

FARM MICHIGAN NEWS



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EDITORIAL

Farmers Must Fight Back

The attack upon farm co-operatives has been renewed in full force as the House ways and means committee of Congress prepares to make its recommendations for a general tax revision bill.

Late in February Chairman Harold Knutson asked members of the committee to submit their recommendations within a week. Asked by the Associated Press if the proposed bill would contain a section on the taxation of co-operatives, Mr. Knutson replied, "There is a strong feeling within the committee that no controversial matters should be included in the tax revision bill—you can draw your own conclusions."

Fulton Lewis, Jr., a radio commentator with a nation-wide hook-up, is enjoyed by those in business who hate farm co-operatives. Lewis flew to his microphone to appeal for thousands of letters and wires to members of the committee. Such letters, of course, would demand the kind of tax legislation for co-operatives that Lewis and his friends would like to have written. You can imagine.

Farm co-operatives in all states have renewed the battle, too. In Michigan, Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, is asking all members of the Farm Bureau and members of farmers' co-operatives to write to their Congressman and to Senators Arthur Vandenberg and Homer Ferguson opposing the inclusion of any anti-co-operative legislation in the tax revision bill. Mr. Brody said:

"It has become increasingly evident that taxation of patronage refunds is but a screen for the real issue. The fundamental purpose of the anti-co-op forces is to render ineffective or destroy farm co-operatives. Our enemies are trying to eliminate farm co-operatives and keep the farmer in a weak bargaining position with proprietary forms of business dealing in farm supplies and in the marketing of farm production."

Chairman Knutson believes that the House ways and means committee will have its tax revision bill ready about April 10. The committee is now holding closed sessions to consider what items shall be in the bill. Under the rules, the committee's tax bill may not be subject to change in the House. Therefore, what the committee does about farm co-operatives is most important. Congressman Roy O. Woodruff is Michigan's representative on the House ways and means committee.

Farmers Paying More

Farmers are paying more for the things they buy. The Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington reports that the index of prices paid by farmers, including interest and taxes, was at a record high in December.

Importance of Farm Bureau Fertilizer Plant

The first week in March the Farm Bureau Services fertilizer plant at Saginaw started production of mixed fertilizers. This spring it is planned to deliver fertilizers from that plant by the thousands of tons.

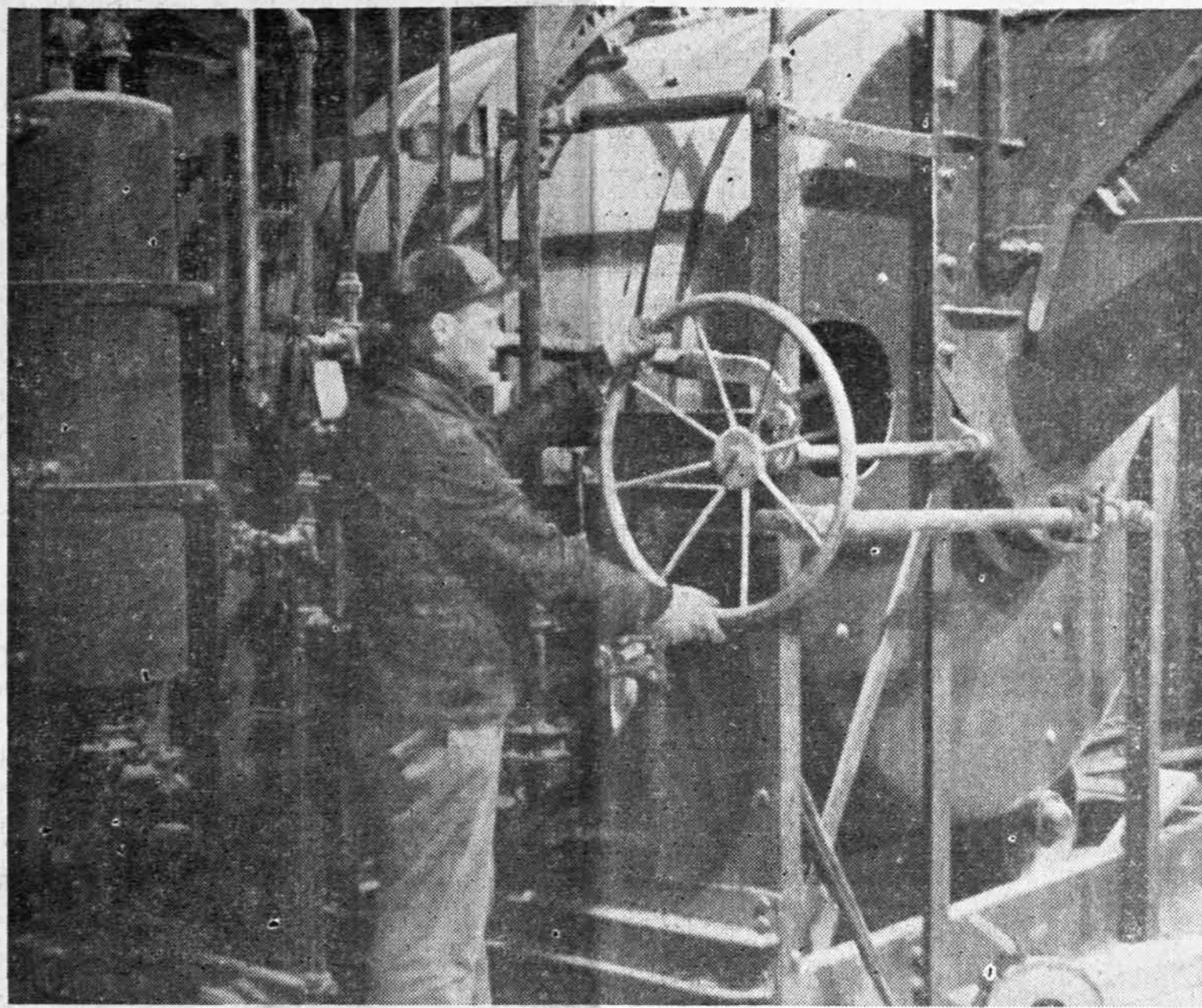
The million dollar plant is an example of what farmers can do for themselves through membership in the Farm Bureau, and as patrons of Farm Bureau Services through farm co-operatives and other dealers.

During the war years it became apparent that if the Farm Bureau was to have adequate supplies of fertilizer for the future, it would have to build its own plant and locate its own sources of raw materials. Things were changing in the fertilizer industry. The alternative was to give up our service on fertilizer.

The Farm Bureau decided to build, and 196 associated farm co-operatives and dealers pledged their help. The membership of the Farm Bureau, the Services dealers and their patrons subscribed more than \$800,000 to the project.

Ground was broken for the mixing plant March 15, 1947,—less than a year ago. In June it was decided to almost double the project by adding facilities to manufacture acid phosphate. As everyone knows, acid phosphate is a most important fertilizer and an ingredient for mixed fertilizers. It is also the only fertilizer that is actually manufactured in a fertilizer plant. Possession of an acid phosphate plant makes the Farm Bureau operation a complete unit.

(Continued on page two)



Turning the valve that started the first batch of fertilizer in the mixing process, we see Adolph Ecklund, general superintendent of the Farm Bureau Services' fertilizer plant at Saginaw, as he brought the mixing plant into operation the week of March 1. More than 80 carloads of materials have arrived at the plant.

Fertilizer Plant Starts Production

More Than 80 Cars of Fertilizer Materials Have Arrived; Expect to be Shipping Finished Goods by April 1

Farm Bureau Services' new fertilizer manufacturing plant at Saginaw started mixing operations the week of March 1.

The factory is expected to be shipping finished goods by April 1. From that time sacks of fertilizers should pour out of the plant in continuous process for the balance of the spring season.

Actually, the plant has been in operation for some weeks. Up to March 1 more than 80 carloads of fertilizer materials had been taken in and moved to storage by elevator and conveyor belt in readiness for mixing. The second phase of the plant operation, basing or mixing, got under way the week of March 1. The third phase of bagging and shipping will be under way by April 1.

Fred J. Harger, superintendent of construction and manufacturing for Farm Bureau Services, said the crew is working to get the new plant operating at capacity as soon as possible. He said that the plant has a rated capacity for mixing and shipping 30 tons of fertilizer per hour.

The Saginaw plant is one of the few in the country, equipped to mix fertilizer and bag fertilizer at the same time. Most fertilizer plants do mixing and bagging on different days. They can use their mechanical equipment to move materials to the mixer, or they can use it to move finished fertilizers to the bagging machines, but they can't do both jobs at once.

Farm Bureau Services has possibly doubled the handling capacity of its plant by installing an extra elevator and conveyor belting so that the plant can be sending up to 30 tons of materials an hour to the mixer. At the same time it can be sending up to 30 tons an hour of cured fertilizer to the bagger. Elevators No. 2 and 3 do this work. Both of them could be employed to send upwards of 60 tons an hour of cured fertilizer to the bagging machines.

Elevator No. 1 elevates all incoming materials to conveyor belts that take it to raw materials storage. Elevator No. 4 removes mixed fertilizer from the mixer to conveyor belts that take it to storage for curing.

The plant is equipped with four bagging machines for automatic filling, weighing and closing of sacks of fertilizer. They are rated to take care of the maximum hourly production of the plant.

LIVE STOCK EXCH. MEETS AT LANSING MARCH 13

Livestock producer members, extension workers and farmers interested in the Michigan Live Stock Exchange will attend the 26th annual meeting Saturday, March 13, at the Olds Hotel in Lansing. The business session will begin at 10 a. m. and continue until 4:30 p. m. with the annual banquet scheduled to start at 6:30 p. m.

The afternoon session will include reports from President Art Ingold and Manager R. H. Walton. Mr. Walton recently completed his first year as manager of the Exchange. The delegation will elect three directors and vote on proposed changes in the by-laws. P. O. Wilson, executive secretary of the National Live Stock Producers in Chicago; H. H. Hulbert, Farm Credit Administration of Washington, D. C., who has been working with the Live Stock Exchange; and Dick Cummins, manager of the Indianapolis Producers' Association, will talk about livestock marketing problems.

The business volume, through the continued operations at the terminal, has shown an increase over the previous year. The Exchange became interested during the year in the establishment of several decentralized co-operative livestock markets in the state which are to be sponsored by County Farm Bureaus. It is proposed that the necessary capital will be raised by local livestock producers of their respective areas to purchase or build the stockyards. The plan calls for the Michigan Live Stock Exchange to lease these facilities from the County Farm Bureaus and operate them.

Considerable interest has been shown by 9 county Farm Bureau organizations in the Kalamazoo area and 10 County Farm Bureaus in the North Central area. A feeder procurement service by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, to secure feeder cattle at reasonable costs, was established as an added service to its members during the past year. The Michigan Live Stock Exchange has leased the Wabash Railroad Yards at Detroit to carry on feeder sales in cattle.

BUDGET TROUBLES MAY LEAD TO NEW TAXES

Urging the repeal of the state sales tax diversion amendment, Stanley Powell, Michigan Farm Bureau legislative advisor, addressing editors and reporters attending a newsmen's conference at Michigan State College, warned that "a flock of new taxes will be passed by the legislature if sales tax collections drop off."

He said that the legislature will not only pass new tax bills, but will probably turn some of the responsibilities of government back to local units. "Whether or not it will be possible to bring the budget for the coming year into balance without imposing any new taxes remains to be seen," Mr. Powell said. There is a real threat that the state may in the special session return to the property tax basis for raising much or all of the funds needed to meet the present critical condition of highway financing. This is contrary to the wishes of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The state aid for schools will be another leading issue before the lawmakers. A committee on school aid will recommend that there be no state aid for any school district having less than 10 pupils, unless by special dispensation from the superintendent of public instruction.

SERVICES PATRON RELATIONS MEETS START IN MARCH

During March, April and May, many Advisory Committee and Patrons Information Conferences will be held and numerous problems pertaining to the purchasing of farm supplies will be discussed. These conferences afford patrons an opportunity to become better informed of the services their local outlet can render for them.

Farm Bureau Services was organized with one thought in mind—that of supplying better service and quality merchandise to farmers of Michigan. Because of the acceptance of Farm Bureau products by farm people, Farm Bureau Services has grown to be one of Michigan's leading farm supply organizations, serving farmers through 400 co-operative and independent dealer accounts.

For a number of years prior to 1945, Farm Bureau Services has been trying to devise a means whereby patrons purchasing Farm Bureau merchandise could participate in the wholesale earnings of Farm Bureau Services. Farm Bureau Services wanted to make members of its patrons through the earning of common stock, the holder of which would be entitled to one vote at the annual meeting of Farm Bureau Services in the conducting of its business.

This has been made possible by establishing the F. B. S. Patrons' Relations Program at various points in the state. There are 100 retail distribution points of Farm Bureau products participating in the program at the present time. Patrons around these points are building for themselves an equity in Farm Bureau Services through patronage, a stronger purchasing organization, and a better informed membership because of the educational work that goes along with this program.

PROPOSED SCHOOL HAS SUPPORT OF YOUNG PEOPLE

A strong enthusiasm for a school project was indicated by more than 40 Junior Farm Bureau members from the 10th representative district of the Michigan Farm Bureau in the northern Michigan area, the early part of February according to Wesley Hawley, district representative.

The proposed school will provide supplementary education for the young people who could only go through primary school. It will be in the form of a rural vocational education project in which emphasis will be placed on learning by doing rather than by watching. The school will be open to any boy or girl in the 10th district area. Orville Walker, Antrim County club agent, is chairman of the school project committee.

Place of Farm Co-ops in America

By CLARK L. BRODY

Executive Secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau

An address delivered to meetings of Ohio farmers, industrialists and other businessmen at Columbus, Feb. 16; Findlay, Feb. 17, and at Wilmington Feb. 26.

Let us at the outset recognize that business, industry, labor and agriculture are interdependent. Their co-operation with one another is essential to their mutual welfare and to a strong, serviceable national economy. In this time of national and world postwar readjustment it is of highest importance to resolve and avoid domestic conflicts and dissension. All groups should join in a united program for the discharge of our great national and international responsibilities. That this is the spirit in which this meeting is called is indicated by the title, "Friendship Banquet."

Our responsibilities are world wide. This is well stated by John Foster Dulles in a recent issue of Time Magazine, when he said: "Our nation cannot long survive as a mere citadel of self-indulging privilege surrounded by massed human misery."

We are citizens of the only strong nation to which many countries of the world can look for aid. We are strong today because our citizens are free. We are free to develop our individual initiative in a private enterprise and capitalistic economy. We have met here to consider the relationship and common interests of two important segments in our free enterprise system: business and agriculture.

The businessmen of the farms have invited the businessmen of the towns and cities to this Friendship Banquet to facilitate a mutual understanding and co-operation between two neighbors in the business economy of our nation.

I commend the Central Ohio Co-operatives and the Ohio Council of Farmer Co-operatives for sponsoring this important meeting. Likewise, I congratulate the businessmen of Central Ohio, on the neighborly spirit you are showing by your presence here.

The marketing and supply services required by modern farming may be achieved through either a proprietary profit enterprise not owned and operated by the farmer, or through a farm co-operative owned and controlled by its farmer members. Whether the proprietary or co-operative enterprise, or both, furnish these business services is determined by greatly varying conditions concerning our diversified agriculture. The objective they both must aim to achieve is to serve the needs of the farms in the territory concerned in the most economical and efficient manner.

I believe I can best contribute to a clearer understanding of the relationship by first explaining the aims and purposes of the farm co-operative. The farm co-operative is an agency the farmer has found convenient and practical to integrate the several phases of the farm as a business unit. Farm co-operatives have shown a marked development because the farmer has found it good business to add purchasing and marketing facilities to the production operations carried on within the line fences of the farm.

PROPOSE FARM BUREAU INSURANCE CO.

A proposal that the Michigan Farm Bureau establish an insurance program limited to Farm Bureau members only was made to the state Farm Bureau board of directors at its March 2 meeting by a delegation of 68 members from 20 County Farm Bureaus.

Blaque Knirk, spokesman for the group, and president of Branch County Farm Bureau, stated that the group believed that a Farm Bureau insurance agency would be successful. They believe that eventually it would provide a return on Farm Bureau membership that would be a great help in the membership building program.

The state Farm Bureau board said that it would make a thorough investigation of the feasibility of a Farm Bureau insurance company to write insurance for members only. President Carl Buskirk appointed the following committee to make the investigation: Directors Marten Garn of Eaton county; Clyde Breinhilg, Washtenaw; Harry Norris, Muskegon; and J. Burton Richards of Berrien county.

Since 1926 the Michigan Farm Bureau insurance dept. has held the state agency for the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company and the State Farm Life Insurance Company of Bloomington, Ill. The Farm Bureau agency has nearly 100,000 automobile policies in force and about \$20,000,000 of life insurance. It's business is mostly in rural Michigan and is with Farm Bureau people and others alike.

The Farm Bureau board joined with the boards of the Farm Bureau Services and the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company in a resolution to the ways and means committee of the House of Congress asking that no provision to tax refunds of farm co-ops be included in the tax reduction bill now being prepared.

The directors said in their resolution that patronage refunds are a part of the returns and savings on the farmers marketing and supply service from the co-operative. The patronage refunds are the property of the farm business and do not belong to the co-operative.

Not Getting News?

If you know of members failing to receive their Michigan Farm News, please send us a postcard giving name, postoffice and RFD number together with name of County Farm Bureau. Thank you, Michigan Farm News, P. O. Box 960, Lansing, Mich.

The potato grower has become the number one specialist in agriculture.

It is estimated that the United States has 140 million rats.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds.

Mrs. Carl E. Buskirk
Mrs. Lola Buskirk, wife of Carl Buskirk, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, passed away Feb. 23 at their farm home near Paw Paw. Mrs. Buskirk had been in poor health for some time. Farm Bureau people from all parts of the state attended the services. Interment was at Wildy cemetery.

Mrs. Buskirk was born Lola Robertson at Fort Wayne, Ind., March 7, 1887. She was married to Carl E. Buskirk, June 15, 1909. Carl's farm was their home for nearly 40 years. There are two sons, Robert, of Paw Paw, and Dr. Maurice Buskirk of Midland.

Mrs. Buskirk was deeply interested in the Farm Bureau from its beginning and worked for its success. She took an active part in the Women of the Michigan Farm Bureau and was director for Van Buren county. She was a leader in church work and in the ladies community organizations at Paw Paw. The sympathy of the Farm Bureau organization is extended to President Buskirk and the members of the family.

FARM BUREAU COMMENTS ON SIGLER PROPOSALS

Governor Kim Sigler has called the members of the Michigan legislature to meet in special session on March 16 to make appropriations for the coming fiscal year and to consider such other matters as he may submit to them.

In a recent press conference the Governor outlined eleven points which he stated he was considering referring to the Legislature for appropriate action. We present them, with comment from the Farm Bureau.

1. **Insurance.** A statute to amend the state insurance code to include real estate development as one of the articles of insurance company franchise.

Farm Bureau comment: There is a provision in our state constitution which forbids corporations to hold the title to real estate for longer than ten years unless they are using such property directly in connection with their business operations. It has been urged that if this provision could be amended or some way found to get around it, insurance companies could invest in rental multiple dwelling projects and thus relieve the present acute housing shortage. When this matter was before the 1947 legislature, the position of the Michigan Farm Bureau was that it would not oppose such legislation provided it was specifically stipulated that it should not apply to the holding of agricultural acreage by corporations.

2. **Finance companies.** State regulation of finance companies "so that the little guy who borrows money will have some protection."

This is re-opening the question of regulation of finance or loan companies, a matter that has been before several legislatures, particularly with reference to interest rates.

3. **Oleomargarine.** Suspension of the law forbidding the use of oleomargarine in state institutions.

This law has been in force over 50 years. It was enacted as a protection to the people in public institutions and to the dairy industry. At the last session, the legislature rejected a bill to permit the serving of oleo in state institutions.

4. **State fair employment practice law.** We can't tell from the title just what this proposal would provide.

5. **Excise taxes.** Most city charters provide the right to levy excise taxes, subject to a referendum. Presumably this proposal would empower city governments



Considered as one of the most modern fertilizer plants in the country, Farm Bureau Services' factory at Saginaw has the advantage of having the best of mechanical equipment. The huge mechanical loader seen above is scooping up pectash from one of the raw materials storage bins to be transported to the mixing section of the building. George Walton, maintenance foreman, is the tractor operator.

NEW LOOK IN FARM PRICES HAS IMPLICATIONS

"The new look" that agriculture recently acquired is not understood for its true meaning," Waldo E. Phillips of Decatur, chairman of the Michigan Association of Farmer Co-operatives, told stockholders of the Hamilton Farm Bureau at their 28th annual meeting, February 20, at Hamilton.

"Other commodity prices have called the recent decline in prices a commodity break. It wasn't a commodity price break at all, but purely a farm price decline.

"The price of steel was advanced \$5 a ton recently. There has been no change in the price of manufactured goods.

"Everything that we have been hearing and reading about the high cost of living, has placed emphasis upon the high cost of food. Yet, there has been no mention of the high cost of automobiles, and a very little has been said about the high cost of fuel oil and gasoline."

"The farm price break," Mr. Phillips said, "could have serious implications if it's prolonged to the point where farm purchasing power is destroyed." He said that happened in 1920-21, and warned that it could happen again, even though inflationary forces are at work in the national economy.

"A recession in agricultural prices would have a wholesome effect upon the nation's economy if the decline was spread across the board on everything. In view of the recent developments, farmers should give serious thought as to whether they now want to let go of the government's price support program. At present, it promises to brake the decline in basic price commodities."

Need Organization With Our Efficiency

The outstanding production records of farmers, and the way in which they have adapted themselves to the mechanized way of farming received praise by Keith A. Tanner, director of organization for the Michigan Farm Bureau in addressing the Gratiot County Farm Bureau at their annual roll call kick-off dinner.

Mr. Tanner warned, however, that high production can cause many problems; particularly in lower prices for agricultural products and urged that these problems be handled by a strong farm organization on local, state and national levels.

Steers and heifers weighing 700 pounds or more will fatten to "medium" or "good" finish in four to five months on good corn silage if fed adequate protein.

Agricultural engineers at Michigan State college advise farmers to start overhauling and repairing farm equipment now.

SOLVAY
Agricultural Limestone MEAL
Produced in Michigan
Available At Your Nearest Dealer
SOLVAY SALES DIVISION
Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.
Detroit 17, Michigan

Dan Runnells
Dan Runnells, for 25 years or more the farm editor of the Grand Rapids Press and daily newspapers at Ann Arbor, Bay City, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Muskegon, and Saginaw, died suddenly March 4.

Mr. Runnells was the outstanding farm reporter in Michigan. He travelled constantly and attended thousands of meetings, including every annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau. His subject matter was farm people and farm organizations, and what they were doing. Thousands of farm people knew Dan and counted him as their friend and champion.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds.

PURE CRUSHED TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL

FARM BUREAU SEEDS

FOR POULTRY

FARM BUREAU MILLING CO. INC.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Upon the Frailties of Human Nature

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
Briar Hill Farm, Carleton, Monroe Co.

I've had occasion to think quite often of the frailties of human nature. The trait creeps out once in a while in the best of us, so no one can rightfully point a finger at anyone else until they have examined themselves. But, together we could be much better disciples of the golden rule.

Last week I listened to a man decrying the great extravagance of our country in aiding other countries, especially in giving them food. He seemed to think we had no food to spare; or we were in danger of going hungry ourselves. I could not help thinking of all those little children and of those old people that so many of our American leaders, whom we trust, have told us about. How little they have to eat and how destitute they are for warm clothing.

All of us have more to eat than is good for us, not only do we have three meals every day, but on top of that, we will go to some function of our lodge, club or church and are served refreshments during the evening—or a tea in the afternoon. Nothing seems too good for us nor too abundant, even if we know that there are millions of people in this world that do not have as much during the entire day than we have for any one of our meals.

Most of us have more clothing than we'll ever wear out, yet we buy more and hang on to the old. What would we do if the tables were turned? Would we be very apt to love other countries if our all had been blown to smithereens, and our children were hungry and no food in sight, and we knew there were people in the world who had more than they needed many times over? I really believe we would want to send missionaries there to convert them to some sort of workable Christianity.

In many places in our state the time has come when some changes must be made in the educational opportunities if the children are to derive the education they should have to meet the problems of these days. Yet when there's any mention of grouping districts into an enlarged unit—the first thing many demand is that there must be no increase in cost or they will oppose the proposition, no matter how outmoded their old school may be or what greater opportunities the children may gain.

These same people will not hesitate on the cost of a new car or a deep freeze, or the latest model of all sorts of farm machinery if by so doing, they can boast a bit over their neighbors.

All new things cost money, but we must always remember that each day of a child's life is another step towards maturity, and each day must offer him the very best to fit him for that future when he can be deemed a valuable asset to the community where he lives. Let's not value our money higher than the children of our community.

How often we hear that we are blessed with too many churches! Many small towns have more churches than they can adequately support. The preachers are underpaid, the buildings are not all that they should be, the leadership is overtaxed, and the congregations are small. We've all heard the story, and we admit a few number of stronger churches would serve the community better and be far more beneficial all-around.

But, when it comes right down to the point of union, many of us draw the line. It would be all right for the other fellow, but not for us. We don't want to relinquish any

Jackson Co. Pushes Save-Soil Campaign

Petitions have been circulated in Jackson county for the establishment of a soil conservation district through the efforts of the Jackson County Farm Bureau and the Grange.

The petitions ask that the state soil conservation commission hold a public hearing as to the feasibility of such a set-up. The soil district would operate independently of all federal agencies under an elected board of directors from within participating group.

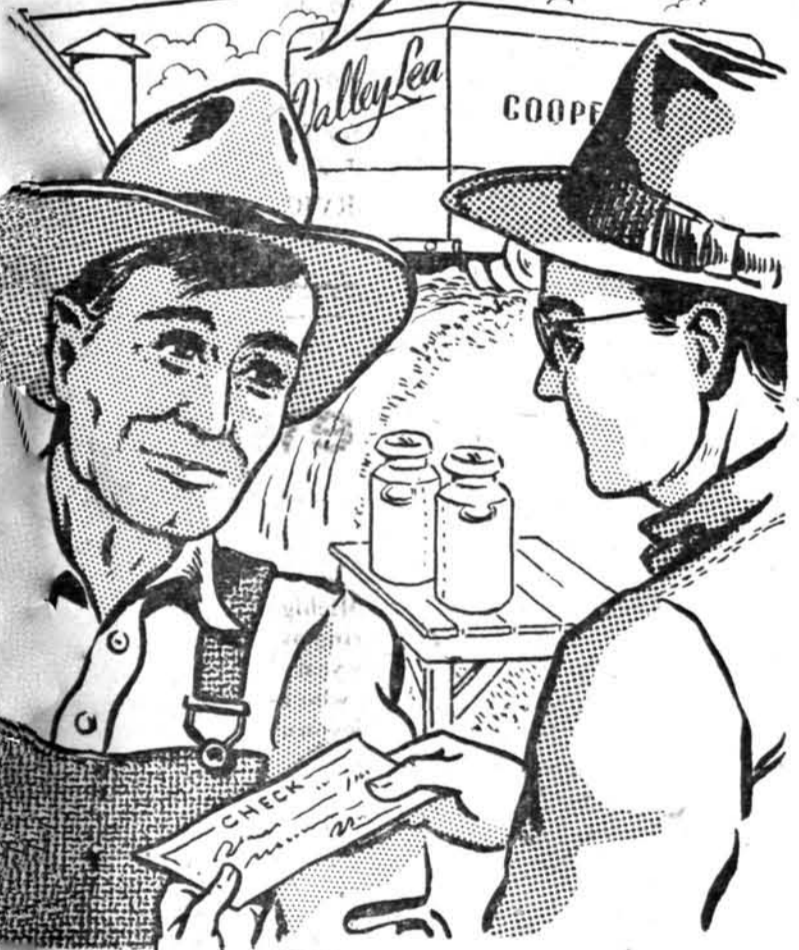
Tips to
CORN FARMERS
from your
SEED PRODUCER

Notice the difference

IF you plant Michigan Certified Hybrids next season. Produced in Michigan, especially adapted to Michigan soil and climate, from parent stock by experts of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. They are distributed only where they will give the highest yield of sound, ripe corn. With Michigan Certified Seed Corn, you can look for a harvest up to 25% greater than with ordinary, untested corn.

MICHIGAN Certified HYBRID SEED CORN PRODUCERS

WHAT 'GOOD OLD DAYS'?



For me the so-called "Good Old Days" were a series of disappointments, problems and losses . . . but today, I am a part-owner of my **Cooperative Mid-West Member-Creamery**, which assures me a steady market for the Milk and Cream I produce. . . I always get the highest possible price based upon return from final sale of the finished **Valley Lea** brand products . . . and the savings of my business also come back to me.

Branch Has First Co. Soil Test Laboratory

Farmers in Branch county are among the few in the state who can take soil samples to their own testing laboratory for test and recommendations.

The laboratory was established last spring by the Branch County Farm Bureau, in co-operation with farm co-operatives in the county, the county agr'l extension service, and the soils dept of Michigan State College. Mrs. Belle S. Newell, County Farm Bureau secretary, is technician for the laboratory. County Agent Gordon Schlubatis interprets the findings of the laboratory and sends them to farmers.

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RESULTS in PROFITS Justify Buying the Best

We are not trying to sell Farm Bureau members baby chicks. However, we do believe that this is the year to check closely on the quality of chicks you do buy. Feeds, while lower than they were, are still too costly to feed to second grade chicks.



Good chicks will do this for you, with proper care:

1. Grow into heavier producing hens.
2. Have less mortality as babies.
3. Will need less culling as they develop.
4. Will grow faster, stronger, and at lower costs per pound gain.

Farm Bureau M.V.P. Mash (Mermashes or dealer's local named mash which use M.V.P. concentrate) will do all any feed, regardless of price, can do for you—and more than feeds not so well formulated and fortified will do.

The Poultry Committee of the National Research Council sets up the following standards for Vitamins A, D, and Riboflavin per pound of total feed eaten:

VITAMINS	STARTING CHICKS	GROWING CHICKS	LAYING HENS	BREEDING HENS
	0 - 8 weeks	8 - 18 weeks		
A	2,000 units	2,000 units	3,000 units	3,000 units
D(AOAC)	150 units	150 units	450 units	450 units
Riboflavin	1,500 mcgs.	900 mcgs.	900 mcgs.	1,300 mcgs.

Mashes made with only 400 pounds of M.V.P. per ton give extra vitamins and quality proteins to maintain health and promote growth or production. Every pound of M.V.P. mash (Mermashes) carries over 9000 units of Vitamin A, 908 AOAC chick units of Vitamin D, 2880 micrograms of Riboflavin. These extras help chicks and hens do better for a longer time. Mermashes are better feeds.

SAME HEALTH MAINTAINING SERVICE

The hog raiser and the dairyman get the same health maintaining service of extra vitamins in Farm Bureau Porkmaker and Milkmaker 34% (plus cobalt, manganese, copper, iron and iodine) that do much in maintaining health so that growth of pigs is faster and cheaper and cows milk heavily for more years.

YOU CAN BE SURE

Farm Bureau members, that no better feeds are made than your Farm Bureau feeds. Use them and you help yourself—your Farm Bureau dealer—and your manufacturing division, the Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

A Farm Bureau Feed Slate in Nineteen Forty-Eight!

Buy at Your Farm Bureau Dealer

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
Feed Department 221 N. Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

The Mid-West Group of 24 producer-owned cooperative dairy plants extending from the expansive meadows of Michigan to the lush valleys of Tennessee . . . and all the way in between!

MICHIGAN
Coldwater—Coldwater Dairy Company
Constantine—Constantine Cr. Co.
Cass City—Dairyland Coop. Cr. Co.
Elsie—Elsie Cooperative Creamery Co.
East Jordan—Jordan Valley Coop. Cr. Co.
Fremont—Fremont Coop. Cr. Co.
Grand Haven—Grand Haven Creamery Co.
Nashville—Farmers Coop. Creamery Assn.
Niles—Niles Cooperative Dairy
St. Louis—St. Louis Coop. Cr. Co.

INDIANA
Columbus—Farmers Marketing Assn.
Crawfordsville—Farmers' Coop. Cr. Co.
Middlebury—Middlebury Coop. Cr. Co.
Marion—Producers Creamery
Orleans—Producers Dairy Mark. Assn., Inc.
Portland—Producers Creamery

TENNESSEE
Gallatin—Sumner Co. Coop. Cr. Assn.
Murfreesboro—Ruth 'D' Co. Coop. Cr., Inc.
Nolansville—Nolansville Coop. Cr. Assn., Inc.

OHIO
Dayton—Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers Association, Inc.
Greenville—Farmers Cooperative Dairy

Additional savings come back to each Member-Producer resulting from centralized and unified Selling, Purchasing and Laboratory Control functions of Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc., 224 West Jefferson Boulevard, South Bend 2, Indiana.

\$30,000 in PRIZES For MALTING BARLEY

ALSO TROPHIES, ALL-EXPENSE TRIPS and FARM YOUTH AWARDS

are offered in 1948 Midwest Malting Barley Contest open only to farmers in North and South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan who plant approved varieties of barley.

Treat your seed barley with new, improved "Ceresan!"

For information and seed sources—see your County Agent, Elevator Mgr., or write

MIDWEST BARLEY IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
528 North Broadway, Milwaukee 2, Wisconsin

Fourth Attack on Farm Co-ops is Upon Finances

Would Limit Co-ops Rights to Have Money

By J. E. WELLS, Jr.
Co-operative Bank Commissioner

The present wave of attacks on farmers' co-operatives is pointed toward crippling their financial stability. Not all of you may be familiar with the full implications of the attacks upon your financial independence.

Before reviewing the financial implications of the present attacks, I should like to review the past waves of intensive action against farmers' co-operatives by their opponents. I have classified these determined attacks into four phases:

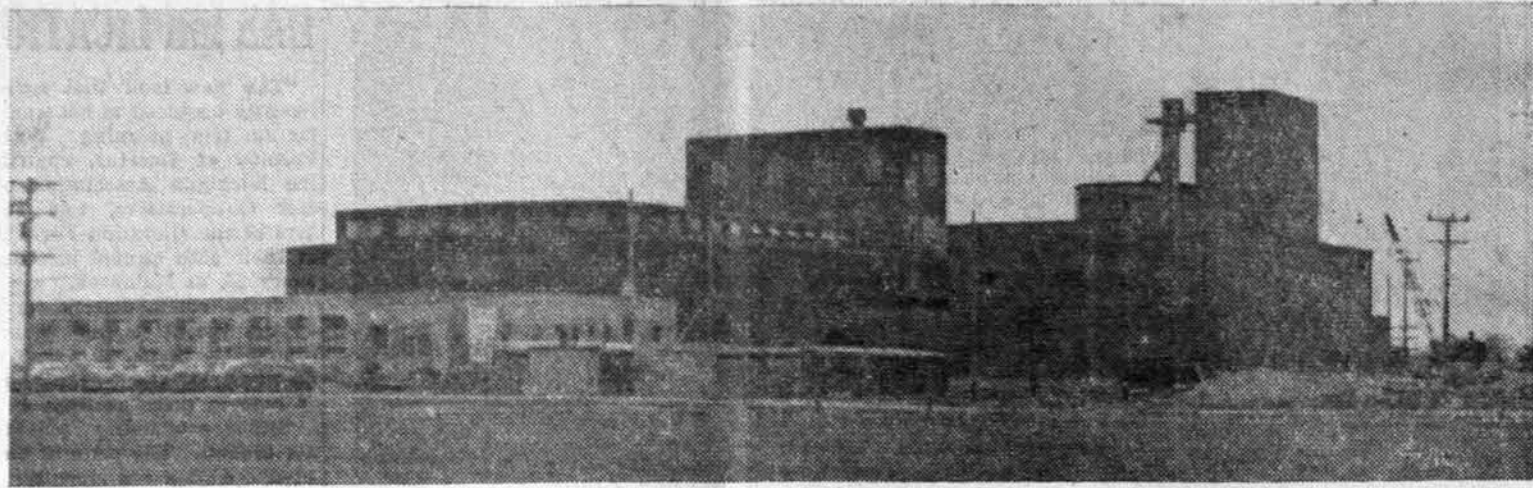
Criminal Indictment Phase—1890-1922.

Farmers began to organize producers' associations before the passage in the year 1890 of the federal Sherman Anti-trust Law and the passage of similar laws by many states. With the passage of these acts, opponents of co-operatives stimulated many ambitious city attorneys, district attorneys, state attorneys, and some federal attorneys to look upon each farm unit as a separate business enterprise. Therefore, these lawyers reasoned, when two or more farmers joined together to market their products, they were violating numerous prohibitions of anti-trust laws. Farmer members learned, to their sorrow, that each constituted a separate crime.

Congress, in 1914, because of pressure from farmers, passed the Clayton amendment to the Sherman Law. Its Section 6 was called the "charter of liberty" for the farmer. It was followed by a nation-wide stampede of farmers into producers' leagues and unions. Colleges of agriculture and State departments of agriculture put on campaigns and drives to organize the farmers.

Section 6 of the Clayton Act, however, did not prove to be enough.

In Cleveland, Ohio, back in 1919, seven farmers were looking through the bars at a jailer. They were all substantial farmers. The sheriff had refused to bring them in, but the district attorney had sent deputy sheriffs to arrest them. For more than a week those seven Ohio farmers sat in criminal court listening to testimony, seeking to prove them guilty of violating the State Valentine Anti-trust law. They were likened to every sort of criminal. They were acquitted by a jury of consumers. In similar cases at about the same time in California, Illinois, New York, and Minnesota, the courts refused to convict the farmers.



The million dollar fertilizer plant at Saginaw is an example of what farmers can do for themselves through co-operation. The objective of those who oppose co-operatives is really to prevent the farmer from engaging in business ventures such as this. They want to force the farmer back into the impotent bargaining position he was in before he developed farm co-operatives as off-the-farm business services.

complicated attacks against farmers' co-operatives by their most energetic opponents during each of the intensive assaults, perhaps the most concentrated attacks—in this field—occurred during this period.

Every conceivable method was employed to influence farmers to violate their marketing agreements with their co-operatives. This phase of obstruction became so severe that many states passed laws to prevent third persons from causing the members of cooperatives to breach their contracts. Many cases were taken to the courts for settlement. One Kentucky case was carried to the United States Supreme Court. Others were settled in state supreme courts.

The courts held that if one maliciously interferes in a contract between two parties and induces one of them to break that contract to the injury of the other, the party injured can maintain an action for damages against the wrongdoer.

Many malicious statements were circulated against the officers of associations. Some resulted in court actions. In a few instances trade journals were forced to apologize publicly for their derogatory remarks against officials of co-operatives.

Also, boycotts against the products marketed by farmers' co-operatives were carried out with serious consequences to the farmers' organizations.

3. Credit Stringency 1914-1929

Many cooperative managers can still remember the difficulties they had in having some banks even accept their bank accounts. Others had difficulties in borrowing sufficient funds to meet their barest marketing requirements. Even when loans were obtained, they rarely met the needs of the cooperatives as to maturities, rates, or amounts.

Congress first recognized this weakness in 1923 when it passed the Federal Intermediate Credit Act. The lending authority of the federal intermediate credit banks for loans to farmers' cooperatives is limited mainly, however, to loans secured by title documents covering staple agricultural commodities and to loans of a seasonal nature—loans that are liquidated out of the sales proceeds of the commodities pledged.

Congress, by the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1929, for the first time provided loans to farmers' co-operatives for their overall needs: (1) loans secured by commodities for the financing of seasonal operations; (2) operating capital loans either secured or unsecured for seasonal or term requirements; and, (3) facility loans for the construction, refinancing, or purchase of fixed assets.

The Farm Credit Act of 1923 made amendments to the Agricultural Marketing Act, and the 13 banks for co-operatives were established. Assets salvaged from the revolving fund have provided the \$178.5 million capital that is in these banks.

4. Net Worth Restriction 1942?

The present attacks seek to limit the usefulness and expansion of farmers' co-operatives by restricting their methods of accumulating net worth and by limiting their ability to retain net worth.

If farmers' co-operatives can be forced to limit the amount of their net worth, they cannot expand; neither can they obtain the financial stability to become sound, permanent, service enterprises for farmers.

We know that if a large number of farmers permit their savings to be invested in farmers' co-operatives, then these co-operatives will become strong, effective, and

very permanent institutions, indeed. The agricultural committee of the House of Representatives, when in 1929 it reported the bill which became the Agricultural Marketing Act, stated this principal very effectively:

"Finally, we can and propose to do what we have not done for industry. One of the chief difficulties in organizing agriculture has been the lack of concentrated capital in the business. The grain traders and cotton factors, the millers and manufacturers, generally, have supplied capital for all agricultural operations, and the 6 million farmers as individuals could not match the power of the money concentrated in the few hands to which they sold their product.

"If we desired our farmers to incorporate on the production side, they could secure capital just as industry has done; but since we do not want that kind of an agriculture, we must, as a matter of national interest, supply to the marketing agencies of agriculture, funds with which to match their competitors and control their own business.

"We, therefore, propose, in the legislation we report today for agriculture, what has never been done for industry, and that is to supply it with the money it needs for the organizations it must have in the marketing of its product. And since we want the farmers of America to continue to own their own business, we will make the necessary advances to them upon terms that preserve their ownership and assert no claim on the part of the Government, as the financing power, to take the management out of their hands."

The methods by which farmers' co-operatives acquire and maintain net worth will eventually enable them to concentrate capital in their business so that they can match their competitors in financial power and strength.

What analogies as to the acquiring and using of concentrated capital, do we find in other business enterprises?

If we narrow the term "finance" to embrace only the principles and methods of obtaining control of money from those who have saved it, and of administering it by those into whose control it passes, we have a comparable situation with business enterprises.

Statistics show that the real owners of the business enterprises of this country are the life insurance companies and the small and large national and State banks, and the mutual savings banks; and the real owners of these institutions are the thrifty wage earners, shopkeepers, farmers, and country merchants.

The United States Steel Corporation, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company each has many thousands of stockholders. Beyond this number there are the millions of creditors of the life insurance companies and mutual savings banks whose contributions have made possible the enormous bonded issues of those corporations.

The means for the economic development in this country have come from the wide-spread thrifty, industrious, middle class. Sporadic cases exist of large capitalists. The large merchants and large banks use their resources. But the resources of even such concerns are insignificant compared with the aggregate of the small savers of the country to whom the accumulation of capital is merely incidental to the every day planning of life.

The great industries of this country are owned by the people. It explains why our unstable economic life produces so little of individual permanency—and yet so great permanency of our fundamental economic institutions. All this is possible because immense wealth has assumed the form of corporate securities.

AGENTS WANTED

The Insurance Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has many openings for agents to represent the State Farm Insurance Companies in Michigan. We would appreciate hearing from any of our Michigan Farm News readers if they are interested in talking the proposition over with one of our managers. It would be very helpful to us if any of our readers would suggest the names of likely agent prospects in their nearby cities and towns. The remuneration is good. This is a particularly good time to start. Address your inquiry to

INSURANCE DEPT - MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
221 North Cedar St. P. O. Box 960 Lansing, Michigan

its working capital if new processing or merchandising programs are undertaken?

4. It will maintain adequate valuation, liability, contingent, and capital reserves?

Unless each of these questions can be answered in the affirmative, net worth should not be distributed; it should be increased.

You should thank your opponents for pointing up to you the most important financial policies for you to follow—the acquisition and maintenance of sufficient net worth so that you may meet the requirements of your members and so that you can assure these helpful services on a permanent basis.

Farmers, through their cooperatives, have obtained the experience and know-how for acquiring concentrated capital in their off-farm business.

Protect these savings as a trust; do not permit this present attack against the financial stability of co-operatives to undermine the farmers' rightful place among our free enterprise institutions of America.

50 COMMUNITIES IN FARM TO PROSPER EVENT

North Chester Community Farm Bureau, Ottawa county, surrendered to the Fruitland Grange, Muskegon county, the Michigan state flag which annually goes to the Sweepstakes winner in the West Michigan Farm-to-Prosper contest. Awards to 1947 winners were made by Governor Sigler at the annual Round-up at Muskegon.

The contest is carried on among rural community organizations of Muskegon, Newaygo, Oceana, Mason, and Ottawa counties as a means of stimulating rural community life through friendly rivalry.

Winning organizations in 1947 were:

Mason: Custer Farm Bureau, Pere Marquette Grange, Summit-Pere Marquette Farm Bureau, River-ton Farm Bureau, Lincoln River Farm Bureau.

Services Machinery Dealer at Marlette

R & B Blackett firm was recently introduced as the machinery dealer for Farm Bureau equipment to approximately 500 people of the Marlette area attending the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. meeting at Marlette High School.

They were told the virtues of a co-operative by Clarence Prentiss, county agricultural agent. Earl McCoy, assistant manager of the farm equipment division of Farm Bureau Services, explained the functions of this great farm organization and its aims. Mr. Blackett, manager of the dealership said he would co-operate in getting the equipment the farmers wanted and to render the good service that was due them.

SALE on TIRES

FARM BUREAU QUALITY For Every Farm Need

Now is the time to buy CO-OP tires during this special Farm Bureau Tire Sale. The savings are yours. CO-OP and UNICO tires are built to give superior performance. They are proving to be first choice among more and more farmers. There is a tire for every farm need.

RUGGED TOUGH STRONG for Cars, Trucks and Tractors

Farm Bureau tires were built specifically for farm use. Unico or Co-op tractor tires have rugged, deep, curved bar, self-cleaning tread that provides plenty of traction and smooth riding. Super, heavy duty truck tires are tougher, cooler running, built with rayon cord fabric for heavy loads and rough going. Our passenger tires are strong, servicable, with squeegee safety tread for non-skid protection and quick straight stops. Insures quiet ride. Buy a set now. Ask your local Farm Bureau dealer about the great money savings.

Outstanding Savings For You If

You Buy Your Spring Needs of MOTOR OILS NOW

IT'S HERE! The annual Farm Bureau Winter Oil Sale! And this year it offers you the biggest savings yet—up to 10% or better discount on all purchases of Farm Bureau Premium motor oils, during the sale.

By purchasing your year's supply of oils and greases now, you will enable your dealer to spend most of his time supplying you with motor fuels, parts and accessories and other products when you need quick service.

Don't Miss These Big Savings—Stock Up Today at Your

Farm Bureau Oil Dealer

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

221 N. Cedar Street Petroleum Department Lansing, Michigan

FREE LIVESTOCK MARKET INFORMATION

Just fill in and mail this entire ad to the MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE, 6750 DIX AVENUE, DETROIT 9, MICHIGAN. Your weekly market letter will be sent without charge.

I now Have On Feed: Weight Quality When Ready to Go?

..... Steers

..... Heifers

..... Hogs

..... Sheep

Your Name (MFN)

Address RFD No.

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

The Producer Owned and Controlled Selling Agency

DETROIT STOCK YARDS

PROTECTION! MADE TO ORDER!

A raincoat and umbrella are good to have when spring rains come. They give protection made to order. Your State Mutual agent can give you made-to-order protection against the threat of fire—a policy that gives you all the protection you need without costly and unnecessary extras.

State Mutual policies give reduced rates for fire extinguishers, lightning rods, fire resistant roofs on dwellings, and fire department service if adequate water is available. ANOTHER STATE MUTUAL FEATURE!

Ask your State Mutual agent, or write for details.

State Mutual FIRE INSURANCE CO.

702 Church St. Flint 3, Michigan
E. B. DINGMAN, President H. E. FISK, Secretary

"State Mutual Insures Every Fifth Farm in Michigan—Ask Your Neighbors!"

Openings For Agents in Some Communities

CONSTANTINE SHOWS ITS NEW MILK PLANT

Night hundred of 2,000 member producers of Constantine co-operatives Creamery Company visited their new fluid milk processing plant and heard a well rounded program of information and business at their annual meeting Feb. 1.

Already one of the largest producers of butter in Michigan, the Constantine organization now has in operation a plant equipped to handle 200,000 lbs. of fluid milk each 24 hours. The co-operative is equipped to produce processed sweet cream and any of the various condensed or spray dried milk products. The past year the plant produced more than 3,000,000 lbs. of butter.

At the business meeting Secretary-Manager Paul Oster and President Troy E. Lutz explained 1947 operations. They asked each member to strive for at least one new member to increase the number of member producers from 2,000 to 2,500 or more in six southern Michigan counties and six northern Indiana counties. The creamery operates 37 truck routes covering more than 1,110 miles daily in those counties.

Directors John Mallo of Constantine and B. J. Richards of Edwardsburg were re-elected for three years. E. J. Ryser of South Bend, manager of Mid-West Producers Creameries, Inc., described efforts at Washington and state capitols to make oleomargarine a direct competitor of butter. The proposals include removal of the tax that is applied when oleo is colored by manufacturers to resemble butter. Mr. Ryser urged each member to give his Congressman his opinion on the matter.

Clifford M. Hardin, professor of agricultural economics at Michigan State College, spoke on the food situation in Europe as he saw it on his trip there last fall.

Mr. Hardin said that Denmark

and Holland are well on the way to recovery from their food production problems. Belgium appears to be on top of the world with its people well fed, and the stores crammed with the latest merchandise.

England has as her major problem the obtaining of world export-import credit to enable her to buy food on the world markets.

The black picture is in western Germany, where there are so many thousands of unproductive people who have to be fed and so much war desolated land which is not yet being used.

French farmers apparently are about able to feed their own nation. They have been hampered greatly the past two years by extremely bad weather.

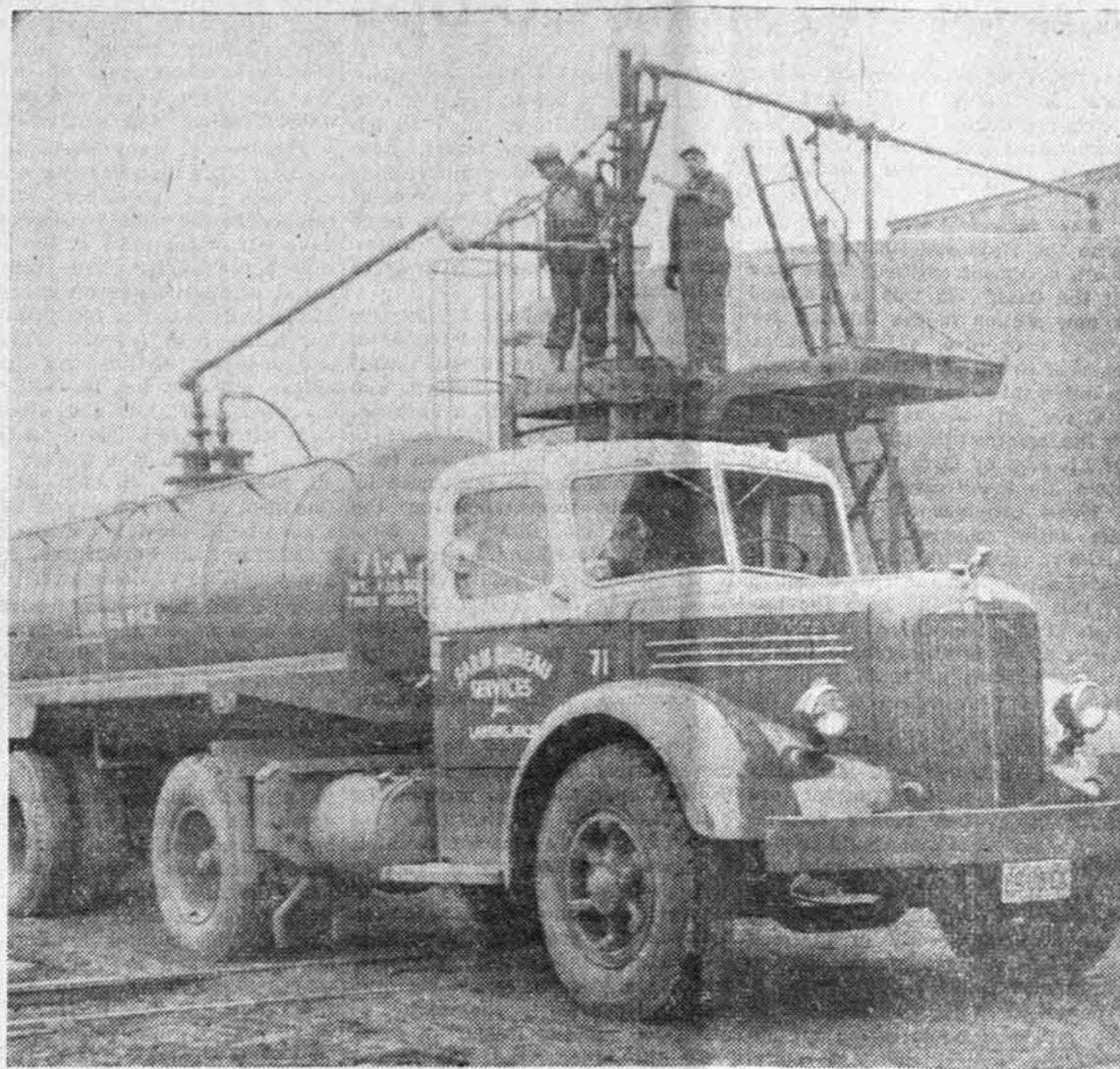
GASOLINE SUPPLY MAY BE SHORT OF SPRING NEEDS

Gasoline needs for Michigan farms for the 1948 crop season are expected to be the largest in history.

Gasoline wholesalers say that there hasn't been enough gas to satisfy the winter demands of motorists and truckers. A terrific squeeze in the petroleum industry on farm co-operatives is causing them to set up more deeply in the gasoline, motor oils and fuel oil business in order to control their own supply of crude oil, the same as they have been forced to gain control of other sources of raw materials, in order to meet the demands of farmers.

The outlook for obtaining fuel for tractors, harvesters and other farm equipment, is cause for concern. From all appearances this shortage may continue over several years.

According to state figures, farmers used in farm machines only nearly 7 million gallons during July of last year. Many farmers are acquiring farm gasoline storage tanks of 500 to 1,000 gallons capacity in an effort to stock up now on part of their future needs.



With the installation of mechanical equipment in the acidulating plant of Farm Bureau Services' fertilizer factory at Saginaw in its final stages, it is hoped that production of acid phosphate will begin in two weeks. Here we see the first load of sulphuric acid concentrate being delivered at the plant by Farm Bureau Services transportation division's new \$25,000 double bottom transportation unit.

SHOULD FARMERS RETURN TO COWS, PIGS & POULTRY?

By R. H. Addy, Mgr. Farm Bureau Services Feed Dept. "To be or not to be." Hamlet is credited with this famous quotation. The thought expressed is one with which faces Michigan farmers right now.

Because of high prices for grain and short supply of labor, many Michigan farmers have eased up on livestock farming and raised cash crops, grain, beans, etc.

The problem now is whether this policy should be followed or not. Let's look the situation over in view of conditions existing now or which may face us in the not too distant future.

In the first place, our Michigan agriculture, based to a marked degree on the family-sized farm has been sold on the value of livestock raising for the following reasons:

1. Both grain and roughage fed through livestock and poultry usually brought a greater return than sold at wholesale. This takes into account milk, eggs, and wool, as well as pork, beef, lamb and veal.
2. Cattle and sheep especially have been markets for roughage which often had a low value market.
3. The manure from livestock has provided fertility as well as humus.
4. Livestock raising gave greater protection against drastic, sudden declines in prices and offered special rewards to the good livestock man that don't exist in grain raising.
5. Livestock and poultry tended to bring in regular income that helped the economy.

Fred Reimer Accepts Job With FBS

Fred Reimer of Saginaw, Michigan Farm Bureau membership representative in District 8, will join Farm Bureau Services at Lansing, April 1. He will work in connection with organization and promotion of branch retail stores and management contract points.

Mr. Reimer will assist E. A. McCarty, director of branch and management contracts division, Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Succeeding Mr. Reimer as district man for the Michigan Farm Bureau, is D. Eugene Brooks, former Midland County Farm Bureau leader, and now county organization director of Saginaw County Farm Bureau. No successor for Mr. Brooks has been named as yet. Mr. Reimer will retain his Saginaw residence.

HOSPITAL PROGRAM SERVES 21,000

Approximately 21,000 persons are enrolled in the Blue Cross Plans for hospital-surgical care through their membership in Farm Bureau discussion groups, according to Austin L. Pino, Blue Cross Rural enrollment manager. These persons, representing 8500 rural families in Michigan, live in 54 counties of the state, and are Blue Cross-enrolled through 478 Discussion Groups, Mr. Pino said.

Producing pigs on pasture saves part of the grain and makes more economical gains. This will also help maintain pig numbers.

FAVOR MSC FOR SOILS PROGRAM

Charles Figy state director of agriculture, said March 3 that he favors placing the soil conservation program under direction of the Michigan State College extension service, provided that the present system of local soil conservation districts is continued.

President John Hannah of Michigan State College made a similar statement at Washington recently. He was speaking to a committee in Congress which is considering a bill to merge all soil conservation work.

The Michigan Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau have for several years supported the proposition that (1) the soil conservation work of the federal soil conservation service, the agr'l extension service and the production and marketing administration should be merged to eliminate duplication of effort and expense (2) that direction of the work should be shifted from Washington to the states and local groups (3) that the educational work should be done through the state agr'l extension service, and the research work through the state agr'l experiment stations.

A simple farm account book is obtainable from the Michigan State college farm management department.

As a safety measure to avoid fire, keep all matches in a metal container.

HOW to do it . . .



WITH CONCRETE

While you're improving your farm for greater production, do the job for keeps with concrete! Here's a "how to do it" book that will help you build such essential structures as:

- Barn Floors
- Feeding Floors
- Walks, Runways
- Foundations
- Concrete Masonry
- Construction
- Cisterns
- Watering Tanks
- Septic Tanks
- Home Improvements
- Manure Pits
- Trench Silos
- Hog Wallows
- Soil-Saving Dams

Remember, concrete is fireproof, termite-proof, easy to work with, low in first cost, needs little upkeep, endures for generations.

Send on penny postal and mail

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. W3-4, Olds Tower, Lansing

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

Name _____
St. or R.R. No. _____
City _____ State _____

Ionia Tries Again To Form Co. Health Unit

Another attempt is being made to organize an Ionia county health unit. The new effort was made on reports that a number of farm people who hesitated earlier at approving an increase in the 15 mill tax limit for the financing of the unit had changed their minds.

The effort is being pushed by several groups of the Ionia County Farm Bureau, represented in a committee headed by Mrs. Ray Peterson, chairman of Ionia County Associated Women.

The proposal to form a county health unit was first made several years ago with the support of the Farm Bureau. It called for plans to enlarge the Ionia hospital, but fell through when supporters did not want an extra tax imposed for the service. They wanted to include the health unit finances in the regular budget.

Farm Bureau Men Muck Crops Officers

Vernil Baldwin of Jackson, a member of Jackson County Farm Bureau and one of the leading producers of muck crops in Michigan, is president of the Michigan Onion Growers Ass'n. He is also president of the Michigan Ass'n of Essential Oil Producers. He is a member of the national potato and onion committee working with the US Dept't of Agriculture to develop improved, disease-resistant varieties of potatoes and onions.

Alden Livingston of St. Johns, Clinton County Farm Bureau member, is a vice-president of the Michigan Muck Farmers Ass'n, and is treasurer of the Michigan Ass'n of Essential Oil Producers.

Marinus Vandenberg of Imlay City, Lapeer County Farm Bureau member, is a vice-president of the Michigan Muck Farmers Ass'n.

Ionia, Barry Hire Organization Director

Ionia County Farm Bureau has joined the Barry County Farm Bureau to hire Dexter D. Beavers of Portland as joint organization director for the two counties.

His time will be divided between the two counties, and his work will be to assist and co-ordinate the activities and committee work of the County Farm Bureaus.

Mr. Beavers is also a minister of the West Sebewa Church of Christ, and will continue in that capacity. He was born and raised on a Virginia farm, and has always worked with rural people in social organizations. He lives in Sebewa Township, Portland, R-1.

Kreiger Succeeds File As Berrien President

Robert Krieger of Bainbridge is the new president of Berrien County Farm Bureau. He succeeds Russell File of Niles, who held that office for 4 years, making him ineligible for re-election. Harry Nye of St. Joseph was chosen vice-president, replacing Carl Whitstone of Berrien Springs, also ineligible for re-election. Thomas Payne of Three Oaks was named a member of the executive board.

Farm Bureau Discuss Stockyard Purchase

The Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau recently held a meeting to discuss the possibilities of the Farm Bureaus of southwestern Michigan, purchasing the stock yards and sale barns at Kalamazoo. Cass County Farm Bureau board of directors appointed a committee to study the same project. Other County Farm Bureaus of that area will be discussing the matter soon.

District 10 Leaders Meet With Co. Agents

County Farm Bureau presidents and county agricultural agents of Emmet, Cheboygan, Presque Isle, Alpena, Otsego, Antrim, Oscoda, Alcona, and Crawford Counties met at a conference recently to formulate plans for correlating activities of the Farm Bureau and extension department of Michigan State College.

The meeting was held at Cheboygan to discuss activities dealing with livestock, dairy, 4-H, forestry, and wild life, tourists and resorts, which the extension department and the Farm Bureau will be interested in.

OCEANA SPONSORS RADIO PROGRAM

Oceana County Farm Bureau has approved the radio program, "The Farmer's Point of View," over radio station, WMUS, Muskegon, and has accepted responsibility for future broadcasts scheduled the last Thursday of each month at 12 noon.

The board of directors of the organization adopted the report of its radio committee which called for each of the 13 community groups in the county to participate in a radio contest. Each group is to prepare its own script which will portray the true situation of the farmers and their respective communities. A prize of \$10 will go to the community organization with the best program for the year.

Morrice Johnson of Hart is chairman of the radio committee and is assisted by Mrs. Herbert Brandel and Carl Fuehring, also of Hart.

Protein feeds must be in the ration for fattening cattle economically.

FARMERS & FBS PURCHASE YALE ELEVATOR CO.

The Yale Elevator Company, consisting of an elevator at Yale and another one at Peck, has been sold to the farmers in those areas in conjunction with the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. of Lansing, according to E. A. McCarty, manager of the branch and management contract division of Farm Bureau Services.

The Yale plant is being purchased by the farmers in the Yale area to function as a branch store of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

The Peck Elevator will become a branch of the Sanilac Co-op, Inc. which is a management contract of FBS. Peck will be purchased through the sale of stock in Sanilac Co-op, Inc. Series B debentures in Farm Bureau Services will be made available to the families of the Yale area for the purchase of that plant.

The business volume of the Yale Elevator Company for the last fiscal year totaled \$1,500,000. The elevators have carried in a complete farm supply business, but the principal volume has been gained through the marketing of grain and beans. The bean business, while varying from year to year, has been one of the largest in Michigan.

The two elevators have a storage capacity of approximately 50,000 bushels of grain. The new warehouse with modern offices built this past year, makes this property one of the most desirable in Michigan. Approximately 600 railroad cars were used for its shipping during one year of business.

Plant Farm Bureau Seeds.

USE... FRANCE AGSTONE

Lime your fields now to insure greater production.

FRANCE AGSTONE has been aiding production successfully for over 25 years.

Monroe, Mich., Plant located just south of the city limits of Monroe on US-25.

Silica, Ohio, Plant located 8 miles west of Toledo, 1 mile north of US-20N.

THE FRANCE STONE COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO

You've got to keep plowing something back!

You've got to keep plowing back in railroading too.

In railroading, you've got to keep plowing money back. New money is needed continually for new, more efficient rolling stock, for better roadbed and tracks, improved signals. New money is needed for a thousand improvements in plant and equipment—to insure better and better service—to keep open national markets for your products—to do a better job for you.

The ability of the railroads to obtain this money depends upon railroad earnings. And adequate railroad earnings depend upon rates and fares in line with today's costs of producing freight and passenger transportation.

It's good business for your railroads to be allowed rates which will enable them to maintain the transportation service you need.

For everybody's business is linked vitally to efficient, economical railroad service. Everybody's business—including yours!

Association of American Railroads
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Farm Bureau Gets Results

FARMING IS BIG BUSINESS. Farmers know—as businessmen—that only by working together through a strong organization can they achieve real success.

48,000 Michigan farmers have been getting results through their Farm Bureau. They measure their success by their farm supplies program . . . and by securing constructive farm legislation.

Let's Look at the Record!

FARM SUPPLIES: Farm Bureau members and patrons of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., own co-operatively a farm supplies service. They will own a fertilizer manufacturing plant. They are part owners of a feed mill, a farm machinery plant, a paint and implement factory, and a motor oil and petroleum distribution plant. In addition, they have a state-wide distribution system through farm co-operatives and Farm Bureau Services branches. All the savings effected by Farm Bureau Services belong to the member patrons.

CONSTRUCTIVE LEGISLATION: National—At Washington the American Farm Bureau Federation is responsible for much of the constructive farm legislation enacted by Congress during the past 25 years. The Farm Bureau speaks for more than a million farm families.

Michigan—During 1947 the Michigan Farm Bureau helped enact bills . . . authorizing the use of unexpended township funds for highway purposes . . . resubmitting the sales tax diversion amendment on the 1948 ballot . . . appropriating \$151,000 for horticultural research and \$100,000 for agricultural marketing research by Michigan State College.

THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU has done its job well in the past. But, to do the most effective job possible, it needs the support of ALL farmers.

Join the Farm Bureau. Take an active part. Continue your membership. Family membership is \$10 per year.

JOIN YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

