

Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger, Director of Membership Relations

ARMS

A man's arms are more or less taken for granted unless something happens to them.

STONE PORCH

Over near Burnside in Lapeer county, Arthur Martus is quite proud of a new stone porch recently added to his farm home.



J.F. YAEGER

Enclosed, the porch adds a fine new and sunny room to the house and has become the favorite lounging place for the family.

CONCLUSIONS

Says the Kellogg Foundation after several years of investigation and working in rural areas.

Maybe that explains why the co-operative movement has grown in the rural areas until today over 50% of farmer owned co-operative business ventures are financially independent.

EDITORIAL

The editor of the Prairie Farmer, agricultural magazine said in the July 1st issue.

DEATH

With the passing of Mr. William Jamieson, Montcalm county farmer, folks of his community lost a leader and a friend.

VIEWPOINTS

"And to think that some folks wouldn't leave here unless they knew they could get back," commented Mrs. E. O. Goldsmith of Vicksburg while inspecting New York on the Farm Bureau World Fair tour recently.

RESPONSIBILITY

The way that Elmer Frahm, Jessie Treiber, Henry Doerr and other Farm Bureau leaders so efficiently conducted their portions of the Saginaw, Tuscola and Bay County Farm Bureau picnic held near Saginaw recently impressed observers that farm folks are just as capable in positions of leadership and responsibility as folks of any other class—maybe more so.

But, as Mrs. Frost, an Ingham county farmer's wife and member of the Ingham County Farm Bureau board of directors said, "Why some folks allow themselves to be elected to positions of responsibility year after year and never accept the responsibility which supposedly goes with the office, is more than I can understand."

And we might add why folks continue to elect them to office is also a puzzle to us.

ELEV. EXCHANGE CALLS 19TH ANNUAL MEETING

600 From 92 Stockholder Elevators Meet at Lansing, Sept. 6

At its 19th annual meeting, the Michigan Elevator Exchange is expecting elevator managers, directors, members and their wives to the number of 600 or more.

The annual meeting and luncheon will be at the Olds hotel, Lansing. The stockholders' business meeting starts at 10 a. m. Upon the conclusion of reports by the management, officers and committees, and consideration of policies for 1940, the delegates will elect three directors of a board of nine.

Dr. Glenn Frank, former president of the University of Wisconsin, and an outstanding public figure, heads the luncheon program. William Deru, humorist from Cincinnati, will attend to that section of the program. Fred Patton, head of the voice dept. of Michigan State College, will sing.

The annual meeting of the Exchange brings together the managers and directors of 92 farmers co-operative elevator stockholders. They are located in 40 counties. Selling grain and beans through the Elevator Exchange sales office at Lansing, they make their Exchange the largest single handler of grains and beans in Michigan. The group markets about 12,000 carloads of grain and beans co-operatively each year. Together they operate a large bean picking, storage and drying plant at Port Huron. Elevator Exchange beans are marketed under Exchange trade marks for choice handpicked and other grades of beans.

Officers of Exchange are: President, Milt Burkholder, Marlette Farmers Elevator Co.; vice president, Carl Martin, Coldwater; sec'y-treasurer, Frank Gilmore, Parma Co-operative Elevator Co.

The board of directors includes the following men, and: Waldo Phillips of Decatur; H. H. Sanford, Battle Creek Farm Bureau Ass'n; George McCalla, Ypsilanti; E. W. Irwin of Bay City; Del Protzman, Elkton Farm Produce Co.; Andrew Lohman, Hamilton Farm Bureau.

The Elevator Exchange management is L. E. Osmer (grain) and Neal H. Bass (beans).

GRAIN WEEVILS NEED FUMIGATING

Fumigation Preserves Size and Quality of Grain, if Done Right

Weevils infesting grain bins on Michigan farms are inviting permanent sleep by fumigation.

The bins should have been thoroughly cleaned before harvest, but many farmers caught in the process of threshing millions of bushels of wheat, barley, rye and oats found not enough time to prepare the storage bins.

Now, say members of the entomology department at Michigan State College, the only remedy to preserve the size and quality of the grain crop is to fumigate.

Members of the Michigan Agricultural Conservation committee supervising crop insurance and crop loans, are recommending attention to the weevils, as any grain must pass inspection to be eligible for a loan and the quality of the grain under loan must be kept up by farmers until the time the loan expires.

Complete directions for the fumigation process are included on pages 43 and 44 of Michigan Extension Bulletin 180.

"Two rules are essential," says Professor Ray Hutson, head of the entomology department. In fumigating, the bins must be tight to confine the fumes. Tarpaulins, blankets or building paper often are used to confine the fumes. The other rule is to do the job when the temperature is 70 degrees Fahrenheit or above.

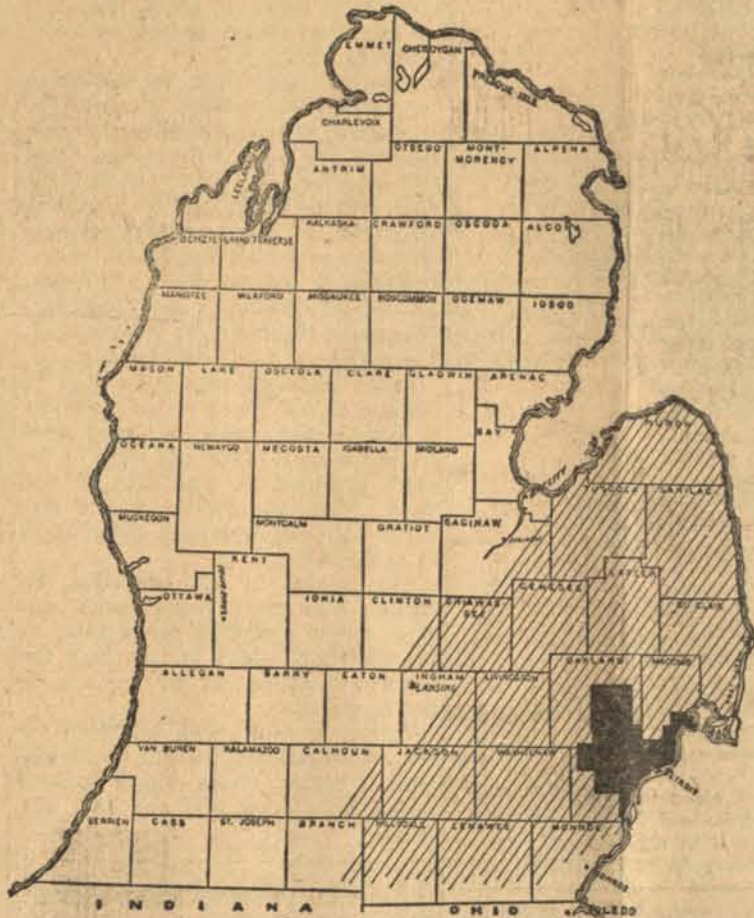
Professor Hutson suggests use of non-inflammable mixtures. One of these is propylene dichloride, another, ethylene dichloride mixture, using two pounds to each 100 cubic feet of storage space.

Isabella Celebrates 20th Anniversary

One hundred and fifty persons assisted the Isabella County Farm Bureau to observe 20 years of Farm Bureau work and 25 years of agr'l extension work Aug. 23. The event was an all day picnic at School Section lake. Representatives of these organizations were guests: Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers Union, Women's Extension groups, 4-H Clubs, and Future Farmers of America.

George Wheeler, a former director of the State Farm Bureau, and now head of the agr'l dept. of Central State Normal school, spoke of the farmers' co-operative movement. Other speakers were County Agr'l Agent H.

Detroit Milk Marketing Area



■ Detroit Milk Marketing Area □ Detroit Milk Shed. Solid black portion of map shows the Detroit Milk Marketing Area, as recently established by the Michigan Milk Marketing Board. Thatched area shows territory, which combined with that in the black portion of map, that furnishes milk for the Detroit Area.

James Nicol



James Nicol, the second president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and a grand old man in the organization, died August 17 at the home of his daughter, Mrs. H. H. Sercomb of South Haven. He was 81. A prominent Allegan county fruit grower, Mr. Nicol was one of the founders of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. He became a member of the first state board of directors, and participated in the development of the Michigan Elevator Exchange. He was president of the State Farm Bureau for the years 1921 and 1922. He was the first president of the Elevator Exchange, for the period June, 1921 to August 1922. For several years thereafter Mr. Nicol served as a director for both organizations. When he retired, he continued his interest as an officer of the Allegan County Farm Bureau. He attended nearly every annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau as a delegate. "Uncle Jim" Nicol contributed much to the development of the Farm Bureau throughout his association with it. He loved the group he had helped bring together. In turn he was regarded affectionately by all who knew him. "Uncle Jim" Nicol was a welcome speaker or visitor at a Farm Bureau meeting.

Named to A. F. B. F. Convention Committees

C. L. Brody, Lansing, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and Eugene Smaltz of Ithaca, president of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau, have been appointed by President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation to assist in laying plans for the 12 group conferences which will be a part of the A. F. B. F.'s 20th anniversary convention in Chicago, December 4 to 8. The conference, similar to those held for the first time last year, will discuss problems of Farm Bureau organization, farm credit, rural youth, service co-operatives, insurance, livestock field crops, dairy, fruits and vegetables, poultry, tobacco and cotton. The farm credit and insurance meetings are new additions to the conference program this year.

Mr. Brody will serve as secretary of the convention on dairy problems, a position which he also held at last year's A. F. B. F. meeting in New Orleans. Mr. Smaltz has been named to the committee in charge of the conference on rural youth. He was also a member of the group which represented the A. F. B. F. at the National Youth Conference in Washington last spring.

Michigan grows nearly a million acres of wheat.

K. Wakefield and Loren Black of the Junior Farm Bureau.

The Mt. Pleasant Co-operative Elevator gave prizes for the games and contests.

THINGS LOOK BETTER FOR MILK PRODUCERS

Milk Marketing Board Starts With Detroit; Producers Get 23c More

Considerable has happened since the State Milk Marketing Board established by the 1939 legislature started to function in June. Even so the thing is just getting under way from the farmer's viewpoint.

The milk marketing board has established milk marketing areas for Detroit, Flint and Kalamazoo. Grand Rapids and Lansing are under consideration. Milk sold in a marketing area is subject to be purchased by all distributors in that area at uniform prices for bottling, for manufacturing, etc. That is one of the objects of the milk marketing board act of 1939.

More For Detroit Producers

Effective September 1, the board has increased the price to be paid producers for fluid milk delivered to Detroit from \$1.90 to \$2.08 per hundred. It has reduced hauling charges an average of five cents per hundred, making the net increase to those producers 23 cents a hundred weight.

The Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n petitioned the board for an increase to \$2.49, and for a reduction in hauling charges of approximately one-third. The Producers' petition said that Michigan State College records showed the cost of producing milk under barn feeding conditions to be \$2.03 per hundredweight.

\$138,000 a Month

According to an estimate by Elmer A. Beamer, state commissioner of agriculture, 14,000 milk producers in 21 counties will share an increased monthly income of \$138,000 as a result of the action of the marketing board regarding fluid milk delivered to Detroit.

The marketing board has issued two orders fixing the price distributors shall pay for milk delivered to Detroit. Immediately after a marketing area had been established for Detroit upon petition of the Milk Producers and the majority of Detroit distributors, the marketing board ordered all distributors to pay \$1.90 for milk delivered to Detroit for bottling purposes. That was the current price, and was set for the last two weeks of August.

The \$1.90 price represented the lowest price paid producers through their ass'n since March, 1934. The \$2.08 rate returns the price for milk to the level of May, 1938. Consumers in Detroit are paying 10 and 11 cents per quart for milk today. Those were the prices in May of 1938.

Under the act, cash and carry firms buying milk for the bottle at around \$1 a hundred and selling it at 5 or 6 cents a quart will pay \$2.08 a hundred. They have been placed with all other distributors on the basis of paying for milk on a use basis. What they put into the bottle, they buy at \$2.08 a hundred.

As the result of milk marketing hearings to date for the Detroit marketing area, the board has established for all milk distributors a minimum buying price for (1) fluid milk for the bottle (2) minimum price for manufacturing milk (3) methods by which distributors will pay for milk purchases on the basis of use, and responsibility for accounting for it.

Grand Rapids and Lansing. The marketing board will consider at public hearings at Lansing Sept. 6 a petition to establish a marketing area for Grand Rapids. Producers see (Continued on page 2)

COMMUNITY FARM BUREAUS SELECT 1939-40 PROGRAM

How to Get Better Prices For Farm Products, Is the Theme

Another year has rolled around and it is time to start the 1939-40 Community Farm Bureau year.

A state committee representing Community Farm Bureaus met at Lansing on August 16th and suggested that September be given over to organization activities and a discussion of the purpose of a Community Farm Bureau. Organization activities include such matters as election of officers, planning the program for the coming year and fixing the time and meeting place for each month for the entire year.

The committee further suggests that the 1939-40 Community Farm Bureau program have as its general discussion these, "How to Get Better Prices for Farm Products". The discussions lead us to March and "Telling the Story to Your Neighbors and Asking Them to Join in the Fight." To this end the committee suggested the following program:

October—Analysis: "What is Wrong with Agriculture?"

November—The Solution: "The Co-operative Way."

December—The Solution: (Cont'd) "Agricultural Adjustment."

January—The Organization: "The Farm Bureau and Its Set-Up."

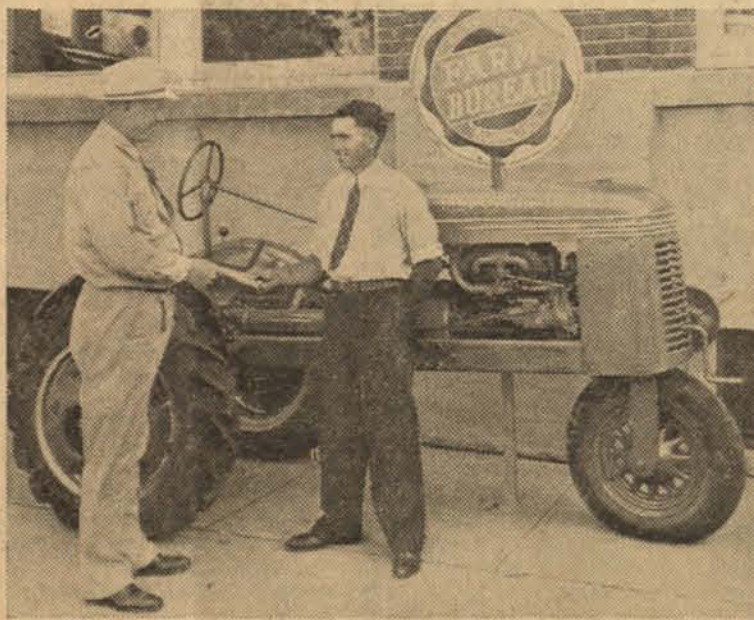
February—Past Results (a local survey): "How the Farm Bureau Program has Benefitted Me."

March—Action Month: We Tell the Farm Bureau Story to Our Neighbors and Invite Them to Join Us.

April—Farm Bureau Services: New members join the group and are told of the work of the Farm Bureau.

May—Our Young Folks: A joint meeting with the young folks and a (Continued on Page 2.)

He Got the Tractor



Herbert Turner, Saginaw R-5, (right) accepting from Walter Harger, the General tractor that was given away by the Cleveland Tractor Co. at the Bay, Saginaw and Tuscola County Farm Bureaus' picnic August 17.

Writing to Bob Addy of the Farm Bureau Services machinery dept a week later, Mr. Turner said, "I was at a loss for words last Thursday... and I still am. It makes farming play. We have never had a tractor, and since one of our horses is getting too old, we were thinking about buying a tractor. Then to have one given to us that fits our 40 acre fruit and vegetable farm so well!... Every time I look in the tool shed, it's still there. I had good luck in a big way.

"I am very thankful that I am a Farm Bureau member. I have been one for quite a few years, and surely shall continue being one."

At World's Fair



Farm Bureau members who attend the New York World's Fair will find a warm welcome awaiting them at the Electrified Farm on the fair grounds. The farm manager, Mr. Jesse F. Moulton, is a Farm Bureau member, and his Farm Bureau sign is posted on the barnyard fence just beneath the RFD box.

Mr. Moulton has issued a special invitation to all Farm Bureau members to visit his exhibit. In a letter to John Lacey, Director of Information of the A.F.B.F., he says:

"I wish you would pass along the word to your people that we have a lounge in the hay loft of our barn. We are reserving this lounge for farmers' headquarters. It is not open to the general public, therefore, anyone wishing to make use of it should identify themselves as being farmers or connected with agriculture in some manner. The boys in the barn will gladly open the gate and let any of our friends go up and make full use of this room as a resting place or as a place to meet friends. Also, if you wish to use it at anytime as a meeting hall for any of your groups of people that might be at the fair during the summer, we will be only too glad to turn it over to you."

RATES PIG VALUE OF MICHIGAN CORN

V. A. Freeman Presents Two Methods For Figuring Fed Corn

If a 40 pound pig is worth \$5, a price apparently current last spring, what chance will a farmer or feeder have of making a profit in feeding the animal to a weight of 240 pounds?

That question puzzled V. A. Freeman of the animal husbandry staff of Michigan State College. So, in service to inquirers and others in the state, he has figured out what corn could be worth for feed.

It takes about 800 pounds of concentrates and 50 pounds of a good quality legume hay to obtain the 200 pound gain in weight from a good pig. Seven hundred pounds of corn worth 50 cents a bushel, 50 pounds of tankage at 3 cents a pound and 50 pounds of soybean oil meal at 1 1/2 cents a pound, make the feed cost total about \$8.75.

Freeman adds 25 per cent to this for overhead represented in such items as risk, buildings, labor and interest on investment. The 240 pound hog now costs \$15.95, or a cost of \$6.65 a hundred pounds. Any market price premium over this, should represent profit.

Another method for Michigan farmers to estimate the value of corn in feeding hogs, a method employed if the pigs are used as a system of marketing grain, is offered by Freeman. All feed costs except corn and the original \$5 for the pig total \$7.50. If a hog is worth \$5 a hundred for the 240 pounds live weight, 700 pounds of corn would be returning \$4.50 to the feeder, 64 cents a hundred pounds of corn or 36 cents a bushel. Similarly if market returns on live weight are \$6, the corn fed out would bring \$6.90 or 55 cents a bushel; \$7 hogs would mean 74 cents a bushel for the 700 pounds of corn, and hogs sold at \$8 a hundred live weight would return \$11.70 for the corn, or 84 cents a bushel.

No Disclaimer of Responsibility. With reference to the responsibility of seed firms, the new law has this to say about disclaimers and nonwarranties:

"Sec. 204. The use of a disclaimer or nonwarranty clause in any invoice, advertising, labeling, or written, printed, or graphic matter, pertaining to any seed shall not constitute a defense, or be used as a defense in any way, in any prosecution, or in any proceeding for confiscation of seeds, brought under the provisions of this act, or rules and regulations made and promulgated thereunder."

Bad Axe Gas & Oil Co-op Has Good Year

The Farmers Co-operative Oil & Gas Co. at Bad Axe, comprised of 95 farmer stockholders, noted recently at its first annual meeting that earnings for the year were \$1,367, after payment of two semi-annual patronage dividends of 10% to stockholders. That seems to show that there is something in the co-operative gas and oil business, under good management and patronage support.

The gas and oil co-operative at Bad Axe has the same directors and management as the Bad Axe Farmers Elevator, Jack McKenzie is manager. The business has been operated as a retail gas station, but tank wagon delivery service is being added. Farm Bureau gasoline and motor oils are the stock in trade.

FEDERAL SEED LAW EFFECTIVE FEB. 5, 1940

Designed to Protect Farmers Against Poor Seeds and Noxious Weeds

We have a new federal seed act. The bill by Rep. Coffee of Kansas, mentioned in our August 5 edition as having been passed by Congress, was signed by President Roosevelt August 9. It becomes effective Feb. 5, 1940.

The new law will supersede the federal seed act of 1912 (amended in 1916 and again in 1926 by the Gooding-Ketcham seed staining act.) The 1939 act will control the quality of imported agricultural seeds and vegetable seeds, and restrict the importation of screenings and seeds containing noxious weed seeds.

These Groups Co-operated

That means that the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, State Dep't. of Agriculture, the American Seed Trade Ass'n the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations have produced a law designed to stop all the forms of seed law evasion, misbranding, adulteration, and other evils that have been developed since the first law in 1912.

At the last annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau, this statement was made by the Federation in supporting the Coffee bill:

"There has not been a single successful prosecution under the existing federal laws for misbranding, adulteration or false advertising of seeds because of insufficient provisions of the law."

But that appears to be changed according to the text of the new law. Spades are called spades. The bill was 40 pages in length and defined the practices that it was designed to check. It set forth the rules intended to take the fun out of various types of seed deception. Stiff penalties are provided for violation of the law.

For Truthful Descriptions

The new law provides that seeds sold in interstate commerce, or handled or advertised through the United States mails—and that should get about everything—such seeds must be labeled and advertised completely and truthfully, and in accordance with the new federal law.

Farm News readers know that since 1926 imports of alfalfa and clover seeds have been subject to a determination by the U. S. as to whether or not they are adapted to our climate. By terms of the Gooding-Ketcham act of 1926, 10% of each bag of seeds known to be unadapted had been stained red at the port of entry as a warning to farmers and the seed trade. Imports of alfalfa and clover seeds of doubtful value have been stained green—1%.

Seed Staining Rules

So far, so good. But since 1926, certain unscrupulous persons have thought of various methods for getting rid of or minimizing the tell-tale red or green seeds. Apparently they could not be reached by the law.

The 1939 law attends to all known loopholes in the seed staining law. If imported seed stained 10% red, should be mixed with seed of the same kind grown in the United States, then 10% of the seed in each container shall be stained red. If stained seed is mixed with seed of unestablished origin, the whole lot gets the 10% red stain. It is unlawful to change the proportion of seeds stained, or to alter, modify, conceal, or remove in any manner or by any means the color of stained seeds.

At present alfalfa and clover seed imports are stained 1% green to indicate their foreign origin. The new law provides that this practice shall continue, and authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to provide the manner and extent of such stainings. When practical, the color of stain shall indicate the country or region of origin. The red stain is reserved for seed that is unadapted here.

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Noxious Weeds

The noxious weed protective features of the new law are sadly needed. At present it is possible for a careless dealer in seeds to ship into another state crop seeds that contain noxious weed seeds. No dealer within that state could sell seed containing those noxious weeds because of state law.

The noxious weed seed features of the present federal law have been seriously ineffective in that important noxious weeds were not included. The new law includes provision for all noxious weeds, and provides that the interstate provisions regarding sale (Continued on Page 2.)

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1922

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EINAR UNGREN.....Editor and Business Manager

Subscription 25 cents per year; 4 years for \$1, in advance.

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Tuition Paid by the State

"Every boy and girl in Barry county who has passed the eighth grade is cordially invited to attend the Hastings high school for the next four years."

These few lines from a newspaper advertisement by the Hastings high school are typical of similar announcements made by high schools throughout the state during the closing weeks of August.

Tuition is paid by the state . . . and as a result the number of rural or non-resident pupils attending village, town and city high schools has more than doubled in the last few years. The general, agricultural, commercial and college preparatory classes of these schools all know the increased enrollment of rural students.

The Farm Bureau is proud of the part it has had in developing this feature of the legislation providing increased state aid for local schools. The increase in the number of rural high school students is an eloquent testimony as to what the young people think of it.

The Early Fall Outlook

Nature has made an about face this season, says the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture in its farm summary for August. Crops started off poorly, then improved sensationally, except for drought conditions in parts of the northeast and in an area that covers parts of the Southwest and extends into Nebraska and Kansas. In the country as a whole food for man and feed for livestock are promised in abundance. The prospective surpluses are reflected in the market places. A number of farm products are selling lower than at this time last year. But farm income holds up comparatively well as Government payments make up the deficit.

Economists look for improvement in the demand for farm products this summer and fall. The big question is whether the improvement will be enough to offset the heavy supply situation in major farm commodities—cotton, wheat, corn, hogs, and others. Some believe there is in the making a period of freedom from the violent fluctuations that have characterized the supply and price situation in recent years. No one looks for loss of the gains which have been won in the last seven years.

Business Recovery for the Farm, Too?

Not generally known is the fact that business recoveries have come more often with low prices and good crops rather than with high prices and short crops, observes business statistician Roger W. Babson.

Certainly, farm prices are low enough, and the crops are plentiful, indeed. How does Mr. Babson get that way? He believes that big crops mean more real wealth in existence, with more activity in farm communities. More business in farming regions extends out to industrial centers.

Then he puts his finger on the cities. If the city man's industrial products are priced low in keeping with lower agricultural prices, and wages are lower, the farmer and the city man can each buy more of each other's products. Everyone receives more goods.

Farm prices are down right now . . . and not by choice under existing conditions. Mr. Babson warns the cities that if farm prices continue low, reduction of city prices and wages is inevitable.

We don't believe that business or labor will listen to Mr. Babson, not while the going is good, or even after it gets bad beyond description. Witness 1932. Farm prices were low enough then, but labor and industry maintained their wage and price levels even though they were idle.

Labor and industry won't make agriculture a present of anything. They'll look out for themselves. Agriculture must do the same. How can farmers do that better than through a farm organization?



Fishpole Thoughts

I am sitting all humped over in my battered-up old boat As happy and as free from care as any man afloat. The dragonflies are perching on my fishpole, and I know That not another fish will bite until the sun is low; But it really doesn't matter, and there isn't any yank, And I might as well be sitting here as lying on the bank. For when a fellow's fishing there is peace inside his soul And there's comfort for the weary in a bamboo pole.

The world is all afeather like a seething pool of hate; With a fury which we cannot bear yet which we cannot baste; With a din of preparation for an awful time in store When the Few shall urge the Many to the murder that is war. But on this placid lake today the sun is shining bright, Casting golden benedictions on a scene of pure delight. The locust's shrill re-echoes from the sky's resplendent bowl As I watch the wavering shadow of my bamboo pole.

The present generation is a God-neglecting breed. They quite forget their Maker as they sacrifice to Speed. Old Sodom and Gomorrah are put right in the shade By the shameless gross indifference of today's gay sin parade. I say it, but inside my heart I know it isn't true, For the world abounds with worthy folks, as good as I, or you. The minds of men are willful but the hearts of men are stout, And the Heav'n-lit candle flickers but it never gutters out.

"The world owes me a living" is the slogan of today, While the pioneering spirit of our fathers' fades away. We are traveling toward recovery by the lending spending route And it savors of boot-strappery beyond the slightest doubt. They may multiply our taxes till the oceans all are dried; They may dredge a nine-foot channel right across the Great Divide; But still I'll take America—and still escape the dole— With my little farm and garden—and my bamboo pole.

There are sin and wrong aplenty. They are all about us here; But also there are Faith and Hope and Happiness and Cheer, And peace is free and wholesome, and I have it in my soul As I sit here all humped over with my bamboo pole.

The ASSOCIATED WOMEN of the AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION



Mrs. Pearl E. Myers

THE farm woman holds the key position in molding and guiding the thought and action of the men in the farm family—therefore, the situation constitutes at once a challenge and an opportunity for her to train and educate her men folk to the necessity of organized action through the Farm Bureau.

SECRETARY Wallace has said: "It may be that the farm women of this country can make or break this New Deal for Agriculture. They may well inform themselves about the issues and help us to reach the right conclusions on them. In the meantime, they can convince the men that a controlled crop production—a retreat not only from surplus acres but from surplus toil—will give the farm family more money and more time to live. It's time we rested part of our land and ourselves part of the time."

SPECIFICALLY, what part can the women play in the task of building a strong farm organization?

IN your study clubs, why not give a definite period to a review of current topics regarding agriculture, the A.A.A. in its various phases, and the accomplishments and program of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Understanding is the greatest need of American people today, and we believe if you become interested and informed, you will be inspired to enlist in this great organization. Community life in rural sections is not always as rich as it can be. Women meet in Demonstration Clubs; men may have a marketing, purchasing or crop improvement association; while the youngsters have their 4-H Clubs. This results in divided effort, and constitutes a great weakness. The urban dweller has Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, Kiwanis, Junior League, Federated Club, League of Women Voters or D. A. R. in which their people meet often and regularly. A great deal of attention is devoted to the social side of a program. People like to eat, talk, laugh and sing together. This makes it easier for them to work together. Let the women of the Farm Bureau take the lead in promoting community meetings where a carefully prepared program planned like a well-balanced meal—an appetizer (singing), a meat course (information), a salad or relish (a short drama), a dessert (an hour's play)—may send everyone home, determined not to miss another similar meeting.

ANALYZE the needs of your local community and your individual homes. Catalogue your problems and your assets. Decide what you need most for immediate results, and determine other goals in a long-time program.—From Partners in the Farm Bureau.

Says Hybrid Corn Lags 2nd Year

Adapted hybrid corn is useful in Michigan for producing a crop of good feed for livestock.

But a warning comes from a man who has proved his idea that it does not pay to select ears from a hybrid crop for use in the second generation for seed.

A. R. Marston conducted tests in 1938 which indicated these results and his tests plots at Michigan State college in 1939 are heading toward the same conclusion. Repurchase of hybrid seed may cost more each year but the pile in the corn crib proves the economy of buying new seed each year.

Michigan farmers for many years have looked to the crib for seed each year. With the standard or open-pollinated varieties this type of seed selection can be practiced. With a hybrid, however, the mixed breeding presented in obtaining the hybrid cross shows up in the second year.

Yields in the test plots in 1938 were sorted into sound ears and culls. On an acreage basis the first generation hybrid seed yielded 71.8 bushels an acre. In adjacent plots Marston had planted second generation hybrid

seed corn, in other words, seed selected from a 1937 hybrid yield. The second generation yielded 51.4 bushels an acre.

Bought 122 Million Pounds Surplus During Past Year

The Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation bought a total of about 122,000,000 pounds of surplus butter during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1939. The purchases were made at a total cost of about \$34,500,000 including handling charges.

The purchases included 26,000,000 pounds bought in butter markets and about 96,000,000 pounds bought from the Dairy Products Marketing Association out of the total of 114,000,000 pounds bought and stored under government loans by the DPMA during the 1938-39 season under the butter stabilization program.

Claims paid by the railroads in 1938 as a result of thefts and robbery of freight in transit totaled \$542,867, a decrease of 95.7 per cent compared with such claims in 1920.

Replace broken or worn out teeth in the spring tooth.

Soil Conservation Pays Michigan \$6,631,058

Total soil conservation payments and operating expenses for the year ending June 30, 1939 amount to \$499,999,278, the Agr'l Adjustment Administration at Washington announced Aug. 22. Congress appropriated \$500,000,000.

Michigan farmers will be paid \$6,631,058.28. State office and other administrative expense amount to \$280,229.16, which is about the average for most states having as many farms as Michigan.

Michigan is grouped in the North Central Region of states. We draw the smallest total of soil conservation payments of any state in the group. About 75% of Michigan farmers participate. That average holds good for neighboring states. In round numbers soil conservation payments for the year ending June 30 will be: Ohio 9 millions; Indiana 10; Illinois 18; Wisconsin 9%; Minnesota 16; Iowa 28; Missouri 13; South Dakota 14; Nebraska 13%.

Texas leads all with more than 63 millions in soil conservation payments in a state that equals four good sized states for area. Only one state in the south qualified for less than 10 millions. That was Florida with 3 millions. All others ranged from 12 to 21 millions.

Nine states in the northeast, including New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey qualified for a total of \$11,851,590.60, which is less than the amount qualified for by farmers in South Carolina.

California ranks with Michigan for soil conservation payments, at 7.6 millions. Wheat states North Dakota and Kansas draw 17% and 15% millions.

11,000 Wheat Growers Paid U. S. Insurance

More than 11,000 wheat growers whose 1939 wheat crops were damaged have collected indemnities of 2,670,236 bushels of wheat under the Federal crop insurance program, according to a report made today by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation. The value of the indemnities, disbursed to growers up to August 12 was \$1,424,616.

Under the insurance program for 1939, more than 170,000 "all-risk" policies were written, insuring growers of either 50 or 75 percent of their average yield. More than 90 percent of the policies were for 75 percent coverage. Growers paid premiums representing 7,243,000 bushels of wheat to the corporation, and the proceeds were invested in an insurance reserve of wheat in storage. Losses sustained by insured growers are adjusted by state and county AAA committees and a grower is entitled to claim an indemnity, which, in terms of wheat, is sufficient to bring his production up to the insured amount. After claims have been approved by county and state committees they are audited by the Corporation, and wheat is sold from the reserve, or delivered to pay the claim.

In Michigan, 51 wheat insurance claims were paid, amounting to 2,703 bushels, valued at \$1,594.37. Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas each averaged better than 2,000 claims.

1940 Wheat Payments Range Between 18-22c

The Agricultural Adjustment Administration today announced that the rates of payment which wheat farmers may earn in 1940 for complying with the AAA program will total between 18 and 22 cents a bushel on the normal yield on their acreage allotment. This includes the conservation and the price adjustment payments.

Definite rates for 1940 cannot be determined this early, AAA officials state, because the division of available funds among commodities covered by the program will not be made until more complete 1939 production data is available and 1940 acreage allotments can be determined.

However, in order that wheat farmers who are making plans now for 1940 seedings may know approximately what payments they can earn, a range within which the rate will probably fall has been estimated. The 1940 wheat payment will be lower than the 28 cents conservation and price adjustment payment for 1939. This is because the national acreage allotment is larger by 12,000,000 acres. The larger allotment results in a smaller amount being apportioned to wheat. These funds, then, must be paid out on the basis of the larger acreage.

Legislatures Kill Trade Barrier Bills

Interstate trade barrier bills were rejected by a dozen or more state legislatures at their 1939 sessions, it was reported today by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Existing barriers were lowered or repealed in some States. Few States enacted new trade barrier legislation.

Bureau officials acclaimed the corrective action by State legislatures. They declared that the 1939 record is the best in many years. They pointed out that hundreds of barrier laws are still on the books, but said "the record of the past year indicates there has been a halt in the alarming growth of interstate trade interference." The hope was expressed that in 1941, when most state legislatures meet again, many of the worst barriers will be removed.

Investigations by the Bureau during the last two years revealed a "maze" of internal trade barriers erected by the States. Restrictions of all sorts—State and municipal—were found to be "limiting distribution and raising costs" on practically every food product—milk, butter, eggs, poultry, meats, fruits and vegetables.

MICHIGAN HAD A COMBINE IN 1838

Machine Invented at Climax Harvested Here and in California

Recent rumbling of binders and combines over millions of acres of Michigan grain recall episodes in the state's history of a century ago.

For it was then that men were sitting up nights trying to figure out how grain could be successfully harvested without the usual hour after hour task of hand labor.

One of Michigan's students of history is H. H. Musselman, head of agricultural engineering at Michigan State College. He finds inspiration in the energetic attacks pioneers made in trying to develop farm machinery.

More than a century ago Hiram Moore, farmer, and John Hascall, attorney, paired up their ingenuity to invent a combine at Climax, Michigan. Moore, the farmer, had mechanical ability and Hascall provided him with ideas.

A. Y. Moore, no relation to Hiram, used their combine on his farm near Schoolcraft from 1838 to 1848. This second Moore is known in history as the founder of the Kalamazoo Agricultural Society, started in 1847. This later became the state agricultural society. A. Y. Moore was attending the legislature as well as operating his farm and he was on the committee which selected the site at East Lansing for the present Michigan State College.

Moore's machine was shipped to California near San Jose in 1853. It was used to harvest 600 acres of grain in 1854, was not used in 1855, and burned in the field from an overheated bearing in 1856.

Reapers and binders proved more popular for many years, but Michigan again is seeing a revival of use of the combine in small sizes. It is estimated now that there are 1,700 in Michigan and that in 1939 they are

covering about 340,000 acres of the state's two and one-half million acres of wheat, oats, rye and barley.

Poultry Course For Farmers Sept. 11-15

Opportunity for Michigan poultrymen to learn scientific methods in selecting birds for breeding purposes and to qualify to test their breeding flocks for pullorum disease is announced in the annual poultrymen's course and pullorum testing school to be conducted at Michigan State College, Sept. 11 to 15.

The short course in bird selection for breeding is to be conducted by members of the college poultry department. Subjects will include moulting, pigmentation, body and head conformation in relation to egg production. Breed and variety disqualifications of the most popular breeds also are to be pointed out in the course.

In the final two days, Sept. 14 and 15, the conference will attract nearly 200 as it shifts to important poultry problems. Moving pictures, talks and discussions are scheduled.

CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!

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

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

BE SURE Farm Bureau brand goods are entered on slip as "Farm Bureau Alfalfa", "Milkmaker", "Mermaid", etc.

\$10 annual dues mature life memberships; \$5 annual dues do not, but participate in Membership Credits, which reduce the amount of dues payable. Life members receive their Membership Credits in cash once a year. MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU Lansing, Michigan

NOW! over \$100,000,000 AT RISK

The good business methods of this Company and fine spirit of co-operation of all our members has meant a steady increase in insurance at risk. Our members have the confidence to recommend without qualification this Company to their friends and neighbors.

Over \$250,000 in assets and resources. Averaged \$1,000,000 per month in new insurance during 1938. Has paid \$5,830,164.53 in losses. 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

DON'T JUST BUY INSURANCE—BUY PROTECTION

"I'm Glad You Called"

THIS VERY HOUR, millions of words are being spoken over the telephone. Friends are talking with friends . . . exchanging news . . . arranging good times. Others are transacting business by telephone . . . determining the best markets . . . receiving orders for produce, poultry and livestock . . . saving trips to town during busy season . . . hiring extra hands to help with fall plowing and seeding . . . discussing agricultural problems with county agents.

"I'M GLAD YOU CALLED," spoken many times daily, reflects the value people attach to their telephones. For telephone service plays an important part in modern life, bringing social and business advantages, and priceless protection, to all members of the family.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Federal Seed Law Effective Feb. 5, 1940

(Continued from Page 1.)

of seeds containing noxious weeds shall agree with the laws of a state on that subject.

The new law adds to the list of farm seeds subject to germination and purity standards a number of important seeds that have been without this protection, and could be sold in interstate commerce even though valueless for seeding purposes.

Community Farm Bureaus Select 1939-1940 Program

(Continued from Page 1.)

July and August are left open for local summer activities, picnics, etc.

Things Look Better For Milk Producers

(Continued from Page 1.)

ving Lansing have petitioned for a marketing area and will be heard Sept. 14. Hearings are held in the public service commission hearing room at the state office building at Lansing.

State Aid to Local School Districts

Since 1933, the amount of state aid to the public schools has been, according to State Dept. of Public Instruction:

1933-34	\$17,298,823	\$ 4,609,694
1934-35	14,440,872	12,035,120
1935-36	15,492,385	19,528,162
1936-37	15,352,192	22,047,808
1937-38	15,919,362	25,290,000
1938-39	22,204,755	19,000,000
1939-40	17,000,000*	20,500,000*

Brome Seed Lightweight

It's easy to remember there are 14 pounds of smooth brome grass seed in a bushel, but don't try to count how many seeds there are in a pound, advise members of the Michigan State College farm crop department. Apparently there are approximately 136,900 seeds in a pound. Increasing attention is being paid to smooth brome in Michigan because with alfalfa it is a drought resistant and excellent midsummer pasture crop.

Of the 93,312 miles of passenger train runs throughout the world over which schedules are maintained at a mile a minute and more, 48,247 miles are in the United States.

Railway taxes took 9 1/2 cents out of every dollar of revenue in 1938.

Chicago someday may own a huge forest. In the city and its 88 suburbs are 43,000 acres of woods, of largely hardwood stands, protected and being developed by a forest preserve agency.

In This Country Every Day Could Be Thanksgiving

Just Compare Our Living With Life As It Is Abroad

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

What a tremendous unrest we find all over the world these days! Everybody seems to be holding his breath waiting for something to happen. So many are saying what should happen, others are eager to jump into anything so long as it is a change.

If we cannot get close enough to a foreign war to be a part of it, we can agitate ourselves into a frenzy about the date for Thanksgiving, or we can allow our imagination to run wild until we see everybody wicked but ourselves.

When we get hold of ourselves and shake the distrust out, we begin to have a clearer idea of it. We see greed and desire for domination behind most of it. Before we as a nation do anything rash about the European squabble it seems to me we would be wise to hear in mind what the issues are.

When we give sober thought to all that the World War cost America in lives and health and in money and debts and disappointments and depressions, and how very little appreciation followed, it seems to me that we, as a nation distinct and separate from it all, can well hesitate long before we allow ourselves to become involved in this continuous scrap.

I say if there are individuals here who are itching to get into it, let them make themselves second Lafayettes and go over there and offer themselves voluntarily, but if they are shouting war with the expectation that somebody else's boy is to do the fighting, let's squelch their ambition immediately.

If we can keep our nation free from

any of these entanglements, we will be willing to accept any and every day as Thanksgiving Day this year and years to come.

Real Thanksgiving

If Thanksgiving Day is built around battles between football teams or the opening of a commercial season, we have lost the spirit which gave inspiration to the need of Thanksgiving. We, of all people can well observe the day in its fullest extent this year.

Just try to imagine the frame of mind in every household today all over the greater part of Europe. Then cross to the other side of the Eastern hemisphere and give a serious thought to the great slaughter in China and for Japan.

We Sing the Blues!

Then we hear wherever we go that this country is in such a terrible shape and nothing better in sight, and that there's no opportunity for the young folks any more and that we're all losing out, and so on, and so on, and so on.

It is a continuous song but when we get too many singing it, the music is not very encouraging. Progress has never been the result of such pessimism but rather it comes about through discontent coupled with a desire to improve.

There Are Opportunities

There are more opportunities for the young folks today than ever before. If they but analyze the needs of the times and put their minds running in the right direction. There are but few "soft snaps" for either old or young, but ambition coupled with determination will help youth to find itself as well today as ever before.

Efficiency has been lacking in too many attempts in the more recent days and has been a great handicap to far too many of our young folks. This in my opinion is a reflection on our present institutions of learning where a little of everything is taught with too little emphasis placed on mastery of a few.

Fair Exhibits Inspire

In these days of county fairs, our farm people have reason to be proud of their job of production. Everyone is interested in the industrial exhibits and the new machinery and appliances. They are always attractive. But it is around the plates of fruit and the samples of grain and boxes of vegetables that the crowds linger. Both city and country people admire the nearly perfect sample and are proud that such can grow within their country.

We admire the fine exhibits brought together through the 4-H Clubs. We marvel at their livestock and their sewing and canning displays. When we think back only a generation or two, we know that the young folks of the farm have been given opportunities far beyond anything that were available to us. We know that those who are now participating in this work of development will have a far better chance for success along this line than the one who is indifferent.

Thoughts About Organization

As a result of the fair season we are more determined than ever that the good work for agriculture must go on and on, and we are again convinced that it would be a hopeless task without organization.

And when we watch the developments and actions of other organized groups, we are more thoroughly convinced that an organization can be detrimental unless it has sane and deep thinking leadership. We all fret over the delays at times and in many

An Expensive Attitude



instances feel that we could push it along into action if we were only in the proper position. But we should remember that in far too many cases, haste means waste and we can do a lot of pushing if but enough of us get back of our leadership and help to keep the gains as they are won for us.

Problem of Low Farm Prices

I tried to put ourselves in the same position of those connected with that little milk battle down in New York last week. I've wondered just how much was gained through the willful destruction of milk and milk equipment. We all want a better price for our labor but it seems to me we all have judgment enough to know we can get results through other means better than through such methods, and with the bitterness left out.

I know it would only take a very few delayed or missing milk checks to put us out of business.

Then again I ease up with my pity for the dairyman, when I think of the bean grower. Only today we bought 5 lbs. of dry beans. They came in two packages, 2 lbs. for 8c and 3 lbs. for 10c. That meant 5 lbs. for 18c. I have no idea how many handling charges had been added on since those beans left the farmer but I do know the bean grower's family will never live in the lap of luxury until the price of beans goes much higher.

Then there's the fruit grower who's doing a lot of hard work this year for a very little money. And we can go over every crop and find that the price is too low in comparison to the price everything else costs. As farmers, we're all in the same boat and we can never remedy conditions as individuals, neither can we collectively unless we all work as one and accept the assistance that organization is able to secure for us.

Why I Favor Soil Program

That is the reason I'm favorable to the soil conservation program with its benefit payments. It was not what organized agriculture went after so many years ago, but it has been the only thing that could be had, so let's accept it until we are sure of something better. I have no patience though with the fellow who accepts all

of its benefits in one hand and curses it in the other. If he has anything better up his sleeve, why doesn't he present it? I'm sure organized agriculture will listen to him if his ideas will help to make up the difference between the prices we get and the prices we pay. Let's put up a policy that's better or let's shut up.

Pen Shape Fixes Bull's Exercise

It's a bit of psychology that experts haven't been able to figure out, but it has been proved that the exercise yard in a safety bull pen must be three or four times as long as it is wide to make the bull exercise.

"Usually a bull is considered worth about the same as the total value of the top three cows in a herd," says A. C. Baltzer, extension dairyman at the college. "Obviously, it is good practice to keep the bull in shape by exercise to protect this investment."

Bulls which have access to a square outside pen stand squarely in the middle and have no inclination to move around. But those inside a rectangular exercise yard apparently let curiosity rule them, for they maneuver around, possibly to find a way out.

Most bulls can use about a thousand and square feet in this outside yard. Michigan dairymen are finding a suitable proportion is 20 feet wide and 60 feet long. Institutions in other states have been suggesting an even larger exercise yard, 1,200 square feet laid out 20 by 60 feet.

Cost depends upon the amount of materials purchased. The safety gate and chute connecting yard with inside stall usually is the most costly portion, ranging from \$20 to \$25. Demonstration work by men in the extension service at the college has encompassed more than 50 counties since the safety program was begun in 1924.

The Farm Bureau is dedicated to the service of the individual and to agriculture itself.

Steel rail ranging from 100 to 152 pounds per yard is used on nearly 100,000 miles of railroad track in this country.

No Cream Line On New Type of Milk

Ithaca, N. Y.—Housewives of the future will no longer have to turn the milk bottle upside-down to mix the cream, as milk will have no cream line. Both milk and cream will have been thoroughly mixed beforehand by machines under 2,500 pounds of pressure.

So say members of Cornell's dairy department this "homogenized" milk will be of smooth, even texture, color, and taste. All the fat globules will be evenly distributed.

The process has been used for some years in the manufacture of ice cream and evaporated milk, but only in recent years has it been applied to fluid milk. Several cities have adopted it in varying degrees, including Buffalo, Rochester, and Utica in New York State and several cities in other states and in Canada.

Some housewives have objected to the absence of coffee cream at the top of their milk, but they soon get used to the new product. Companies in the central west have put out a homogenized mixture of milk and cream that tests about ten per cent and may be used for cereals or coffee. Certain commercial companies object to homogenized milk because of its cream-line destruction, after having built up a reputation for cream depth. The new type of milk is lighter in color than the regular product because of the larger number and distribution of small fat globules. Homogenization does not take away anything that was there in the first place. It merely spreads it around more.

The process is simple and can be well worked with pasteurization. The milk, heated to above 100 degrees F., is subjected to a pressure of about 2,000 pounds in a machine. When it comes out, every fat globule has been smashed, as a nut is crushed by a hammer. Crushed and separated, the globules are dispersed throughout the milk and are not likely to come together again.

Telephones are used for transmission of orders for trains operating over 148,211 miles of railroad in this country, compared with 86,709 miles over which the telegraph is used.

Forest fires can run uphill more rapidly than downhill because the heated air draws the flames upward. The steeper the hill the faster the fire travels.

Save on Cyclone LAYING NESTS

For a Limited Time Only!

Discounts on Early orders! All-Steel construction, sanitary, well ventilated. See Cyclone Dealer or write to THE CYCLONE MFG. CO., URBANA, ILL. Makers of Complete Line of Poultry Equipment

increase the quantity and quality of your eggs by feeding your layers a well-balanced ration containing all the Vitamins A & D they need to keep in health and in high

egg

production. "Nopco X" Standardized Cod Liver Oil (1500 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram) supplies liberal amounts of both Vitamins A & D to your mathe—helps your layers produce more

income

for you by supplying them safe, guaranteed amounts of both these important vitamins. For economical, dependable Vitamin A & D protection

feed "Nopco X"

to your layers in mill-mixed mash or buy "Nopco X" from your dealer for home use.

National Oil Products Company
1849 ESSEX STREET, HARRISON, N.J.

• Other Nopco Products

"Nopco X" COD LIVER OIL 850 'A'-85 'D' units per gram
"Nopco XI" FORTIFIED COD LIVER OIL 3000 'A'-400 'D' units per gram

• Trade marks of National Oil Products Co.

IT PAYS TO KEEP MILK SWEET WITH CONCRETE COOLING TANKS

An insulated concrete cooling tank in your milk house gives low cost, reliable cooling in summer; keeps milk from freezing in winter. You can build a concrete tank yourself or—hire a concrete builder. Concrete meets health department rules, is easy to keep clean, doesn't rust, rot or leak, is termite proof.

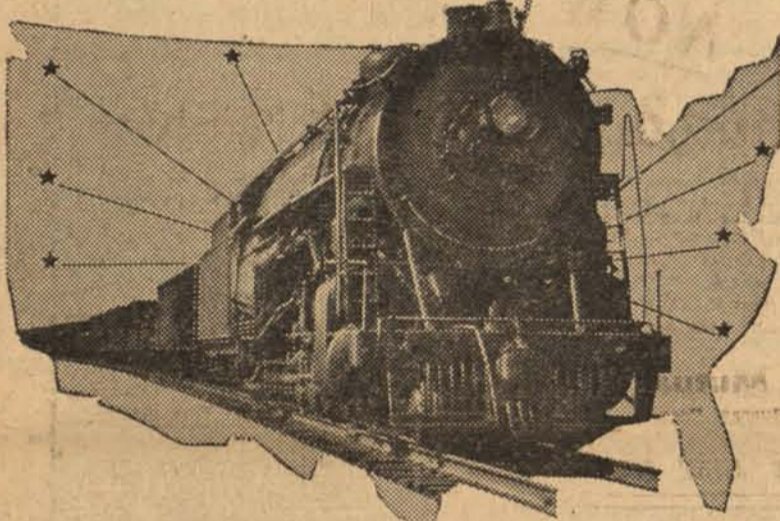
There are dozens of ways concrete can make work easier, save money and increase productivity on your farm. It is permanent, fireproof, storm-proof, and repair-free. We have booklets and folders on many subjects—free on request.

Paste on penny postal and mail

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Dept. W9-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

- Milk Cooling Tanks
- Milk Houses
- Barn Floors
- Foundations
- Basement Walls
- Tanks & Troughs
- Perm'at Repairs
- Poultry Houses
- Feeding Floors
- Slices
- Septic Tanks
- Making Concrete



Here's what gives value to your crops!

YOU haul your crops to town and sell them—and so far as you are concerned the transaction is ended.

But it is ended only because those crops, and the products made from them, can reach their final markets, usually at far-distant points.

And that's where the railroads come in, with their real super-highways of today and tomorrow, built and maintained by private enterprise, stretching into every part of each of the 48 states.

Do you know that the railroads are called upon to haul more than eight times the tonnage moved by any other sort of common carrier? Do you know that on their super-highways a single freight car can carry 50 tons—a single freight train, 5,000 tons or more? And that the charge for all sorts of freight averages only about one cent for hauling a ton one mile?

That's the sort of hauling which it takes to move America's crops to market. No other form of transportation can do the job the railroads do.

The fact is, the American railroads provide the most modern transportation in the world—mass transportation by means of a single power unit pulling a long train of cars over a steel highway used for no other purpose but mass transportation. Without this mass transportation by the railroads a large part of the crops produced in the country would never leave the farm.

While railroads have been doing our hauling since oxcart days, they have kept pace with the times by constantly improving and modernizing their tracks and equipment. The billions of dollars invested in improved facilities have been railroad dollars—not tax dollars. For railroads build their own tracks, maintain them, and pay taxes on them.

When you look at the record of the railroads and the job they are doing, you can see why government should give all carriers equal treatment and an equal opportunity to earn a living.

A FAIR FIELD. NO GOVERNMENT FAVOR. IN TRANSPORTATION

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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., Meridian, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo), (7-3-1f-22b)

CHICKS & PULLETS

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

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering dept. Build your own septic tank and sewage system. In-stall when tank is built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 15 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. Price, delivered, \$7.50 which includes sales tax. C. O. D. charges are extra. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing. (5-4-1f-60b)

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM, ALL cleared. Clay Loam soil. Very good buildings. Prospect for oil. \$6,000. William Boonstra, McBain, Mich. (8-1f-p)

FARM WORK WANTED

SINGLE MAN, MIDDLE-AGED, WANTS farm work, general or dairy farm. Clarence Madison, 5c Henry Mindle, 34c Cox street, Lansing, Mich. (9-1f)

SINGLE MAN, GOOD MILKER, CLEAN and sober wants steady farm job. Lucius E. Waldo, General Delivery, Detroit, Mich. (9-1f)

YOUNG MARRIED MAN WANTS FARM work. Experienced help. Dairy or general farm. Central Michigan. Reeves Ewing, 1328 Roosevelt St., Lansing, Mich. Phone 9430. (9-2)

EXPERIENCED DAIRY FARMER wants job. Must be steady. Can give good reference. Melvin Wade, St. Johns, K. I. Mich. Phone 299 Green. (9-2)

FARM HELP WANTED

WANTED—MIDDLE AGED MAN AND wife (no children) to do farm and house work. Modern apartments furnished. Good wages. L. H. Vaughn, Albion, Michigan. (9-1f-23b)

REFRIGERATORS

THREE ONLY—1938 CO-OP ELECTRIC refrigerators. 8 cu. ft. capacity. Floor demonstrated (new refrigerator guaranteed) \$125. A bargain for the large family. You cannot duplicate this value for less than \$175. The Farm Bureau guarantees these refrigerators. Farm Bureau Services, Electrical Dept., 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. (9-2-56b)

CO-OP RADIOS

BEAUTIFUL 7 TUBE 1940 TABLE model. Station automatic tuning, short wave reception too. A \$50 value. Your co-op price, \$29.50. See your co-op dealer, or write Farm Bureau Services, Electrical Dept., 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. (9-2-27b)

WATER SYSTEMS

FARM BUREAU WATER SYSTEMS ARE low priced. For complete shallow well system, installed, \$62 up. For complete deep well system installed, \$115.00 and up. Guaranteed and serviced free for three years. See your co-op dealer, or write Farm Bureau Services, Electrical Dept., 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. (9-2-35b)

TURBINE TYPE SHALLOW WELL

fresh water system complete with 6 gallon tank and air volume control \$68. See your Farm Bureau dealer or write Farm Bureau Services, Electrical Dept., 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. (9-2-22b)

WATER FILTER

HARD WATER TROUBLE? SEND US a sample of the water. Give size of family. We give you a free estimate on equipment needed to get rid of the trouble. Co-op Water Softener with new type of mineral, all in one tank, softens water softer than rain water. Removes iron, objectional taste, odor and color now present in water. Saves its cost in one year. Semi-automatic. Requires only three minutes attention to regenerate. Priced from \$90 to \$150. See your Farm Bureau dealer, or write Farm Bureau Services, Electrical Dept., 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. (9-2-33b)

VACUUM CLEANERS

TRY THE NEW CO-OP TANK TYPE vacuum cleaner complete with all attachments. At least the equal in value to others at about one-half the price. Ask your dealer for a free trial. Farm Bureau Services, Electrical Dept., 728 East Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich. (9-2-22b)

Fall Seedlings need POTASH

IF YOU are looking forward to a profitable grain crop next year and good clover or alfalfa the year following, then use fertilizer high in potash when seeding this fall. Potash increases yield, stiffens straw, and keeps the grain from lodging. It improves quality by plumping out the kernels and increasing test weight.

To insure good growth of clover or alfalfa following grain, plenty of potash must still be available in the soil. A 2-ton yield of clover hay requires 3 times as much potash as is needed to produce 25 bushels of wheat; 4 tons of alfalfa need more than 7 times as much.

Use 200-400 lbs. of 3-12-12, 0-12-12, 0-20-20, or similar ratios per acre for fall seedlings. Often the increased hay yields more than pay for the fertilizers used, leaving greater profit from the increased grain yields.

Consult your county agent or experiment station about the plant-food needs of your soil. See your fertilizer dealer. You will be surprised how little extra it costs to apply enough potash to insure good yields and high quality

Write us for further information and free literature on the profitable fertilization of Mid-western crops.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC.
Investment Building, Washington, D. C.
Midwest Office: Life Building, Lafayette, Ind.

More Potash means More Profit

0-20-20	NO FERTILIZER
29.2 Bus. per Acre	17.6 Bus. per Acre
54 1/2 Lbs. Test Weight per Bu.	49 Lbs. Test Weight per Bu.

Five Potato Days To Aid Growers

Five digging and grading potato demonstrations on the farms of Michigan growers in the Lower Peninsula and including cash prize contests for senior and junior contestants are scheduled for the week of September 18. It is announced by H. C. Moore of the agricultural extension service of Michigan State College. Quality marketing is the goal of these programs.

September 18 is the date for the first all-day program on the farm of Peter VanDyke, northeast of Conklin in Ottawa county. Tuesday, September 19, the farm is to be that of L. Ward Bailey, 12 miles southeast of Kalamazoo. September 20, Veril Baldwin farm, one mile south of Parma in Jackson county. September 21, the Carl Dittman farm, one mile west, 1 1/2 miles south of Dryden in Lapeer county. Friday, September 22, the Herman Wegner farm, 3 1/2 miles east, one mile south of Freeland in Saginaw county. Programs start at 10 a. m.

STATE BUREAU HAS NOT ENDORSED MOVIE SCHEME

Promotion Idea Tends To Turn Bureau Meetings Over to Others

County Farm Bureaus and Stockholders Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Word has come that County Farm Bureaus are being canvassed for the purchase of moving and talking picture equipment in connection with the solicitation of miscellaneous advertising. We are also advised that it is being represented to County Farm Bureaus, county agricultural agents, and to co-operatives who are stockholders of Farm Bureau Services that the Michigan State Farm Bureau organizations have endorsed and are heartily in favor of this venture.

Time has not permitted us to investigate the source of such misrepresentations, but inasmuch as they have become so wide spread it is only justice to our local organizations and their leaders to advise you that no one has been authorized by the State Farm Bureau or Farm Bureau Services directors or myself to voice the support of the Farm Bureau organizations for any such venture.

I am informed that in one county where this equipment has been purchased the use of the film has resulted in the County Farm Bureau's advertising the products of six firms competitive with Farm Bureau products. In other counties I understand the advertising carried by the film includes not only merchandising competition but insurance agencies competing with Farm Bureau insurance.

How we can expect to build a successful Farm Bureau business program and at the same time be using our County Farm Bureaus to promote the sale of the merchandise of our competitors, and support the interests of those who are interested in tearing down co-operative effort is beyond our comprehension at this letter office. It is the purpose of this letter to correct so far as possible misrepresentations that have been reported to us.

The state organization is definitely not in favor of using our Farm Bureau meetings to promote the sale of the merchandise of competitors and we will greatly appreciate your cooperation in correcting any statements to this effect.

The boards of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Services, Inc. at a recent meeting approved an organization policy for recommendation to the County Farm Bureaus involving increased co-operation with our local stockholder co-operative associations. Certainly, we cannot expect this program to succeed if on the other hand Farm Bureau meetings are used to build resistance to the business activities of our local co-operatives.

Furthermore, at a meeting of County Farm Bureau leaders at Lansing, June 5, attended by 142 representatives of 33 County Farm Bureaus such a practice was emphatically opposed by the County Farm Bureau people and expressed in the following resolution:

WHEREAS, the merchandising activities on a co-operative basis of Farm Bureau products is an integral part of the Farm Bureau programs, we recommend:

1. That County Farm Bureaus carefully scrutinize all projects which might in any way conflict in their entirety, or in part with any portion of the Farm Bureau program, but especially with the merchandising activities of the Farm Bureau or its subsidiaries.

2. That County Farm Bureau units give consideration to educating the farmers at every opportunity on the services performed in the merchandising of Farm Bureau goods.

In addition to all this, Jack Yaeger informs me that the Membership Relations Department of the State Farm Bureau can secure motion picture equipment at approximately half the cost that we understand is being contemplated in this campaign.

Very truly yours,
C. L. Brody,
Executive Secretary,
Lansing, Michigan
August 25, 1939

Need Oil Sprays To Lick Chicken Mites

Oldtime whitewash of Tom Sawyer's day has little place in effective control of mites and lice in modern poultry coops. An oil spray application inside is more effective if less attractive.

Those who seek appearance can apply paint to coop exteriors, advises C. B. Dibble, Michigan State college extension specialist in insect control. Interiors should be sprayed this fall with a half and half mixture of crankcase oil and kerosene for controlling mites. A thorough coop cleaning should precede the application.

Another operation takes care of the lice. Dibble recommends treating the perches with nicotine sulphate, also known as black leaf 40.

One ounce of this is considered sufficient for 30 to 40 feet of perch. The liquid should be dropped on and spread in a thin line. If a brush is used the material usually only treats 6 to 8 feet of perch.

This application for lice is to be made just before the birds climb onto the roosts in the evening. A second application 14 days later is recommended to control any lice that hatch after the first nicotine sulphate is applied.

Pageants Mark 20-Year Programs for 3 Counties

Newaygo, Oceana and Mason Farm Bureaus Recall Accomplishments

Newaygo, Oceana and Mason County Farm Bureaus celebrated 20 years of Farm Bureau organization and 25 years of county agr'l agent and other extension work with picnics, speaking programs, historical pageants and other events, August 15-16-17.

At Fremont Aug. 15 the Farm Bureau, Chamber of Commerce and county agr'l agent's office co-operated in a picnic and speaking program, topped off by a horse pulling contest. Former county agricultural agents returned to take part in the program, among them Clair Taylor. About 600 attended.

At Hart Aug. 16 the County Farm Bureau presented an impressive historical pageant to recall County and State Farm Bureau development and

work during the past 20 years. The Hart and Shelby high school bands took part. Former county agr'l agent Carl Hemstreet returned from his post at Traverse City to speak. Old time agents B. F. Beach, I. T. Pickford and Alfred Hendrickson sent greetings, but were unable to come because of Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n business in connection with the new milk marketing act. About 400 attended.

At Ludington fair grounds Aug. 18 the Mason County Farm Bureau and extension forces repeated the pageant presented at Hart, and put on a rousing celebration for 500 or more Farm Bureau members and others. Old time county agr'l agents R. V. Tanner (1917-1918) and O. G. Barrett returned to speak.

The programs were produced by County Farm Bureau committees, with Wesley Hawley, district representative assisting. E. E. Ungren represented the Michigan State Farm Bureau.



Mason County Farm Bureau choral group in costumes of years ago. Mrs. William Bradshaw, right, wears her wedding ensemble of 38 years ago.

INSECTS PREY ON OTHERS, BUT THERE'S NO ENMITY

Control of Insect Pests By Parasites Has Its Limitations

No insect is really an enemy of another insect. But persons familiar with the several successful efforts to control insect pests by introducing other insects that kill them may not realize this, and so expect too much from this sort of "biological control." Entomologists are aware of the great quantities of insects that are the victims of other insects. But the victims are not killed because of enmity.

"One insect," T. E. Holloway, of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, said recently in explaining this difference, "may be the food of another insect, that is all. Man eats meat, but is not the enemy of cattle. The insect does not reason—does not need to. But if it could, it would not want to exterminate the species it feeds on."

Casual observers of some common insects see them leading seemingly varied lives—flies feeding on various foods, bees flitting to different flowers. They do not realize the intense specialization in the existence and reproduction of many insects. Some of the most effective parasites are strictly one-insect parasites. Unless the egg-laying parasites can find a certain stage of the insect on which it preys, it does not even place its eggs. The progeny will develop only in a particular host and in a certain stage of the host. Other parasites prey on a goodly number of species and sometimes the presence of more than one kind of host in a locality has an important bearing on the success of the parasite in the control of the species which is destructive of cultivated crops.

Entomologists working to control the Japanese beetle are seeking earnestly to determine if some parasites of the beetle can also reproduce by preying on native white grubs that are very similar to grubs of the Japanese beetle. If they could find one among those introduced from abroad that could live under conditions here—it would be most valuable. Such a parasite could be liberated in advance of the first Japanese beetles to arrive, and multiplying on the native grubs would be ready to attack the first Japanese beetle grubs that become established. Such a parasite might even retard the spread of the beetle. Prospects are not bright for finding such an insect treasure.

Targets For Lightning

Before being equipped with lightning rods, as so many of them are today, country elevators and mills were common targets for lightning. Any unprotected country elevator, standing out in the open as it does, is liable to be hit. Moreover, the machinery inside is so placed as to make it inevitable that the earth's negative electrons, in their pressure upward to the summit of the tower or cupola, must step through combustible matter or dust from one metal part to another, or along a loading spout to the outlet of a grain bin, thus creating one spark gap after another for the flash called lightning. Such hazards are easily removed by the installation of proper lightning protection.

Class I railroads in 1938 spent nearly \$244,000,000 for fuel.

ved. C. F. Openlander, district membership representative of the State Farm Bureau, presided.

State First in Mint

Ten years ago Michigan had but one-third the acreage of mint that was being grown in Indiana. Now Michigan has about twice as much as it had then and Indiana is second with a little more than half as much as is grown now in Michigan. More than a million dollars is the present average return to farmers in this state, crop reports indicate. Wilt and flea beetles are the worst problems associated with mint production.

New wooden bearings for disc harrows cost but a few cents.

OAT YIELDS
The South Battle Creek Community Farm Bureau correspondent gives us these yields of oats per acre for Farm Bureau members: Percy Watkins, Battle Creek twp., 82 bu. per acre; A. A. Johnson, 64 and W. W. Sprague, 62, both of Emmett township.

Rail Losses and Purchases Nearly Balance

Capital expenditures of Class I railroads for locomotives, freight and passenger cars, and other equipment in 1938, totaled \$115,408,600. Class I railroads in 1938 had a net deficit of \$122,511,784 after fixed charges, the second largest in the history of the rail lines.

WATER SYSTEMS
Guaranteed Three Years

SAFEGUARD THE HEALTH of your family and have the greatest convenience electricity can bring to the farm in a Farm Bureau automatic, electric water system. Three year guarantee and free service.

AURORA Turbine Type

SHALLOW WELL PUMP
There is only one moving part. No belts, gears, valves, or springs. No noise or pipe hammering. A life time pump. Capacities from 325 to 3,000 gallons per hour. Prices: 325 gal. per hour pump complete at \$57. 325 gal per hour water system complete \$68.00 up. Guaranteed to lift water 28 feet at sea level. Installation charge extra.

Water Softeners

The Farm Bureau semi-automatic water softener changes hard water to water that is softer than rain water. The water is right for drinking, cooking, and all other purposes. Softener costs less than a cistern, and saves its cost in about a year for a family. Our softener requires only THREE MINUTES attention to regenerate.

If you are troubled with your kitchen sink and bathroom plumbing being streaked and stained with iron from your water supply, a CO-OP Water Softener and Iron Removal Filter—all in one tank—will stop your troubles.

- USE THIS COUPON
Farm Bureau Services
Electrical Dept.
728 E. Shiawassee, Lansing, Mich.
Please send information on—
- Shallow well pump, For lift of 25 feet or less.
 - Deep Well Pump, For lift of 26 feet or more.
 - Co-op Water Softener.
 - Iron or Taste Removal Filter.
 - Electric Pump Jack.
 - Electric Water Heater.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____

APCO TURBINE TYPE Master Pump

APCO Master Pump in all sizes for homes, schools, dairies, etc., with storage tanks. Completely Automatic. Guaranteed. Priced at—
\$57 UP
Installation Extra

STA-RITE AUTOMATIC
Electric Deep well pump unit with 1/2 HP motor, 42 gal. storage tank, 250 Gal. per hr. For lifts greater than 25 feet. Complete and installed at:
\$125.00

For literature and other information, write Farm Bureau Services, Electrical Dept., 728 East Shiawassee St., Lansing, Mich.



Fall Fertilization of Fruit Trees Recommended

EXPERIMENT STATION HORTICULTURISTS recommend fall fertilization for fruit trees.

- It conditions the trees.
- It gets the nitrogen down deep for the roots to feed on when spring growth starts.
- It gets the job out of the way of other spring work.

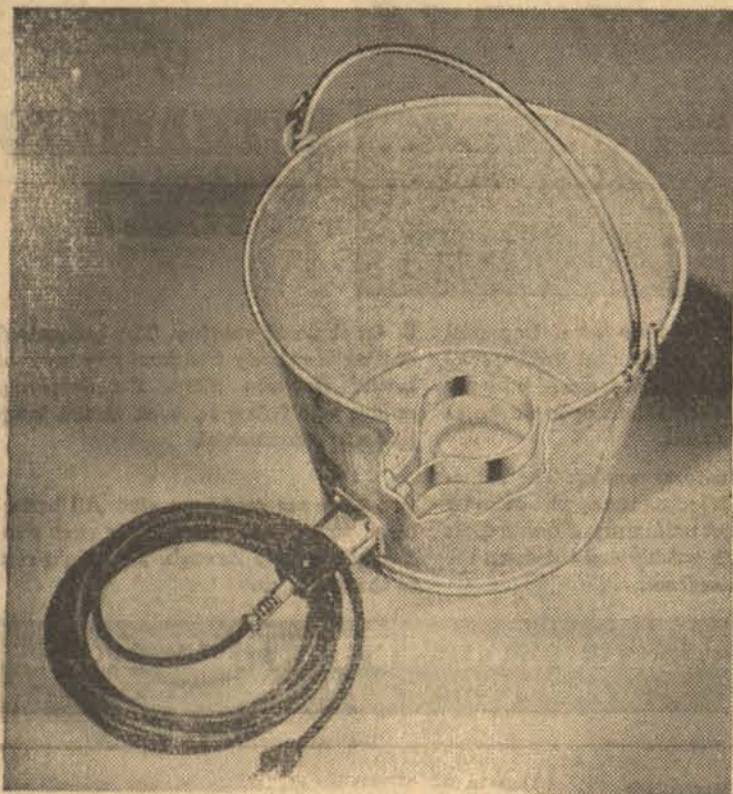
Because GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID is very resistant to leaching, you can apply it in the fall without danger of loss of nitrogen. It stays in the soil until needed by the trees.

Write for our leaflet "For a Better Fruit Crop Fertilize with 'Aero' Cyanamid."



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

IT'S NEW



—and now the FARM PAIL GOES ELECTRIC

One thing you use every day is a pail—but what about what goes into it? Electricity answers: do the whole job at once when there's heating to be done. So now we bring you an electric pail to do dozens of jobs—washing milk cans and pails, milker, and separator parts—sanitizing them with 180 degrees steam... heating milk or mash for calves, pigs, lambs... poultry water... bathing injured animals... home use: washing dishes, scrubbing, boiling clothes, bathing, canning, cooking. Always ready.

Michigan farmers prove it pays for day-round chores. Farm wives find it plenty useful too.

Heavy duty galvanized, guaranteed make. 14-qt. size. 10-ft. rubber insulated cord. Automatic plug kicks out if boils dry. Works fast—makes your work easier.

SEE IT AT YOUR ELECTRICAL, HARDWARE, OR FARM IMPLEMENT DEALER.

Consumers Power Co.

CAREFUL DRIVERS AWARDED

"Because I am a Careful Driver My State Farm Insurance Costs Less"

State Farm Mutual policyholders are saving considerable in the cost of bodily injury and property damage liability insurance.

CAREFUL DRIVERS WANTED

For the past 17 years State Farm Mutual has systematically and efficiently selected preferred risks and careful drivers as policyholders—people who are dependable in their driving; drivers who avoid smash-ups by not taking chances; and citizens of standing in their communities. Regardless of where you live or where you are driving you will find a State Farm representative near by eager to be of service. Write or call today!

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.

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

Letters to the Editor

Timely Comment in Readers' Letters

Mr. Editor: Our Farm Bureau leaders seem to be congratulating themselves (Aug. 5 Farm News) because they have helped block legislation which would give labor higher wages and shorter hours. This seems to me to be a dog in the manger attitude.

We all know that farmers are not getting high enough prices for their products, but is that any reason for trying to keep labor from getting the wages and hours they should have?

When our leaders wake up to the fact that high priced labor, well employed, makes for farm prosperity, then we will get somewhere.

The co-operative movement is essentially a liberal movement, but most of our leaders are so conservative that it hurts. Unless we begin to think as liberals and stop playing politics, we will never go far in the co-operative movement.

Your publication of this letter in your paper will be appreciated.

Frank B. Wilson, Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n August 7, 1939

The legislation the Farm Bureau helped block was a determined effort to include in the federal wages and hours law practically all agricultural labor in amendments written without consulting farmers, and intended to be forced through Congress without debate or privilege of amendment.

The Farm Bureau has not been a foe of high wages and high prices, provided farmers participate. The wages and hours act, beneficial though it may be at large, was not written to extend to farmers the five day week and 8 hour day.—Editor.

KILL RATS WITHOUT POISON

YOUR MONEY BACK IF RATS DON'T DIE



K-R-O KILLS RATS ONLY

Treat WHEAT with this



CERESAN

AND LET THE YIELD INCREASE PAY YOUR TAX BILL!

You want extra yield and extra profit from your wheat this year. And you needn't do much or spend much to get both. Here are facts to prove it!

Tests show that dust-treating apparently clean seed wheat with **New Improved CERESAN** (ethyl mercury phosphate) increases the yield an average of 1.13 bushels an acre. On smutty seed the increase is usually even larger. So, from 40 acres you can expect at least 45 bushels more wheat — yet your dust treating cost would be only \$1.25 at the average U.S. rate of seeding.

New Improved CERESAN gives better stands, controls stinking smut, brings bigger, better yields. Easy to apply; one pound treats 32 bushels of seed. Can contain measuring spoon. 1-lb., 75c; 5-lbs., \$3.00. Ask for free Wheat Pamphlet.



CERESAN DOESN'T CLOG DRILL

Sold by **FARM BUREAU STORES & CO-OPS**

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS
Grand Ledge, Mich.

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.

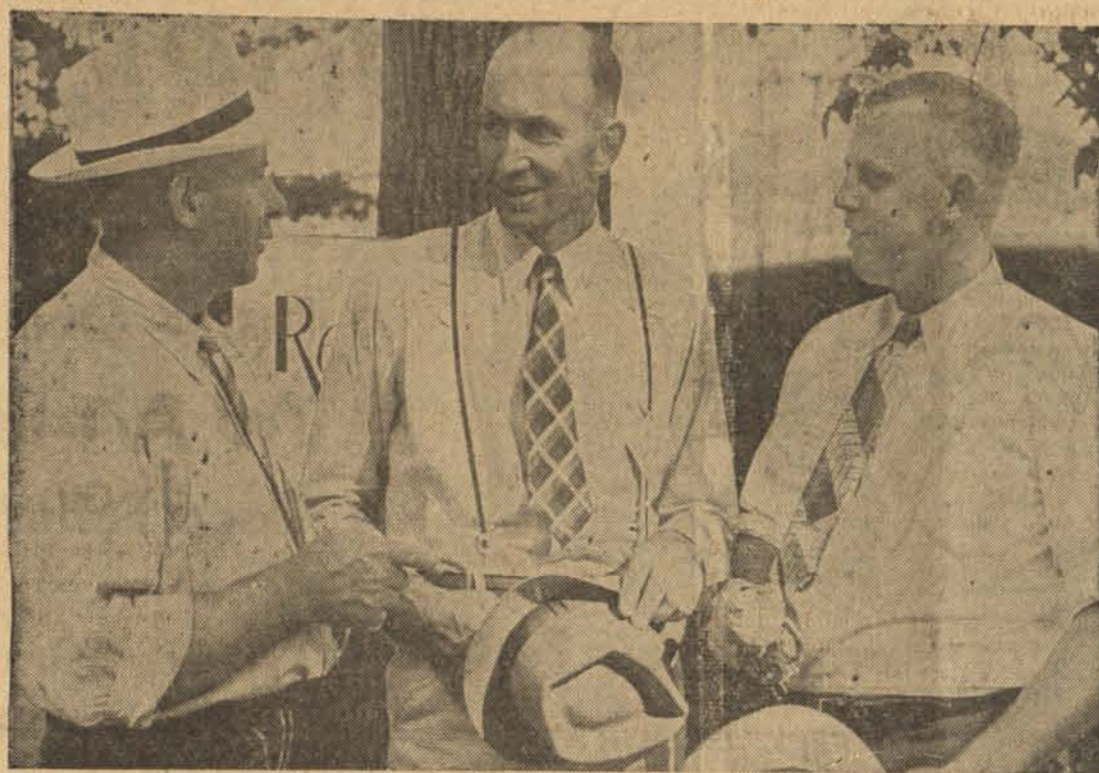
PLUS
All the regular features of good practice in the live stock commission business.

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
Frank Oberst, President; J. H. O'Malley, Secretary & Treasurer; George J. Boutell, Manager

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

3,500 at Tri-County Picnic; Saginaw Wins Tug-of-War



3,500 FARM BUREAU folk of Bay, Saginaw and Tuscola counties attended the annual picnic at Hoernlein's grove, near Saginaw, Aug. 17. They celebrated 20 years of Farm Bureau work and 25 of agricultural extension work. In the tug-of-war, Saginaw defeated Bay, Saginaw out-pulled Tuscola for the championship, Saginaw's first in three annual tries. Herbert Turner, Saginaw R-5, won the General tractor, grand attendance prize . . . and was he happy! Horse pulling contest honors: 1st, Arthur Schmidt team, Bay county; 2nd Dorr Bros., Saginaw.

Picnic photos: above—Fred Reimer (left) Saginaw, general chairman, with Pres. Jesse Treiber of Tuscola Co. Farm Bureau, and Walter Harger, manager of the Saginaw Farm Bureau store. They worked, and how. At right—Saginaw tuggers winning from stubborn Tuscola outfit. Saginaw, team: Vern Craven of Hemlock, Wesley Leusenberger of Kockville, Clem Boyer of Hemlock, Henry Warnick of Frankenmuth, Edward Feuerhelm of Saginaw



twp., Walter Harger of Saginaw, Ray Spencer of Frankenmuth, Herbert Knoll of Beuna Vista twp., Emil Feuerhelm of Swan Creek twp.; William Ziegler of Albee twp. (Saginaw News photos.)

Prize Winners at Tri-County Picnic

Prize winners at the Bay, Saginaw and Tuscola County Farm Bureaus Tri-County Picnic Aug. 17, other than those mentioned in connection with the picnic photographs, were:

Mrs. Charles Vance of Bridgeport, the best dressed woman.

Mrs. Selma Reimer of Saginaw, oldest period costume.

Donald Sloan, Albee twp., Saginaw, winner of boys race.

Veronica Hoerlein, Saginaw twp., winner of girls' race.

Mrs. Milo Tomfard, winner of suit case race.

Pony races—firsts, Elmo Treiber of Unionville, Donald Sloan of Albee twp., Ed. Brettiger of Spaulding twp., Saginaw; second prizes—Eleanor Johnson and Jack Doyle, Saginaw twp., and Mike McCormick, Albee twp., Saginaw; third prizes—Howard Schroeder of Bridgeport and Carl Muehfeld, Jr. of Frankenmuth twp., Saginaw.

Attendance prizes—General tractor, Herbert Turner, Saginaw R-5; electric washing machine, Martin Spatz of Saginaw; 10 gallons Farm Bureau paint, Reid Hedley, Unionville, Tuscola Co.; 40 rods Farm Bureau fence, Marvin Tiedemann, Swartz Creek, Genesee Co.; 500 chick electric brooder, Melford Simpson, Auburn, Bay Co.; 100 lb. sack salt—Ralph Foulds, Saginaw R-7 and F. H. Rohde, Freeland, Saginaw Co.

1939 State Fair Will Be Clean and Brilliant

The Farm News has a letter from Elmer A. Beamer, state commissioner of agriculture, and a member of the executive committee of the Michigan State Fair. On behalf of the committee, and Dr. Linwood Snow, manager of the Fair, these announcements are made regarding the 1939 Fair:

1. No intoxicants of any kind will be sold on the grounds, but the sale of Michigan dairy products and unfermented fruit juices will be encouraged.
2. Only clean amusements will be permitted.
3. The buildings and grounds are in fine shape, and there will be a splendid display of live stock, farm products, farm machinery, and manufactured goods.

Money never starts an idea; it is the idea that starts the money.—William J. Cameron.

LETHOGAS
(Grain fumigant)
Safe exterminator—not a fire hazard
KILLS
Grain Weevil in Bins—Cans—Conveyors
Safe to use while plant is running
\$2.75 gal. Write for price list today
Orders shipped promptly

PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS
Grand Ledge, Mich.

Farmers Suffer from War Now Going On

World Trade War is Fierce And Affects Every Family

By J. Clyde Marquis
American Delegate to International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, Italy

The farmers of the world continue to produce to the maximum. Those in surplus countries continue to confuse their governments by producing surpluses for some of which markets cannot be found. The farmers in the importing countries continue to do all they can to make their countries independent of imports. Thus, it may appear that a competition is going on between the farmers of different countries.

But when we consider the situation in each country I believe you will not blame them. Here in the United States we have surpluses of cotton, wheat, corn, and pork while about 130 million people in central Europe suffer because they do not have enough food.

I hear you ask, "Why this strange situation? How has agriculture changed to bring about this contradiction of surplus and shortage?" My answer is "Interrupted trade."

Trade War Begets Real War

When you ask the question which is on everyone's tongue when they meet someone from Europe, "Will there be a war?" We answer, "Yes, the war is already on. It is a world war in trade. A fierce destructive struggle between countries which recognize no boundaries or isolated areas and affects every man, woman and child living on the world today." Whatever we may do we cannot get away from the repercussions of this war. Thus far it has been fought chiefly by laws, regulations, quotas, tariffs, bounties, etc., but unless a truce is soon declared there will be more fighting with bayonets and bullets.

In the Far East this trade war is being fought by invasion and aggression as one country seeks to control another for commercial purposes. In Europe the struggle began when sanctions, a form of economic blockade were declared against Italy. The use of this method of attack forced the Axis powers together and developed the present division between countries with a surplus and with colonies, and other countries with a food shortage and no opportunities for expansion. This situation has been a fertile breeding ground for new and strange political theories and organizations so that we have several so-called new forms of government.

A Nest Egg For War

In the World War that began in 1914 we soon developed the phrase, "Food will win the war." There has been much said about the need of the Axis countries for food and they freely admit and emphasize the shortage of raw materials and food products as an argument for expansion and the return of the colonies which were taken from Germany in the last war. But the actual struggle has not been over food alone but over the more serious and permanent difficulty of grouping people of different nationalities, languages, customs, and religions into the same country.

It was pointed out at the time of the writing of the Treaty of Versailles that Czechoslovakia, being made up of pieces of several nations, was the next egg for the next world war. It was repeatedly emphasized at that time that the principle should be to keep people of one sort in one country, at least in Europe. Only in America and in the United States have we succeeded in mixing many nationalities to produce a new people under a democratic government. Even so, we are yet a young nation and no one can say what the outcome will be after 500 years. But the cause of war in Europe for 2,000 years has been the bringing of one group under the domination of another so as to restrict

their liberties.

If Food Could Win

This idea must be kept in mind in all considerations of European affairs, even in considering world trade, because it underlies many other problems. If food could win this trade war, America should be able to settle it all quickly with our great surpluses if they were sold at anything like the present low world prices. When David Lubin urged that the Institute be established in Liverpool and in the rest of the world prices were fixed accordingly but today we see Liverpool prices the lowest in nearly 400 years and the prices in many countries far above Liverpool. No one would claim that the Institute alone brought about this freeing of the world from the domination of Liverpool but instead we have seen an entire reversal of supply and demand due to government intervention.

A few weeks ago coffee became very scarce in Italy and numerous Italian friends asked, "Why can't some arrangement be made for us to have some of the great surplus of coffee of Brazil that is being destroyed?" The Italian loves his little cup of coffee in the morning and afternoon and he is extremely displeased to do without it or to have his coffee diluted with cheap substitutes. Some have said "do we have to have a war simply to get coffee?"

Back To Trade Again

I met a builder who was active in constructing new apartment houses and he complained because he could not get steel to erect his concrete buildings because the steel is being put into armaments and he said, "we must have the armaments in order to back up our argument to get our share of world trade." So the whole question came back to trade again.

Let us look at world population and see how it divides up. There is roughly three billion people in the world, of whom two billion or more are on the land. Russia, China and India have about a billion of the world's population, or half of the world's farmers. Russia is now almost a closed country, out of the trade picture, changing very slowly so that for the moment we need not consider it. China is almost out, blockaded by Japan, but with a mass of people who might quickly restore their production and even turn loose again a surplus of products. India is changing, becoming more independent and self-governing, changing even her old methods on the land so that she may soon become a greater factor in world trade.

The Americas and Europe

Now we turn to North and South America, countries of surpluses, rich lands and increasing farm efficiency where we know the surplus demands either new outlets or retrenchment. There is left Europe, the great center of consuming population without adequate food supply. In Europe there are really three Axes. On the west there is the French-British-Scandinavian Axis with roughly 150 million people, or a few more than are in the United States, and these are the countries with colonies. England, France, Belgium, and Holland having their foreign possessions, many of which produce special commodities like rubber, sugar, coffee which enter into world trade.

Then we have the German-Italian Axis, about 130 million people on an area that is agriculturally insufficient to produce the necessary food for the people.

Then eastward is the third Axis which we may call the Polish-Balkan Axis: Poland, Roumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Greece. Here, we find a very large farm population and a surplus of products.

In these three European Axes the number of farmers and peasants differ. In Great Britain only 6 percent of the people are dependent upon the land, in France 30 percent, in Holland

20, and in Belgium 17. When we move to the German-Italian Axis we find that about 30 percent of the people in Germany are occupied in agriculture, in Italy 48 percent. But when we move to the eastern Polish-Balkan Axis we find that in Poland 76 percent are farmers, in Roumania 78 percent and in Bulgaria 81 percent. The western Axis of these three with its colonies is the one interested in trade and you can understand why the central Axis tends to move eastward toward where the large numbers of farmers are to be found.

Who Will Feed Europe

The struggle in this great trade war comes down then to the question as to what group of farmers, those of America, or of eastern Europe, or of Russia, or China and India, is going to be the one that will supply the deficit in central Europe. This deficit also concerns raw materials for manufacturers because if Germany and Italy are to buy foodstuffs they must manufacture and sell products to get the exchange needed. So this struggle for trade also involves furnishing of raw materials. The idea that any country

can become entirely self-sufficient is being discarded rapidly in Europe as experience grows. It may be possible in Russia or in China or in India if the very low standard of living of the present is continued but the economists of Europe know that it is a
(Continued on page six)

DEAD ANIMALS COST MONEY!



Parsons' WORM-ICIDES TABLETS
KILLS ANIMALS & POULTRY DISEASE
AT DRUG AND FARMERS STORES

Boy! What Values in FARM BUREAU SOYA PAINTS

PAINT NOW AT THESE NEW LOW PRICES AND GIVE YOUR HOME LASTING PROTECTION



Protect Your Home With SOYA PAINT
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
1 GAL. In 5 Gal. Cans

For a 2 Coat Job
HOUSE PAINT PRIMER

For a successful two coat painting job, use this primer. It will penetrate deeply into the wood and form a firm bond between the surface paint and the wood itself.

\$2.75
1 GAL. In 5 Gal. Cans

DECAY DESTROYS BARNS
Protect With SOYA BARN PAINT

Guard against decay, rot and general deterioration of farm buildings with this superior Barn Paint. Farm buildings last longer when they are protected with paint. Protect your investment . . . keep buildings in shape and they'll last you longer.

\$1.40
1 GAL. In 5 Gal. Cans

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.

SOYA VARNISH STAIN

BLACK ASPHALT COATINGS

No. 40 PLAIN

Can be used on all types of roofing materials, also on fence posts and similar items that need a good weather-protective paint.

\$2.00
Buys 5 Gals. 1 Gal. 50¢

No. 42 FIBRATED

Made with asbestos fibre . . . will not sag, blister, crack or peel.

\$2.00
Buys 5 Gals. 1 Gal. 50¢

SOYA VARNISH STAIN

Combine staining and varnishing in one easy operation! Rich wood colors to color furniture, woodwork, floors and give them a glossy, easy to clean surface.

90c
QUART

GENERAL PURPOSE SOYA PORCH & FLOOR ENAMEL

Heavy-bodied, long wear varnish for all interior purposes on floors, woodwork, doors, furniture.

70c
QT.

90c
QT.

Put Some COLOR into YOUR FLOORS

Make Floors Sparkle

Now is the time to refinish floors. Bright, shiny floors can be yours with these smart, up-to-the-minute finishes.

Real enamel for floors!
In colors to match every color scheme, this enamel can be used on wood, concrete or composition floors.

Buy Farm Bureau Soya Paints at
FARM BUREAU STORES and CO-OPS

YOUNG PEOPLE AT WALDENWOODS SCHOOL

Study of Michigan Farmers' Co-operatives Brings 121 Students

One hundred and twenty-one young men and women interested in farm co-operatives attended the fourth annual training school at Waldenwoods Camp, near Hartland, Livingston county, Aug. 28-Sept. 2.

The young people were sponsored to the camp by the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Ass'n, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Michigan State Farm Bureau, County Farm Bureaus, and farmers co-operative ass'ns.

The camp is directed by Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hennink of the Junior Farm Bureau. Representatives of the co-operating farmers organizations came to the school to describe the work of their organization.

College instructors and others interested in young people give lectures on developing character and native abilities. Students are taught how to conduct group meetings, entertainments, how to organize their efforts, and how to organize other people for a purpose.

Teachers at the 1939 school included Dr. David Trout and Prof. George Wheeler of the Central State Normal school at Mt. Pleasant; Anthony Lehner of the educational division of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau; C. L. Bolander of the Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n; M. J. Bueschlein of the Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Ass'n; C. L. Brody, B. A. Rainey, and J. F. Yaeger of the Farm Bureau, and others. Group recreation and music was taught by Mrs. Frank Gingrich of the Illinois Agr'l Ass'n. Athletic events by Nick Musselman, principal of the Okemos high school.

MICHIGAN MAY BE HOST TO CO-OP INSTITUTE

State Farm Leaders Named Committee to Extend Bid for 1940

The 1940 meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation may be brought to the campus of Michigan State college, it was reported in farm circles Wednesday. This year's convention was held in Chicago.

Agricultural marketing leaders have appointed Clark L. Brody of Lansing, secretary-treasurer of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; N. P. Hull of Lansing, president of the National Milk Producers federation and past president of the Michigan Milk Producers association, and Dr. R. V. Gunn, Michigan State college agricultural economist, as a committee to invite the institute to Michigan.

More than 2,000 of the nation's leading agricultural economists and marketing specialists would attend the sessions.

CO-OP CANNING COMPANIES BUSY

Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co. Works with Hart, Coloma, Bay City Groups

The Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co. of Lansing, operating, management and sales organization for three affiliated growers organizations, reports that they are having good business in 1939.

At Hart, Oceana county, the Fruit Products Co. and the Oceana Fruit Growers Inc., put up large pack of cherries this summer in their modern plant. The usual pack is around 2,000,000 lbs. of cherries. Other tree fruits are being processed this fall.

At Coloma, Berrien county, the Fruit Products Co. and the Fruit Co-operatives Canning Co., growers' organization, are engaged in canning peaches at their plant.

At Bay City, the Fruit Products Co. and the Bay Co-operatives Canning Co., growers' organization, are processing a tremendous tomato crop as canned tomatoes and tomato juice. Last year the new plant handled an average of 20 tons of tomatoes daily.

The three canning co-operatives were organized with the aid of the State Farm Bureau. Their plant facilities were also acquired with the aid of the Farm Bureau, operating as a partner in the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co.

ATLACIDE CHLORATE WEED KILLER

Kill all weed pests completely and permanently by spraying with Atlacide. Kills the roots. Spray weed patches from now on, as per directions. 5 lbs. makes 7 gals. spray to spray 3 1/3 sq. rods.

5 lb. can \$1.25
15 lb. can 2.00
50 lb. drum 5.25
100 lb. drum 9.75

Atlacide sold by FARM BUREAU DEALERS

A Match for Goliath



Had Best Idea



KEITH TANNER

The travelling bag is the prize given by the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Midwest Training School for the best set of membership campaign suggestions for the last half of 1939. Keith Tanner, Farm Bureau membership worker of Lapeer, Michigan, won the prize.

Farmers Suffer From War Now Going On

(Continued from page 5.)

dream so far as the thickly populated industrial countries are concerned. The International Institute is interested in showing the balance of production and trade, or rather the lack of balance, as a guide to the member governments in making policies that will lead to the highest possible prosperity for the people in these countries.

U. S. Cotton and Pork

As the largest international institution now operating without interruption, representing 66 countries, including both of the opposed groups, we are the international fact gathering organization on production and trade in farm products. We have published reports in the last three years pointing out the changing world cotton situation, which briefly is that new areas are producing cotton throughout the world that can be sold at prices lower than the prices that we have tried to maintain in the United States. When we supported our prices a few years ago we encouraged this competition and now we must face it.

The Institute made a world survey of meat production and trade. That report also showed that our surplus, particularly in pork and lard coming from the Corn Belt, would meet strong competition from a certain few countries that are expanding such production. It also pointed out that Germany was one of the best markets for our surplus pork and always has been and it is very important to our Corn Belt farmers that this market be not lost.

The Institute has this year published a world wide survey on fats and oils which shows the background of the Chinese situation. Our sources of tung oil have been interrupted by the Japanese invasion and, while we may grow tung in the United States some day, we have to pay the price of the interruption of this trade war whenever we buy printers ink or other types of paints in which tung oil is used.

Warning after warning has been issued by the Institute of the tremendous changes that are taking place in trade in farm products.

Nations Must Get Together

Two or three important facts stand out as a result of the Institute's work. At least they appear to be facts to us. The first is that we must in some manner bring together the surpluses of certain countries and the demands of food for other countries if the surplus countries are to continue to produce on their present scale. The farmer also has an interest in solving the growing problem of unemployment which appears to be resulting from changes in industries whereby machines are producing more with less men. These unemployed are very poor purchasers and if they are employed there must be an extended trade in manufactured products and also in raw materials. If an agreement could

New Job For Pineapple Juice

After many months of study and experimentation in the Swift & Co. Research Laboratories, it has been discovered that the fresh juice of pineapples, when properly applied to the skin of sausages, will make them more tender. By means of the new process, natural casings for frankfurts become as savory and tender as the ground, cured, smoked, and cooked meats which they contain.

The strange combination of the tropical fruit juice and that nationwide food affectionately nicknamed "red hot," "wiener," and "hot dog," promises a new experience in eating as well as an increased demand for an important by-product of the livestock and meat industry. Actually, there is no trace of the pineapple to be found when eating a frankfurt so treated. The desirable flavor of the sausage remains without even the slightest taste of the pineapple juice.

Never Safe

Farm women often ask how they can safely use gasoline, naphtha or other flammable liquids for cleaning purposes. The only answer is that such things are never safe. Washing or rubbing garments in such liquids easily causes a static spark which ignites the explosive fumes, even in the open air. It is not safe to use such cleaning liquids, anywhere. Rather, spend a little more for a non-flammable cleaning fluid that can be used with safety, and with equally good results. Many horrible deaths are caused every year through the use of inflammable fluids in ordinary household tasks. The safe way may cost a little more money, but it will be less expensive in the long run.

be made to stop armament manufacturing tomorrow throughout Europe there would be millions of machinists and factory workers who would lose their jobs or the factories must turn to making something else. This problem is already a matter of serious concern in those countries because unemployment develops internal national revolts and difficulties sometimes as serious as international war.

There is Hope For Peace This whole review may appear to be pessimistic yet, after visiting 14 countries in Europe this last year, we still believe that there is a peaceful way out for the world. This is due to our observation of the thought and trend among the new generation. The youth that grew up in Europe during the World War was particularly susceptible to militant organization and in our opinion that explains the development of militant parties such as control public affairs in many countries in Europe.

But a later generation of youth, aided by the uncensurable spread of information, by movies, radio, press, travel and organization, is asking a direct question, "What has life to offer us?" Attempts at censorship have recently stimulated the mind of youth to learn the mysteries behind the curtain of censorship. It will probably take a generation and maybe more to see the effects of this change. As these youths realize the limitations of life in many countries they begin to plan a new standard of living which we call not a lower standard but a cheaper standard of living. In it there will be the essentials of food, shelter, and clothing and some more of home-made culture harking back to the days when transportation and communication were undeveloped and the youth expected to spend their lives in the communities in which they were born.

Putting it briefly, the youth movement in Europe and throughout the world, which is just as vigorous as it is here in the United States, holds the answer to the future and there may be a way out for the world into a civilization that can adjust itself to the development of machines which have precipitated the present crisis.

As a concluding word I will say that schemes of government idealists and the like are merely temporary ripples on the surface of a deep flowing stream. When you contemplate the history of Rome and its two thousand years of change you realize that it is all a struggle for a better balance of human relations.

USE FARM BUREAU FERTILIZER for MORE WHEAT



Farm Bureau Fertilizer Prices are Low this Fall

WHY FERTILIZE WHEAT?

JUST WHY does wheat need to be fertilized on soil that may produce a fair crop of oats or corn without commercial fertilizer?

THE WHEAT PLANT must withstand the most severe weather conditions of any of our general farm crops. Being seeded in the fall, it must firmly establish itself before winter. It should go into the winter with a good top growth. However, it cannot be seeded before the fly-free date for fear of insect injury. This necessitates a quick, sturdy growth, which in turn means that a good supply of available plant food must be furnished. Wheat plants must develop a good root system in the fall. Roots cannot develop unless the plant has plenty of food at hand. YOU'RE SURE with Farm Bureau fertilizers. Fertilizer nitrogen is used to START plants. Farm Bureau uses the "starting kind" of nitrogen. Our nitrogen is 95% water soluble and quickly available to plants to give them a quick, strong start. Our phosphorus and potash are the best.



THE HARVEST TELLS THE STORY

FARMERS' PRICES PER TON AT YOUR ELEVATOR	5% DISCOUNT FOR CASH
0-20-0 \$24.10	2-16-8 \$34.20
0-14-6 27.00	3-9-18 38.50
0-12-12 30.30	3-12-15 38.50
0-20-20 47.70	3-18-9 39.50
0-45-0 53.20	4-10-6 \$31.40
1-14-5 \$28.15	4-16-4 36.00
2-8-10 29.20	4-16-8 38.90
2-12-2 26.00	4-24-12 52.90
2-12-6 29.20	

Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n certified wheat and rye out-yield ordinary seed and produce top quality grain. The small extra cost per acre is a good investment. These varieties are the best and highest yielding for Michigan:

SEED WHEAT and RYE

WE BUY SEEDS — WE CLEAN SEEDS

We buy Michigan grown alfalfa, red clover, alsike, and sweet clover vetch and other seeds. Send us an 8 ounce sample for bid. Take equal amounts from each bag to make mixture from which to make sample . . . Let us clean your seeds in our modern plant. Very reasonable charges. Send sample and we will advise cleaning needed and price. Have your seed cleaned early. This service ends Dec. 31.

Bald Rock

Beardless, soft, red winter wheat. Big yielder. Resistant to lodging.

American Banner

White, soft winter wheat. Beardless. Stiff straw. Winter Hardy. Heavy yielder. Best for lighter wheat soils.

Rosen Rye

Outstanding heavy yielding rye. Large plump berries. Well filled heads. There is no better rye.

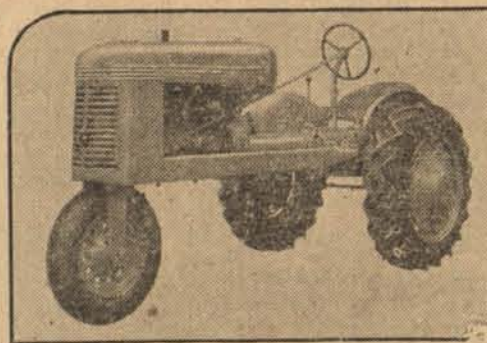
Winter Vetch

Sow with rye. Excellent cash seed crop. Michigan is specially adapted to vetch seed production. Vetch is also a legume soil builder.

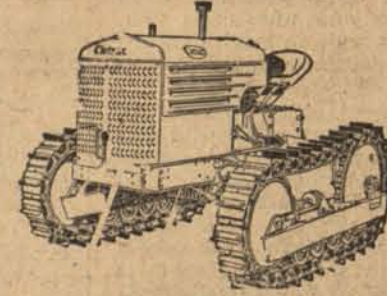
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CO-OP 2 Plow Tractor Pulls Two 16" Plows



GENERAL—\$595 fob Cleveland Pulls One 16" Plow



CRAWLER—\$875 fob Cleveland For Traction Everywhere

PLOWS, DISCS, GRAIN DRILLS for Horses or Tractors

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100 lbs. of Farm Bureau Poultry Supplement 32% protein, or our Mermaid Balancer 32% (both with cold liver oil) and mixed with 300 lbs. of the following farm grain mixtures will make 400 lbs. of the best 16% laying mash. (Feed scratch grains at night). You supply these grains:

- 200 lbs. Corn, 50 lbs. Wheat, 50 lbs. Oats.
- 100 lbs. Corn, 100 lbs. Barley, 50 lbs. Wheat, 50 lbs. Oats.

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

MILKMAKER DAIRY FEEDS

24% Protein
34% Protein



CO-OP FLY SPRAY KILLS FLIES

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