

Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger,
Director of Membership
Relations

AGRICULTURAL AGENTS

I have spent the past week meeting with the county agricultural agents of Michigan in a series of district meetings. I have had verified again what I've always known: That there is no more sincere and harder working group of farm leaders than the county agricultural agents. Practical men—always glad to listen to a new theory, but they sure can deflate an impractical idea in a hurry.

Said State County Agent Leader Clinton Ballard: "Every farmer should be a member of a general farm organization. The extension service and the farm bureau were born almost as twins. The agents had a large share in the early building of the farm bureau. In turn the farm bureau has had an important part in making possible extension service to the farmer. The extension agents are happy to have had a part in building such a program."

REMEMBRANCES

Am happy to acknowledge a beautiful bouquet of glads from Gottfried Otmier of Clinton county and a huge watermelon by Claude R. Hoffman of Barry county. The gladioli from Mr. Otmier's farm brightened the office for many a day. The melon was one of the largest I've ever seen. Our family and some of the neighbors who dropped in one evening pronounced it as tasty and sweet a melon as they've ever eaten.

TOUGH TIMES

County Agricultural Agent Thomas of Livingston county said, "When times get tough, prices are low and money is scarce, farmers get another cow or put in another acre of crops. At the same time they curtail expenses by buying less fertilizer, etc."

You're right, Mr. Thomas, but I wonder if in the long run the farmer isn't cutting his agricultural throat with such a program. When labor doesn't get a living wage (and sometimes even when it does) the worker strikes and refuses to produce until he is assured what he thinks is an adequate price for his product (labor). When the manufacturer can't produce at a profit, he shuts down. Labor today has improved its income by 112% as compared to the period 1900-1910. Industry is up 25% while the farmers' industry has reduced its income 25% during the years since 1910. I wonder if there shouldn't be some serious thinking about this on the farmer's part.

MEMBERSHIP

In St. Clair county, Farm Bureau leaders are convinced of two things: (1) That a local, tangible project which farmers can see functioning at all times is necessary for maintaining a membership, and (2) that there must be included in a county Farm Bureau program a contact project whereby the individual Farm Bureau member is contacted often and once a year and told about Farm Bureau progress.

They see no better way to get this latter project accomplished than through the Community Farm Bureau meeting each month, and an annual membership and collection campaign. All dues in St. Clair county come due October 1st. October is to be called "Membership Month", according to Dempster Cowles, membership committee chairman. He said, "Every member is to be contacted that month. In addition, we expect to put on a drive for new members. With every interested Farm Bureau member doing his part, we can get our membership all paid up in 30 days and spend the other 11 months doing constructive program building."

The tangible part of the program includes an oil company, a merchandising program in co-operation with local dealers which Farm Bureau benefits limited to Farm Bureau members, and eight Community Farm Bureaus with monthly meeting attendance from 25 to 100 people in each group.

Canada Has Fourth Largest Wheat Crop

The 1939 wheat crop of Canada, harvesting of which is now practically completed, is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa at 449,000,000 bushels, the fourth largest crop on record in that country, according to a report by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Last season's crop amounted to only 350,000,000 bushels.

Barry 20 Yr. Club

Barry County Farm Bureau members will honor their 20 year members at a meeting at Hastings, October 19. William Otto, secretary of the Lansing Chamber of Commerce, will be the speaker.



Speaker

DR. FRANK D. SLUTZ

Dr. Slutz, former university professor, will speak to the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau at their annual meeting, Friday morning, Nov. 10, at State College on the subject, "You, Your Junior Farm Bureau and Democracy." The Junior Farm Bureau will have its annual convention during the day at the People's church, East Lansing. The annual dinner and program will be at the church in the early evening. The Juniors will conclude with a dancing party at the Michigan State College.

FARM BUREAU ANNUAL MEETINGS NOV. 8-9-10

Three Days of Meetings and Entertainment; Services Date Changed

Twenty years of Michigan State Farm Bureau will be observed at the annual meetings Nov. 8-9-10 at State College, East Lansing. All Farm Bureau members are invited to attend the meetings in which they have an interest. This year the annual meeting of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. stockholders has been moved forward to Dec. 14 at Lansing to avoid conflict with one of the Farm Bureau meetings.

Insurance Agents Nov. 8
Three hundred or more State Farm Mutual Automobile and State Farm Life Insurance agents will have their 13th annual meeting at the Union Memorial building at the college. Meeting starts at 10 a. m. Luncheon and program at noon.

State Farm Bureau, Nov. 9-10
The 20th annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of delegates will convene in the Union building ballroom at 9:30 a. m., Thursday, November 9. Delegates will come from 45 County Farm Bureaus and 135 associated farmers' co-operative ass'n's. There will be a business session throughout the day Thursday. That evening 7 or 8 hundred Farm Bureau folk will attend the annual dinner at the Union, to be followed by a speaking program and other entertainment. The old time dancing party follows. Reports will be made on Farm Bureau work in 1939, a program shaped for 1940, and directors will be elected.

Junior Farm Bureau, Nov. 10
Friday, the Junior Farm Bureau will have its annual meeting at the People's church, East Lansing. Six hundred or more will attend. Their business session continues through the day. The church will serve dinner in the evening. After a speaking program, there will be a dancing party in one of the campus ballrooms.

Creditals

County Farm Bureaus are entitled to one voting delegate in the State Farm Bureau's annual meeting for each 50 paid-up members, or major fraction thereof. Each Farm Bureau Services, Inc. stockholder co-operative is entitled to one voting delegate, according to the State Farm Bureau by-laws. County Farm Bureaus and eligible co-ops should write a letter of credentials to their delegates and alternates soon to C. L. Brody, Sec'y, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing.

Room Reservations

Room reservations should be made in advance of arrival for the annual meeting, and as early as possible to assure accommodations. Persons wanting hotel accommodations should write either the Hotel Olds, the Roosevelt, the Strand, the Wentworth, or the Detroit hotels in Lansing, and have their reservations confirmed for certain dates by the hotel. There are no hotels in East Lansing. The State Farm Bureau will assist convention visitors in getting rooms in private homes. When asking for room reservations, give the names of persons to occupy each room, the date of arrival and number of nights each room is to be occupied. Do not delay until last minute regarding room accommodations.

Elevator Exchange Officers For 1939-40

Directors of the Michigan Elevator Exchange on Sept. 6 re-elected President Milt Burkholder of Marlette; Vice-President Carl Martin of Coldwater; and Secretary-Treasurer Frank Gilmore of Parma.

The Exchange stockholders re-elected directors Waldo Phillips of Decatur, Del Protzman of Elkton, and Milt Burkholder.

Other members of the Exchange board are Carl Martin, Coldwater; Frank Gilmore, Parma; H. H. Sandford, Battle Creek; George McCalla, Ypsilanti; E. W. Irwin, Saginaw; Andrew Lohman, Hamilton.

100 Michigan Boys At FFA Convention

One hundred or more Future Farmers of America chapter presidents in Michigan, or their representatives, will attend the 12th annual convention of the FFA and the Royal Fat Stock Show at Jackson, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo, October 15-18.

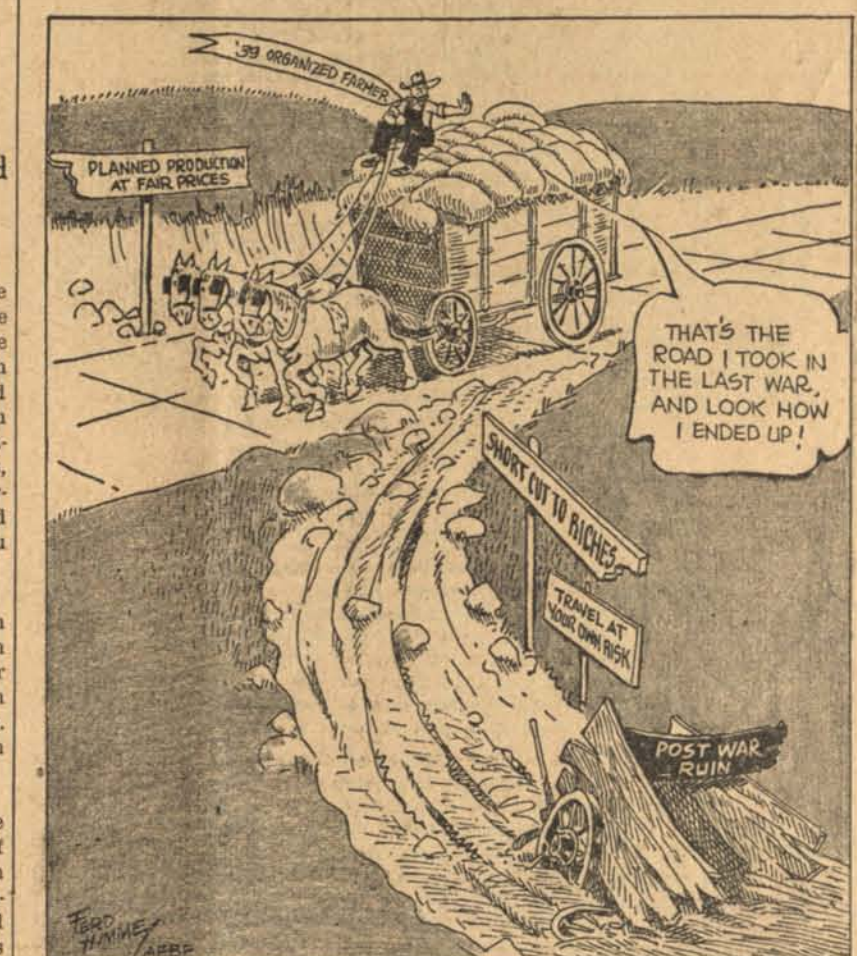
The trip is sponsored by the State Board for Control of Vocational Education, the Michigan Ass'n of Future Farmers of America, and the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Some of the boys will assemble at Michigan State College, Friday, Oct. 13. They will enroute at Lansing, the morning of Oct. 14. Others will board the NYC train at Jackson, Battle Creek and Kalamazoo.

Approximately three thousand crosses are used for each mile of railroad track in this country.

Visions of the art of seeing things in visible-swift.

Which Road This Time?



ENGLAND TAKES CONTROL OF ALL FARM LANDS

Minister Of Agriculture Has Broad Powers For Period Of War

Emergency regulations recently issued under the National Defence Act of the United Kingdom have placed the entire agricultural industry of that country under the control of the British Minister of Agriculture during the war, according to a cable to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations from the American Embassy in London. The objective is to assure that farm land in the United Kingdom will be used to its maximum efficiency for the production of essential foodstuffs.

What Gov't Can Do

Included among the powers conferred upon the Minister is the authority to take possession of land for defense purposes, to see that it is used solely for the production of food, and to issue such directions with respect to the cultivation, management and use of land as he thinks necessary for the purpose of increasing or maintaining production. He may terminate the tenancy of any holding not being cultivated in accordance with good farming practices and may dispossess an owner-occupier whenever the latter fails to farm his land properly.

Conservation in Reverse

The program calls for placing in cultivation an additional 2,000,000 acres of farmland before December 31, 1939. The planned increase in tilled area for the 1940 harvest is placed at 1,500,000 acres for England and Wales, at 250,000 acres for Scotland, and at 250,000 acres for Northern Ireland. To expedite the realization of that objective the Government will pay a subsidy of \$8.08 per acre on approved grassland that is ploughed up before the end of the current year.

Speed the Plow

The powers given to the Minister of Agriculture to regulate and control farming operations may be delegated by the Minister to other agencies acting under his authority. It appears that County Agricultural Executive Committees will play an important role in the "speed the plow" campaign. Sub-committees have been appointed in most counties to deal with various special phases of the accelerated production campaign, such as the organization of cultivation and cropping; the recruiting of labor; the distribution of feedstuffs, fertilizers and machinery; drainage problems; and the control of insect pests and plant diseases.

The County Executive Committees were informed last week that large reserves of fertilizer are in store as well as a national reserve of tractors and agricultural implements. Arrangements have also been made to assure that farmers will not be faced with a shortage of gasoline. Farm tractors, vehicles and draft animals normally used for agricultural purposes will not be requisitioned for any other service, according to the Minister of Agriculture.

GOOD CROPS REPORTED FOR WARRING NATIONS

U. S. Representatives Abroad Report Large Reserve Stocks Stored

Average or better than average food and feed crops were ready for harvest in September and October in Europe, according to reports made by U. S. representatives abroad to the Department of Agriculture.

In addition, many countries in Europe have been laying up reserve stocks. Consequently, the reports indicated, most European countries should be able to meet their essential food and feed requirements for some time.

On September 1 the European harvesting of small grain and hay crops was mostly completed but corn and root crops were still in the field. The corn crop, which is of special importance in the Danube countries, particularly in Rumania, Hungary, and Yugoslavia, is harvested mainly from late September through October. Potatoes and sugar beets, the principal European root crops, are harvested during September and October. Root crops are important both as food and feed in Central Europe, notably Germany, Poland and former Czechoslovakia.

This year's total production of small grains such as wheat, rye, barley, oats and spelt, is reported around average or slightly above for most European countries. Compared last season's record or near record yields, however, some reductions are noted. The principal reductions, especially for wheat, took place in France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Holland, Belgium, parts of the Danube Basin, and in northern Europe.

Unfavorable weather conditions during the harvesting period, particularly in central and western Europe, were an important factor in the reduced wheat yields this season. The 1939 wheat crop for all Europe, exclusive of Russia, is now estimated at about 1,700,000,000 bushels compared with 1,858,000,000 bushels last year and with the average of 1,580,000,000 bushels for the 5-year period ending with the 1937 crop.

In most European countries food supplies on hand at the present time are somewhat larger than normal. This is especially true of the bread grains, wheat and rye. Germany, for example, has nearly twice as much wheat on hand as a year ago and this should help offset any deficiency that might occur in next year's harvest.

Monroe Honors Its 20 Year Members

Monroe County Farm Bureau honored its 20 year members at a picnic in late August at the Sterling State Park near Monroe. Charles McCalla of the Washtenaw Farm Bureau Store at Ann Arbor spoke of the record made by the organization during its 20 years. His address stamped him as one of the organization's best speakers.

The veteran members were asked why they had held fast to a continuous membership. One replied, "I believe in farm organization because I know we can never have our right place if we stand alone as individuals." Others said their Farm Bureau dues had been returned to them many times by the savings and improvements accomplished by Farm Bureau efforts in equalizing tax burdens, road improvement, rural electrification, better seeds and feeds and other supplies.

Consider Changes in Membership System

County Farm Bureaus Move in Direction of Assuming Full Responsibility for Membership Maintenance

Michigan County Farm Bureaus are moving in the direction of assuming complete responsibility for maintaining and increasing their membership, and for keeping their own membership records.

September 26 leaders from 34 County Farm Bureaus and the State Farm Bureau staff met at Lansing and agreed unanimously that interested County Farm Bureaus should be permitted to assume that responsibility. It was agreed that such counties should have a larger share of the Farm Bureau dues, and that the take-over of responsibility should be on a plan that will insure a continuing Farm Bureau membership activity.

During the first five years of the Michigan State Farm Bureau's history, 1919-24, the County Farm Bureaus attended to the collection of annual membership dues and kept the membership records in their offices at the county seats. New members were secured largely by local volunteer membership workers, with help in setting up campaigns, etc., from the State Farm Bureau membership dep't, as is done now.

In 1924 the County Farm Bureaus asked the State Farm Bureau to organize a central membership dues collection and membership records division. The counties have continued to assist with membership work and dues collection. The State Farm Bureau has always maintained a separate set of records for each County Farm Bureau. During the years a uniform system of County Farm Bureau membership records has been built, something they didn't have in the early years.

- Should Be Beneficial**
- So, as the best organized county Farm Bureaus arrange to take over their membership records and collections, they should strengthen their work in their counties. The members and the membership records and record keepers will be within easy means of communication. The County Farm Bureau will be operating all phases of its membership work. The State Farm Bureau membership relations dep't will continue with all other membership services that are now being rendered to the County Farm Bureaus.
- Those at the September 26 conference agreed that as County Farm Bureaus take over the membership program, collections, and records, it should be done on an agreement between the County and State Farm Bureaus that shall state the relationship and responsibilities of the two organizations in membership work.
- The Membership Problem**
- Secretary C. L. Brody and J. F. Yaeger of the State Farm Bureau membership relations dep't, discussed the history of the Farm Bureau membership with the conference. They pointed out that for some years all of the membership dues and the earnings of the several State Farm Bureau departments are required to carry out the general Farm Bureau services which most members assume is paid by the membership dues. Such services include building up the membership, collecting dues, keeping records, the Farm Bureau's extensive legislative service, public relations, Junior Farm Bureau, and other services. Of these items the cost of maintaining the membership roll is by far the heaviest.
- On this last point, the conference was moved by Roy Stevens of Cass county, and supported by Floyd Walworth of Shiawassee county, voted that it is not sound to continue spending sums of money in excess of membership dues to keep the farmer organized, but it may be necessary temporarily, and should be continued as long as it is necessary.
- Other Recommendations**
- Other recommendations adopted by the conference were:
- That the local co-operative distributor of Farm Bureau merchandise, the stockholder of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., should assist in financing the general organization program, and that in turn the County Farm Bureau should concern itself about the problems of the local distributor and pledge its loyalty.
- That getting local co-operative merchandising units, the county extension service, the Smith Hughes educational leaders, and the Junior Farm Bureau to co-operate with the County Farm Bureau is a program to be desired.
- That as farmers are granted the rights of an organization and secure benefits from its program that they should also assume the duties of building, financing and being loyal to the leadership and program of the organization.
- Jesse Treiber of the Tuscola County Farm Bureau was chairman of the conference. E. D. Cheney of the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau was secretary. Present from the County Farm Bureaus were:
- ALLEGAN COUNTY**
Mr. & Mrs. Nelson J. Ransom.....Pullman
- BARRY COUNTY**
Mr. & Mrs. Claude R. Hoffman.....Dowling
- BRANCH COUNTY**
H. W. Spencer.....Coldwater
Eimer Dobson.....Quincy
Gordon R. Schlubs.....Coldwater
- BERRIEN COUNTY**
J. C. Hollenbeck.....Berrien Springs
F. J. Thier.....Coloma
J. A. Richard.....Eau Claire
Leo A. Hosbini.....Coloma
- CASS COUNTY**
Sam. Thomson.....Niles
J. C. Burgener.....Cassopolis
Roy T. Stevens.....Marcellus
Bole L. Walls.....Dowagiac
Dick Anthony.....Dowagiac
- CALHOUN COUNTY**
Mr. & Mrs. A. M. Edmunds.....Battle Creek
Earl Johnson.....Battle Creek
- CLINTON COUNTY**
Arthur J. Gage.....St. John
Mr. & Mrs. Charles F. Opendlander.....Grand Ledge
Mr. & Mrs. R. L. Beckwith.....Ovid
- GENEESEE COUNTY**
Fred Lang.....Flint
Wilburg H. Short.....Swartz Creek
- GRATIOT COUNTY**
Harry F. Johnson.....St. Louis
- HILLSDALE COUNTY**
Ralph H. Bach.....Hillsdale
Elmer D. Cheney.....Hillsdale
- INGHAM COUNTY**
Mrs. George B. Frost.....Williamston
H. R. Bullen.....Mason
E. E. Ungren.....Lansing
- IONIA COUNTY**
S. M. Powell.....Ionia
Charles H. Mattison.....Ionia
Mark R. Westbrook.....Ionia
- ISABELLA COUNTY**
Ivan Gillespie.....Mt. Pleasant
Earl Richards.....Mt. Pleasant
Loren Black.....Mt. Pleasant
- JACKSON COUNTY**
Ruth M. Day.....Clarks Lake
A. H. Perrine.....Rives Junction
- KALAMAZOO COUNTY**
W. E. Wiley.....Richland
Niles Hagelshaw.....Climax
- KENT COUNTY**
Arthur Haradine.....Grand Rapids
- LAPEER COUNTY**
Murry J. Phelps.....Lapeer
Earl Dowd.....North Branch
Keith Tanner.....Lapeer
- LENAWEE COUNTY**
Daie R. Hostetter.....Adrian
- LIVINGSTON COUNTY**
Edward Holmes.....Howell
- MANISTEE COUNTY**
H. H. Heiman.....Manistee
- MASON COUNTY**
Wesley S. Hawley.....Ludington
Loyal S. Bagley.....Freesoil
- MEGOSTA COUNTY**
F. J. Harger.....Lansing
- MONROE COUNTY**
George King.....Monroe
- NORTHWEST MICHIGAN FARM BUREAUS**
C. B. Carey.....Traverse City
Harry Lautner.....Traverse City
James Harris.....Traverse City
Harold Albertson.....Osford
- OAKLAND COUNTY**
Harold Albertson.....Osford
- OTTAWA COUNTY**
H. R. Andre.....Jenison
- OCEANA COUNTY**
Mrs. J. H. Birdsall.....Pawtucket
O. R. Gale.....Shelby
- SAGINAW COUNTY**
Mrs. Peter Young.....Saginaw
Fred Reimer.....Saginaw
Mrs. Fred Reimer.....Saginaw
Herbert O. Stark.....Friesland
- SHIWAASSEE COUNTY**
F. F. Walworth.....Corunna
- ST. CLAIR COUNTY**
Paul Hoenes.....Yale
Dempster Cowles.....Sociedad
Roy F. Well.....Sociedad

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AT DRUG AND FARMERS STORES

COLLEGE INVENTS NEW APPLE SPRAY

A Control for Codling Moth That Solves Washing Problem

Science at Michigan State College has been invoked over a five year experiment in apple orchards to find a new spray combination which controls the codling moth, prevents wormy apples and yet does not leave a spray residue containing so much arsenic that the apples need washing before going to market.

Nearly 500 orchard owners in the state have been using the new type spray in 1939, helping to prove with other 1939 plot tests by the college that a less harmful spray still protects the crop.

And this is important this year, says Professor Ray Hutson, college entomologist, for crop reports indicate a harvest of more than eight million bushels in Michigan. To wash that many apples would be costly, to have that many wormy would be ruinous.

The secret lies in a combination of nicotine sulphate with bentonite, a type of clay found in large deposits in Wyoming and other states.

Ordinarily, says Professor Hutson, the nicotine sulphate has the immediate power to kill the codling moth but is so volatile and soluble that insufficient residual effect remains. Sufficient amounts of the clay are mixed to force a suitable percentage of the nicotine to remain volatile and soluble while the remainder continues to provide a residual protection over a period of days until growth of the fruit requires another application.

Present federal food standards limit the amount of poisonous residue of the arsenic. Over that limit the fruit must be washed. With two of Michigan's most popular varieties, the McIntosh and the spy, washing induces bruising of the fairly tender apple skin. A heavy arsenical residue also brings blotching of the skin coloring because the residue spots permit only uneven coloring. Burnt foliage often is another effect of the now out-of-date arsenic.

Why be a Ham in Carving One? Expert Shows Easy, Modern Way

If they snicker when you start to carve, you'll be comforted by these kind words from Max O. Cullen, carving authority. "It's easy to learn the right way, and the right way is the easy way," says Cullen, who is shown at the right explaining to Pete Smith, producer of motion picture shorts bearing his name, and Ann Morris, M-G-M player, the fundamentals of carving a ham, during the recent filming of "Culinary Carving," an educational short in which Cullen was featured.

Proper tools and a sharp knife are of first importance, says the expert. Then you can proceed with confidence, if you will follow his simple directions as shown by the diagrams and instructions below.

1. Place ham with fat side up, shank end to carver's right. Cut two or three slices parallel to the length of the ham from the smaller meaty section.
2. Turn the ham so that it rests on the cut surface. Holding firmly with the fork, cut a small wedge shaped piece from the shank end. Then proceed to cut thin slices down to the leg bone until the aitch bone is reached.
3. With the fork still in place, release the slices by running the knife along the bone and at right angles to the slices. For additional servings, turn and carve other side of ham.
4. If more servings are required, the ham is turned back in its original position on the platter with the fat side up and the slices are carved at right angles to the bone. These slices are not so large as those from the cushion section, but they make attractive servings for second helpings.



Genesee Community Group Meeting

Genesee County Community Farm Bureau No. 1 met Sept. 18 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Short to start the second year. There was a discussion of the purposes of the community farm bureau. These officers were elected: President, Lyle Short; vice-president, Joseph Berlin; secretary, Mrs. Lara Johnson; recreation leader, Mrs. Howard Bentley; discussion leader, Mrs. A. H. Torrey. The next meeting will be at the home of Mrs. Lara Johnson.

923,000 Cows in Michigan

The number may not be accurate now, but estimates on January 1 of this year credited Michigan farmers with ownership of 923,000 dairy cows. Herds with 11 or more cows numbered 10,730.

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Our Hard Won Tax Savings Seen in Danger

Sales and Other New Taxes Here: Shall We Allow Old Taxes to Return?

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

There has never been a time during the life of the Farm Bureau when I have felt that the organization should be using its watchful eye more than at present.

We have prided ourselves on our ability to assist in lowering and equalizing the property tax for the farmer. For years school taxes were so burdensome that many wanted to go back to the days of "readin', writin' and the hickory stick" if there was any assurance of lower taxes.

After many had lost their farms and many more threatened with the same, the legislature was convinced that relief must be given, if the schools of the state were to continue. Therefore, it was a day for rejoicing when the state granted aid to local schools and assumed the tuition for rural school children into high school. This legislative action not only made it possible for hundreds of farm boys and girls to continue in high school where otherwise they could not, but it relieved the rural districts from that heavy tuition expense. It saved many a high school from the hills of a depleted treasury.

Frills in Education

But what are we now threatened with? The school appropriation was reduced when the state budget was set up last spring on account of those in power feeling that some of the "frills" might well be eliminated during times of needed economy. That's well and good, but we feel that rural tuition cannot be classed as a "frill." Nevertheless there's many a farm family having high school students who fear they will be called upon to pay the amount that is expected to be lacking when the state tuition money does not cover the amount required for their children's school attendance. This deficit cannot be thrown back on the district as a whole until it is voted by the electors of the district. The state attorney general has recently ruled that the parents can be billed for the amount due. So much for schools.

Clubbing the Wrong Folks

In Monroe county the gas and weight tax is being withheld by the state on account of the large delinquent state hospitalization due the state from our county. What this will do to our road system is still a question to be answered.

The hospital bill should be paid. It should be paid to a great extent by those who were benefitted. A great majority of the recipients of state hospital aid could make some payment towards reimbursement each year or more often if the system were handled in a business like manner. But when we pay weight and gas tax it is with the understanding that we are making a contribution towards the roads we travel and not for other public purposes.

A Road Tax Again?

I understand there's some agitation in a few counties to fall for propaganda for a small property tax again for road construction and improvement. In my judgement, this is a dangerous proposition, for once one consents to let down the bars for a return to the old system, however small,

is to invite a return of the old system of property tax in its entirety. Leave well enough alone and look for other means toward road improvements, even if it must be of a slower nature.

Our New Welfare Legislation

An last but by no means least is the change necessitated through the relief law that takes effect on November 1st next. If ever there was a need for a referendum it is on that law. It is another example of going back to the old obnoxious patronage system where the politicians get theirs first and what is left goes to the needy if they vote right. The dear taxpayer pays the bill. When the federal and state governments supplied the funds almost in its entirety, there was a great howl all over the state for local control, something that every thinking person knew could never be. All of this noise was created by the dyed-in-the-wool politician. We've now got the law that those fellows were crying for and it means that the local taxpayer can now pay a goodly portion of the bill whether he can afford it or not.

Why He Was Furious

Just a few days ago, I was approached by a farmer friend who had benefitted by a county wide WPA drain. He wanted the drain continued, for the lower end if it had not been completed and he wanted to create public support towards that end. He had accepted this assistance which meant the saving of a lot of hard work and also a good many dollars. Yet he had been quite free to condemn the proposition because WPA condemnation is popular. He failed to see that he was the man who was really on WPA and not the fellow who was obliged to accept such a job in order to keep soul and body together, for he got something for nothing and the man in the ditch at least pretended to work for what he received. When I told him that under the new law, all people who received benefit from a proposed WPA project must pay 25% of the cost, he was furious. But it was just what he had courted all along.

I predict a curtailment of WPA projects out in the rural areas and that will mean more people thrown back to direct relief, which under the new law will be a much greater burden on the local taxpayer.

It's a case where we have wanted to eat our cake and still have it. During a recent conference considering the relief situation, one man who has opposed the new law said, "Well, let these politicians take their medicine now"—That's all right so far as putting the blame where it belongs, but who's going to pay for the medicine? It's you and I and no one else.

Our Responsibility

Now the question that disturbs me is, how long are we as members of an organization created to look after the interests of the farmer going to keep quiet on the matter?

Are we going to watch the savings in taxes we have worked for and have enjoyed for a short period, now be filched away from us through a poor economy school system? On top of that are we going to have the highway funds diverted into other channels? Are we going to support a relief system by local taxation just to keep unscrupulous politicians in a position to administer it?

Are we going to let our tax savings slip thru our hands just because we have kept our eyes closed to the facts? We can go out and write members without number on a "hands off" stand against these and other matters that show an inclination towards return to old tax burdens. People will listen to the truth and will believe in

our sincerity if we can once convince them that we need their help in defense of their pocket book which in turn means their home and its comforts. But one county or a few counties cannot do it alone, the entire state must campaign as one.

TWO REWARDS IN CANNING CHICKEN

College Makes Suggestions For Keeping Quality And Flavor

The farm process of canning chickens can provide two worthwhile rewards this fall.

One is to provide some excellent winter meals from the plump birds put into jars or cans. Another is to call out those hens that otherwise would not be earning their chicken feed.

Pump hens two years or a little older are the best, it is pointed out by members of the home economics extension service of Michigan State College. But there is one essential that goes with a good product from these older hens; that is a steam pressure canner.

The steam pressure outfit alone is capable of maintaining a temperature above boiling inside a can or jar. This high heat is necessary to kill bacteria which otherwise might cause dangerous food poisoning, or at least prevent proper keeping of the chicken until used. Water baths, steam without pressure or oven canning are not considered safe.

Pint jars or the No. 2 or No. 2 1/2 plain tin cans are the best sizes, as larger containers make it difficult to properly process the chicken.

GOOD BUSINESS SENSE MADE THE MID-WEST

"What is the Mid-West Producers' Creameries?"

It is a co-operative marketing and general business building organization. Twenty-three farmer owned and controlled creameries in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Tennessee make up the Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc. Seven years ago these creameries saw the advantages in working together for the benefit of their 25,000 producer members.

"How does it work?"

Through the Mid-West organization the local creameries have developed uniform manufacturing methods which to produce a standard, high quality product. That attracts large buyers of butter. The Mid-West finds new and better markets for butter. It saves money by centralized purchasing of all supplies.

"What is its purpose?"

Its program is to assist local creameries in selling their products at the best prices and further increase returns to their producer members, through lower operating costs.

BENEFITS TO CREAMERIES

Buyers are frequently willing to pay premiums for large volumes of butter having a standard quality. Mid-West member creameries by working together are getting that business formerly enjoyed by only the largest creameries.

BENEFITS TO PRODUCERS

When creameries produce fine quality butter and sell this butter for more money; lower their manufacturing costs by working together and save on supplies, then the producers receive more money in their cream checks.

MARKET YOUR CREAM THROUGH A PRODUCERS' CREAMERY

MID-WEST PRODUCERS' CREAMERIES, Inc.

INDIANA: Columbus-Farmers Mfg. Ass'n; Crowsville-Farmers Prod. Ass'n; Middlebury Co-op Creamery; Marion-Productors Creamery; Orleans-Productors Mfg. Ass'n.

MICHIGAN: Portland-Farm Bureau Co.; Buhlville-E. Cent. Co-op Co.; Coldwater Dairy Company; Constantine Co-op Creamery; Carsons City-Dairyland Co.; Fremont Co-op Creamery; Grand Co-op Creamery; Lewistown Co-op Creamery.

TENNESSEE: Gallatin-Summit Co. Co-op Cr.; Murfreesboro-Rutherford Co-op Co.; Nolensville Co-op Creamery.

MARSHALL CO-OP CREAMERY; NASHVILLE-FARMERS CREAMERY; NILES-PRODUCERS DAIRY; ST. LOUIS CO-OP CREAMERY; ELBA CO-OP CREAMERY; ILLINOIS; ARIZONA CO-OP CREAMERY.

We make 26,000,000 pounds of butter ANNUALLY

OFFICES—224 W. JEFFERSON STREET, SOUTH BEND, INDIANA



NO ONE HAS DEvised A BETTER PLAN THAN LIFE INSURANCE TO PROTECT THE FUTURE OF YOUR FAMILY

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

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Address _____ Auto

What's Wrong with American Agriculture?

-Farmers Work Sells Too Cheap

State Farm Bureau Presents Background Material for Discussion by Community Groups During October

BY J. F. YAEGER
Director of Membership Relations

THE FARM BUREAU maintains that the difficulty lies in a lack of "parity". Parity is defined as a fair price for what farmers sell as compared to the price of what they buy so that the farmer can afford to pay prevailing prices for industrial products and prevailing wages for labor. The period between 1910 and 1914 is used as a "yardstick". During these years the farmers' economic situation was most nearly in balance.

QUESTIONS

Question—What factors caused the loss of parity in the last thirty years?

Factors which Farm Bureau leaders believe to be contributing in a major sense to loss of parity are:

1. A surplus production of farm products in relationship to the demand of recent years, brought about by:
 - a. Expansion of farm production to feed Allied armies during the World War, and since then in an effort to meet fixed expenses.
 - b. Reduced purchasing power on the part of the consumer of farm products since 1929.
 - c. Loss of foreign markets before 1930.

2. A monetary system based on gold, which in itself changes in value, and hence causes unfair exchanges.
3. Increased cost of farming; increased taxes, etc.

4. Organization of labor and monopoly of industry as compared to a system of unorganized production in agriculture.

Question—What has been the result?

Today's records indicate that the above economic conditions have resulted in:

1. A loss of farms and rural homes to at least 25% of farms owned ten years ago.
2. An increase of farm tenancy and mortgaged farms by 100% as compared to 50 years ago.
3. An increase of corporation farming with farm land owned by banks, insurance companies and other lending agencies.
4. A reduction, as high as 50% in some States, of farm land values below prices paid by the farmers 20 years ago, a condition prevailing only in agriculture.
5. A gradual reduction of the prices of all farm products resulting in a lower income and lower standard of living for farmers as compared with other classes.
6. "Placing the survival of independent farming by farmers who own their own farms and maintain an American standard of living in jeopardy"—Report of Federal Trades Commission on Agriculture, April 20, 1937.

FARM SURPLUSES

Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has said:

"Our biggest problem in recent years has been to get rid of our surpluses. We have even subsidized exports and gave away to relief clients great quantities of our surplus, and still we have had too much.

"The result is that even today, after markets have started up in response to war hysteria, our prices are considerably below parity. Corn on the farm is now worth 50 cents, while parity is 81 cents; wheat is about 70 cents, while parity is \$1.11; cotton is only nine cents, while parity is 15.6 cents. We have a long way to go before we reach parity. There can be no valid complaint of high farm prices until they rise above parity."

Farm Bureau Has Helped



Under These Presidents, the Michigan State Farm Bureau Has Fought this Problem on Many Fronts and with Success

FARM TENANCY AND MORTGAGES

The U. S. Department of Agriculture gives us these figures:

Year	Per cent of Farm Tenancy in United States
1880	25.6
1890	28.4
1900	35.3
1910	37.0
1920	38.1
1930	42.4
1935	55.0

Year	Per cent of Value of farm land operated by tenants
1890	41
1900	46
1910	50
1920	54
1930	58

Note—In Michigan, according to the 1930 census, 44.5% of all Michigan farm land from the standpoint of value, was operated by tenants.

From the Detroit Free Press: "The government's holdings of the total mortgage debt of American farmers have increased from 12 to 40 per cent in the last decade."

"The Farm Credit Administration said Thursday that about 35 per cent of all farms in the United States carried mortgages in 1938. The debt was estimated at about \$7,082,000,000. Federal land banks, and land bank commissioners held mortgages totaling \$2,835,900,000."

Note—If one divides the total debt of \$7,082,000,000 by the 6,500,000 farms in the United States we find that the mortgage on every farm would be approximately \$1,090. This aside from all tax debt, portion of the national debt, etc.

VALUE OF DOLLAR

New York State Conference Board of Farm Organizations, consisting of New York State Grange, New York State Horticultural Society, New York State Vegetable Growers' Association, New York State Federation of Home Bureaus, Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange, Inc., Dairyman's League Co-operative Ass'n, Inc., New York State Farm Bureau Federation, says:

"Between 1929 and 1933, the value of gold increased 140 per cent, causing a very sharp drop in farm prices. Due to this monetary derangement, farmers of the United States have lost between 1930 and 1937, inclusive, \$32,000,000,000 of their pre-depression average buying power. Producers of other basic commodities lost \$15,000,000,000 during the same period."

"Farmers and other basic producers comprise approximately 55,000,000 of our population. This reduction in income and buying power has caused urban unemployment."

From Vermont
The Vermont Farm Bureau News said August 23, 1939:

"A two-day meeting for the purpose of discussing the effects of price level and to educate people in its effects came to a close Saturday noon in Burlington, Vermont. The meeting, held at the Hotel Vermont, was attended by farmers, business men and others interested in the problem of prices."

"The theme around which most of the discussion at the meeting centered was the unbalanced relationship among the various branches of endeavor which make up a nation. It was shown that while agriculture, industry, and farm prices and the prices of finished goods were in good relationship during the war of 1917-1918, there began a gradual slide which resulted in a big drop in commodity prices in 1931. The trend continued downward for all goods, with agricultural and unfinished materials leading the decline until 1936."

"Then, in 1937, a combination of factors began to affect world prices. The United States, which has lagged behind all other countries in recovery, showed little inclination to do anything to help the situation, and as a result of its tremendously important position in world economics, this attitude acted depressingly on world prices. European nations had gone as far as they could without further action from the United States, and when the necessary leadership was lacking at about the same time that Germany began making threats, people throughout the world once again began hoarding. This created a demand for gold, with the result that commodity prices turned sharply downward. In fact, one speaker made

the statement that the gold price of wheat on the world markets was the lowest it had been since 1950.

"Numerous other factors causing economic doldrums within this nation were pointed out by the speakers. One is the huge gold hoard held by the government in its vaults. This gold amounts to more than 16 billion dollars, and while only four billion is necessary to back the nation's currency, it is a crime for citizens to own gold.

"Another factor is the rigidity of labor wages, and a speaker pointed out that everytime there is a large concentration of labor, history shows that that same group soon receives a smaller total wage. The reason is higher hourly wages, which are reflected in less productive activity together with introduction of labor saving machinery. As an illustration, it was pointed out that before the war the average daily output for a brick mason was the laying of 2,000 bricks. Today, unless prohibit a bricklayer in the cities to set more than 600 bricks in the same number of hours, while hourly wages at the same time are higher.

"Taxes also came in for their share of blame, and it was shown that the total yearly tax bill of the nation was approaching 25 per cent of the total national income, and this money used for tax paying purposes is not used for purchases. A great deal of it goes for payment of interest, which in turn is used to pay premiums. In this fashion, centralization of buying power and wealth is created. The following recommendations were made:

1. The price of gold be raised by 50 per cent.
2. All gold in the United States except that necessary to guarantee the currency be released and made available for individual ownership.
3. An attempt be made to lower government expense of all kinds, with a decrease in taxes."

REDUCTION OF VALUES

The Federal Trade Commission said in its Agricultural Income Inquiry of April 1937:

"Farm lands in 1910 averaged in value \$39.60 per acre. In 1935 it was \$31.16, appreciably less than in 1910. Not only was the value per acre less but the total value of farm land and buildings in 1935 was \$32,858,000,000 as compared to \$34,801,000,000. This decrease in the total value of farm property took place in spite of the fact that during this period the proportion of the total national lands devoted to farming increased by 9.2%. So far as the commission is aware, no other major national economic activity operates today with a smaller capital than in 1910."

COMPARATIVE INCOMES

Harold F. Clark, professor of educational economics at Columbia University, gives us this information on average annual income:

	Average Annual Incomes
Doctors	\$4,850
Lawyers	4,370
Dentistry	4,170
Architecture	3,820
College Teaching	3,050
Journalism	2,120
Library Work	2,020
Ministry	1,980
Skilled Trades	1,430
Public School Teaching	1,350
Nursing	1,310
Unskilled labor	795
Farming	580
Farm Labor	495

Farm Equipment Institute Reports:
"Prices of finished goods in 1937 averaged 130% as compared to the 1913 base of 100%."

W. S. Elliott, vice-president of International Harvester Co., said: "Industrial labor is up 233% today as compared to 1900."

U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics:
"Prices of farm products average 75% in 1939 as compared to the 1910-14 base of 100%."

Note—It will be seen that although prices of labor and industrial goods have materially increased, prices of agricultural products have actually decreased.
Roger Babson, noted economist:
"Eggs would sell for two dollars a dozen, milk at 60c a quart, and steak at three dollars a pound if all classes of labor were paid as much as building tradesmen receive—On the one hand we have millions of farmers absolutely unorganized with

no restriction on their hours or their pay scales (prices). On the other hand we have groups of highly organized labor unions strictly limiting hours, unwisely raising pay scales, and—in some cases—limiting even the work done an hour. . . . Think what a farmers' union could do! Today farm labor makes about 20 to 25 cents an hour. This compares with \$1.35 for the building trades, 83 cents for steel workers, and 50 cents for textile and shoe operators. . . .

"If farmers should organize, they would agree not to sell any products for less than 'union' prices such as two dollars a dozen for eggs, one dollar a pound for butter, 32 cents a pound for cotton. They would stick to these prices regardless of the amount of eggs, butter and cotton on hand."

Hoard's Dairyman
"Unless farmers receive fair prices for their products, they will go broke. This is a common statement and one that is true. The question arises, what are fair prices? Someone has facetiously said that a reasonable price is ten per cent more than you can get for a product. We would say that the prices of farm products, or wages, are fair when they are at such levels that there can be an exchange of labor or commodities or farm products on an equal, or nearly so, basis. That is when one group may buy the products of another because prices are on a comparable or fair basis of exchange."

"The dairy farmer with a good herd must labor nearly one hour to produce one pound of butterfat. Besides that he has his investment. If butter prices bring him 25 cents a pound then the purchasing power of one hour of labor of the dairy farmer is 25c, or whatever the price of butterfat may be. If he purchases labor or commodities that require him to pay two or three or four pounds of butterfat to buy the product of one hour's work of someone else, then butter is not at a fair price."

"We cannot hope for the return of prosperity, regardless of how high prices of farm products may be, unless these products can be exchanged for labor or other commodities on a fair basis. Too many reasons that high prices of labor, high prices for farm products, are the solution of our economic problem. Low prices would solve the problem just as well if they were on a fair exchange basis. Of course, people with mortgages or otherwise in debt would be handicapped if the prices of their products were relatively lower than when they created the debt."

"What we have in mind is this: Neither high nor low prices solve anything. It is only when prices are fair among all groups can we hope to create conditions that we can exchange commodities on an equal basis with the various groups."

LOSS OF FOREIGN MARKETS
According to the Department of State, Washington, D. C.:
"Trade between nations declined sharply after 1929, largely because most nations, including the United States, set up excessive barriers to imports from other countries. Since they made it impossible for their people to buy things they needed and desired from other countries, they made it impossible for their own producers to sell their exportable surpluses in other countries.

As world trade diminished, unemployment and low incomes followed and brought world economic depression. Between 1929 and 1932 United States foreign trade dropped 69%, national income 50%, and gross farm income 55%."

From "The Farmer"
Says the Washington Correspondent of The Farmer in the May 6, 1939 issue:

"There is a continuing interest among farmers—an interest that officials here say dominates the thinking of a very large number of people in rural regions—over the subject of imports of competing farm products."

"Farmers ask: How many new acres of American farm land could be put to use if only foreign farm

STANDARDS OF LIVING

The Federal Trades Commission said in its April 1937 report:

"(Economic) hardships . . . have prevented the farmer from keeping pace with the rising standard of living of other Americans . . . in rural areas and towns of less than 5,000 population 12.8 per cent of the people reported illness for which they received no medical care . . . as compared to only 6.9 per cent in the cities.

"The comparative inadequacy of farm school facilities is indicated by the fact that rural illiteracy is more than twice as great as urban . . . 6.9% of those 10 years old and over, as compared to 3.2%."

"In 1930, only 34% of the farms had telephones and only 9.1% had electricity. Although recent efforts have promoted and made available the use of electricity on the farms, at the end of October 1936 only 13.2% of the farms were electrified."

MONOPOLIES

The Federal Trade Commission has said:

"In the study of the situation of the handlers, manufacturers and processors of agricultural products, the Commission has observed the high degree of monopolistic control which, in some cases have been derived, in part at least by methods contrary to the letter or spirit of the (anti-monopoly) law."

FARMERS' SHARE OF CONSUMER DOLLAR

Year	Farm (Average) Value	Retail Value	Farmers' Share of Food Dollar
1913-15	\$185	\$266	55%
1929	185	415	47%
1932	88	270	33%
1938	130	321	40%

"Based on 58 foods consumed annually by the typical, hard-working American family—U. S. Department of Agricultural Economics."

Note—It should be noted that although the farm value of raw products from the farm is below the 1913-15 level, the retail price of the processed food stuffs is considerably above the 1913-15 level.

It should also be noted that although the retail price level is considerably higher in 1938 as compared to 1913-15, the farmer percentage of the consumer's food dollar is considerably lower today than in 1913-15.

"A bushel of wheat selling at 60c, when processed and refined sells for \$24.00."—The Nation's Agriculture.

Membership Built That Foundation



Farm Bureau meetings widen knowledge.

keep
your layers on the job—shorten their molting period by giving them plenty of good feed—rich in Vitamins A & D. This will help

layers
stage their come-back from the moult quicker and better—get back on the job full of pep. "Nopco X" Standardized Cod Liver Oil is an economical source of both vitamins. Included in your mashes it will help keep your layers

working
and laying more eggs the year round. Fed regularly at recommended levels, the guaranteed potency of "Nopco X" (1500 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 200 A.O.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram) is a flock protection against possible Vitamin A & D deficiency. For dependable low-cost protection

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

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"Nopco X" COD LIVER OIL 850 'A-15' U units per gram
"Nopco X" FORTIFIED COD LIVER OIL 3000 'A-100' U units per gram
* Trade-marks of National Oil Products Co.

Poultry Brings Eighth Of Farm Income

One billion dollars is the annual value of the poultry and eggs produced in the United States. This is about one-eighth of the total farm income. Three items, those of milk, cattle and hogs, are the only ones that bring in more farm income.

The oceans cover 73.39% of the total surface of the earth.

HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF POULTRYMEN

here and abroad are feeding pilot brand oyster shell to their poultry flocks.

this is positive insurance against calcium deficiency.



I am a Farm Bureau Member because

- I BELIEVE in agricultural education. FARM BUREAU meetings widen my knowledge.
 - I BELIEVE in agricultural research. FARM BUREAU meetings bring me information.
 - I WANT to improve my own conditions. FARM BUREAU contacts give me friends.
 - I WANT to help my own group. FARM BUREAU gives me public experience.
 - I NEED the assistance of organization. FARM BUREAU trains me in leadership.
 - I NEED the teamwork of neighbors. FARM BUREAU aids me on technical problems.
 - I NEED representation in the legislature. FARM BUREAU builds up my social life.
 - I NEED representation in Congress. FARM BUREAU works on my tax problems.
 - I NEED spokesmen before various groups. FARM BUREAU works on my legislative problems.
 - I WANT to build up my community. FARM BUREAU works on my marketing problems.
 - I WANT to build up my state. FARM BUREAU protects all my interests.
 - I WANT to build up my country. FARM BUREAU programs are family-wide.
 - I WANT to develop myself. FARM BUREAU includes my wife.
 - I BELIEVE in co-operation. FARM BUREAU includes my children.
 - I PRACTICE co-operation.
- THE FARM BUREAU IS ORGANIZED RURAL AMERICA**

INVITE NAT'L CO-OP INSTITUTE TO MICHIGAN

Farm Bureau Among Those To Entertain Probably 3,000 Leaders

Representatives of Michigan's farm organizations, and farmers co-operative businesses, joined with the Michigan State College Sept. 26 in an invitation to the American Institute of Co-operation to hold its 16th annual meeting at the college in August, 1940.

The invitation was extended to Charles H. Holman, of Washington, secretary of the institute, at a meeting held at the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

The convention of the institute will bring to East Lansing between 1,500 and 3,000 executives and other officers of state and national farmers' co-operatives, including representatives of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the American Cotton Exchange, and others, said C. L. Brody of the Farm Bureau. Brody is general chairman for the convention arrangements, and Dr. R. V. Gunn of the State College economics staff is secretary.

Michigan farmers' co-operatives, said Mr. Brody, include some of the largest in the nation and serve some 75,000 farmers. Since the convention is in the nature of a conference on new developments in farmer owned enterprises, Michigan's work in this field should benefit from the discussions, Mr. Brody said.

Michigan farm organizations joining in the invitation to the institute included: Michigan State Farm Bureau, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Detroit Packing Company, Michigan Beet Growers Ass'n, Mid-West Producers Co-operative Creameries, Inc., Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, Michigan Producers Dairy Co., Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Michigan State Horticultural Society, and the Michigan State College and the Michigan

Community Secretaries Win Annual Awards

Five Community Farm Bureau secretaries won the annual awards given Community Farm Bureau secretaries for making reports of their local organizations to the State Farm Bureau office. Those receiving the awards for the September 1938 to September 1939 Community Farm Bureau year were:

Mrs. Julia T. Lautner of the Elmwood Community Farm Bureau, Grand Traverse county.

Mrs. Etta Karmoat of the Brookside Community Farm Bureau, Newaygo county.

Mrs. Derexa Goyings of the White Cloud Community Farm Bureau, Newaygo county.

Mrs. Mildred Bruns of the Albee Spalding Community Farm Bureau, Saginaw county.

Mrs. C. E. Welt of the Elba-Hadley Community Farm Bureau, Lapeer county.

The awards are made annually on a basis of completeness of report for the year of 12 months, on content, on the mechanics of making the report and legibility. The two major factors in making the awards are (1) a complete monthly report for each meeting for the entire year sent in promptly after each meeting and (2) the interpretation of the thinking and conclusions of the Community Farm Bureau as told in the report.

This is the second year that awards have been made.

Oceana Farm Survey

The Oceana County Farm Bureau is carrying on a farm survey during October through Farm Bureau committees. They will call on every farmer in the county if time permits.

If YOUR Car Is Damaged

A State Farm full coverage Automobile insurance policy is not nearly as expensive as most people think. Actually only a few cents more per month may prevent you from paying a large repair bill.

Let me explain our full coverage policy—planned to fit the average man's pocketbook.

SEE OUR LOCAL AGENT
For Further Information, Write
Mich. State Farm Bureau, Auto Dept., 221 No. Cedar, Lansing
STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

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 \$5,830,164.83 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

SERVING In Many Ways . . . at SMALL COST

THE TELEPHONE plays an important part on the farm today. Business meetings to discuss common problems . . . social gatherings. . . school and church functions often are arranged by telephone, especially when time is short.

THE TELEPHONE brings you word of such affairs . . . keeps you abreast of times. It provides a quick path to friends . . . to neighbors . . . to the county agent . . . to doctor and veterinarian, regardless of time or weather.

TO THOUSANDS of Michigan farm families, low cost telephone service has become an indispensable part of farm life.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Farmers in Business Have Had to Travel Fast

Between Two World Wars To Keep Up With Changes In Marketing

Excerpts from Managers' Report to Michigan Elevator Exchange Annual Meeting, Lansing, Sept. 6, by L. E. Osmer and N. H. Bass.

Twenty years ago our surplus Michigan bread grains were exported to Europe. During the years 1921 to 1925 this Exchange sold solid trainloads of wheat and rye to seaboard exporters. Now we ship to Europe only on a governmental subsidy, this year on wheat costing around 35c a bushel. We lost our export market due in no little measure thru foolish tariff walls built by very foolish Congressmen. Europe retaliated by similar tariff walls which killed a very fine outlet for surplus Michigan crops.

Very few truckers were operating when this Exchange was begun, whereas each succeeding year sees more Michigan farm produce transported by truck. Modern truck transportation is quick and efficient, no question about that, but it too has completely revolutionized the marketing machinery. In 1920 we could count by the hundreds wholesale grocers throughout our country willing to buy carloads of Michigan beans to distribute to retail grocers. Now days a wholesaler willing to take on a full carload of beans at one time is quite rare. The trucker doing business with the retailer direct has largely eliminated both the wholesaler and his valuable help in marketing.

Trucker Narrows Market

Never before has the food industry operated so closely on a "hand to mouth" basis. Growers complain on low prices they receive for their crops, but the trucker continues to market their crops, and his chief concern is his trucking charge. We hear about regulation of trucks, but little ever comes of it. No legitimate dealer paying the fifty-seven different kinds of taxes now in effect can compete with the gypsy running his own truck by day, sleeping in it by night, who knows nothing, and cares less, about the Wage Hour Bill, Social Security, Old Age Compensation, Income Tax, Corporation Tax, Unemployment Tax, etc., etc. In several western states these gypsy truckers have run half the elevators out of business and more going every day. The railroads go bankrupt, tear up their lines, leaving the farmer absolutely dependent on trucker service. The question of trucks and truckers and their effect on farm income is a deep study. We know with all our varied taxes we cannot compete with the "gypsy" trucker. We know it is impossible for us to demand the prices for Michigan beans our growers figure means a decent living wage for them, because now days the trucker is a big factor in making the market price with his deliveries.

Transportation and marketing machinery for Michigan grain and beans has undergone tremendous changes these past twenty years.

Growth of the Trucker

The gypsy trucker has been a disturbing factor in business for the past few years and he seems to be getting stronger. He is an itinerant trucker who reports to no one, has no financial responsibility, skips from one

part of the country to another, and deals in off grade commodities. Among the commodities now being handled by the gypsy trucker are grain, hay, feed, coal, fence posts, fruits, etc. Investigation shows that in most cases this trucker deals with the grower and the retail merchant, which eliminates the jobber, elevator and the wholesaler. Some states have passed laws to regulate this type of trucker, but so far Michigan has done nothing to protect her elevators and jobbers from this unfair competition.

A recent issue of the Saturday Evening Post had an article headed, "Freight Trains on Our Highways," which was most interesting. This article recited some startling facts and figures. The laws of various states are most conflicting and difficult to enforce. A few weeks ago a contract hauler in El Paso, Texas, hauled a 66,000-lb. locomotive on a truck built to handle 45,000 pounds. A Missouri coal company has a truck with pneumatic tires which hauls 80 tons of coal at a time. From 1934 to 1938, just five years, commercial cars increased from 3,405,355 to 4,188,815. There were for hire last year 600,000 trucks, which have now increased to 800,000. Last year's commercial car registration was 385,349 of which 73,000 were highway freighters, an average of 1,400 highway freight trains going into service every week.

This present year of 1939 also sees the government in the picture more than ever known before, with their buying programs, crop loans, crop insurance, etc., etc.

Michigan farmers continue to produce the best for quality east of the Rockies of soft wheat, beans, rye, and oats and their barley equals the finest grown for malting. So the Michigan producer is doing his part keeping up the good name of Michigan farm produce. Loss of world markets, changes in transportation, and the world wide ten year depression, have cut heavily into the farm income of Michigan growers.

The world desperately needs a new set of leaders, men who will advocate

peace, friendliness, and international trade among nations. The present world leaders with their constant barrage of damnation year in and year out are undermining the moral fiber of men and making it increasingly difficult to restore that warm friendly fellowship so necessary to humanity if prosperity is to return to the face of this earth.

STATE FARM MUTUAL HOLDS CLAIMS CLINIC

Company Pays Millionth Claim; Lawyers Study Interests of Insured

Fifty Michigan attorneys associated with the claims division of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company met with home officials at the Union Memorial bldg. at State College, October 6. The Michigan State Farm Bureau is state agent for the Bloomington, Ill., insurance mutual, which has more than 47,000 cars insured in Michigan, according to Alfred Bentall of the Lansing office.

As the meeting opened, the State Farm Mutual announced that it had paid its millionth claim, and that the total of claims paid during its 17 years exceeds \$40,000,000.

The new probate code and other acts of the 1939 legislature have brought about important changes in rules and procedure in litigation arising out of serious automobile accidents, said H. G. Fitz, supervisor of Michigan claims for the Illinois company. This phase of the meeting was discussed by Clarence A. Lokker, Holland attorney.

Attorneys here to discuss such matters affecting the motorist as the financial responsibility act, and the problems of an unfortunate motorist and his insuring company in court, included: Carl H. Smith, Bay City; Clifford O'Sullivan, Port Huron; Paul E. Cholette, Grand Rapids; Frank B. DeVine, Ann Arbor; R. N. Weber, Detroit; Dennis McGinn, Escanaba.

Officials here from the State Farm



"MA AND HER SAVIN' WAYS WAS RIGHT! WE'RE LIVIN' ELECTRIC NOW

Your Consumers Power Company electric wires are filled with dozens of helps ready to be let out and put to work for you.

They are saying ways. Electric living is better living and economical living. Are you now getting the benefit of an electric pump, a range, a water heater, a refrigerator? They're easy to buy, cheap to use. Electricity is cheaper than eyesight, cheaper than old stove cooking, cheaper than scrubbing clothes, cheaper than "hot stove sad ironing," cheaper than loneliness without a radio, cheaper than spoiled feed, cheaper than carrying water, cheaper than kettle heating and lifting.

CO-OPERATION . . . The services of our trained rural men are at the call of all our farm customers, to work with them in getting the most from their electricity, and keeping up with what's new and useful in electric appliances.

Two Apples Show Old, New Sprays



These two McIntosh apples, sprayed in the old and the new ways, illustrate what Michigan State College entomologists have found in a five year series of experiments. Neither of these apples is wormy, but the one at the left, protected on the tree with an arsenical spray, needs washing before it could be marketed. On the right, also protected and not wormy, is an apple with no appreciable residue and what little spray still remains is harmless because the spray was a nicotine product. Adoption of the new spray by Michigan apple growers is expected to aid in marketing a better quality apple without necessity of washing, which often bruises the skin and adds to production costs.

Consumers Power Co.

**With Agriculture
What's Wrong**

(Continued from page 5)
products could be completely eluded from this market wherever those products are in any way competitive?"
"Government officials have set themselves to finding an answer to that question."
"They have determined that if, in the 1937-38 crop year, all competing foreign farm products could have been kept out of the United States, American farmers could have found use for 7,924,000 additional acres. And if all imported vegetable oils, in addition, could have been kept out, there would have been found a use for 13,815,000 additional acres."
"This means that imported food products and imported vegetable oils accounted for 21,739,000 acres."
"The acreage equivalent of imported food products and animal feed products is broken down as follows: Sugar 2,872,000 acres; flaxseed, 2,837,000 acres; animal feed products 916,000 acres; wheat 50,000 acres; corn 15,000 acres; oats, barley, etc., 280,000 acres; cotton 497,000 acres; fruits 33,000 acres; vegetables 37,000 acres and others 407,000 acres."
"Imports of foodstuffs in 1928-29 accounted for 11,716,000 acres, in addition to 10,593,000 acres involved in imports of vegetable oils. In 1926-27 imports—owing to drought shortages—amounted to 18,563,000 equivalent American acres so far as foodstuffs are concerned and 12,153,000 acres so far as vegetable oils are concerned. This was a high of 30,716,000 acres."
"But then there is the other side to this picture—the side of exports—
"Foreigners took the products of 36,720,000 American acres in 1937-38 as compared with 56,151,000 back in 1919-20 and 50,235,000 in 1928-29. In 1932-33 exports required the output of 34,025,000 American Acres."

ORGANIZATION

The Southern Agriculturist said in its June 1939 issue:
"The most consistent loser we know anything about is the unorganized, non-co-operating farmer. It is not because the unorganized farmer is lacking in fighting spirit or in meritorious cause that he falls to win. It is due to lack of unity, understanding, planning and generalship among the multitude of unorganized individuals who have a common cause to battle for and a common enemy to overcome."
"Ever since civilization began, people have found it necessary to resort to group action in order to protect themselves and further their common interests. Communities, cities and nations that have been best organized and secured the highest degree of co-operation from the citizenship are the ones able to offer the greatest security for their citizens, the best education for their children and the highest standard of living for all classes. Farmers, as a whole, have failed to learn this lesson and are still trying to solve their many gigantic problems without working together in mutual accord. Much progress has been made in organizing agriculture in recent years with many major benefits resulting therefrom, but the vast majority of farmers still seem to believe they can successfully fight their battles single-handed."
"The farmer of the future who insists that he can live to himself, is smart enough to make a success without aid from any other source, will soon be eating the heel-dust from the procession of organized farmers; for agriculture must meet efficient, closely-organized, well-directed industry and labor with like weapons—efficiency, leadership, organization."

Kentucky Farm Bureau News:
"Business men and farm leaders agree that the farmers need an organization. As one editor of a county paper put it: Farmers are again doing the wrong thing at the right time."
"In looking back over agricultural history, it will be found that when farmers were in distress they realized that by working together it was easier to solve the difficult problems. When conditions began to smooth out they failed to remember that organized effort brought the almost miraculous change."
"If the farmers—and I don't mean a few leaders in each county, because they already know—could be made to realize that everyone is working to help them help themselves, they could help tremendously by giving the movement support. The farmers have a good program that is designed to give agriculture its proper place in the triangle of labor, industry and agriculture."
"An organization contains many advantages that an individual never hopes to attain."
"How about 'doing the right thing at the right time'? Get your neighbor to join the organization now

We Celebrate This Fall



Michigan Farm Bureau members will observe two Farm Bureau 20th anniversaries this fall. The Michigan State Farm Bureau was founded February 4, 1919, and the American Farm Bureau in early June of 1919. Michigan members will observe a 20th anniversary at the Michigan State Farm Bureau annual meeting at East Lansing, Nov. 8-9-10, and another at the American Farm Bureau annual meeting at Chicago, Dec. 4 to 8.

These Michigan Farm Laws Effective Sept. 29

Laws not given immediate effect by the legislature become operative three months after the close of the regular session of the legislature. These new agricultural laws have been effect since Sept. 29:
Warehouse law designed to protect farmers' interests in their beans and grain when stored with elevators.
Federal egg standards are adopted for Michigan.
False advertising of dairy products is a misdemeanor. Example: "Jersey Dairy Company" when in fact the milk is wholly or largely from other cows than Jerseys.
Destruction of diseased and abandoned plants may be required.
Tomatoes labelled as vine-ripened must be vine ripened.

The railroads in 1938 averaged 115 pounds of fuel to haul one thousand tons of freight and equipment a distance of one mile, compared with 172 pounds in 1920.
Prejudice, ignorance, bitterness, and, above all, selfishness are the great obstacles to peace in people, groups, and nations.—Joseph A. Tytheridge.
War is premeditated; neutrality is elective; peace is desirable.—Congressman Thorkelson, of Montana.
The cricket's song can be heard for a mile.

while many things are in his favor. This is a form of assurance for continued improvement for the farmers."

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. Reasonable prices. A. M. Todd, Co. Man. (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-2-17-22b)
SHROPSHIRE RAMS—ALL AGES, large selection. One of Michigan's oldest and most noted flocks. Write or visit LOWDEN FARMS, P. O. River Junction, Mich. Location, Henrietta. Phone Jackson 315-F-23 (6-23-1f)
CHICKS & PULLETS
CHICKS, PULLETS, SEXED CHICKS. Certified Leghorns and Barred Rock pullets, different ages, ready now. Chick prices reduced. R. O. P. Breeder. Write or visit LOWDEN FARMS, P. O. River Junction, Mich. Location, Henrietta. Phone Jackson 315-F-23 (6-23-1f)
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. Install 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, \$7.00 which includes sales tax. C. O. D. charges are extra. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing. (2-4-17-60b)

Laundry Soap First Remedy For Poison Ivy

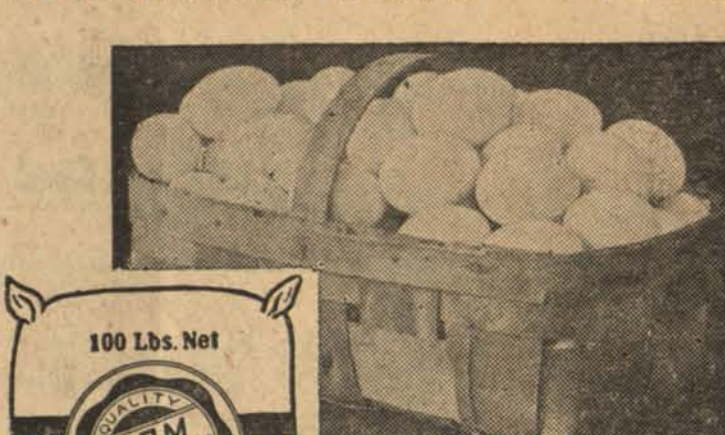
Remember these jingles if you want to stay clear of poison ivy when you're off for a jaunt in the out-of-doors: "Leaflets THREE—let it BE."
But if you suspect you've brushed off against the poisonous leaves, then:
"There is hope, in kitchen soap." This is not a guaranteed remedy, but it may relieve light cases.
You can tell poison ivy because its leaves are divided into three separate leaflets. When the leaves are mature, they're dark green on top, and lighter and sometimes velvety underneath. But in autumn they turn the most beautiful shades of scarlet and orange.
If you've come in contact with the plant, or have been cleaning it out, or even touch tools used to get rid of the plant, do this as soon as you can, suggests CONSUMERS' GUIDE, AAA publication:
Wash with plain yellow laundry soap, with an excess of alkali. Work up a heavy lather on the exposed part of the skin, then rinse off the lather completely in running water. If you have no running water but use a basin, change the water often. Repeat the lathering process at least three or four times, and pay special attention to the hands and finger nails.
If you're too late and severe ivy poisoning develops, see a doctor.
Other home remedies on mild cases are sometimes effective. One is to wash with kitchen soap, then swab with a solution of Epsom salts or cooking soda. Or else swab with a 5 per cent solution of potassium permanganate. You can apply these with light bandages, keeping them moist and changing frequently. Burn the bandages when you're through with them.
If you have poison ivy or poison sumac around your home and want to get rid of it, write the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for its free bulletin, Poison Ivy and Poison Sumac and Their Eradication.

Hen Makes 2 1/2 Ounces Calcium for 12 Eggs
For every dozen eggs a hen lays, she must produce 2 1/2 ounces of calcium carbonate. She gets it from oyster shells or ground limestone provided in her ration. If the supply of oyster shell or ground limestone is inadequate, the hen will draw on the calcium in her bones for a while. This report is made by Dr. M. B. Altmann and Dr. F. B. Hutt of the Cornell university.

CLETRAC MODEL H
\$875
F. O. B. CLEVELAND
Buy one or Both OF THESE TRACTORS
THE GENERAL \$595
F. O. B. CLEVELAND
CLETRAC MODEL H—the lowest priced crawler tractor... pulls two plows... plants and cultivates four rows... positive traction under all conditions... will not pack the soil... short turning radius... complete visibility for the operator... two tread widths, 42"-\$875; 68"-\$895... economical to operate... easy to service.
THE GENERAL—a rubber-tired, 2-row planting and cultivating general purpose tractor... 8 width adjustments from 48 to 76-inch centers on rear wheels... high compression engine... three speeds forward and reverse... low fuel consumption... easily serviced. Planters, cultivators, mowers and other mounted tools are available for the General.
Try both of these tractors in your own fields before you buy any tractor. Put them through their paces under your own most difficult conditions. Then you can invest your tractor dollars most wisely.
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Imp. Dept., Lansing, Mich.
Write name and address here. Mail for complete information. 1 farm.

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)
FARM WORK WANTED
EXPERIENCED DAIRY FARMER wants job. Must be steady. Can give good reference. Melvin Wade, St. Johns, R. 1, Mich. Phone 399 Green. (11)
MATURE MARRIED MAN, NO CHILDREN, wants farm work by month or year. Good stockman. Have been handling 37 head of dairy cows. Does own veterinary work. Can go ahead with all farm work. References. Cecil Murphy, Lansing, R-4, Box 440. Phone 43970 Lansing.
MARRIED MAN WANTS WORK ON dairy farm, dairy route or dairy. Experienced help. References. Has children 13 and 15. Homer E. Gardner, 311 1/2 South Shepherd St., Lansing, Mich. (10-11)

MERMASH HAS WHAT IT TAKES



**for
MORE EGGS**



- MERMASH 16% PROTEIN with scratch grains is the recommendation for good fall and winter egg production.
- MERMASH puts eggs production up and keeps it up. Keeps hens in good condition. Flock losses are very low.
- MORE FARMERS turn to Mermash every year. Increasingly heavy sales for the past 11 years are proof that

FARMERS FIND MERMASH A PROFITABLE FEED

MILKMAKER Is a Great Dairy Feed

MILKMAKER 24% and 34% PROTEIN open formula dairy feeds, mixed with your home grown grains and legume hay provide a balanced dairy ration that will assure all the profitable production your cows can give. For 17 years Milkmaker has been making production records in cow testing ass'n herds and others receiving ordinary good farm care. These herds are main sources of income for their owners. Feed 24% and 34% Milkmaker according to directions for best results.



We'll Balance Your Home Grown Grains!

FARM BUREAU STORES AND CO-OP ASS'NS can help you make good, lower cost dairy rations and poultry feeds through their grinding and mixing service. You supply the shelled corn, heavy oats, barley, or wheat and buy from them only such concentrates as Milkmaker 34%, Farm Bureau Poultry Supplement 32% or Mermaid Balancer 32%, or Manamar, cottonseed meal, meat scraps, alfalfa leaf meal, etc. They can mix any formula you have. They have good standard formulas for 16, 18, 20, or 24% protein feeds to accommodate the quantity of home grown grains you bring.

CO-OP TRACTORS FOR FALL WORK



CO-OP 2 Plow Tractor Pulls Two 16" Plows



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

CO-OP TRACTOR PLOWS & DISCS—AT YOUR CO-OP

WE BUY SEEDS
CUSTOM SEED CLEANING

WE WANT YOUR ALFALFA, Red clover, alsike, mammoth, and sweet clover seed. We want to help you get the best market price for it. Send 8 ounce representative sample for bid. Take equal amounts from each bag to make representative sample. We furnish seed sample mailing envelope on request.
IT PAYS TO HAVE YOUR SEEDS CLEANED in our modern plant at very reasonable charges for A-1 work. Send representative sample, and we will advise cleaning needed and price. Have your seed cleaned early. THIS SERVICE ENDS DEC. 31.

CO-OP FLY SPRAY KILLS FLIES
GUARANTEES LIVESTOCK COMFORT
The U. S. Gov't says the most effective and economical fly spray will contain 1 lb. of pyrethrum per gallon. We have it. Instant knockdown. Pine oil and other ingredients to repel flies. Stainless, tasteless, deadly to flies, but harmless to man and animals. Sold in cans and in bulk at easy prices.

BUY CO-OP GAS & MOTOR OILS
FROM FARM BUREAU STORES & CO-OP ASS'NS
Gasoline Bureau Penn Motor Oil
Kerosene Mioco Motor Oil
Tractor Fuel Mioco Motor Oil

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