saur, Kent City; and Don Vanderwerp, Fremont.

Senators voting to reject the new basis of distribution include the following 21: D. Stephen Benzie, Norway; Carl W. Bischoff, Detroit; Wm. M. Bradley, Detroit; Carl F. DeLano, Kalamazoo; Charles C. Diggs, Detroit; James D. Dotsch, Garden; Clyde V. Fenner, Detroit; Harry F. Hittle, Lansing; Chester M. Howell, Saginaw; Gilbert H. Isbister, Port Huron; Jerry T. Logie, Bay City; Allen G. Ludington, Detroit; George P. McCallum, Ann Arbor; David M. Martin, Flint; Earl W. Munshaw, Grand Rapids; Stanley Nowak, Detroit; Elmer R. Porter, Blissfield; Henry F. Shea, Laurium; C. J. Town, North Adams; John Vanderwerp, Muskegon; and Leo J. Wilkowski, Detroit.

### Will Summon Legislature

This last minute action of the senate threw the budget about \$5,000,000 out of balance. It will be obviously necessary for the Governor to summon the legislature back to Lansing in the near future to take further action in this connection. It is possible that an effort will be made to get the senators and representatives to return for some additional law-making on June 29, when the formalities of final adjournment will be carried out. It is more probable that a special session will be called to be convened about July 5.

### Farm Bills Adopted

Looking back over the past five months, we find at least a score of major measures of importance to farmers which were enacted. Space does not permit detailed presentation of the provisions of these bills. Most of them have been quite thoroughly discussed in the legislative articles appearing in the last five issues of the Michigan Farm News.

### Milk Control Board

From the standpoint of general agricultural interest, one of the most outstanding was House Bill 116 providing for the establishment of a state milk marketing board to have control of prices paid Michigan farmers for fluid milk and to exercise rather broad control of milk marketing activities in the state. This bill has been signed by the Governor. As the legislature gave it immediate effect, it is now in operation. It is understood that the Governor will soon appoint the members of the board.

### Warehouse Storage Law

Governor Dickinson has also signed House Bill 298 relative to the storage of Michigan farm products. This measure, frequently called the warehouse bill, is undoubtedly one of the most important rural measures enacted during the 1939 session. Besides the milk marketing bill, other measures which were enacted to protect Michigan dairymen include the overrun bill to insure accurate and honest butterfat tests and the bill to protect breed names in advertising dairy products.

### Egg Marketing Law

An egg marketing bill met with almost no opposition. It is optional in character and will work no hardship on anyone. It should assist those who take advantage of its provisions to find a more profitable outlet for their eggs sold in interstate commerce.

### School Aid Loan

Early in the session the legislature passed the Smith-Stockman bill making an emergency appropriation of \$2,500,000 for school-aid. This is supposed to be paid to the various districts during the latter part of the present month.

### Oleo Bill Lost

The Senate Committee on Agriculture failed to act on the bills relative to oleo taxation and regulation. Four of the 7 members of this committee pretended to be in sympathy with (Continued on page 2)



# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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EINAR UNGREN, Editor and Business Manager

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## The Farmer's Dollar Goes to Town

There are 15,616 towns of less than 10,000 population in the United States. These are the crossroads of rural America. Through them flows from the cities to the farms a broad stream of manufactured goods. In turn, back into these towns and to the centers of finance and industry flows a stream of farm dollars.

On the downward turn of farm prices from 1929, for every drop of \$100 in farm income, there was a drop of \$80 in rural retail sales, according to the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture. On the upturn in farm prices, for every \$100 increase in farm income, there was an increase of \$74 in rural retail sales.

In 1938, farmers had nearly twice as much to spend as in the depths of the depression. Commercial reports compare 1938 with 1932 by noting that rural retail sales were 82% higher in 1938 than in 1932. Farm machinery sales were 350% higher. Fertilizer sales 88% higher. Automobile sales in farm states 100% higher.

When the flow of farm dollars to town is slow, what is the cause?

Not lack of farm efficiency, says the Dep't of Agriculture, because farm output per worker is slightly greater than industrial output per worker. Not lack of production, because with no marked change in farm population in 40 years, farmers are producing abundantly for city populations which have increased two-thirds during this period.

The abundance of farm products has resulted in low buying power for farmers. It has driven them to produce more and more to meet fixed obligations and to live. The nature of manufacturing has enabled it to control its output better. There has been a relative scarcity of city products.

According to the Dep't of Agriculture, on 310 million acres of cropland farmers can produce all domestic needs, and on another 25 million acres that which can be exported. But they are harvesting an additional 30 million cultivated acres annually.

The Agricultural Adjustment Act is an effort by farmers to gear their oversized farm plant to the available markets. Four million farmers are co-operating. If they succeed in balancing farm production and improving farm income, more than 15,000 small towns and the cities will take the upswing with them.

## Curing Hay in Windrows Saves the Most Leaves

The sweating hay-maker probably feels that he knows as much about the game as does some shade-resting grandstand captain, observes Jim Hays, dairy extension man at State College. The rules of the game are simple indeed, he said, but they are not followed always.

"Save all the leaves possible." That's about all there is for rules. Leaves of alfalfa are well worth saving. They contain 70 to 80% of the protein; 70 to 85% of the calcium, and 50 to 80% of the phosphorus. Leaves mean more milk.

Leaves mean more and better calves if the leaves are of a good green color. That good old vitamin A so necessary in reproduction is tied up with the green color. Records show that where alfalfa hay fed was prime in quality, the calf crop was 91% normal. Where the hay was bum, lacking leaves and brown in color, the calf-crop was nearly zero.

So leaves that mean milk and calves are worth fussing over. The most practical hay making method for saving the leaves is windrow curing.

Curing may be speeded up by leaving the alfalfa in the swath about three hours before windrowing, according to Nebraska experiments. Hay so handled was ready to stow away in about half the time as when cured entirely in the windrow. When hay lingered in the swath six hours the drying time was shortened, but so was the amount of food nutrients saved. The sun had brittle the leaves so that many of them shattered off.

After all, probably the greatest amount of the best hay will result from hay raked as soon as it is mowed. The extra time involved in drying out in the windrow is time well spent, as it means more leaves saved, and more leaves mean more milk and more calves. A short period of sunning in the swath may be helpful, but a longer period is not.



## Wedding Anniversary

My Hiram's thoughts are clear to me  
Before he even thinks them out;  
I know what he will say, or see,  
I read him clear, without a doubt.

At least most always it is so,  
Though now and then I miss my guess,  
As here an hour or two ago  
He had me stumped, I will confess.

When the Good Lord made Hiram up  
He took a soft and kindly heart,  
Strong, wiry limbs, big gentle hands,  
All built for wear but not for smart.

He made him just a trifle dull  
And didn't worry much about  
The way he'd look when he was done,  
And memory? He just left it out.

Back thirty years ago today  
I did not sense that this was true  
I fancied I could change his way  
I did not know; but now I do!

Twenty-nine times this date has come  
And only twice has he been known  
To recollect or mention it  
Through any memory of his own!

But here today he came right in  
Un-hinted-at and said to me,  
"Marthy, you know what day this is?"  
This is our Anniversary!

"It's thirty years today," said he,  
And if I was to choose again  
You still would look the best to me,  
I'd do today what I did then."

I was so taken by surprise  
I did what I don't often do,  
I hugged him, right before his eyes  
And kissed him like he likes me to.

So now he's gone outdoors again  
And I am thrilly as can be  
Thanking the Lord who made us both—  
Make me for him—and him for me.



CLARK L. BRODY

# Purpose

of the

## Community Farm Bureau

Lively Programs and Discussions Build  
Local Strength and Guide State Work

By CLARK L. BRODY

Executive Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau,  
in address to Southwestern Michigan Rural Ministers'  
Conference at Michigan State College, May 19, 1939

THE Community Farm Bureau is a comparatively recent development in the Farm Bureau program. It was established to provide a means for more active and continuous participation in organization activities for Farm Bureau members. Until three years ago we had depended upon the County Farm Bureaus to serve this purpose, but even with modern transportation and communication, a county organization covers too large an area to serve as the most effective type of local unit.

The Community Farm Bureau grew out of a need for closer and more frequent contact between the Michigan State Farm Bureau and its members. Even though comparatively new and only partially developed, the Community Farm Bureau movement is already strengthening the state and national Farm Bureau programs and organizations in our state more than any other Farm Bureau development in recent years. It is enabling the Farm Bureau to be of great service to its members and their community interests. It is proving effective in solving local as well as state and national problems of agriculture.

Although the Community Farm Bureaus are being developed as strictly Farm Bureau locals rather than general community organizations, they are rather informally organized and conducted and the meetings are not closed or secret. Meetings are usually held in the homes of the members. The 135 groups in Michigan number from 12 to 30 families each.

### Designed to Co-operate

These organizations are designed to co-operate with other organizations and institutions and not supplant or compete with them. The usual officers are chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, discussion leader, recreation leader, publicity leader, legislative minute men.

More specifically the Community Farm Bureau is serving the following purposes:

First, it enables Farm Bureau members to group themselves into active, functioning units through which the county and state Farm Bureaus can conveniently and effectively convey to them information regarding policies, legislation, or co-operative business interests and enlist their support.

Second, it provides the member the means for harmonizing his views with other Farm Bureau members and making them effective in the policies of his state and national organizations.

Third, it provides the organization machinery to make the Farm Bureau an effective agency for solving problems of a strictly local nature and interest as well as those of state and national concern.

Fourth, it establishes the Farm Bureau in the mind of the member as a tangible entity owned by himself and neighbors.

Fifth, it provides a means for developing the free and voluntary initiative of farm people and maintains a friendly and co-operative morale in the community.

### Provides Communications System

If a large organization such as the Farm Bureau is to serve as the genuine voice of its membership, it must have the means of convenient and frequent contact with them throughout the year. Otherwise the expressions and activities of organization leaders are quite likely to be those of the demagogue and exploiter, or if well intentioned by the organization's leaders, will not accurately and adequately represent the views and the needs of the members.

Each week during meetings of the legislature and from time to time during sessions of Congress, the Farm Bureau legislative department, under the direction of Stanley Powell, keeps the community organizations advised regarding developments and asks the members to discuss timely matters at their Community Farm Bureau meetings. In this way the organized collective opinions and desires of our members are registered with the State Farm Bureau office in an intelligent manner and we in turn can unify and harmonize the actions of the Community Farm Bureaus in all sections of the state into a policy based on the best cross-section of member opinion and wishes obtainable.

The members are also enabled to contact their senators and representatives in an intelligent, effective and timely manner. The resulting activities of our members is proving to be a very potent force in accomplishing agricultural legislation.

Also, our members being better informed are not so easily deceived by special or selfish interests interested in having their iron pulled out of the fire.

### Programs Are Suggested

The State Farm Bureau organization department, under the direction of J. F. Yaeger, sends out regularly each month suggested programs for the Community Farm Bureaus as previously agreed on by the Community Farm Bureau representatives. The local secretaries report the outcome of their meetings to him.

...serving a very useful purpose in eliminating conflicting demands from our own members.

Furthermore they are providing the means for solving local as well as state and national questions.

Other Programs  
One county is solving its co-operative business problems through a program originated by its eight community Farm Bureaus. In many localities of the state the Community Farm Bureaus are proving to be one of the most effective means of maintaining loyalty to the Farm Bureau merchandising and marketing activities. Also social, educational and recreational interests of a local character are common considerations at Community Farm Bureau meetings.

These local activities result in making the Farm Bureau tangible to the member. He may think of his state and national organizations largely in the abstract, but this is not the case with his local organization in which he participates. To the rank and file of Farm Bureau members their Community Farm Bureau is a much clearer and more tangible concept in their minds than are the state or national Farm Bureau organizations. This local participation creates a sense of ownership and loyalty on the part of the member.

### The Member Takes Part

His activities in his local Farm Bureau gives the member the opportunity to share the responsibility himself for bringing about results in supporting the efforts of state and national leaders. For after all a farm organization program is a self-serve affair. Fundamentally only as the member is willing to struggle and sacrifice for his organization can loyalty and organization strength be developed. Doing things for the member without effort or responsibility on his part however valuable the service rendered may be, tends to develop a selfishness that may eventually destroy the organization that rendered the service. We love the things for which we have to struggle and

(Continued on Page 3)

## THE ASSOCIATED WOMEN of the AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION



MRS. PEARL E. MYUS

FARM children, in many states, attend schools of shorter terms and with more poorly-prepared teachers than those afforded to the residents of cities. The depression has taken terrible toll of the school systems of America. In many communities, there is not sufficient taxable property to adequately maintain levies for proper school facilities. In many instances, large sums of money are collected in the community, but sent out and spent in some other community.

WITH this in mind, the American Farm Bureau Federation has sponsored federal aid for elementary education, and here again, is a project which can be of equal interest to the farm women, whether in or out of a general farm organization.

THOMAS Jefferson once declared that the small land owner was the most precious portion of the state. Bolshevism does not flourish in a land of home-owning, home-loving men and women. If men and women, boys and girls, who really love the farm can be helped to remain on the land, in the homes of their ancestors, during the days of recovery in which the entire nation is definitely interested, it will do much to relieve many of the problems confronting those who dwell in urban areas.

THE program of the Farm Bureau has ever sought to dignify the profession of agriculture; to remove forever from the lips of the farm woman the statement—"I am just a farmer's wife," and to enable her to take account of the things which she is doing daily to clothe and feed the world. Farm women helped raise poultry products in 1939 worth over four hundred million dollars. In the good old days, proceeds from poultry were called "pin money," but in recent years they have gone to help pay constantly mounting taxes and to meet the interest on debts incurred when dollars were worth more than they are today.

FEW people, men or women, scholars or laboring men, understand all the intricacies of our monetary system. However, American farm women can figure that if it takes two dozen of eggs and twice as many chickens to meet the purchase which a few years ago was made with one dozen of eggs and one pound of poultry products, that something is wrong with the dollar. Hence, we find great numbers of them, along with their husbands, fathers and sons, studying the changes which are being effected in our currency, under Farm Bureau leadership.

IN the program of the extension clubs, the problems of nutrition, clothing, millinery and home furnishings stand out as most popular. There is a definite relation between the foods consumed in the farm home and the life of workers, not only of other states, but of other lands. Therefore, every farm woman has a definite concern in tariff policies which may expand or curtail the markets for our farm products at home and abroad. She is definitely concerned when imported fats and oils displace our dairy, lard and cottonseed products, or other foreign products displace our domestic farm commodities in our own markets. She is also vitally concerned when industrial tariffs and other barriers cut off the markets abroad for our farm surpluses. In each of these instances, the ultimate price received by the American farmer is readily reflected in the standards of his home and community.—From Partners in the Farm Bureau.

whole, the Legislature devoted much of its attention to various investigations and to several bills of general headline interest, such as those relative to civil service, welfare re-organization, and labor relations. Measures on all of these matters were enacted. Whether they were satisfactory or not is a matter of view point. On the

### Wheat and Cotton Allotments

The House in Congress on May 22 approved joint resolutions by the committee on agriculture to set the minimum national allotment for wheat under the AAA program at 55,000,000 acres, and for cotton at 11,500,000 bales.

## Legislature Could Have Done Better or Worse

(Continued from page 1)

these bills, but they kept procrastinating and finally allowed all proposals along this line to remain in their committee pigeonholes. The Senate passed amendments to sacrifice rather than those placed in our lap without effort on our part. Present laws relative to local stockyards regulations, potato grading, and shipments of fruit and vegetables, but these 3 bills were smothered by the House Committee on Agriculture. Meanwhile, the House passed a bill to require threshing machines, etc., to be equipped with fire extinguishers and to provide for the grounding of rubber-tired tractors used to furnish power for such equipment, only to have the bill held up by the Senate Committee on Agriculture.

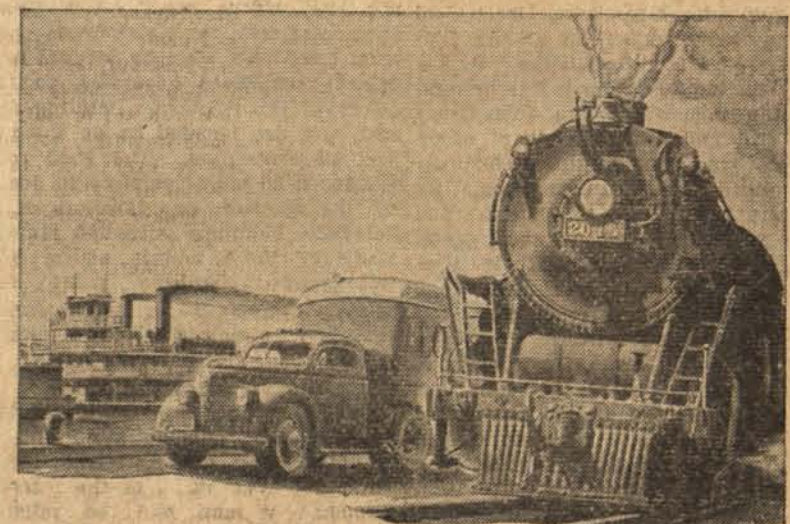
### Other Bills That Died

Bills to repeal the exemption of

farm supplies from the provisions of the state sales tax and to upset the advantages enjoyed by Michigan grown grapes never got out of the committee to which they had been referred. A bill which would have made it extremely difficult and expensive to get plumbing done in rural areas was considerably improved by Senate amendments and then killed in the House Committee on State Affairs. Proposals to repeal the present potato grading law and to give the metropolitan counties far greater representation in the legislature were other measures that did not survive committee scrutiny.

The Legislature devoted much of its attention to various investigations and to several bills of general headline interest, such as those relative to civil service, welfare re-organization, and labor relations. Measures on all of these matters were enacted. Whether they were satisfactory or not is a matter of view point. On the

## Think of this picture when you pay taxes



PICTURED here are three "ways" of transportation—three routes by which freight may move.

And it may interest you to know that only one "pays its way"—meets all its own costs, serves you without the aid of tax money.

That one is the railroads.

The railroads built their own roadways in the beginning. They pay out of their own pockets the entire cost of maintaining them.

Beyond that, they pay taxes on them—local taxes for the support of schools, public health, the courts and other state and county government activities for which you pay taxes too.

You may have been told that inland waterways are provided by nature, free of charge and ready to use. But the fact is, the tax money spent to improve and maintain inland waterways amounts to as much as—or more than—the total cost of moving by rail the

tonnage which these waterways carry. Of course, highway carriers pay taxes, too, but almost all of what they pay is spent on the highways they use. What's more, the total amount they pay is far less than their fair share of the cost of building and maintaining these roads.

When you consider all this, you can see that the railroads are doing a mighty good operating job. Their average revenue for hauling a ton of freight one mile is only about one cent—and nearly one-third of that goes to meet the cost of providing and maintaining their roadways.

But they are regulated and restricted on the outworn theory that they're a "monopoly"—and at the same time they must compete with other favored forms of transportation.

All they need or ask, as far as government transportation policies are concerned, is a square deal—no favors for themselves or their competitors—which means a fair chance to earn a living.

1939 GRAND CIRCLE RAILROAD TOUR TO BOTH WORLD'S FAIRS... See your ticket agent!

A FAIR FIELD. NO GOVERNMENT FAVORS IN TRANSPORTATION

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS WASHINGTON, D. C.



### Farm Bureau Leaders At Lansing June 5

County Farm Bureau leaders are to meet at the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing, Monday, June 5, to discuss plans for 1939 membership work the last half of the year, the Midwest Farm Bureau States Training School at State College July 16-20, observance of the 20th annual meetings of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in November and the American Farm Bureau in December.

The actual number of all fatalities to passengers, employees, persons at highway-railroad grade crossings and trespassers resulting from all kinds of railroad accidents in 1938 was 31 per cent less than in 1929.

### Solvay Agricultural Limestone

Michigan Producers of PULVERIZED LIMESTONE LIMESTONE MEAL Available At Your Nearest Dealer Solvay Sales Corporation 7501 W. Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH.

### WOOL GROWERS

#### TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE Gov't Wool Loan!

Average loan value of Michigan wool, net to grower, will be 18.3c per lb. This is not a purchase price, but merely a guaranteed advance. It is a loan without recourse. Grower retains equity and when wool is sold, will receive all that it nets, less the loan, on which the interest is 4%.

The Michigan Co-op Wool Mktg. Ass'n pool will advance 15c per lb. immediately on delivery of good wool to its Lansing warehouse at 728 East Shilawasse at 10c a lb. on western lamb wool. Balance of full net amount of gov't loan paid after grading and appraisal of wool.

Write us for complete information. Wool sacks sent on application. MICH. CO-OP WOOL MKT. ASS'N OFFICE, 221 NO. CEDAR, LANSING

### Modernize for keeps with CONCRETE



DO your repairing and modernizing this year with concrete—and know that it's done for good. Cheap, temporary repairs are costly in the end. Concrete costs so little, is fireproof, and endures with little if any maintenance expense. Fine looking, too. A million farmers have been helped by the booklet, "Permanent Farm Repairs." Write for your free copy of the latest edition today.

You can do your own concrete work. Or ask your cement dealer for name of a concrete contractor. (Paste on penny postal and mail.)

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION Dept. W-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich. Please send free booklet, "Permanent Farm Repairs." Name \_\_\_\_\_ P. O. \_\_\_\_\_ R. R. No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## Milk Bill May Bring a New Day if We Support It

### Distributors Not So Hostile; We Have Before Us An Opportunity

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR At last the milk bill is passed and has been signed by the Governor. No doubt the newly created commission will be appointed within a very short time and the machinery for control will begin to turn.

This should mark a new day for the dairymen of our state, but to what extent depends quite a bit on just how you and I accept it and to what degree we co-operate in letting it function at its best.

I accepted the appointment as a member of the milk study commission with a firm determination that I was going to learn just as much about the milk situation in this state as was possible for me to do. Also, that I would keep an open mind and try to analyze the business in such a way that before I was thru with it, I would satisfy myself as to the cause of so much dissension among the producers groups.

How Other Groups View Us I'll confess I found many factors far different than I had anticipated. There was no animosity shown during our several meetings of the commission. The majority of the distributor representatives were likable folks, looking out for their own interests of course, but they seemed willing for the producer to have rightful protection as well. In fact, they did not haggle about the number they should have on the state commission. They wanted to be represented, but they seemed willing to have their consumers properly represented too.

The consumer representatives were more skeptical about our motive for wanting a milk bill; they had been told by those whom we have termed "agitators" that we meant to peg the price to the consumer way past the point that they could afford to pay, and it was difficult to convince them that we wanted all parties concerned to get their fair share of the benefits, and that we hoped through legislation to have established an equitable division of the industry. We aimed to show them that they need producers and we needed consumers and it would be far better for us both to have a better understanding of each other's problems.

Observing the Distributors We could all see that there was disagreement among the distributors but they were far different than the producers for they did not "air" their differences before the public. They voted as one when a question came up upon which they could agree; they asked to be excused from voting when they differed, but there was no argument about it.

And right here let me state that I found that the weakest spot in the producers' front was the fact that they had allowed everybody to know that there were dissensions in their group.

We Need Leaders Who Know I tried to find the source of this dissension and after hearing the story from all angles, I came to the conclusion that too many of our farmers do not realize that it is absolutely necessary to have men who are broadly informed on the milk business, not only in our state but in every portion of our nation. It requires a clear thinker and a quick thinker to cope with the opposition at times. And such leaders are not numerous by any means. Many of us may think we would "show them" just what we could do and what we would do if we only could be on a board or be an officer in charge, but I fear we would make a sorry mess of it all and a mess for some one else to clean up.

Let's be willing to let those we place in charge do their best without any hindrances put in their way by us

through our shortsightedness. Why Not Question Agitators? I found that the "agitators" seem to know just how to approach our farm folks so as to make them dissatisfied and when once they had broken down their faith they find those same farmers willing followers. Not only has it been so in our milk business, but it is the same in almost all other co-operative ventures. They harp on the salary some official is getting and feed the members slow poison of that type and the first thing we know there is a rebellion among our own folks.

I'll admit the salary of almost anybody on a salary basis is considered large by most of us farmers these days, but if one would only stop and compare the agricultural leader's salary with those of leaders for other vocations, we see how very unjust our criticisms are. If these same "agitators" would only be honest enough to tell the amount they are being paid for keeping agitators boiling among farm groups our story would be somewhat different.

They Would Kill Us Off When we read the testimony of both sides of the milk question as given before the Federal Trade Commission in Washington, we realize there are but very few within our milk organizations who could have met the grilling and coped with the highly colored and untrue statements made by those whose whole ambition is to kill us off, as our own Michigan Milk Producers officers did. If we have any appreciation about us whatever, we'll cease our fault finding and give them the loyal support they have all right to expect of us.

Even So, We Hold Our Own We are told that the milk industry is the most valuable of any farm commodity of our nation, yet we haggle over a salary of a few thousands a year for our own protection and overlook the fact that the Federal Securities Commission has just recently reported the tremendous salaries paid officers of some corporations. All of these salaries are paid by the producers and consumers.

The president of the National Dairy Products Corporation received over \$150,000 last year and one director received \$75,000 and another one over \$68,000. The president of another national dairy corporation received \$60,000 and two vice-presidents received over \$43,000 each. Our own milk organization must cope with such types of opposition and yet some of us are making it a much more difficult job by our unreasonable jealousies and our willingness to tie up with some one else. The 3 or 4 cents that is taken out of each hundred weight of milk will never break us, but it has a good chance to make us if we will only let it.

Now whoever represents us on that new milk commission is entitled to our very strongest support—let's give it to them wholeheartedly. After a two years' trial, we can know all that it is worth to us and if the law has any weak spots, let us be ready to strengthen it, but never to let loose of that which we have gained through this winter's effort.

### Purpose of the Community Farm Bureau

(Continued from Page 2) sacrifice rather than those placed in our lap without effort on our part. The Community Farm-Bureau affords the member the means to discharge his responsibility and brings personal satisfaction as a member of the Farm Bureau.

Builds Leadership The Community Farm Bureau is not only building new leadership but is greatly increasing the number of active individuals constantly being brought into prominence in moulding Farm Bureau policies. The encouragement this program is giving our people to do their own thinking, exercise their own initiative, depend more on their own resources and effort, is one of the greatest values resulting from these local programs.

An Independent Viewpoint The Farm Bureau has in the main supported the efforts of our federal and state governments to assist the farmer. As an organization it has favored soil conservation, parity payments, farm surplus disposal, farm credit administration assistance, and other lines of governmental endeavor to better the lot of farm people. Valuable and as well intentioned as these activities may be, they are attended by a serious danger of encouraging us to depend too much on assistance from the government as contrasted to putting forth our best efforts to help ourselves.

Too large a number of people in all walks of life are depending to a greater or less degree on money paid them by the government. That this practice is influencing the thinking and deadening the initiative that has made our nation great cannot be doubted. Care must be exercised if the 100% Simon-pure initiative of rural people is not to be destroyed. Agriculture must not become the pawn of political dictatorships. The farmer must keep himself free to do his own thinking and make his own decisions in influencing legislation having to do with the welfare of himself and family.

One of the best remedies of this situation is the encouragement of local farm organizations which encourage the farmer to exercise maximum initiative and participation. Contacts With Farm People

The scope and power of the Farm Bureau organization is indicated by the following contacts maintained throughout the year: (1) Farm Bureau membership on the basis of four to the family reach-

- (2) es over 44,000 farm people.
- (3) Junior Farm Bureau—3,000 young men and women.
- (4) Michigan Farm News—16,000 subscribers.
- (5) Farm Bureau Services—calendars to 18,000 farm homes.
- (6) Trade promotion letters to 67,000 farmers.
- (7) Auto, life and fire insurance policyholders over 50,000.
- (8) 804 Farm Bureau legislative minute men and women.
- (9) 40,000 to 50,000 farm people receiving merchandising service through Farm Bureau Services' stockholder organizations and branches.
- (10) 750 members of the three canning companies.

Of course, these contacts are overlapping including to a greater or less degree the same individuals but the number of people served by the different activities does indicate the magnitude variety and scope of our operations. I am convinced that the Community Farm Bureau, like the Subordinate Grange, whose program is carried on by the farmers themselves, will be a most important factor in preserving the farmer as a free citizen not dominated by government or selfish commercial interests. Local organizations operated by the farmers themselves without interference or domination from the government or other groups are building a solidarity among rural folks that will do much to preserve our freedom and our democratic government.

### Quality Butter In Hot Weather

From Mid-West Producers Creameries We are approaching the time of year when extra care and effort must be exercised in the production of cream for buttermaking purposes. It is essential during the hot summer months to produce, hold and market cream in such

a way that it reaches the creamery in the best possible condition. The production of fine quality butter requires that it be manufactured from fine quality cream. Cream that will make fine butter must be free from objectionable off flavors, low in acidity and should not contain extraneous matter. This can be accomplished by clean, careful production methods and the holding of cream between deliveries in a water cooling tank. The Mid-West member creameries have made great strides in improving the quality of butter produced. This improvement has resulted in the securing of fine marketing outlets, and in order to hold and build these desirable markets continued improvement must be made.

Improvement can only come from the producers who furnish the creameries their raw material. Producers should take heed of the following hot weather helps for producing quality cream:

1. Filter milk immediately and separate.
2. Cool cream promptly and keep it cool.
3. Never add warm cream to cold cream.
4. Market often and regularly.

### Mid-West Patrons Buy 5,123 Separators

Since 1935 the Mid-West Producers Creameries, Inc., has purchased for its farmer members 5,123 hand operated cream separators. That would make nearly a trainload of separators. Co-operative creameries in the Mid-West have found that they were rendering a real service to their patrons by making easy the purchase of a modern, efficient and well constructed farm separator at a reasonable cost. The separators help pay for themselves as they are in use. Michigan members of the Mid-West are co-op creameries at: Carson City, Coldwater, Constantine, Fremont, Grant, Lawrence, Marcellus, Nashville, Niles and St. Louis.

## FARMERS ATTENTION!

For 31 Years We Have Served You Faithfully

We Offer You: STABILITY: Over \$250,000.00 in assets and resources, more than one-half of which is in cash, United States Government Bonds and Bonds whose principal and interest is guaranteed by the United States, \$100,000,000.00 of insurance at risk. PROTECTION: Our blanket policy on personal property is particularly attractive to the farmer. It often pays, in case of loss, double the amount a classified policy will pay. The value which can be placed upon stock is much higher than found in many policies making specific insurance on registered stock unnecessary. Other broad and liberal provisions add to the coverage granted under our policy. REASONABLE RATES: Careful selection and inspection eliminates undesirable risks and over-insurance. Insurance classified and assessed according to hazard. Credits granted for lightning rods, fire resisting roofs and approved fire extinguishers. Rate as low as \$2.34 per \$1,000. A penny post card will bring you information, without obligation.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan W. V. Burras, Pres. 702 Church St., Flint Mich. H. K. Fisk, Sec'y Phone 25221

## SHALL WE SALT HAY OR NOT?

### U. S. Dept. of Agr. and Others Checking Up Express Their Doubts

By J. G. HAYS Ext. Dairyman, Mich. State College Salt hay this season—if you have stock in a salt company and want to boost dividends. Be loyal to your company! But don't salt if you think so doing will make the hay better. Government and college tests show that salting hay is useless labor and a foolish expenditure of money.

Most hay-salters explain that salting hay that is going into the mow "a little on the tough order" will benefit the dampish roughage. They say the salt draws water out of the hay, thereby preventing spoilage. Uncle Sam holds out no hope for any such success.

Again other seasons of hay justify their procedure by claiming that the salt discourages molds. Again our bewhiskered uncle dispels such illusion. An experiment conducted by the U. S. Bureau of Chemistry showed that salt dished out at 100 pounds to the ton did not baffle molds. What then of benefit would accrue from salting on the 20 pounds Mr. Average Hay-Salter dispenses?

Some saltish die-hards will say "Well it preserves it! Doesn't salt preserve bacon and ham and pickles—why not hay?" Sure, salt would, if one rubbed it into each sprig of alfalfa, or doused the roughage in a brine. But dusting a little 10-quart pailful of salt onto a big jag of hay—think it over!

Cornell University agr'l college of New York conducted an experiment to see whether salting hay did any good. Nine lots of hay-grasses, clovers, alfalfas—ranging in moisture from 20 to 40%—were put up with half of each lot salted, the other half, not. The salted lots were doctored up with doses of from 6 to 24 quarts of salt per ton.

During the winter—6 to 8 months after the hay was stored—it was all forked out and baled. Nine out of 10 workmen on the job insisted that the salted hay was dustier than the unsalted—a left-handed testimonial for salting!

An expert hay inspector found no difference whatever between the salted and the un-salted. No difference in odor, leanness, or color. "Nine tests, and all of them gave the same results. None of them justified salt."

So salt will accomplish more net good on mashed potatoes and in helping freeze ice cream. Don't annoy the hay with it.

Great minds have purposes, others have wishes.—Washington Irving.

## SURFACE CONSOLIDATION OF ROADS WITH SOLVAY CALCIUM CHLORIDE MEANS ECONOMY

Cut Maintenance Costs on your unpaid roads by adopting the Solvay Calcium Chloride method of surface consolidation. Here are the reasons why this economy method of maintenance is well worth your investigation:

1. SAVES MONEY . . . lowers material costs and reduces blading.
2. ENDS DUST . . . obtains public support by eliminating the dust nuisance.
3. IMPROVES ROAD . . . consolidates surfaces . . . makes them easier to ride on . . . more weatherproof.

Write today for the booklet, "High Service—Low Cost Roads" which gives details regarding this new method of maintenance.

SOLVAY CALCIUM CHLORIDE 7501 W. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. Local Distributors: Farm Bureau Services, Inc. 221-227 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. SOLVAY Calcium Chloride

# COLOR and FINISH of FRUIT

NEARLY every grower has seen apples that appear to be spotted with spray residue, even after they have been thoroughly cleaned. A dozen dried drops of spray material cover a considerable portion of a leaf's surface, and if heavy enough, can seriously impair the leaf's activity. The ideal coverage is smooth, film-like and relatively transparent. One way to obtain this type of coverage is through careful spraying and the use of either Orchard® Brand Arsenate of Lead or the arsenate of lead sold under the Farm Bureau Brand. These "leads" only have the flake-like feature—a development exclusive to General Chemical made arsenate of lead. The particles of General Chemical made arsenate of lead are now thin, flat flakes that tend to overlap and form a more uniform, more closely-knit coverage on the fruit. Bare spots in the cover are reduced in number, with the result that worm entries and "stings" are brought down to a new minimum. Ask for your copy of "A Working Knowledge of Insecticides and Fungicides and How to Apply Them"—it's free. ORCHARD BRAND and FARM BUREAU SPRAY MATERIALS

The spotted apples were those that had been sprayed with a lead arsenate which tended to gather in drops, leaving areas of thin coverage between. The drying of these drops left sharply defined, opaque deposits of solid material. Where such deposits remained during the maturing of the apple, no color developed due to the blocking out of the sun's rays.

In comparison, apples sprayed with the improved flake-like type of arsenate of lead, upon drying, leave a uniform and relatively transparent film of spray residue. The result is an apple of uniform high color—the "fancy" apple. The same relative effect occurs on apple foliage. A leaf area covered by an opaque deposit of spray material is cut off from the direct rays of the sun. Without sunlight to activate the starch producing machinery, that leaf area fails in its most important function.

Distributed by: FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc. 221-227 NORTH CEDAR ST. LANSING, MICHIGAN

## JURIES ARE GENEROUS WITH OTHER PEOPLE'S MONEY



44,500 farm and town automobile owners in Michigan are insured in this company

DRIVE SAFELY & CARRY INSURANCE THAT PROTECTS YOUR INTERESTS State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. Bloomington, Illinois

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. CO., Mich. State Farm Bur. State Ag'y, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ Please send information about auto insurance.



AM. FARM BUREAU CELEBRATES 20 YEARS

Goal This Year is Five More States and Membership of 500,000

In commemoration of 20 years of Farm Bureau achievement, the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation has designated 1939 as the Twentieth Anniversary Year.

Plans are already under way for making the 1939 annual meeting of the AFBF a fitting climax to the organization's first two decades.

In a recent letter to State Farm Bureaus, in which he outlined plans for the anniversary year, Secretary R. W. Blackburn asked for the co-operation of all Farm Bureau leaders in achieving the 1939 membership goal.

Achievement of these membership goals, Secretary Blackburn's letter said, will give the Farm Bureau the numerical strength and power to reach the objectives adopted by the voting delegates at the 29th annual meeting.

"The generations which have gone have given lavishly of the treasure and the blood of their young manhood to defend and preserve for posterity the freedom and independence of our democracy. It is the privilege and solemn responsibility of the present generation to carry forward this spirit of conviction and determination, to consecrate itself anew to the age-old struggle to achieve a better day for the great masses of the people."

Co-operatively Speaking

More co-operative associations now in business were formed in 1919 and 1920 than in any other two years, a total of 1,130 organizations in that two-year period.

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 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. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, Wis. (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-3-1f-22b)

48 BIG, RUGGED HEREFORD STEERS, all dehorned, \$40. 97 short yearling steers. Also large number weaned calves. Bred cows, cows and calves at side. Priced for immediate sale. All Herefords, T. B. and blood tested. Truck or carloads. Write, wire or phone Mack Nason, Birmingham, Iowa. (6-11-50p)

GUERNSEY BULLS, DAMS OVER 500 lbs. fat. TB and Bangs accredited. Come and see them. Clark & Nix, Eau Claire, Mich. (6-31-29p)

SPRING PIGS

BROADVIEW FARM, ANN ARBOR, Mich., offers pure bred Chester White swine. Best blood lines. Prize winning stock. Spring pigs, either sex, now ready for shipment. Prices reasonable. It will pay you to see or write us. Charles McCalla & Sons, Ann Arbor, R-6. (6-21-42b)

CHICKS & PULLETS

BIG HUSKY CHICKS—MICHIGAN—U. S. Approved. White Leghorn chicks, 100% blood tested for Pullorum disease. Large type stock for target profits. R. O. P. males. Barred and White Rocks and R. I. Reds. Pullets and sexed chicks if desired. Send for descriptive price list. Winstrom Hatchery, Zealand, Box B-7, Michigan. (6-21-47b)

CHICKS, PULLETS, SEXED CHICKS. Certified Leghorns and Barred Rock pullets, different ages, ready now. Chick prices reduced. R. O. P. Breeder. Write or visit LOWDEN FARMS, P. O. River Junction, Mich. Looiston, Henrietta. Phone Jackson 815-F-23 (6-33-1f)

LIGHTING PLANTS

FOR SALE—SEVERAL GENUINE BARJANS in home lighting plants. If interested, write us. These are not junk plants. They are high quality, thoroughly dependable lighting equipment. White Cloud Co-operative Ass'n, White Cloud, Mich. (5-21-36b)

PHOTO FINISHING

AT LAST! ALL YOUR SNAPSHOTS in natural colors. Roll developed, 8 Natural Color Prints, only 5c. Reprints 2c. Amazingly beautiful NATURAL COLOR PHOTO, Janesville, Wis. (1-31-1f-23b)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering Dept. Built your own septic tank and sewage system. Install when tank is built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 14 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. Price, delivered, \$2.60 which includes sales tax. C. O. D. charges are extra. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shawwassee St., Lansing. (6-1-1f-59b)

Four hundred gallons of milk are pasteurized daily in Alaska.

Overbrook Herd of 70 Averages 546.4 lbs. of Fat

Mark Keeney, superintendent of the registered Holstein herd of Overbrook Dairy at Essex County Hospital, Cedar Grove, N. J., is known to many patrons and managers of farmers co-operative associations in Michigan for the talks he has given on feeding for high production, for maintaining herd health, and for the production of fine calves.

The Holstein-Friesian World for March, 1939, has this to say about his Overbrook herd for the year 1938: "Report just received from Sup't Norton (of the Holstein Friesian Ass'n) credits the registered Holstein herd of Overbrook Dairy . . . with the remarkable herd test average for the year ending Dec. 31, 1938 of 15,172 lbs. of milk, 3.4%, 546.4 lbs. of fat, on 70 head, all in Class B.

"This is Overbrook's fifth consecutive year above the 500 lb. mark and is the highest in their history. Indeed it is the highest average ever reported in herd improvement registry for a herd of over 50 head, regardless of classification.

"This is Overbrook's sixth year of herd improvement registry testing. The six year average is 15,560 lbs. of milk, 517.55 lbs. of fat on an average of just 76 cows per year . . . This six year average is the highest for the breed, and we believe for any breed for herds approaching this one in size, and regardless of classification.



Essex Susie Sweet of Overbrook, with a life record of 160,523 lbs. of milk for nine years of production.

"Looking over the herd, one is impressed that there must be something to Mark Keeney's feeding system that can produce such cows with size, strength and constitutional vigor; that can maintain their condition, and hold up their udders in the face of such tremendous year after year production. Mark will tell you that it is the feeding of Manamur as a mineral supplement, along with sensible

grain and roughage feeding that does the trick.

"Certainly, anyone looking at the results attained would not feel like questioning his judgment. When we note that 70 Overbrook cows of 1938 produced nearly as much milk as did the 89 cows in the herd in 1933, it indicates something about the feeding as well as the breeding and weeding."

Consumers Power Serves 63,000 Farm Customers

Will Build 3,000 Miles of Farm Lines for 6,000 More in 1939

Four years ago, in July of 1935, leading Michigan power companies accepted for consideration a rural electrification plan suggested by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. The Farm Bureau suggested that power companies begin building rural lines wholly at their own expense for an average of five customers per mile, and in return for a reasonable monthly revenue.

During the summer representatives of the power companies, the Farm Bureau, State Grange, State College, State Dept. of Agriculture and the public utilities commission worked out a plan. It provided free lines for an average of 5 customers per mile, in return for a revenue of \$15 per mile per month, or an average of \$2.50 per month per customer.

The Consumers Power Co. and the Detroit Edison, having service franchises for three-fifths of lower Michigan, were the first to accept an order to that effect from the utilities commission. The Detroit Edison waived the \$2.50 minimum bill. Both companies applied their city rates to rural customers. Line building under the new plan started Jan. 1, 1936.

At that time the Consumers Power Co., a pioneer in the field, had 5,000

miles of rural lines and 26,000 farm customers.

June 1, 1939 the Consumers Power Company has 17,000 miles of rural lines and 63,000 farm customers. The Consumers will build 3,000 miles of farm lines this year and connect 6,000 farm customers in 1939.

According to H. J. Gallagher, rural service supervisor for Consumers, their rural lines expansion program will be complete in 1939. At the end of the year Consumers electric service will be in operation or readily available to 75% of all farmers in 60 townships in 47 counties served by the company. The territory includes central Michigan counties from the Indiana line to the Straits of Mackinac. In 1940 and succeeding years, said Mr. Gallagher, Consumers rural construction is likely to be filling in territory between existing lines.

The construction or first stage of rural electrification has been quite largely completed in much of rural Michigan. The next stage is the equipping of farms and farm homes with appliances, heaters, motors, and electrically driven equipment to get the most comfort out of electric service, and to earn money with it.

Still Time to Join World's Fair Tour

(Continued from Page 1) also serves as a radio station and air beacon. The huge 200-foot Perisphere bellies its 4,200,000 pounds as it seems to rest lightly upon sparkling jets of water. The base of the Trylon provides the entrance way to the theater inside the sphere. Here, the Fair's major spectacle is viewed

RESERVATION BLANK

Please reserve a place on your World's Fair Tour for the following people and acknowledge receipt of our deposit of \$5.00 each.

(Print Name and Address)

- 1. I prefer your tour of June 13.
2. I prefer your tour of Aug. 7.
3. I will accept space on the other tour in case the one I selected is filled.
4. I prefer twinbedded rooms and will send \$5.00 per person extra for it.
5. We prefer to have a room for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 people.
6. I will board your train at this station June 13:
Grand Rapids, Mich. Cen. 12:50 p. m.
Kalamazoo MC 1:41 p. m.
Jackson MC 3:05 p. m.
Lansing Pere Mar. 2:00 p. m.
Bay City PM 12:25 p. m.
Mackinaw City MC 9:30 p. m. June 12.
7. Please send us additional literature.
8. We understand that our deposit and other payments will be refunded if we find later that we cannot go.

Trade Barriers Between the States

"Today, we cannot say that we have free trade between the States. It develops that public health and sanitation measures may be so designed as to restrict trade across State lines. The same may be said of certain tax laws, of motor-truck regulation, of quarantines, of grading, labeling, and packaging laws, and of State-financed advertising of farm products. However worthy the purpose of most of these laws and regulations, in many cases they have been so drawn and administered as to cause large and unnecessary economic losses to the whole community."—Henry A. Wallace, Sec'y of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, in "Barriers to Internal Trade in Farm Products."

Regarding the limitations of the powers of the individual states, the Constitution of the United States provides in Article I, Section 10:

"No state shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; And the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress."

The barriers erected and being erected by states are not only for

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 4 1/2% 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. 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'Mealey, 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.

the purpose of executing inspection laws, sanitation, and other items, but they are erected to keep certain competing products out of a particular state. Offended states retaliate by barring milk, liquors, fruit, cement, or what have you. It gets worse as it goes on. The courts have voided some of these barriers, exposing them for what they are.

EASTERN FARM EDITOR PRAISES FARM BUREAU

Mostly Right and Best Way To Steer It Is From the Inside

"When many of the best men of community, state and nation are for any work, institution or organization, then I always wonder if I am not missing something if I do not belong to that organization.

"For more than 25 years now Farm Bureaus have been serving the farmers of America. Each year thousands of committeemen, all busy men, get out, hold conferences, and work to maintain the Farm Bureau organization, because they know the tremendous job that it does for agriculture. Like any other human institution the Farm Bureau is not always right. Who is? Some of us don't agree with some of the present policies of the American Farm Bureau Federation, but there is certainly not much in the county Farm Bureaus and State Federations here in the Northeast but what can be and should be supported; and as to the things in the American Farm Bureau Federation with which we do not agree, the way to correct them is to join and make influence felt from the inside.

"I submit that no organization could have the enthusiastic support of the best farmers of the land for 25 years if it were not sound and accomplishing real results for farmers. How much more it could have done, however, if nearly all farmers belonged to it! And how much more help farmers outside of the organization would have had, had they joined.

This is Farm Bureau membership time. Why wait for some busy neighbor to come around and urge you to join? Send your membership fee to your county Farm Bureau office as one more step in a program to restore prosperity to agriculture.—E. R. Eastman, in the American Agriculturist.

A \$5,000,000 jewelry exhibit including the largest opal in existence. An automobile driveway half a mile long on top of an exhibit building along which visitors will be driven. A parachute tower from which visitors may bail out at an elevation of 250 feet and be sure of a happy landing.

Natives from all parts of the world—ricksha runners from South Africa, 6 1/2 feet tall and clad in feathers, horns and beads; East Indian weavers, South American Indians, Bagdad goldsmiths, dancers from Siam, and midgets for the City of Midgets.

Literally—the New York World's Fair 1939 will be the "greatest show on earth."

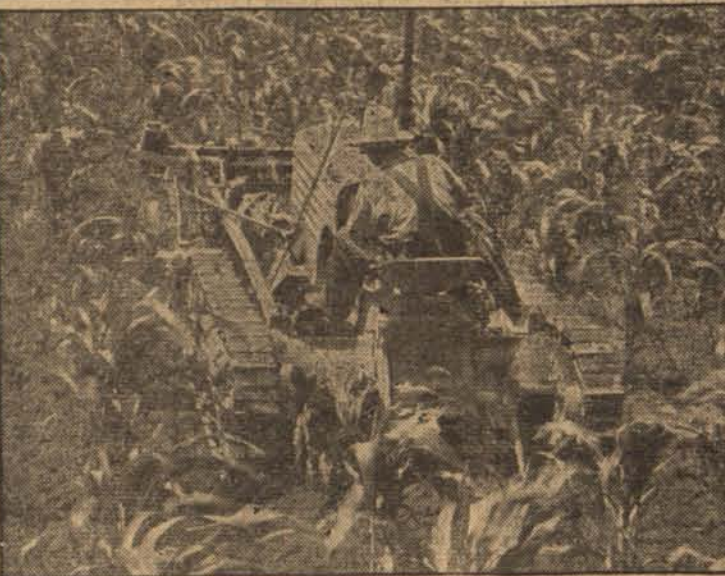
Wheat Co-ops Lead in Two States

In two states, more than half of all co-operative marketing done is in grain sales, principally wheat. Kansas does 66 percent of its co-operative marketing in grain, and the farmers'

grain elevators of North Dakota contribute 54 percent of that state's co-operative marketing business.

The Finns, whose athletic abilities are outstanding, are said to drink three times as much milk per capita as the British.

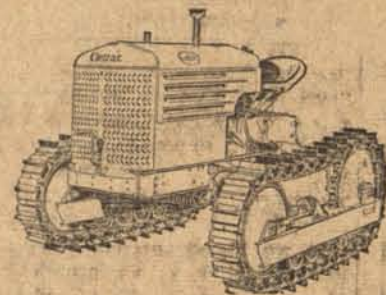
FOR ALL THE JOBS ON YOUR FARM



When you own a Cletrac you have year-round power . . . for all your jobs . . . from fitting the soil in the spring to harvesting the crops in the fall, and for all the odd jobs in between.

More than that, the Cletrac has the high ground clearance, the ease of handling, the special working equipment, and the five row widths that make it the ideal cultivating tractor as well. The Cletrac cultivates many row crops . . . potatoes, vegetables, beets and beans, even tall corn, efficiently, economically, profitably.

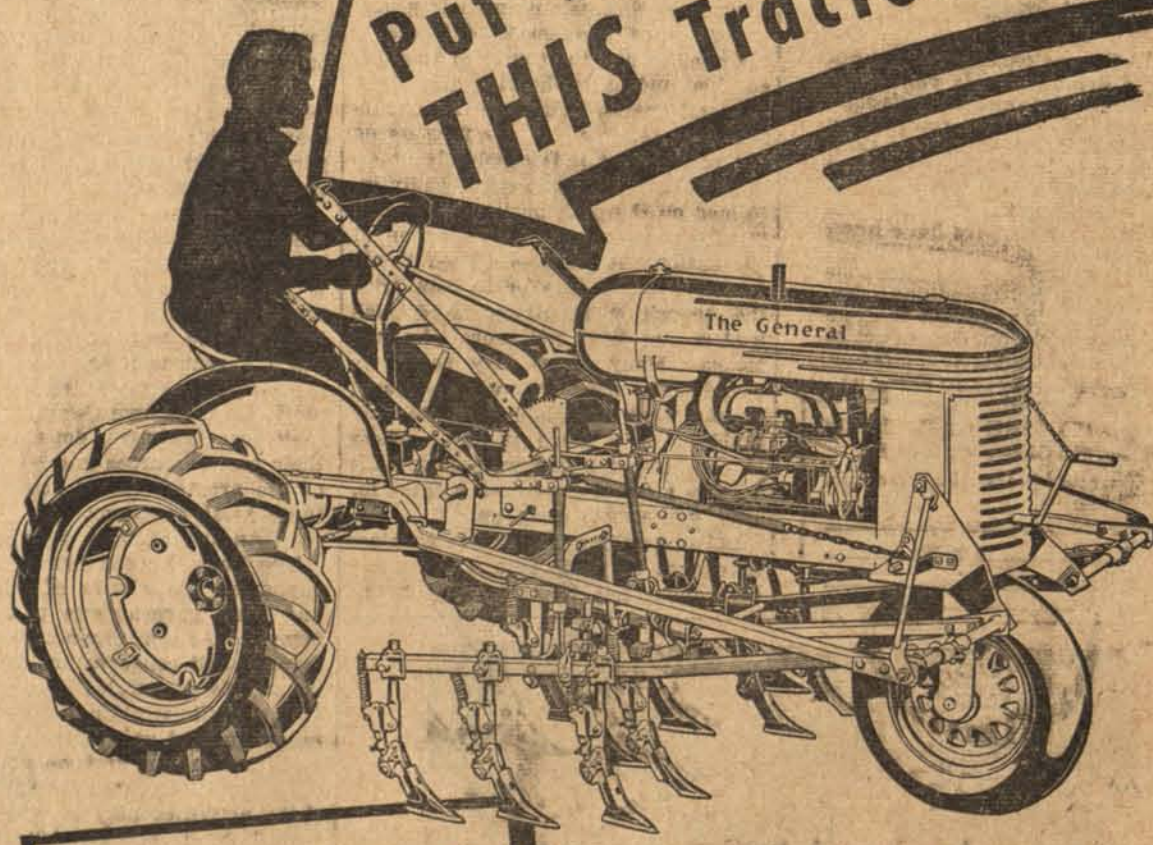
Look over the Cletrac . . . check its many features . . . its rock-bottom economy . . . its visibility . . . ease of handling . . . simplicity of maintenance . . . sound construction . . . its ability to do all your jobs easier, better, more economically.



On Display by FARM BUREAUS DEALERS

Cletrac Crawlers for better work at lower cost

Put YOURSELF on THIS Tractor Seat



Cletrac General

\$595.00 F.O.B. Cleveland

Plants TWO Rows Cultivates TWO Rows

Get behind the wheel of a Cletrac General on your farm where you can put it through its paces the way you want your tractor to perform.

Then, when you are satisfied that here is the tractor you have been looking for, ask us to tell you how you can put a Cletrac General on your farm permanently.

CULTIVATOR ATTACHMENT

For Cletrac General Tractor as shown is extra equipment. Sold by Farm Bureau dealers, fob. Lansing, at

\$101.21

Now on Display at

Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns



## LOOKING FOR A COW WITH SUDAN STOMACH ACHE

College Has Yet to Find One; But, Play Safe; Pasture When Foot High

By J. G. HAYS  
Ext. Dairyman, Mich. State College

Dairymen sudan-grassers are sometimes akin in spirit to little boys going past graveyards after dark. Both are scared without reason—at least they are, if they live in Michigan. No ghost has ever grasped a youngster, no Prussic-Acid-Poison boyerman has ever laid low a Michigan dairy cow.

"Course we ain't sayin'" neither calamity will ever befall. We are claiming that no authenticated case of a dairy cow dying from hydrocyanic poisoning from sudan grass has yet occurred in Michigan.

Yes, we know that cows do die of the poisoning elsewhere in the U. S. A. We know that sudan grass in other sections has proved deadly when it is stunted, when it is frosted, when it is short, even when it is mangled. We know that in as nearby a state as Wisconsin the college crew proved that death can follow hungry cows lapping up short sudan grass. In Wisconsin, the advice is "never pasture till the grass is belly-high". The taller the grass, the less poisonous, they say.

We know that Michigan State College chemists last year claimed that analysis made of college-grown sudan grass proved the presence of enough deadly prussic to knock off a cow if she ate about 15 pounds of the grass. So our dairy cow experimenters tucked that amount into the rumen of the cow that has the "window" in her side. Took her right out into the pasture and packed her, so that it was certain she really did get the deadly dosage. Instead of passing out, she found the experience so enjoyable that she voluntarily grazed herself an additional goodly helping of the

"dangerous" material. Never even got sick.

Maybe Michigan dairymen have been just plain lucky in that no deaths have yet occurred. It seems as though the bovine grim reaper will snag somebody's cow sometime soon. If you happen to be that unfortunate, get on the phone at once! Call the Dairy Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Scientists are eager to treat a sick cow, or to post a dead one. Don't call the men unless you are certain sudan is the offender. Last year two excursions from the college proved to be wild goose chases.

Meanwhile if you feel a little graveyard, play it safe.—follow the advice of the Farm Crops Department boys and pasture sudan only when it is at least a foot high.

## Michigan Farm Women in England

Two lucky Michigan rural women are in England to attend sessions of the Associated Country Women of the World May 30 to June 10. The delegates from this state are Mrs. Walter Wilkie of Plymouth and Mrs. Walter Hill of Davison, each of whom has been in home economics extension groups for more than 15 years. Three other women intend to accompany the delegates. They are Mrs. Bruce McArthur of Davison, Mrs. Dora Safford, Quincy, and Mrs. Bert Moore of Ceresco. The women booked passage on the liner Queen Mary after taking part in a special Rural Women's Day at the New York World's Fair.

## No Other Choice

Until the rigid price and wage levels of industry and labor show signs of softening so as to conform more nearly to the low levels of 40 cent corn, \$1.00 milk, 22 cent butterfat, and 55 cent wheat, farmers have no other choice than to tighten up on their production, and exercise every means within their power to raise farm prices.—Illinois Agricultural Association, May, 1939.

More than 600,000 farmers get their telephone service from mutual companies, according to the Farm Credit Administration.

# 1 1/3 CENTS PER DAY

PROVIDES YOUR FAMILY WITH FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP SERVICE



1 1/3 cents won't buy a lead pencil. But that sum per day in Farm Bureau dues is responsible for a Farm Bureau rural electrification plan that has brought free electric lines and low cost electric service to 60,000 farm homes since Jan. 1, 1936.

1 1/3 cents won't buy two slicks of gum. But it has protected Farm Bureau members and all farmers from being swindled on winter killing, unadapted foreign clover and alfalfa seeds. Once such seeds were sold by the millions of pounds. The Farm Bureau got the federal seed staining act in 1926 to stop it.



1 1/3 cents won't buy a bowl of corn flakes. But it is the daily cost per member of building a Farm Bureau that was important in drafting the Soil Conservation Act and filing it to Michigan. The Act brings compliance payments of nearly \$15,000,000 annually to Michigan farmers.

1 1/3 cents won't buy a half pint of motor oil. But 1 1/3 cents daily builds the Farm Bureau. Michigan is getting 1,500 miles of federal farm to market roads from the general road funds of the United States. The Farm Bureau worked for that in Congress.



1 1/3 cents won't buy a scoop full of good coal. But it sent the Farm Bureau into Congress in 1933 to reduce the interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans from 5 1/2% to 3 1/2%. Michigan farmers have been saving \$461,000 a year.

1 1/3 cents won't buy a cigar. But on that daily income per member the Farm Bureau has worked effectively to increase farm income from the depression low of 1932. The AAA, soil conservation and revaluation of the gold content of the dollar were supported by the Farm Bureau.



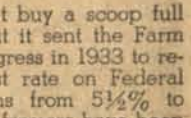
1 1/3 cents won't pay the postage on a letter. But it does keep Farm Bureau members represented every day in the legislature and before Congress.



1 1/3 cents won't buy two cigars. But the only road tax you pay today is your gas tax and license plate. All users of all Michigan roads pay for them that way. Thank the Michigan State Farm Bureau membership for this program, started in 1921.



1 1/3 cents won't buy a child's school tablet. But for several years your local school taxes have been a third to a half less than they were. Why? Farm Bureau membership of 1 1/3 cents per day made a strong organization to back the Thatcher-Saur Act for \$22,000,000 of state aid for schools. It is paid from the sales tax.



1 1/3 cents won't buy a good razor blade. But you don't pay tuition any more for rural high school pupils. A Farm Bureau plank in the school aid act requires the State to pay rural high school tuition. It amounts to \$2,000,000 annually.



1 1/3 cents is important money just the same. It goes far toward buying the items pictured. As daily Farm Bureau dues it has built a Farm Bureau merchandising service that makes and saves money for members. Use Farm Bureau's guaranteed seeds, dairy and poultry feeds, high quality fertilizers, co-op tractors and machinery, sprays, oils and gasoline, long life fence, paint, roofing, and low cost insurance.

## THERE ARE MANY OTHER SERVICES

THESE THINGS ARE YOURS ONLY SO LONG AS YOU FIGHT TO HOLD THEM. ISN'T IT WORTH 1 1/3 CENTS PER DAY TO PROTECT YOUR INDUSTRY?

## Cheap Way To Drain "Cat Holes"

Eugene Davenport, former dean of agriculture of the University of Illinois, and now a resident at his old farm home in Barry county, wrote this letter to the Hastings Banner recently:

Because of local conditions I am tempted to offer the following suggestion to your readers:

The last glacier left Barry county in a rough and tumbled condition with hills and hollows that make a beautiful landscape but which also make problems, especially for the farmer.

I do not now refer to the lakes and ponds where water stays permanently but to the hundreds of little depressions, commonly called "cat holes" where water stands only a little time then "dries up" but only after it has perhaps, killed a crop or at least delayed cultivation.

Now the fact that the water disappears without running off over the surface means that there is an underground outlet and a little observation shows that there are many depressions low enough to hold water that never do become flooded. These are cases in which the water has free access to the underground outlet and there is no trouble.

Of course if the place is a permanent pond where water stands from season to season it means that there is no underground outlet. But if the water disappears, even slowly, this means that there is such an outlet but that there is between the surface and this outlet a stratum of clay that holds back the water which seeps but slowly through clay of any kind.

Now the remedy is to punch a hole through this clay just as the Irishman was going to bore a hole through the bottom of his boat to let the water out. In other words dig a well down to the outlet.

When we say "dig a well" we do not mean a great round hole such as we used to dig for household purposes. We mean simply a hole big enough to work in handily, that is from two to two and a half feet wide and four to five feet long. From such a hole the dirt can be thrown from a depth of ten feet and, with a helper to throw it back, three or four feet farther. Usually the ten feet will suffice to strike a vein of sand or gravel and here is the "underground outlet."

All that remains to be done is to fill this hole with coarse gravel or small stones to within some four feet of the surface, then cover with a thick layer of grass or straw to hold the dirt from seeping down till it has time to settle then fill with the dirt dug from the hole. Of course it will be more than enough but we are concerned with a depression so there will be plenty of space to hold all that has been excavated. If the cat hole is large or if there is considerable seepage from the side it may be well to send a few tile out a few feet or rods leading into the well.

On the farm where this is written there is such a place which my father and I finished in one day and it has been working perfectly ever since though that was sixty years ago.

Few seem to know about this "down drainage" yet in hundreds of cases that can be seen on every hand it will answer every purpose without the expense of the drainage and the keeping up of outlets. Besides, many of these little depressions are so low

## Interesting Persons in the Farm Bureau

It was in 1927 that the Narcotic Educational Association of Detroit established a 600 acre narcotic farm near Capac in St. Clair County at a cost of \$300,000. Eight years later, the association dissolved and Mr. E. S. Evans of Detroit took the farm over. He had loaned the association a large sum of money in order that the project might be amply financed.



E. S. EVANS

Today, Mr. F. S. Dudney, a Farm Bureau member, is manager of the farm, now known as the Beverly Farms. With him rests the responsibility of making the farm pay expenses. Chief among the sources of income are the 90 head of cattle, 50 of which are Guernsey cows. The milk is sent to Detroit.

Some of these cows are outstanding individuals having held up the reputation of winning show cattle as well as high producers. A Junior Yearling heifer took first place at the Detroit State Fair last year. A bull sold recently by the farm had a dam with a 935 pound butterfat record and a grandfather that sold for \$25,000.



F. S. DUDNEY

The farm hires 18 workers. Only two narcotic addicts reside there as compared to a peak of 42 in any one year. Practically no cures are permanently effective, says Mr. Dudney. The very characteristics and weaknesses of those who use narcotics makes it almost impossible to cure them.

"If they were strong willed enough as to have no other outlet except

these conditions are characteristic only of glaciated country such as our regions north of the Ohio River and especially do they apply in Michigan and particularly in Barry county.

E. Davenport.

## Would Place Dairy Products Under AAA

Identical bills to include dairy products as a basic commodity in the agr'l adjustment program were introduced in Congress recently by Rep. Hull and Rep. Gehrmann of Wisconsin. Under the measures, dairy farmers should receive payments for staying within cow allotments and for carrying out approved dairy practices. Marketing quotas would be established in years of excess production.

Fewer railroad employees were killed in railway accidents in 1938 than in any year in the past fifty.

## Cutworms Worst Pest

Worst crop pest in Michigan, is the title given to the cutworms. So entomologists at Michigan State College are continuing research begun two years ago to classify cutworms by species and areas in which they prove prevalent. More than 500 species likely are present in the state, about 30 of them commercially important.

Sand and muck are favorite soils for the cutworms. Black, white and green are some of the common colors of the pests. Their natural enemies, in addition to temperatures and humidity, consist of two protozoa, two or three bacterial diseases and parasitic wasps.

# POINT FOR POINT MILK COOLING Electrically Is Best

## HERE'S WHY...

That's right. By any yardstick, ELECTRIC MILK COOLING is best. It's CHEAPER, QUICKER, SAFER than old-fashioned, expensive methods. Why not give your milk the benefits of convenience and dependability that electric cooling provides?

High standards set by commercial creameries and milk retailers make it a profitable investment for dairy farmers to use efficient cooling equipment.

## LOW ... COST

Consumers Power Company's low rates make it cheap to operate dairy appliances electrically. Too, they give the farmer and farm wife new freedom from drudgery. Investigate today—learn how cheaply electricity will work for you. Take milk cooling for instance—the average consumption for cooling 100 pounds is only 2 1/4 kwh.

free

The services of Consumers rural service engineers are FREE. Visit the Company office nearest you—ask our rural engineers to help you plan the installation of modern milk cooling equipment.

## CONSUMER'S POWER CO.

## Electric Fence Controller \$9.00

BATTERY OPERATED - ABSOLUTELY SAFE



COMPLETE OUTFIT Includes controller, hot shot battery, 100 insulators, 4 corner knobs, one Kwik gate and sales tax. Saves 80% of fencing costs, charges 15 miles of fence. Guaranteed 2 years. Water and rust proof. Fastens on post. Portable. No fire, lightning or safety hazard. Can be moved from field to field without trouble. Sting keeps animals away, but it is not severe enough to harm stock or children. This fence controller complies with the Wisconsin safety code. Buy from your Farm Bureau dealer, or order direct from Farm Bureau Services Electrical Dept., 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan.

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op. Ass'ns

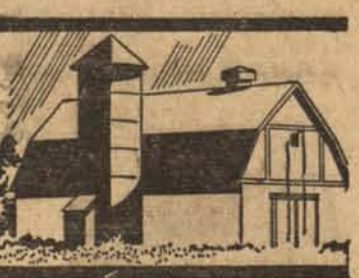


## FARM PAINTS

TO KEEP FARMS BRIGHT AND SPARKLING

### BARN PAINT

Paint that lasts longer is cheapest! Use this Barn Paint and be sure of lasting satisfaction. It goes on easily, covers well in one coat and will wear for years. Protect your property against rot and decay with Barn Paint. \$1.50 GAL.



### Keep Metal Roofs RUST FREE

### Soya RED METAL PRIMER

260 GAL.

Retard rust and peeling with Red Metal Primer. It is the proper base coat for any metal painting. Don't be satisfied with substitutes.



### Protect Farm Implements

SOYA WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT



Every year on farms throughout America thousands of dollars worth of equipment is ruined by weather exposure and rust. If you don't shelter your equipment, protect it with paint. It will last years longer, give better service.

75c qt.

## Protect Your Home With SOYA HOUSE PAINT

Here's house paint that lasts years longer, gives better protection! Don't let cheap paints ruin your paint job, buy a quality paint and make sure that your home will look beautiful for years.

\$2.85 Gal. In 5 gal. lots.

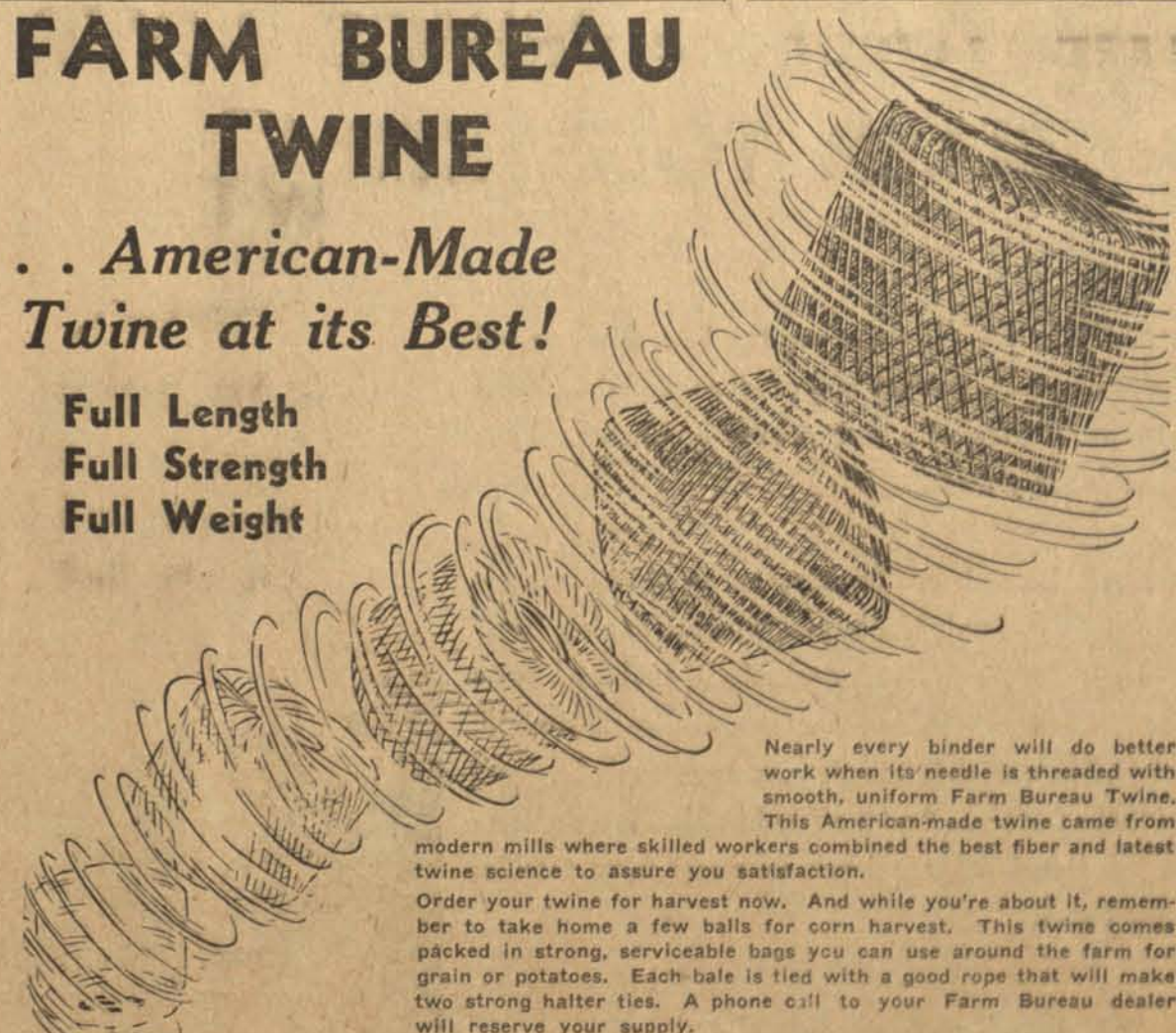
SOLD AT

Farm Bureau Stores and Co-ops

## FARM BUREAU TWINE

... American-Made Twine at its Best!

Full Length Full Strength Full Weight



Nearly every binder will do better work when its needle is threaded with smooth, uniform Farm Bureau Twine. This American-made twine came from modern mills where skilled workers combined the best fiber and latest twine science to assure you satisfaction.

Order your twine for harvest now. And while you're about it, remember to take home a few balls for corn harvest. This twine comes packed in strong, serviceable bags you can use around the farm for grain or potatoes. Each bale is tied with a good rope that will make two strong halter ties. A phone call to your Farm Bureau dealer will reserve your supply.

FARM BUREAU SERVICE, INC. LANSING, MICHIGAN



# Farm Bureau Statement on State Aid for Schools

Summary of the statement presented by Stanley M. Powell, legislative counsel of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, at public hearing before the Senate Committee on Education Tuesday evening, May 2.

"I am not a school teacher and do not represent a school board or any other educational group. I appear before the Committee this evening as spokesman for the Michigan State Farm Bureau, an organization whose members are taxpayers, parents, and citizens.

"I am sure the members of this Committee are more interested in the official views of our organization than in my personal ideas on this subject so I will quote the following from the resolution on schools adopted at the annual meeting of the Board of Delegates of the Michigan State Farm Bureau held last November.

"We are particularly alarmed over the drastic curtailment of funds for the payment of tuition for pupils from primary districts who are in attendance in high school. Unless the full and prompt payment of this tuition is resumed, this expense will revert to the local districts, many of whom will be unable to meet it within the 15 mill limitation, or else will be loaded upon the parents in the form of a direct tuition charge.

"In either event the result will be a new and heavy burden on rural areas and a reduced attendance in high school because of rural poverty. Many people today labor under the misconception that schools are now receiving generous financial support. The facts of the matter are that the total revenue available for schools from all sources is now less than it was a few years ago when the 15 mill limitation was adopted. During these last few years there has been a tremendous increase in high school enrollment. In many cities and villages which have varied little in population the high school enrollment has doubled. Modern industry has little place for boys and girls of high school age. They need the training for future effectiveness and they need to be kept busy so that they will not get into mischief or embark upon lives of crime.

"In considering the basis for the proper financing of the public school system in Michigan we must remember that the benefits of education cannot be localized. Only a relatively small proportion of people spend the productive years of their life in the community in which they were reared and educated. Farm homes produce a surplus of young people. They are not needed in agriculture although they are needed in the cities. No metropolitan population is self-perpetuating. Young people from the rural communities make a most valuable contribution to urban life by furnishing brawn, brain, and moral fibre which keep our great cities forging ahead. Each of these young people reared and educated in a rural community might properly be capitalized at many thousands of dollars. Responsibility of such training should not be left entirely to the parents or the local community. Hence, state-aid for the public school system in Michigan is logical, fair, and essential."

## Which Do You Prefer?



## CHEMIST'S WORD IS LAW IN CO-OP FEED MIXING

Farm Bureau Chemist Checks Materials and Every Step in Mixing

By C. G. ELLIS

Feeds Chemist, Farm Bur. Milling Co. Farm Bureau open formula dairy and poultry feeds are under critical scrutiny, and checking from the time they enter the mills at Chicago as raw materials until they are sacked as a feed for the feeders. This insures proper materials and blending for the greatest nutritional value in lowering production cost in the feed lot.

Quality in materials and mixing is our aim, lowered production costs are the result.

As a watch maker balances the wheels in proper position to insure correct performance, so the Farm Bureau Milling Company balances chemical and vitamin values to build feeds which fit the feeder's needs in the feed lot. Our feed bags list the ingredients, pound for pound. This not only takes the mystery out of the Farm Bureau open formula feeds, but places a responsibility on the Farm Bureau Milling Company to maintain the quality and standards set forth in its formulae. Market price changes of materials does not change the open formula feed and upset the nutritional balance of the product.

As the general sources of these raw ingredients are far and wide, such as fish meal from the west coast, Alaska and north Atlantic, kelp from the sea, cod liver oil from the coastal refineries, cotton seed oil meal from the south, linseed from the north, bran and middlings from the west and northwest, soy bean oil meal from the midwest, the supervision and program of chemical tests by the Farm Bureau feed chemist is a continuous process throughout every working day of the year. They maintain the desired nutritional, chemical and vitamin content of Farm Bureau feeds. The Farm Bureau Milling Company checks analysis and quality before

any raw ingredient used in the feed is combined in its proper proportion in the mixing process. The final feed is again analyzed to insure that it contains the nutrients prescribed on its tags. Then and then only is the feed ready for state guarantee analysis tags.

## WOOL POOLERS GET ADVANCE AND GOV'T LOAN

Final Payment Made To Growers When Wool Is Sold

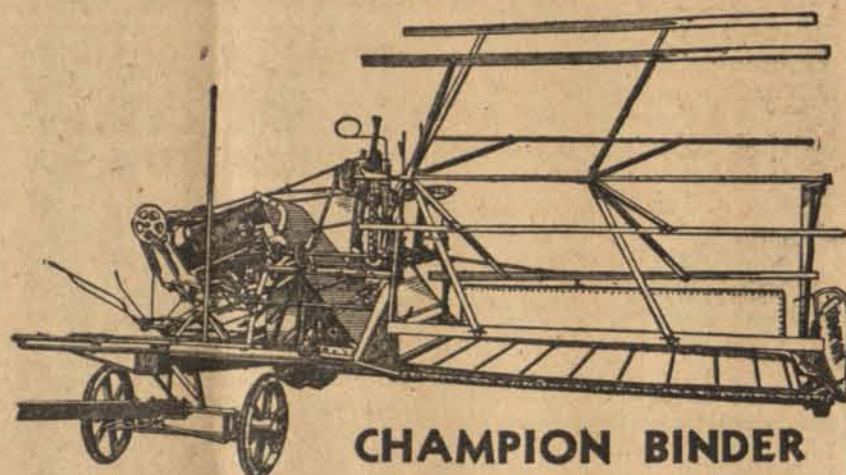
Wool is being handled for Michigan growers on the same basis as last year through the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association. Consignments are arriving daily at the Association's warehouse at 725 E. Shilawsee Street, Lansing, and are being forwarded in carload lots to Boston for grading, appraisal, storage, and sale. Arrangements have been worked out so that all consignments to the Michigan Association automatically receive the full benefits of the government's wool loan program. On arrival of the wool at the Lansing warehouse, an initial advance of 15¢ per pound is made on breeding flock wool. A second payment is made following grading and appraisal, and when the wool is sold, the grower receives all that it nets above these advances. This method of marketing allows the grower to take full advantage of any improvement in market price conditions up until the time of final sale.

American manufacturers will have to import large quantities of wool during the balance of this year. American wool growers can get import parity prices if they are not stampeded into dumping their wool at shearing time. If wool is good property for the wool dealer, it is good property for the wool grower. The Virginia Pool of about three-quarters of a million pounds was sold last week by the National Wool Marketing Corporation at 31.56¢ f. o. b. shipping points in Virginia for direct shipment to various mills. The Tennessee Pools set the high mark at 31.8¢ for medium wool. These wools are high-quality, light-shrinking fleeces.

# Make haying and harvesting an easier job with Farm Bureau Machinery

## AVERY CO-OP PULL-CUT MOWER

New front-lift construction takes all neck weight off the team, puts it on the shoe to keep the cutter bar at work and leaves the frame weight on the wheels to insure perfect traction. Cuts all kinds of hay with lightest draft. Gears sealed in oil. See this remarkable mower at your Co-op store today.



Champion's efficiency as a grain saver pays the cost of this superior binder. An outstanding value in every part.

## All Late Planted Crops Need Fertilizer

Farm Bureau Fertilizer nitrogen is 95% water soluble to give plants a quick, strong start.

Our fertilizers use the highest grades of phosphorous and potash. They're kiln dried to drill perfectly.

## Growing Chicks Do so well on Mermash!



## Cows - Pasture - Grain

COWS NEED GRAIN ON GOOD PASTURE. They need more grain on poor pasture. Milkproducer protein concentrate mixed with your home grown grains will provide a good, balanced dairy ration for either dry lot or pasture feeding.

## SUDAN GRASS

SUDAN GRASS IS OUR BEST EMERGENCY PASTURE OR HAY CROP. Half an acre of Sudan will keep a cow and keep her milk production up. Drill or broadcast 20 lbs. per acre to June 15 or a little later. Start pasturing when a foot high.

## ALFALFA

For that summer seeding, Farm Bureau's Michigan adapted, winter hardy seed. Makes thumping good hay crops year after year. We offer Michigan Variegated, Michigan Grimm, Canadian Grimm and western common seeds.

MILLET German Millet makes good pasture. Plant about June 15. Hay crop in 60 days. Cut before seed forms. On muck soils, use Farm Bureau Siberian Millet.

BUCKWHEAT Wet or dry, sow by Fourth of July. We have good seed.

## AVERY CO-OP SIDE DELIVERY RAKE

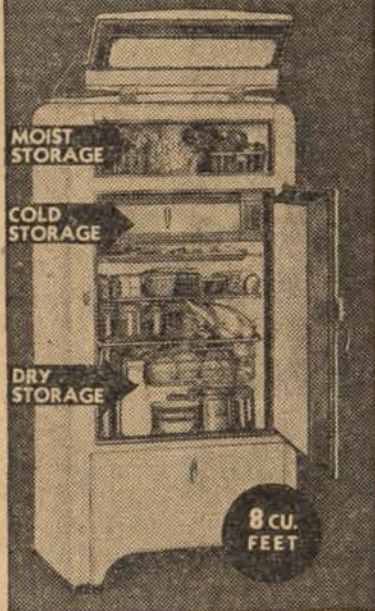
Places hay in light, fluffy windrows with leaves in and stems out. Keeps it from parching and drying out. Prevents shattering when loading. Preserves color, moisture content and full feeding value. Rake and tedder combined. Easiest and best way to cure hay. Follow your Avery Pull-Cut Mower with an Avery Side Delivery. At your Co-op store.

## AVERY CO-OP HAY LOADER

Takes hay right out of swath or windrow quickly, gently and in perfect condition. No shaking or tearing. No shattering of leaves. No lost feeding value. Gets hay in before rain with least possible labor and in fastest possible time. Light draft. Exceptional value. At your Co-op store today.

## SPECIAL CO-OP REFRIGERATOR

SAVE TIME AND MONEY AND KEEP ALL FOODS PERFECT

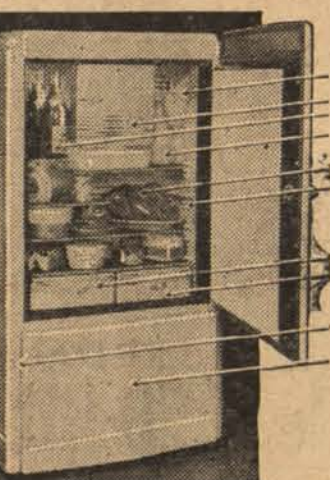


At last, a refrigerator that will keep vegetables fresh for nine days and will keep 30 lbs. of meat for as long as you wish. Now you can take real advantage of advertised food specials. Buy in larger quantities. Keep all foods longer, and save money. Here in your own refrigerator, you can keep all foods as well, or better, than they can be kept in retail stores.

MOIST STORAGE A big 2 cu. ft. compartment especially designed for storage of green vegetables and any food that keeps best in a cool moist compartment.

COLD STORAGE One cu. ft. for the storage of meats. Makes 17 lbs. of ice or 336 ice cubes at one freezing. Ideal for fast chilling of all prepared foods.

Yet, the outside dimensions are no more than the average 6 cu. ft. refrigerator. Height—60 in. Width—29 in. Depth—23 in. 18 sq. ft. shelf area. Outside finish—Dulux. Interior—acid resisting porcelain enamel.



Five cu. ft. Ideally arranged to give maximum storage facilities due to large amount of unbroken shelf area. Equipped with an automatic light and 12 point cold control.

6 cubic foot Refrigerator

Our Smaller Co-op refrigerator is built in standard and de luxe style. A splendid value.

PRICES

\$114.50 6 cu. ft. Standard

\$139.50 6 cu. ft. DeLuxe

\$189.50 8 cu. ft. DeLuxe

## SPECIAL SALE!

Two Articles for the Price of one

CO-OP VACUUM CLEANER SALE

Until June 30 you may buy from your Farm Bureau dealer Co-op's best electric cleaner at the regular price of \$39.50 and receive FREE your choice of one of these Co-op appliances, which are \$10 values:

- 1. Complete Set of Vac. Attachments
  - 2. Comb. Sandwich & Waffle Iron
  - 3. 2-slice fully Automatic Toaster
  - 4. 10" Oscillating Fan
- CLEANER AND ONE OF YOUR CHOICE FOR \$39.50
- REGULAR PRICE OF THE VAC. CLEANER

Farm Bureau Brand Supplies at 300 Farmers Elevators FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Lansing, Michigan

# THE Telephone BRINGS BUYER and SELLER TOGETHER

FARMERS KNOW there are the best times to sell choice livestock, poultry and produce, and they know there are buyers who seek quality products and pay best prices for them.

The telephone helps farmers to determine market conditions and to locate buyers who are paying "top" prices. And, equally important, it enables buyers to call farmers whenever certain produce is desired. Telephone service is a modern and profitable business aid to the farmer. And it offers in addition the protection and social convenience so many farm families enjoy today.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

