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EDITORIAL

Soil Bank Must Be Made to Work

CLARK L. BRODY

Executive Vice-President of Michigan Farm Bureau In Charge of Public Affairs

The true purpose of the Soil Bank Act of the 84th Congress is to aid in returning agriculture to a market-place status and help free the farmer from government allotments, quotas, and controls.

It constitutes a desperate and last-ditch effort to reduce agricultural surpluses and help bring current farm production into reasonable adjustment with consumer demand.

It is now the law of the land, but whether it accomplishes the objectives for which it was designed will be largely determined by the manner in which the Soil Bank Act is administered. Great care needs to be taken that operations under it do not result in still further increasing agricultural production and surpluses.

The hope of reducing surpluses lies in the acreage reserve section of the Act, Sub-Title A. The key sentence is:

"The rates of payment offered under this section shall be such as to encourage producers to underplant their allotments more than one year."

At an informal conference of representatives of agriculture and other interests from many sections of the nation with top officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, I heard considerable emphasis expressed regarding this provision.

Those present unanimously emphasized to the Department officials the importance of providing greater inducements for the farmer to enter into three-year rental contracts instead of one-year agreements.

Otherwise, if only one-year contracts are encouraged, it was felt there would be a strong probability that the soil bank program would still further augment government owned surpluses instead of reducing them.

Increased fertility in the rotated areas annually removed from the soil bank and returned to the production of surplus crops would defeat the program. Encouragement of participation on a one year basis is considered by competent authorities present as not conducive to fulfilling the intent of the law.

A further possibility of defeating the purpose of the Soil Bank Act is being indicated by the pressure on Secretary Benson and his aides to subvert it into a farm relief project. This would continue to pump more government capital and control into agriculture, without reducing the government stockpile.

It was the unanimous belief of those attending the Washington conference last month that the failure of the high, rigid price support policy has now become so evident that its sponsors are now turning to prostituting the soil bank program mainly into just another form of subsidy to agriculture.

Coincident with this pressure are well-planned maneuvers to build sentiment for the enactment of direct production payments to farmers by the gov-

(Continued on page 5)

SEPTEMBER 4-5-6

Fleming Coming for Agr'l Policy Meetings

Three meetings have been announced for early September by Michigan State University agr'l extension service for a discussion of public policy for the nation's farm program.

Roger Fleming, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will come from Washington to speak for the Farm Bureau.

The meetings should be most interesting, in view of the directly opposite positions taken by the Republican and Democrat national conventions in writing their farm platforms.

Agricultural economists from Michigan State University will present the farm situation and state questions before farmers for a choice. Dan Sturt of the agr'l economics dept will preside.

Farm organization points of view will be presented by:

Farm Bureau — Roger Fleming, secretary, American Farm Bureau; Grange — W. J. Brake, Master, Michigan State Grange; Farmers Union — John Spoelman, pres-

ident, Michigan Farmers Union.

All farmers and other interested citizens are invited. The meetings start at 8:00 p.m. at these locations:

Sept. 4—Lapeer at Community Center Building.

Sept. 5—Fremont at Community Building.

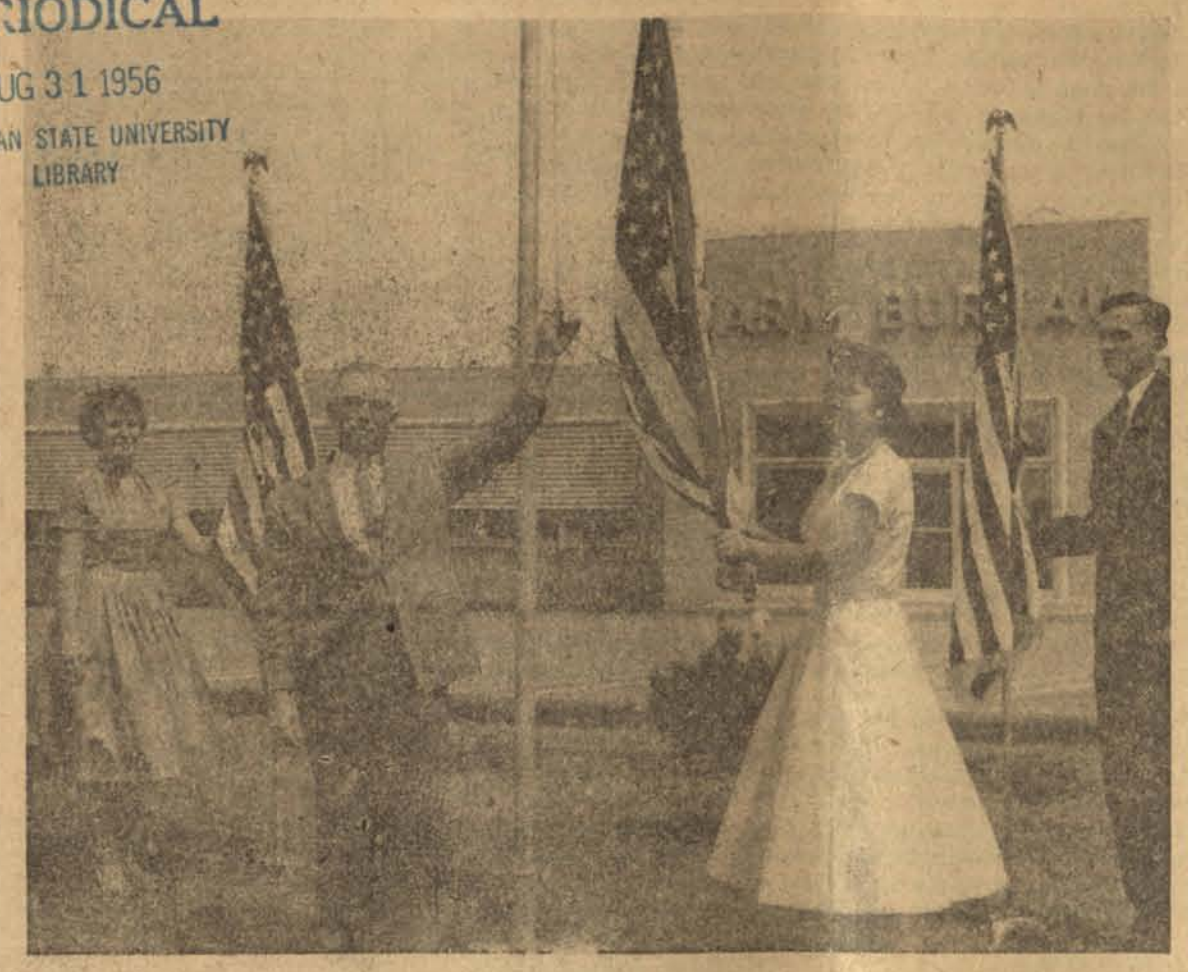
Sept. 6—Cass City at Cass City High School.

Again this year the milk will be served by young ladies who are members of the Junior Farm Bureau of Michigan.

Visitors to the dairy bar will have a choice between milk or buttermilk, according to Charles Stone, chairman of the Michigan State Fair Dairy Committee which has arranged the mammoth dairy exhibit in gala colors. It will run 103 feet along the south and east walls of the Agriculture Building.

Mr. Stone said the purpose of the bargain offer is to emphasize that adults should drink at least three glasses of milk every day and children need four glasses daily.

POWELL APPOINTED Stanley M. Powell has been appointed a member of the executive committee of the Michigan Good Roads Federation.



OUR FLAG flies daily from a new 30 foot flagpole in front of the Farm Bureau Center office building at Lansing. Shown in the picture are President Ward G. Hodge (center) and Miss Barbra Foster, president of the Junior Farm Bureau, as the flag was raised for the first time August 8. The flag, flagpole and two flags with standards for the offices were gifts of the Junior Farm Bureau. Others in the picture are Miss Lois Schmidt, secretary-treasurer, and Bob Van Wert, 2nd vice president.

Benson Speaks Twice In State Aug. 28



EZRA T. BENSON, Secretary of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will speak Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at Constantine, St. Joseph county. The event is the third annual Michigan State Plowing Contest and Soil Conservation Days program. The public is invited.

Tuesday evening Mr. Benson will speak at Percy Jones gymnasium at Battle Creek. The Rotary club of Battle Creek and members in eight nearby counties are giving a dinner at the gymnasium for Mr. Benson. About a thousand persons are expected. Each Rotarian is to bring a farmer guest. Following the dinner, the public is invited to the speaking program. Several thousand seats are available.

AT THE STATE FAIR All the Milk You Can Drink For Ten Cents

That's the offer of the Michigan dairy industry at its giant 40 foot long dairy bar which will be set up in the Agriculture Building of the Michigan State Fair, August 31 through September 9.

Last year some 75,000 persons took advantage of the offer. Plans this year include enough milk to serve 100,000.

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Flag Raising Starts Citizenship Program

The American flag flies from a new 30 foot flagpole in front of the Farm Bureau Center office building at Lansing.

The flag, flagpole and two new gilt-trim flag assemblies are the gift of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau to their parent organization. The flag assemblies are to stand in the outer lobby of the front entrance, and in the board of directors' room.

The formal presentation and flag-raising was August 8th. Representing the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau in the ceremony were Miss Barbra Foster, state president, Miss Lois Schmidt, secretary-treasurer, and Bob Van Wert of Calhoun County, second vice-president.

Receiving the gifts on behalf of the Michigan Farm Bureau was Mr. Ward Hodge, president of the organization. The flag was raised into a beautiful sunlit August sky, and the assembly gave the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag to close the ceremony.

Miss Foster said, in presenting the gifts:

"In behalf of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau, we present to the Michigan Farm Bureau this flag. May this be a symbol of our faith in the future of Michigan agriculture and the Michigan Farm Bureau."

"We as Michigan Farm Bureau Young People dedicate ourselves to the future of the country for which this flag stands."

"This is the first project of the Citizenship Committee of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau."

We sincerely hope that this type of citizenship work may continue to grow in the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau and the Michigan Farm Bureau.

"It is our wish that each County Farm Bureau have an active citizenship program, and that each county Farm Bureau Citizenship Committee will have a Junior Farm Bureau member on it. Our Citizenship Committees are also working to get the first-time voters registered and to have all meetings start with the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag."

"Along with this flag we are presenting the Michigan Farm Bureau the flagpole, and two flags and assemblies which will stand in the lobby of the Farm Bureau Center and the Board Room. Later we shall have a plaque embedded here that will bear our dedication pledge."

In responding to Miss Foster, Mr. Hodge said:

"On behalf of the membership and the board of directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau, I am most happy to accept this flag and the pole on which it shall be flown. As it is flown each day, may it always express the faith of our young people and your loyalty to the Michigan Farm Bureau."

At the ceremony were the MFB board of directors and the managers and staffs of the several Farm Bureau Service companies. The program was under the direction of Clare McGhan and Richard Root, coordinator, and field representative, respectively, of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau.

Name Haskill to Resolutions Group

Douglas Haskill of Lapeer county is the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau's first member of the Michigan Farm Bureau resolutions committee. The MFB board of directors at its meeting in August voted to give the Junior Farm Bureau representation on the resolutions committee.

The committee consists of a member from each of 11 membership districts, three at large from the MFB board of directors, three representing Women of the Farm Bureau, and one from the Junior Farm Bureau.

Farm Bureau to Aid In Fire Prevention

The week of October 7 is National Fire Prevention Week. Francis Bust of the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company is general chairman of the Rural Fire Prevention program.

Mr. Bust said the Michigan Farm Bureau organization will cooperate with all other agencies in distributing information on the things that can be done for the farm home, farm buildings and premises to prevent fires. Mr. Bust is with the safety engineering section of Farm Bureau Mutual's fire division.

It is expected that Baraga and Chippewa counties will be officially organized in mid-October and have representation at the Farm Bureau annual meeting in Lansing in November.

Upper Peninsula Gets Forest Lab

Increased interest in the industrial development of U.P. timber resources has led the U.S. Forest Service to expand its Lakes State Forest Experiment Station activities.

A new research center now has its headquarters in the Post Office Building in Marquette.

Recent developments in paper and boxboard permit the using of hardwood timber, formerly not possible. Several large industrial operations based on timber supplies have recently located in U.P. areas.

Part-time employment and added income from the sale of farm-produced forest products are expected to add much to U.P. prosperity.

October Will be Co-op Month

Governor G. Mennen Williams has informed the Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Cooperatives that he will issue a proclamation soon to designate October as Co-op Month. Other states observing Co-op Month are Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wisconsin. Farm cooperatives take the month to have "open house" and other activities to acquaint people with their services to farmers and the public.

68,340 This Edition

This is the number of copies of the Michigan Farm News mailed to subscribers September 1.

GOP and Dem Farm Planks Far Apart

Addy, Moore And Thompson Retire Sept. 1

Robert H. Addy, Archie E. Moore, and Burr H. Thompson, well-known members of the Farm Bureau staff, retire September 1 under the retirement program in force for some years, and effective at age 65.

The three men have service records totaling 60 years. Each has contributed much in his field to the advancement of Farm Bureau. They earned promotions early and finished as the top men in their lines of activity.

August 29 they were to be honored at a dinner attended by fellow workers, executives of Michigan Farm Bureau and its service companies, and friends of many years in the Farm Bureau.



ROBERT H. ADDY, of Lansing, 28 years of service. Manager of Farm Bureau Services feed dept since 1941. First employed as feed specialist, 1928-30; director of PBS sales force outstate, 1930-33; special representative for fertilizer sales, 1934; district salesman, 1935-38; manager of farm machinery dept, 1938-40; manager of feed dept, 1941 to Sept. 1, 1956.



ARCHIE E. MOORE, of DeWitt, 14 years service. Manager of Farm Bureau Service farm equipment division since 1948. First employed in 1942 in PBS electrical appliance dept; promoted to supervisor; manager of farm equipment division May 10, 1948 to Sept. 1, 1956.



BURR H. THOMPSON, of Lansing, 18 years service. Special representative for sale of securities for finance and credit divisions of Farm Bureau Services. First employed by Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company in 1938 as an accountant. Served in this and other capacities for 12 years. In 1951 became special representative for finance promotion for Farm Bureau Services. Transferred to finance and credit division, 1953 to Sept. 1, 1956.

Republicans for Full Parity in the Market and Flexible Supports; Democrats for 90% plus Subsidies

The farm platforms adopted by the Democrat and Republican national conventions in August are far apart on their major recommendations for a national farm policy to assure a well-balanced, advancing and prosperous agriculture.

The Democrats would return to rigid 90% of parity price supports for the basic crops of wheat, corn, cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts. They would extend the list to include perishables and other crops. They favor direct payments or subsidies to farmers to assure "full parity."

The Republicans declare for a program directed at "full parity" prices in the market place, without dependence upon subsidies.

They endorsed the Eisenhower Administration's Agricultural Act of 1956 with flexible price supports to protect farm prices, and the Soil Bank and Conservation Reserve to assist in adjusting production to demand.

They urged more freedom of action for farmers in the farm program rather than more regimentation.

Farm Bureau's Position. Before the conventions the leadership of the American Farm Bureau met with the platform committees and said to them:

"The most satisfactory approach to our farm problem is expansion of both foreign and domestic markets by policies designed to hold international trade at a high level and continuing efforts to improve our diet.

"Farm programs must include much more than price supports—research and education to increase efficiency, to develop new markets, to find new uses for farm products, to improve farm credit facilities, and many other factors.

The objective is opportunity for farm families to earn high net incomes. Price supports can help, provided they complement our free choice production and distribution system by ranging upward and downward in harmony with constantly changing patterns of supply and demand.

"The soil bank is the heart of the Agr'l Act of 1956. This legislation authorizes contracts with producers to take land resources out of production and thus aid in restoring a balance between supply, and demand in farm markets.

"We are very much concerned that the program is not used to make payments to farmers as an end in itself, or by using the program as free crop insurance against weather hazards.

"Withholding land from production on an annual basis is not likely to reduce total farm production significantly. Emphasis should be given to withholding land from production for a period of years.

"Direct production payments involve great dangers to freedom and opportunity in agriculture. They would drastically lower market prices, substitute government payments for fair returns in the market place, and make farm people dependent on direct government payments for their income."

We present a summary of the agricultural plank of each platform:

Democrat	Republican
Price Support. Full 100 per cent of parity . . . by means of support on basic commodities at 90% of parity, by means of commodity loans, direct purchases, direct payments to producers, marketing agreements and orders, production adjustments including legislation to bring order and stability into the relationship between producer, processor, and consumer.	Price Supports. Program for full parity in market place without dependence upon subsidies.
Extend price support to feed grains, non-basic storables, perishables, such as meat, poultry, dairy products and the like.	Endorse Eisenhower program for flexible price supports to protect farmer from being priced out of his markets, and soil bank to adjust production to demand.
Food Stamps by state or local agencies for needy families.	Continue commodity loan and marketing agreement programs and develop more accurate measure of farm parity.
School lunch and special milk program to be expanded to meet dietary needs of all children.	Freedom of choice rather than regimentation in farm programs. Encouragement for farmers to make their own answers to problems of surplus and price.
Adequate reserves of agr'l commodities to be maintained for national security purposes.	Research program to be expanded to find new uses for farm products, how to improve quality, and to develop new markets.
International food reserve and international exchange of commodities to be promoted under Trade & Development Act.	School lunch program to be expanded. Temporary surpluses of farm products to be relieved by government purchases and donations to charitable institutions at home and to distressed peoples abroad.
Agri'l research to be expanded	Farmer cooperatives to have

(Continued on Page 6)

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Einar E. Ungren Editor
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PURPOSE OF FARM BUREAU

The purpose of this Association shall be the advancement of our members' interests educationally, legislatively, and economically.

Michigan Farm Bureau

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V.-Pres. Blaque Knirk, Quincy
Exec. V.-Pres. C. L. Brody, Lansing
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Marthy on Labor-Saving Devices

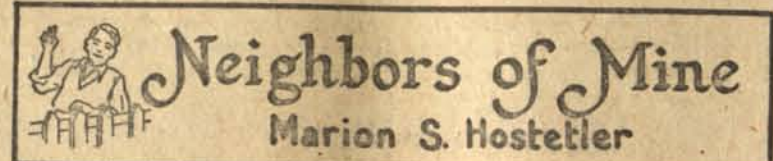
The farmers here on Hicks Street are an up-and-coming lot. Some are distinctly modern too, though most are mostly not. The ones who are, are proud they are, though helpless more or less. In the drive for more devices that will ease their weariness. That day is gone, as sure as fate, when simple human toil can keep the monthly payments up or cause the pot to boil. Machinery is man's master now, and he the real machine. Foredoomed to serve in ceaseless round the Age of Gasoline.

The new transformer on the pole beside the farmer's gate is larger than the old one was. Its load is twice as great. In many new and helpful ways, to share his busy lot. The farmer buys the nimble aid of Reddy Kilowatt. And even in our humble home, old-fashioned though it be. Are numerous labor-saving helps for Hiram and for me. A freezer and a vacuum and a washer gleaming white. And irons and pads and mixers, why I use them day and night.

But one fine day not long ago, with Hiram gone to town. The automatic everything blew up and busted down. I guess perhaps I plugged too much, and when the fuses popped the furnace quit, the cleaner hushed and all the motors stopped. The brooder lamps went out, of course, the water pressure failed. And in the Granger household desperation's hush prevailed. I broke right down and sniveled some. I felt real woeful then. Till when at last came Hiram home I thanked the Lord for men!

He went out in the woodshed where the master fuses are. And after he had fussed around there came a smell of tar. And all the different motors hummed and all the other things began to do their several tasks—and all my woe took wings. "It wasn't much," my Hiram said, "You see, I fixed it easy." He seemed as proud as Punch himself and half again as breezy. But, I declare, of all the fine appliances I've met. A husband who is handy is the best invention yet.

R. S. Clark
315 North Grinnell Street
Jackson, Michigan



The other evening I was reading your stocking next Christmas. "Or Here is \$64,000. Go and buy yourself some skates, and get a milk coat for your mother."

I could tell it wasn't a modern American story by the conversation that Olle had with the Winter King. It went something like this:

King: Do you like to ski?
Olle: Yes, sir, very much.
King: Do you like to ride on a sled?
Olle: I enjoy it very much, sir.
King: Do you like to skate?
Olle: I think I would, sir, but I don't have any skates.
King: Maybe you will get some sometime.

Now I ask you, what kind of story is it to be feeding the impressionable minds of the younger generation? Any good American Winter King would have said: "Why don't you get a paper route and earn the money for some skates?" or "I'll promise to put a pair of skates to sell this spring.

When they went to the farm, the soil conservation service suggested they set out beach grass to stabilize some of the sand blows. They did it. Then came buyers for their surplus beach grass stolons. That was another profitable venture.

There was 40 acres of flat sandy land. It had been farmed in the past but in such a manner that the wind had blown away much of the top soil. Here the soil conservation district came in the picture again. It suggested to the DeVries that they strip crop this forty acres. A rotation of oats, corn, wheat and hay was planned.

Mr. DeVries is well along to getting this 40 acres in the new rotation. He is plowing down his fertilizers, using both complete fertilizers and nitrogen. The hay crop is plowed down as a green manure.

FOR MAXIMUM FEED EFFICIENCY... Use Hardy's Plan of Free Choice Feeding of Steamed Bonemeal (or Di-Calcium Phosphate) and... HARDY TRACE SALT THE ORIGINAL MINERAL SALT FORMULA NO. 1 - FOR RUMINANTS

HARDY'S COMPLETE MINERAL PLAN IS MORE EFFICIENT 3 WAYS: (1) Each cow gets all the Trace Minerals she needs daily with her salt... (2) Calcium-Phosphorus intake is adjusted Free Choice to the individual animal's requirements... (3) No other mineral mixture is needed.

FARM BUREAU MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

The Allen DeVries Have an Interesting Success Story



ALLAN and CORA DEVRIES PRUNING BLUEBERRIES

KEATS VINING Agr'l News Writer
Try anything once is the farm motto of Mr. and Mrs. Allan DeVries, a couple of young farmers, living north of Holland in Ottawa county Michigan. They are members of Ottawa county Farm Bureau.

Their varied farm enterprises all point to the fact they not only like to try different things but get a lot of pleasure doing so. Some of them haven't been successful, but for the most part they have become parts of their farm program.

Mr. DeVries says that many farmers do their work the same way day after day until it gets to be a monotonous job. He and his wife Cora, better known as "Corky" among their friends, like to try new ways to carry on their farm operations.

And another thing. They have never been afraid to go to their county farm agent or to their soil conservation district for help and they have profited by so doing. Fourteen years ago the DeVries brought the 120 acres where they live. They had been living in Holland where Allan was a mechanic for a trucking company.

Neither of them knew a thing about farming but they wanted to get out of town and onto some land. The farm bought was classified as non-agricultural land. It was sandy for the most part. There was a piece of low undrained muck, a sand ridge, and some flat level land, none of which held too much promise.

It had been farmed, for there was a house and a barn, both in not too good shape. They didn't have much money along with their lack of farming knowledge. But a neighbor across the road, Henry Wassink, was friendly and gave the young folks the benefit of his farm experience. Allan continued to work in town and drive back and forth to the farm.

The first thing they did was to buy pine trees, red, white, and Scotch and plant windbreaks around the buildings. This windbreak later led them into one of their profitable farm operations. They closed off part of the barn and started a flock of laying hens. They did well with the eggs they sold even if they had to buy their feed. Then the war came along, feed was high and the draft board had its eye on Allan. The hens were sold and they chalked that up to experience.

When they came to the farm they found 41 blueberry plants set out by a former owner. They were growing in heavy sod and the few berries they produced were not very good. They went to see Leo Arnold, who was then county farm agent in Ottawa county. He told them to get some furrows plowed between the plants so they could be cultivated and to add some fertilizer.

They had been reading all the information available about blueberries and going to blueberry meetings. They gave the 41 plants a dose of superphosphate. This with cultivating made a crop. They sold \$155 worth of blueberries off the 41 plants and that started them in the business.

Some ground was cleared up and they bought 1,000 plants. That was in 1943. In 1945 they borrowed money and bought 10,000 more plants. Today they have 20 acres of as fine blueberries that one could ask for. Another eight acres have been started and they plan 30 acres more.

The blueberry planting wasn't all easy. No sooner had the 10,000 plants been set out than they had heavy rain. The field wasn't drained. The berry plants were deep in water. They took tubs, dug up the plants, and moved them to high ground. Then the rain stopped and it turned dry. The next thing was to haul water in barrels and water the plants. Finally a well was driven and irrigation saved the plants. The field that was flooded is now drained and is growing blueberries.

Blueberry plants cost money. So the DeVries started to grow their own. Going again to Leo Arnold he helped them get started on a nursery. Not only did they raise their own plants but have found a ready sale for their surplus.

Last year in spite of frost and dry weather in DeVries blueberry fields yielded 45 tons of berries. The windbreak they planted when they first moved to the farm grew and prospered. It did the job it was set out for, to protect the buildings and land from the wind.

Then one day a tree buyer came along. He suggested they thin out their windbreak for Christmas trees. He bought five truckloads and the DeVries were in the Christmas-tree business and added tree farming to their blueberries.

They saw that other people were growing their own trees so they started a seed bed. For this job they had help and advice from the West Ottawa Soil Conservation District. They have planted 20 acres to Scotch and Austrian pine. Last year they bought 40 acres more and will start planting it this spring. Besides growing their own land, they had 150,000 seedlings

Blue Cross to Offer Full Year's Coverage
Michigan Blue Cross - Blue Shield announced July 3 that all groups of 50 or more subscribers can have, at small extra cost, a full year of continuous care under the comprehensive hospital-medical-surgical contract.

'56 MEMBERSHIP 67,155 Farm Bureau's Member Goal 70,242 in '57
At a series of district meetings held during the month of July, state goal recommendations were made by the County Farm Bureau executive and membership committees. All counties represented at these meetings made their recommendations individually. These recommendations were then added together and divided by the 60 counties present. This gave the Michigan Farm Bureau a goal of 70,242 for 1957.

Table with 3 columns: County, Membership Aug. 31, 1956, 1957 Goal. Lists counties from Aleona to Wexford.

Farm Bureau In Upper Peninsula
WESLEY S. HAWLEY Co-ordinator, U.P.
The Farm Bureau had a good booth at the Upper Michigan State Fair this year. It was sponsored jointly by the Delta, Menominee County Farm Bureaus and the Michigan Farm Bureau in the Upper Peninsula.

Baraga and Chippewa counties were included as they are in the process of organizing County Farm Bureaus. The booth was very colorful and portrayed the objectives and the ideals of the Farm Bureau. This was done by several large posters and by pamphlets.

Early crops on U.P. farms are good this year. Grain looks good and the hay crop was very heavy. The rain that helped to grow a good crop of hay also hindered in the harvest, which has been delayed about thirty days. The strawberry crop in the Baraga, Houghton, Marquette area was very good. The quality was fine and the berries were large. In Baraga the growing of strawberries is rather new but increasing. This year the demand exceeded the supply.

Produce Oil in 39 Michigan Counties
The first oil pool of importance in Michigan was located near Port Huron about 1886. The next commercial pools were discovered in the vicinity of Saginaw in 1925 and in Muskegon in 1927. Other discoveries followed rapidly and oil now is produced in at least 39 counties in the lower peninsula.

5 instead of 1
A new telephone development shows promise of helping Michigan Bell bring more and better service into its rural areas. It's an electronic device that makes it possible for five phone conversations to ride "piggy-back" style on just one pair of wires—and ALL at the same time. Until recently, similar circuits have been practical only for Long Distance lines. This new one, developed by the Bell Telephone Laboratories, has proved to be economical for shorter distances. The special equipment that keeps the phone conversations on their separate channels along the wire lines contains the tiny, but mighty, "transistors"—another Bell Laboratories invention. First use of the new system in Michigan will be in the Upper Peninsula this fall, in outlying areas where the building of conventional wire circuits is difficult and expensive. MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

CLASSIFIED ADS
Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 10 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 8 cents per word edition. These rates based on guarantee of 60,000 or more subscribers. They are members of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Farm Shows At State Fair Sept. 4-5-6

The 1956 Michigan State Fair has its coliseum reserved for three complete days and evenings of livestock judging and Farm Fun Frolics for which there will be no admission charge.

The dates are Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, September 4, 5, and 6, in the middle of the ten day Fair which opens Friday, August 31 and closes Sunday, September 9.

This will be the fifth consecutive year that theatrical entertainment is adjourned while the farm events take over for the three days and nights. Approx-

Detroit Mounted Police Drill, sheep shearing, and judging of Morgan, Arabian, Western and English Pleasure Classes, four and six horse hitch, dressage acts and other.



WILLIAM R. BURNS has joined the Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company as assistant manager in charge of operations. The appointment was announced by Nile L. Vermillion, manager of Farm Bureau Life and the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company.

William C. Conley, formerly assistant manager and actuary for Farm Bureau Life, will now devote his full time as actuary for Farm Bureau Life and Farm Bureau Mutual.

Mr. Burns comes to Farm Bureau Life from National Life of Vermont where he was planning supervisor. From 1949 to 1955 he served as director of personnel and office administration for Homesteaders Life. He has been associated with life insurance since 1940, having previous experience with Central Life and Travelers.

A graduate of California Institute of Technology, Mr. Burns also has a masters degree from Drake University and is a Fellow of the Life Management Institute.

Mr. Burns is a Navy veteran of World War II and Korea. He is married and the father of a son, age 11, and a daughter, age 9.

New Director

Richard V. Venne has been director of public relations for the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, Detroit. Mr. Venne was formerly with the Albers Feed Division of Carnation Milk Co., Los Angeles, California.



JOHN MERRIFIELD

imately 10,000 spectators, many of them city dwellers who became acquainted with the events for the first time, witnessed each of the night shows last year. A similar attendance is expected this year.

Each morning and afternoon will see regular State Fair judging of champion livestock with the grand auction scheduled for 1 p.m. Wednesday, September 5.

The evening shows, called Farm Fun Frolics, again will have as master of ceremonies John Merrifield, WWJ and WWJ-TV farm editor. There will be more than a dozen events each evening beginning at 6:45 p.m.

These events include Kiltie Band music, livestock parades,

Right Now in Farm Bureau...

We have 67,155 members as of August 31, 1956. An increase of 1325 over 1955.

A goal of 70,242 for 1957. Story and county goals on page 2.

1586 Community Farm Bureau Groups
1187 Junior Farm Bureau Members
Regional Roll Call Assistants Assigned:

- Southwest Marjorie Karker
- Southeast Peter Sikkema
- Central Jerry Cokreda
- Thumb Bill Eastman
- West Central Dan Reed
- East Central Elden Smith
- Northwest Clare McGhan
- Northeast Roger Foerch

Young People District Training meetings being held throughout the state.

Three Farm Policy meetings being held at 8:00 p.m. these dates:

- September 4—Lapeer, Community Center Bldg.
- September 5—Fremont, Community Building.
- September 6—Cass City, High School.

Representatives of Farm Bureau, Grange, and Farmers Union will be on the panel. Farm Bureau will be represented by Roger Fleming, Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Displays for county annual meetings available through local Farm Bureau Services' managers, Petroleum managers or Insurance agents.

Two Roll Call Managers' Conferences just completed.

Regional Representatives are: Meeting with County Farm Bureau Boards explaining National Livestock and Meat Board Promotion Plan.

Helping with Junior Farm Bureau Training meetings. Promoting attendance at Farm Policy meetings.

Working with Liaison Committees.

Working with Roll Call Managers on selecting personnel.

Taking applications for Young Farmer Trainees.

Promoting Direct Distribution of petroleum products.

Helping plan county annual meetings.

County Farm Bureaus are: Planning county annual meetings.

Contacting auctions about Livestock and Meat Board promotion program.

Planning get-out-the-vote campaign.

Selecting Roll Call personnel. Planning community group officers' training meetings.

Preparing for mail solicitation of members for 1957.

Ordering Roll Call supplies. Preparing budgets for 1957. Writing new members for Farm Bureau for 1957.

This information was helpful to Chairman Rush in making his appointments to the various subcommittees as follows:

Education: Mr. Randol, Chairman; Mrs. Crisenberg, Mrs. Southworth; and Messrs. Shanahan, R. Smith and Wagner.

State Affairs: Mr. Hazelton, Chairman; Mrs. Kingsbury; and Messrs. Cowles, Schepelman, Kole and Hahn.

Conservation: Mr. Ford, Chairman; Mrs. Spike; and Messrs. Haskill, Kindig, and W. Smith.

National and International Affairs: Mr. Wagner, Chairman; Mrs. Kingsbury; and Messrs. Ford, Hazelton, Kindig, Kole, Randol, and R. Smith.

Highways, Health, Manpower and Selective Service: Mr. Cowles, Chairman; Mrs. Southworth; and Messrs. Shanahan, Schepelman, and Smith.

Bylaws and Internal Affairs: Mrs. Spike, Chairman; Mrs. Crisenberg; and Messrs. Hahn and Haskill. The six subcommittees held a session and listed several of the subjects which they wish to study during the annual meeting now and the annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau, the first week in November. The committee and its various subcommittees will hold hearings and interview the best available resource persons during the next couple of months.

As soon as the resolutions adopted by the various County Farm Bureau annual meetings have been received at state headquarters, these will be considered very carefully by the state committee. These county recommendations have a great influence in determining what recommendations the state committee will make to the delegates.

The schedule of future meetings agreed upon by the committee is as follows:

- September 18
- October 16,
- November 1, 6, and 7

Members of the staff of the Michigan Farm Bureau who sat with the committee and who will assist them in making contacts with resource persons, etc., included Clark L. Brody, executive vice-president, Stanley M. Powell, legislative counsel, and Dan E. Reed, assistant legislative counsel. Mr. J. F. Yeager, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau had lunch with the committee and sat in on their deliberations most of the afternoon.

Many people make the mistake of trying to correct the mistakes of their friends.

Our Bones are Busy Manufacturing Plants

Most of us think of our bones as a skeleton to hang muscles on that's admittedly a pretty good piece of engineering.

But according to medical writer J. D. Ratcliffe, the bones are responsible for a lot of other body processes we couldn't live without.

They're really performing a four-fold job as thriving manufacturing plants.

For example, he points out that the bones are busy making red blood cells 24 hours a day. That's a big order, because red cells die off at the rate of about 180 million a minute.

They have to be replaced and it's the bones' job to see that it's done. If they failed to keep up this round-the-clock red cell production schedule, the blood would become watery, anemia would set in and death would be almost certain.

On top of that, the bones produce the white blood cells that help the body fight off infection.

Last, but not least, the bones act as a storehouse for reserve nourishment. Fats and protein are stored in bone marrow, on tap when the body needs them.

As a matter of fact, the bones contain practically all the body's calcium and phosphorus too, and act as a kind of mineral "swap-shop."

For instance, drunk from a glass of milk, calcium today is deposited in the bones. At the same time, the blood is withdrawing calcium supplies deposited by previous glasses of milk and other calcium-rich foods.

U. P. Will Name MFB Director in November

Delta and Menominee County Farm Bureaus, first to be organized in the Upper Peninsula, will nominate a director from District II to the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of directors at the MFB annual meeting in November. This will increase the membership of the board to 16—eleven district directors, 3 at large, and one director each for the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau and Women of the Farm Bureau. The announcement was made by the MFB board of directors in August.

Pullets Need Wing Room

Pullets need plenty of "wing" room to develop into profitable layers, advises J. M. (Mac) Moore, extension poultryman at Michigan State University.

Crowding pullets in houses or on roosts cuts the amount of fresh air they can get and lowers their resistance to diseases.

Moore recommends getting future layers up on roosts as soon as possible so that fresh air is available. This will help avoid piling, too.

Be sure to provide plenty of

roosting space. Always keep in mind that the birds need more space as they get older, Moore adds.

Farm-City Week November 16-22

Freedom's Foundation of Valley Forge has given special recognition to Farm-City Week, following a report on the first annual observance last fall. The award was presented at Chicago to the president of Kiwanis International, which coordinated the plans for the 1955 Farm-City Week.

The 1956 observance will be held November 16-22. It will emphasize the Thanksgiving spirit of cooperation and understanding between farmers and their town and city friends. Farm Bureau is cooperating in this opportunity to tell agriculture's story.

The Beaver is the largest rodent in North America and second largest in the world. An adult beaver weighs 40-70 pounds.

New Electric Lines

An REA loan of \$280,000 has been approved for the Tri-County Electric Co-op, Portland, for improvement of 7 miles of tie lines and construction of 30 miles of new line which will permit the addition of 250 new rural customers in Ionia, Clinton, Gratiot and Montcalm counties.

American Institute

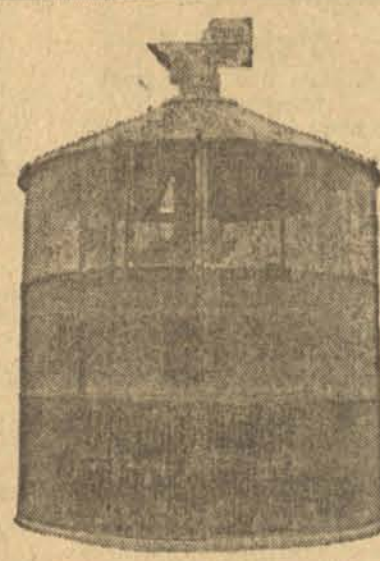
Forty-seven adult and youth representatives from Michigan attended the 28th Annual Summer Meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation, held on the campus of the University of North Carolina, Raleigh, July 29-August 2, 1956.



NEW UNICO X-PAN-DO METAL CORN CRIBS
RAY-PROOF, BIRD-PROOF

ROUND TYPE...

- Cribs are made of 4x12 foot panels of open expandable metal.
- Small openings—rat and bird-proof.
- Easy to erect panels—bolted together.
- Center stack and downdraft ventilators available.
- 700 and 900 bu. capacity.



This is a quality heavy-duty corn crib—built to give years of "on-the-farm" storage service.

All Unico X-PAN-DO Cribs are made of bonderized metal, finished with rust-proof primer and rust-free aluminum.

Available from your Farm Bureau Steel Dealer

FOR BEAUTY PROTECTION ECONOMY



Use this lead-free exterior white paint on your home, barn, outbuildings, fences—any exterior surface which needs new beauty and protection. It's easy to apply. Produces a lustrous, midweek-resistant finish. Cleans itself with each gentle rain to keep its bright white look for years.

A complete line of exterior as well as interior paint is sold by your FARM BUREAU PAINT DEALER.

"Of course I fertilize my winter wheat while I'm planting it!"

"I found out long ago that my land is just like my kids. Both have got to be fed properly or they'll run down like a worn-out clock. I've made money on wheat, plus saving time and labor, by fertilizing while I'm planting it in the fall. As a matter of fact my order for Farm Bureau fertilizer is in now; isn't yours?"

"To be sure that I'm using the proper analysis, I have my soil tested, here's how:

"My Farm Bureau dealer gives me some soil sample bags. I collect the soil and take it to my County Lab. They tell me which analysis I need. I order it early from my Farm Bureau dealer... that way he has it when I want it."

"It's all part of the technical Progress made in fertilizers by my Farm Bureau."

There is still time to have your soil tested. Use your County Lab for an impartial recommendation. See your local Farm Bureau dealer or Co-op Ass'n for Farm Bureau bagged or bulk fertilizers!

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Fertilizer Department Lansing, Michigan

Mail Coupon For Free Soil Test Bags

There is still time to get soil samples tested at your nearest laboratory well before seeding of wheat.

A soil test is valuable for a field now in sod and which will go into row crops next year.

The test will show how much fertilizer will be needed and provide plenty of time to order and apply.

Money can be saved and money can be made in some instances in the choice of fertilizer as the result of a soil test.

Mail the coupon below for free Farm Bureau Soil Sample Bags. You'll need 1 bag for each flat field. 5 bags each rolling field. Have your fields soil-tested at one of 52 County Soil Test Laboratories or at the Soil Science Dept's Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan. Apply fertilizer on the basis of need for the crop.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
Fertilizer Dept
P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Mich.

Please send _____ Soil Sample Bags.

Name _____

Street No. & RFD _____

Post Office _____

Marketing Group
The Eastern Michigan Vegetable Marketing Co., Capac, begin their second year of operation with construction of a 79x84 refrigerated storage and ice room, which will double their space to handle the bumper crops expected.



FARM BUREAU'S MICHIGAN CLOVER FOR BEAUTIFUL STANDS.

Farm Bureau Services Seed Department will Buy Your Clover Seed

- Top Prices Paid!
- Cleaned in the most modern seed mill in the country!

NEW CLEANING AND PROCESSING SERVICE!
Bring your seed directly to us for cleaning and processing IF your Farm Bureau dealer doesn't offer these services. We will clean and process it and return enough to you for your own planting. The balance will be bought at current market prices.

SEED DEPARTMENT—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
3950 N. Grand River Ave., Lansing, Michigan

Activities of Women of Michigan Farm Bureau

District 5

Mrs. Harold Nye, Chairman
Olivet R-2

The June meeting of the Genesee County Farm Bureau Women's Committee was held at the home of Mrs. Lloyd Darby of Mt. Morris.

Mrs. Robert Steadman, Community Ambassador of the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Flint, was the speaker. She had spent three months in Turkey on the exchange plan similar to that of the 4-H. The Genesee group thought it would be nice to let the rest of the State know a little of her observations. She lived with a family for eleven weeks and got to know how they lived their normal, every-day lives.

In 1920 there was a great upheaval for the Moslem faith. A young man named Attaturk started this great change. His name means "Father of the Country." He bounced out all of the Germans and thought that by doing this the Turks would be easier to change to the Western World's way of living.

Attaturk got rid of all of the multiple marriages and told women to take the last name of the man they married; he also made them take off their veils. He outlawed the teaching of the Koran language and alphabet.

Education is compulsory but not enforced as boys six years or older must work to help support the family. Attaturk also made a new alphabet to make it a little easier for them to learn the English language.

The Moslem faith believed Friday was the Sabbath, but Attaturk changed the Sabbath to Sunday; however, some Turks still observe Friday secretly as the "Holy" day.

There are few industries in Turkey. Luxuries are very scarce. The people want very much to live like Americans. Each street may be selling the same thing all the way up and down the street as they have so few products to dispose of. Mrs. Steadman showed a picture of one solid street of bed springs and another of fresh produce.

Women do the chores, work in the fields, make the clothes and feed the family, while the men are either selling produce or playing a combination of parchessi and checkers game in a bar down town.

Because the children have to earn money for the family, they are too busy to play with others their age. They have a great respect for their elders. As each child marries, they live with the parents. Grandparents live there also, until their death.

Mrs. Steadman showed some very nice pictures of Turkey to the group. If anyone is interested in having her speak, write to the Community Ambassadors, Junior Chamber of Commerce, Flint, Michigan. There is no set charge, but a donation would be most acceptable to help with the expenses for some other person getting this same experience in



MOTHER OF THE YEAR. Muskegon County Farm Bureau Women chose as Mother of the Year Mrs. Henry Karel of Cedar Creek Community Farm Bureau. She is shown holding gifts. Mrs. Alan Heltzman, left, chairman of the Women's Committee of Muskegon County Farm Bureau, made the presentation. Other Community Farm Bureau candidates, left to right: Mrs. Ella Durham, Casnovia; Mrs. Carl Anderson, Holt; Mrs. Phila Wagner, Ravenna; Mrs. Karel, and Mrs. Carroll Andrews, Southeast Ravenna. Mrs. Betty Baerman, White River-Montague group, was not present.

the near future.—Mrs. Donald Sanford, Grand Blanc.

District 7

Mrs. Dale Root, Chairman
Barryton R-1

The news interest in District 7 this month centers in Muskegon county with their Farm Bureau Mother of the Year contest. Mrs. Alan Heltzman, county chairman of the Farm Bureau Women's Committee, sent in the following report of this interesting event:

Muskegon County Farm Bureau Committee held its annual picnic and family night at the Muskegon County Center at Wolf Lake August 10. For the first time they held a Farm Bureau Mother of the Year contest and were very pleased with the interest shown.

A candidate was selected from each community group by a committee appointed by the group chairman. There were five contestants in the final contest which was judged by Mrs. Dale Root of Barryton, who is chairman of the 7th District of Farm Bureau Women's Committee; Rev. Harold Knickerbocker of the North West Baptist Church, Casnovia; and Mrs. Helen Wissler, Newago county home demonstration agent.

The contestants were: Mrs. Phila Wagner of Ravenna; Mrs. Carroll Andrews of South East Ravenna; Mrs. Ella Durham of Casnovia; Mrs. Carl Anderson of Holt; and Mrs. Henry Karel of Cedar Creek. Mrs. Betty Baerman of Montague was not present.

Mrs. Karel was chosen by the judges for the place of honor. She is the mother of five children and has a long record of 4-H leadership. She has also taught Sunday School and Bible classes for 25 years and been active in Red Cross and Parents-Teacher work, and a former member of the Farm Bureau Women's Committee.

Mrs. Arlan Heltzman, of Holt, county chairman of the Women's Committee, presented Mrs. Karel with a dozen roses and a silver fruit tray and also presented gifts to the other contestants.

Mrs. Lawrence Lee of Bailey was program chairman and led the group in community singing. She was accompanied by Mrs. Knickerbocker at the piano. Rev. Knickerbocker gave the invocation.

Mr. Don Hearl, Muskegon county agricultural agent, entertained with movies, a travelogue and a comedy. Miss Louella Nault, Muskegon county home demonstration agent, who is leaving soon to continue her education, was also a guest.

The recently dormitory buildings were open for inspection, this makes the Wolf Lake Center one of the first class camps which will be available for the use of large groups.

District 8

Mrs. Martin Stockmeyer,
Chairman
Reese R-1

Midland County Farm Bureau Women packed four boxes of clothing at their June meeting to be sent to the children of Formosa.

Carl Kentner was a guest. He discussed Farm Bureau policies according to the resolutions adopted at the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting. He summarized his field activities and spoke on member participation in the Farm Bureau program.

In July Midland women met at the Park Hotel in St. Louis. After a short business meeting the ladies toured the Baptist Children's Home on Pine River Road. They gave the children candy and cookies.

Saginaw County Farm Bureau Women enjoyed their annual picnic at Recreation Park in Cheaning, July 24 with 139 women and children present for the pot-luck dinner. After a short business meeting, games and contests finished out the afternoon. The children also had contests and then went swimming in the Cheaning pool. The ladies are planning a tour of the vegetable gardens and processing plants at

Capac, St. Clair county, for their August meeting.

Gratiot County Farm Bureau Women were very active in getting people to register to be eligible to vote in the primary election.

July 19, seventy-three women from Gratiot county boarded two buses for a conducted tour of Midland.

In the morning they were taken through the Dow Chemical Company plants. At noon they had lunch in the cafeteria, of the plant.

During the afternoon they were taken through the Episcopal, Lutheran and Methodist churches the Grace A. Dow Memorial Library and the Dow Gardens.

District 10-E

Mrs. Vernon Kingsbury, Chmn.
Alpena R-1

Alcona County Farm Bureau Women are very busy planning a Rural-Urban meeting which will be held October 10. Mr. Peter Sikkema will be the speaker. The women will also have charge of the annual roll call this fall. With funds they collect they are paying the tuition of a nurse in training.

They also have a three year nurses scholarship they provide the funds for. Mrs. Don Kilpatrick, the delegate to Mid-West Conference gave a very interesting report.—Mrs. Lee LaForge, chairman.

Alpena County. The women of Alpena county met at the home of Mrs. Adolore Rouleau for their August meeting. Plans were completed for the annual county fair exhibits.

The ladies were very sorry to hear that the chairman, Mrs. Emil Krueger, had resigned due to ill health. Mrs. Esley VanWagner was chosen as the chairman and will serve the remainder of the term.

Ten dollars was sent to UNESCO for a worthy project in Ceylon. A very interesting safety report was given by safety chairman, Mrs. Adolore Rouleau. John E. Faber, county sheriff, showed a very interesting movie

New Beauty!



Crochet in lovely flower-effect this stunning new doily to grace your table! Use it as a centerpiece too, in sparkling color to contrast above a lighter cloth!

Pattern 7289: Crochet doily 21 inches in No. 30 mercerized cotton; smaller one to match.

Send 25 cents in coins for EACH pattern to Michigan Farm News, 263, Needlecraft Service, P. O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for each pattern for first-class mailing.

of the Flint tornado. The women are still working on their Rural-Urban meeting which they plan to have this fall.—Mrs. Esley VanWagner, chairman.

Iosco County. Sixteen women of Iosco county visited the National Gypsum plant when the women met for their July meeting. Mr. Smith took the women on a tour through the plant. None of the women had visited it before. After the tour the group enjoyed a picnic lunch at the Argue river park. The next meeting will be a tour to Midland.—Mrs. B. Pringle, chairman.

Montmorency County. The July meeting was held with Mrs. Peters. A booth is being planned for the 4-H Fair in Atlanta. Mr. Ernest Rea spoke about his Farm Bureau store and how it got established. A movie on fire prevention and safety in the home was also shown by Mrs. Manier. Mr. Walter Buettner, farm trainee from Germany, was a guest. He showed the group pictures of his homeland. He said the food they have is similar to ours. Their main meat is pork. He described farmers cooperatives in his native land, and spoke about life during the war. The women enjoyed his talk very much.—Mrs. Onalee Carey, chairman.

Ogemaw County. Farm Bureau Women met at Poynter Hill for a picnic. A basket dinner was enjoyed by all. Many games were played. A Queen for Day contest was held and Mrs. May Brindley was crowned. She is to reign till the annual Farm Bureau Picnic. Mrs. Chapin, judge of probate, was a recent speaker at our women's meeting. She spoke on probate court and its duties. 56 ladies went on the tour to the Dow Chemical plant at Midland.—Mrs. M. Clemence, chairman.

Presque Isle County. Mrs. Marjorie Karker was a guest when the women of Presque Isle met to plan a Rural-Urban meeting. The women are gathering books to be taken to their local hospital. Plans are being made to set up a Farm Bureau blood bank which will be worked through the local hospital. Letters were read from the Sister Kenny Foundation and Isuru Nakatani. Mrs. Merchant also read a very interesting letter from a pen pal in Germany.—Mrs. Otto Mendrick, chairman.

District 10-W

Mrs. Hiram Brock, Chairman
East Jordan R-2

District 10-West is located in the heart of the resort area in the lower peninsula. This is our busiest season.

Emmet County Farm Bureau Women's Committee has taken an active interest in the need in the county for more ground observers.

We invited Sgt. Seiler of the Air Force Base in Emmet county to speak and to show films to speak and to show films to a joint meeting of the directors and the Women's committee.

So much interest was shown that Sgt. Seiler made plans to take all the ladies who could attend on an all day trip to Kinross Air Base in the Upper Peninsula.

Eleven ladies and two young men attended. The group arrived at the Kinross Air Base in three Air Force station wagons. From their arrival on they were treated with the greatest courtesy. They were placed on an Air Force Base bus and escorted over the entire base. They were shown all the buildings, the new theater, chapel, hangars, etc. Everything was explained as to use.

At noon a lunch was served in the officers' mess. After a brief rest the group was taken to the briefing rooms where men explained weather charts, and other equipment. Then they were taken to a restricted area where a demonstration of the F-89 plane was given.

The ladies were encouraged to climb up and see the panel con-

(Continued on page 6)

New Changes in Social Security Affect You

W. SCOTT HAMLIN
Manager, Lansing District
August 1, 1956, President Eisenhower signed into law the 1956 Amendments to the Social Security Act. The provisions contained in these changes will have far-reaching effects on the lives of millions of Americans.

Besides reducing the age at which female workers, wives, widows, and female dependent parents can receive monthly benefits (from age 65 to 62); providing payment of cash disability benefits beginning July 1, 1957, to disabled workers age 50 or past; extending social security coverage to members of the armed forces effective January 1, 1957; and certain other changes in the law, the rights of farm people are changed considerably under the 1956 Amendments.

If you own, rent, or work on a farm, these changes are important to you and your family.

Beginning with 1955, earnings from self-employment as a farm operator have counted toward social benefits.

Under the old law, however, you did not get social security credit for cash or crop shares you received as rent for your land (when it was farmed by someone else).

Under the 1956 Amendments, the cash or crop shares you receive from a tenant or share farmer will count for social security purposes if under your arrangement with the tenant or share farmer, you "participate materially" in the production of the crops or livestock or in the management of the production.

In order to "participate materially" you must take an important part in the management decisions or in the actual production. This new change is effective With All Taxable Years Ending After 1955.

IF YOU USE FARM LAND OWNED BY SOMEONE ELSE and you receive a share of what you produce, your earnings may have been covered by the social security law since the beginning

of 1955. The 1956 amendments make it clear that if, under an ordinary crop-sharing arrangement, the crops or livestock you produce are divided between you and the landlord, with your share depending on the total amount produced, then you are considered a self-employed farmer for social security purposes. This is true even if the landlord takes an active part in the farm operations. The rule confirms the same provision which has been in effect since January 1, 1955.

A new optional method for reporting farm self-improvement income for taxable years ending on or after December 31, 1956, is provided in the law for all self-employed farm operators or members of a farm partnership who keep books on an accrual or cash basis. The New Optional Method provides:

1—If your gross income from agricultural self-employment is \$1,800 or less, you may count as your net earnings from farm self-employment either your actual net earnings or % of your gross farm income.

2—If your gross farm income is more than \$1,800 and your net farm earnings are less than \$1,200, you may use either your actual net earnings from farming or \$1,200.

3—If your gross farm income is more than \$1,800 and your net farm earnings are \$1,200 or more, you must use the actual amount of your net farm earnings up to the maximum of \$4,200.00.

Thus the new optional methods are available for practically all farmers, including those who used the old methods of reporting their 1955 farm income. The new law continues the coverage of farm workers who are paid \$100 or more in cash during 1956 as was true under the old law makes a change beginning in law in 1955. However, the new Effective January 1, 1957,

wages paid to farm workers will count toward social security benefits under either of two conditions which are:

1—If a farm employer pays you \$150 or more in cash during the year, your cash pay from that employer is covered by the law.

2—If you do farm work for an employer on 20 or more days during a year for cash pay figured on a time basis (rather than on a piece-rate basis), your cash pay from that employer is covered by the law.

For the \$150-a-year test, both piece-rate and time-rate cash pay count. The total number of days worked does not matter so long as you are paid \$150 in cash by the employer in the year.

For the 20-day test, the total amount of your cash pay does not matter so long as you work for one employer on 20 days or more for cash pay based on some unit of time such as an hour, a day, or a week.

Farm labor crews and crew leaders. Wages paid to members of a labor crew such as those used to pick cotton and harvest fruits and vegetables may be covered by the social security law, but in the past it has sometimes not been too easy to tell whether the employer of the members of the crew was the farmer who was having the work done or the crew leader (or "labor contractor," or "row boss"). The new amendments make it easier to tell which is the employer.

If you are a crew leader, the crew members you furnish and pay are your employees unless you and the farmer have entered into a written agreement which shows that you are his employee.

If you are a farm operator using crew workers, and you have entered into a written agreement with the crew leader which shows that he is your employee, then the crew members are also your employees.

This provision is effective for work performed on and after (Continued on page 5)

Our Patterns Are Printed

Peerless Fashion Service of New York patterns offered on this page are printed patterns, with full instructions. Each tissue pattern part is clearly printed with name and number for easy identification.

For greater accuracy, the cutting outline as well as the stitching line is printed on each tissue part.

Easier to use, since every detail such as darts, pleats, the place for gathers or other trimming is printed on the pattern parts.

Sewing information is printed on pattern parts to enable the home sewer to assemble parts without error. An instruction sheet with each pattern has concise, step-by-step sewing information to supplement the pattern.

Jumper Dress



9142 12-20 30-42

WEAR IT with its own smart blouse or with other blouses and sweaters! Bare it for a gay date dress! Perfect subtlety of line in the squared neckline, fitted bodice, easy flaring skirt. It's the fashion hit of the season—to sew now!

Pattern 9142: Misses sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42. Size 16 jumper, 3 yards, 39 inch fabric. Blouse 1 1/2 yards.

Half-Size Style



9257 14 1/2-24 1/2

Look taller, slimmer, trimmer in this lovely new dress! Longer waist above a softly gathered skirt—most flattering lines for the half-size figure! Stand-up collar, smooth bodice complete the pretty picture. No sewing problems—proportioned to fit perfectly.

Pattern 9257: Half sizes 14 1/2, 16 1/2, 18 1/2, 20 1/2, 22 1/2, 24 1/2. Size 16 1/2 takes 4 3/4 yards of 45 inch fabric.

Send 35 cents in coins for EACH pattern to Michigan Farm News, P. O. Box 42, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for each pattern for first class mailing.

It may be true that blessings come in disguise, but trouble never bothers to put on makeup.

MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL

STATE FAIR

THOUSANDS OF EXHIBITS
MICHIGAN'S BEST LIVESTOCK AND FARM PRODUCTS

Junior Show	Home Arts	Cooking School
Auto Show	Aviation Show	Fashion Show
Art Exhibits	Dance Revues	Beauty Queens
Old Time Dancing	Parades	Drum Majorettes

FREE FARM FUN FROLIC - Coliseum
September 4, 5 and 6, Evenings
Judging and Showing, Afternoons

SPECIAL FREE KIDDY ATTRACTIONS
KIDDIES BARNYARD: Miniature Farm House, Silo, Barn, complete with the young and domestic animals.
KIDDIES PLAYLAND: Small-sized Midway rides, hourly Circus Acts, Playground Equipment.

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE BAND
Two Concerts daily for ten days — Free

IN THE GRANDSTAND
250 MILE Stock Car Race, Sept. 9 at 2:30 p.m.
FARMERS Pick-up Derby, Sept. 9 at 2:00 p.m.
TEXAS ALL-STATE RODEO starring Buffalo Bill, Jr.
Two Performances Daily, Aug. 31-Sept. 8.

TREMENDOUS COLISEUM SHOW
Aug. 31-Sept. 3: JAYE P. MORGAN, DON CHERRY, GAYLORDS. Sept. 7-9: JULIUS LaROSA, McGUIRE SISTERS, FOUR LADS plus (all performances) THE PLATTERS, THE BLOCKBUSTERS, THE KRACKER-JACKS, BUD & CECE ROBINSON, THE STEP BROTHERS.

Ten Glorious Fun-Packed Days
AUG. 31 thru SEPT 9
DETROIT DONALD L. SWANSON, Gen'l Mgr.

LOOK at your Buildings...

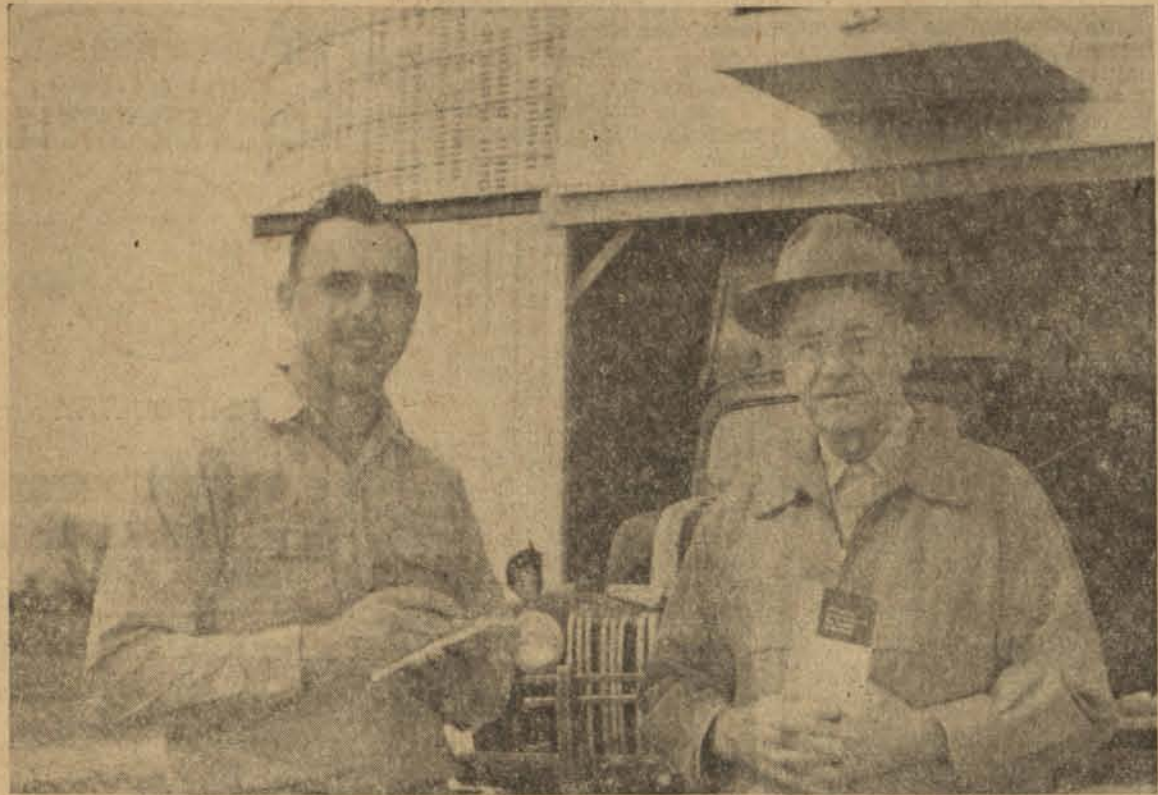
DO THEY NEED REPAINTING?

If so, stop in and make your selection from Unico's house and barn paints. They are laboratory and weather-tested to give you the finest paint protection you can buy.

Farm Bureau Paint Dealer

For Quality Paint
Everytime
See Your Local

Robert Norris Grows 200 A. Of Certified Seed Crops



FATHER AND SON PARTNERSHIP OF ROBERT (left) AND KAY NORRIS.

KEATS VINING
Agr'l News Writer

When Robert Norris of Berrien Center, Berrien county, went to Michigan State University for two years of Short Course work, he found two things he wanted to do.

One of them was to marry Irene Kerlikowske, a Berrien county girl taking the home economics short course at Michigan State. The other thing was to grow certified seed on the home farm.

Both of these Norris has accomplished. The Norris family have two children, Eric, and Connie.

Each year Robert Norris has about 200 acres of certified oats, barley, wheat, and red clover.

Bob is the third generation of Norris' to live on the 190 acre farm. He rents an additional 138 acres. Bob and his father, Kay Norris, have a father and son partnership. Both are long time members of Berrien county Farm Bureau.

When Robert Norris finished his two year short course at Michigan State University in 1949 he started to grow certified seed with a six acres of oats. This average has expanded in seven years to about 200 acres. In addition to the three cereal crops he has added red clover to the list.

Besides the certified grain enterprise, there is a hog program that fits well into the seed work.

When Bob couldn't get Clinton seed oats in Michigan last year he went to the Indiana Agricultural Alumni Association at Purdue University and bought 200 bushels of foundation seed. This was sowed on 82 acres of land and yielded 70 bushels to the acre. He found ready sale for this seed.

25 acres of Hudson winter barley sowed in 1954 and harvested 80 bushels per acre. Last fall he sowed 45 acres.

He has been growing Seneca wheat since it was released. In 1955 he had 45 acres that averaged 40 bushels to the acre.

Pennscoot clover is his fourth certified seed. He had 45 acres in 1955 and will have 43 acres this year.

Mr. Norris finds a ready sale for his certified seed. Much of it is sold at the farm. The balance goes to the Farm Bureau Services at Lansing. Very little seed is ever carried over.

The farm has a concrete corn crib and grain storage. The ground floor has two cribs each holding 2,500 bushels of corn with storage overhead for 4,000 bushels of grain.

The storage has a grain drier, facilities for a wagon dump, and two vertical elevators. There is additional corn and grain storage on the farm.

All the seed sold and used on the Norris farm is treated with "Pantogen."

Corn is grown on the farm but not as certified seed. The corn is fed to the hogs. The rotation is a four year set-up with corn, oats, wheat, and clover. All seed corn is treated with lindane.

Corn ground is plowed and after once over tillage, the corn is planted in the tractor wheel track. Mr. Norris uses a rotary hoe for weeds and will cultivate once if necessary.

The oat fields get as little tillage as possible, being harrowed twice. Wheat fields are plowed in July and worked about once a week until planting time. Barley fields get about the same treatment as wheat. Clover is seeded in the wheat.

Bob believes in using plenty of commercial fertilizer. Corn gets 300 pounds of 5-20-20, applied on a clover sod. Then 150 pounds of nitrogen is plowed down. At planting time the crop gets 250 pounds of 5-20-20.

Oats get 250 pounds of 5-20-20 when the crop is sowed plus application of 25 pounds of nitrogen at four to six weeks after planting.

Wheat gets 350 to 400 pounds of 5-20-20 fertilizer at planting

time. Barley gets 250 pounds of 5-20-20. Both wheat and barley get 25 pounds of nitrogen in the spring.

None of the certified seed is fed on the farm. There is a very little carry over. But Norris is very careful in the cleaning of all the grain. The cleanings are fed to the hogs.

Once the Norris farm had a dairy herd but help was hard to get so the cows went and hogs took their place. The dairy barn is now full of farrowing pigs.

About 30 brood sows are kept. Right now they are mostly Durocs. He has two purebred Yorkshires. The Yorkshire boars are being used with the idea of eventually having all Yorkshires. These make a better meat hog in Norris' opinion.

Two litters a year are raised. The Norris farm has an average of eight pigs per litter. The sows and pigs are given careful attention at farrowing time. But when a Leaned pig is turned out on a Wadino pasture with rye and rape filling out the pasture season. The pigs have access to self feeders for their grain rations.

The average time for feeding out the pigs is five and a half months. This is enough to get them to a 200 to 220 pound weight. Last fall litters were sold at five months and ten days old.

All of the pigs go to the Michigan Livestock Exchange at Battle Creek. Their last fall litters sold in the top grades.

Bob has one hired man who has been with him several years. He gets his house, a garden, and a pig a year. He is paid a flat hourly rate for the time he works.

Mrs. Norris, besides being a busy housewife has time to pinch hit in the farm work. Bob's father and mother live across the road from them.

Bob was a member of 4-H swine clubs for 10 years with three years in handicraft work. Three gilts he used in his club work started the farm on its

swine project.

He and his wife find time for outside activities. They are members and active in the Zion Evangelical church at St. Joseph. Bob has been president of their local Farm Bureau, counselor for the Junior Farm Bureau, has been president of the county swine breeders association and is a director of the Michigan Foundation Seed Association.

One Constitutional Amendment This Fall

The only constitutional amendment on which Michigan voters will ballot next November is one submitted by the legislature. It provides that no person convicted of a felony can be a candidate for state legislature.

All groups who were circulating petitions to place constitutional amendments on the November election ballot were unsuccessful. Michigan Education Association came the nearest. It was sponsoring a proposal for an enlarged State Board of Education, which would have chosen and supervised the State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

The Michigan Townships Association lost a plan to do away with the State Board of Equalization and to provide that county equalized valuations would be the final valuations used for spreading taxes.

4,000 at Dairyland Creamery Picnic

Carson City, Montcalm county, buzzed with activity August 16 as some 4,000 central Michigan area farmers attended the annual Dairyland Cooperative Creamery Co. annual picnic-fair.

Miss Nina Stearns, 1956 Montcalm district dairy princess, presented the blue ribbons to owners of the top cattle during a parade of the champions. The parade touched off a full afternoon of entertainment in the natural amphitheater of the park.

Judge Harvey G. Straub of Toledo was the master of ceremonies and speaker.

Winners of grand championships were:

Holstein—Joann Dopp of Carson City, (Four-year-old).
Jersey—Howard Sprague of Ionia, (Four-year-old).
Milking shorthorns—Douglas Ferris of Lyons, (Two-year-old).
Guernsey—Sidney Evans of Lake Odessa, (Two-year-old).
Ayrshire—Roy Smith of Ionia, (Four-year-old).

Guernsey Dates For September

H. M. Dancer of Jackson R-1, has announced these dates for the Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Assn:

Sept. 4—Michigan State Fair, Guernseys judged, George Newlin, judge.
29—Michigan State Guernsey sale, sale pavilion, MSU, East Lansing.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment to bring farm income up to a politically determined level.

Associated with the production payment proposal is considerable sentiment for limiting the size of the farm enterprise eligible for direct federal payments.

These manipulations if permitted to be carried out would further increase agricultural production and surpluses, and move the government still further into the farmer's operations.

This situation caused us to emphasize to the Department of Agriculture officials that every effort be put forth to make the soil bank effective from the beginning. It was the unanimous opinion that the soil bank program could be made potent in reducing surpluses only during this initial three years.

It seems inevitable that at the end of that period, barring extreme emergency, the stored up fertility in the rental areas of the acreage reserve program, when eventually returned to production, will be certain to result in increased farm output.

The conservation reserve division of the Act, Sub-Title B, was not regarded as an important factor in reducing agricultural surpluses. However, reports indicate that it has already effected an increase in the sale value of marginal land areas. In fact, it was felt that the Act as a whole would encourage higher farm land values.

In this article I have endeavored to acquaint the Michigan Farm Bureau membership with some of the essentials for the success of the soil bank program and the hurdles that must be surmounted to avoid the pitfalls that would cause its failure. Great expectations have been aroused in some quarters, and a better appreciation of the problems involved may help to avoid serious disappointment.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the amount spent by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for price supports was about double the expenditure of the previous year. It became necessary to recommend that the 84th Congress increase the appropriation for financing the Commodity Credit Corporation to \$14,500,000,000. This appropriation has been increased from time to time from the first grant of \$3,000,000 in 1933.

The importance of making the soil bank program a factor in reducing the \$9,000,000,000 stockpile of farm surpluses is essential if we are to direct the trend of events toward real prosperity and the freedom of farmers to manage their own farms.

Michigan of Women Of Farm Bureau

(Continued from Page 4)

As the ladies crossed the Straits and gazed at the construction of the giant Mackinac Bridge, they all agreed it was a most outstanding day.

The following ladies attended: Mrs. Grace Williams, secretary of the county Farm Bureau; Mrs. Helen Pool, sec'y of the Women's Committee; Mrs. Ben Peters, Mrs. Mike Veurink, Mrs. George Wanamaker, Mrs. Vern Rasmussen and son, Mrs. Don Angus, Mrs. Clayton Eppler, Mrs. Fred Hinkley, Mrs. Stow and grandson, Mrs. Wm. Detwiller.

Charlevoix County Women's committee has completed its project of collecting clothing, magazines, etc. for the Traverse City Mental Hospital. The drive was a success and we expect to repeat it soon.

At the August meeting the committee had as its guest speaker, Moshe Margalit, an exchange student from Israel.

Moshe spent several weeks in our county as the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Healy. He was here through the 4-H Foundation to study our methods of farming. Moshe will be in Michigan another month in another county and then will visit in Missouri.

The land of Israel is very hot and dry so irrigation is necessary to raise crops of any kind. Each acre must be made to produce to feed the many people. The population is increasing rapidly in a nation about as big as the state of Rhode Island.

Much capital is spent on arms and military training as the neighboring countries are war-

like and aggressive so the peoples of Israel must protect their homes.

Changes in Social Security Affect You

(Continued from Page 4)

January 1, 1957. This summary includes the major changes of the law as they affect farmers today or next year. In future editions of the Michigan Farm News, we will cover these changes in more detail.

Editor's Note—To help Farm Bureau members understand better the provisions of the Social Security Act, we have invited the Lansing District Office of the Social Security Administration to present information that will be helpful to farm people.

At Stephenson

Thomas Berghouse succeeded Bernard Chapman as manager of the Stephenson Marketing Association, effective August 1. Mr. Berghouse has been connected with co-ops for the past 35 years.

Give Hens Calcium For Best Eggshell

Tests prove that when hens have easy access to oyster shell throughout the summer months poultrymen can be reasonably sure of getting more eggs with stronger shells. Oyster shell is a natural calcium carbonate, a perfect eggshell material. Keeping the hen house cool is an additional control over soft shells.

The same tests also showed that less than one in 200 eggs were cracked or broken in the nest when hens had plenty of oyster shell.

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EASY TO LOAD—
Simply pull out and lock rear cap of gun, unscrew head from barrel, and insert Tube Lube cartridge into case.

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Works like a wonder! No waste of grease, no messy hands when you use Tube Lube for your farm jobs.

EASY TO REFILL—
Pull back cap on gun, unscrew head, push plunger forward to eject used Tube Lube cartridge. Load up and you're ready to go again!

Save Money—Prevent Grease Waste

There is no waste when you use the new Unico TUBE-LUBE grease cartridges. Grease is always fresh, clean and ready to use. Messy hand filling is eliminated. Takes only seconds to load. Simply insert grease cartridge in special TUBE-LUBE grease gun and you are ready for any lubricating job on the farm.

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Read how C. J. Carruthers of Bancroft gets them!

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS pay premium prices for fertile eggs. Their vaccine lab standards require 85% fertility. With such standards to meet poultry feed becomes an important factor in the egg business.

The White Leghorn flock of C. J. "Cam" Carruthers of Bancroft, Mich. meets such standards. As a matter of fact it does better than the required 85% with a 12 month average of 90% plus.

No wonder Cam says, "Why should I feed anything else but Farm Bureau Mermash? I can't afford to gamble on other brands." Mermash, coupled with good management, will do the same for your flock.

Feed represents the biggest part of your poultry investment. Therefore, with top quality birds and good management, the feed you buy is the real key to your poultry profits. Farm Bureau Mermash is strongly fortified with vitamins and minerals to maintain vigorous health with heavy production. Mermash is made according to the latest nutritional knowledge TO BRING PROFIT TO THE FARMER WHO USES IT... NOBODY ELSE.

FOR THE COMPLETE MERMASH STORY SEND A POSTCARD TO P. O. BOX 960, LANSING



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POTATOES • WHEAT • SOYBEANS

Who Are the Future Farm Bureau Members?

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for September

Background Material for Program in September by 1586 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY
Coordinator of Education and Research, MFB

Let's turn our telescope back into times past. Farmers were "just farmers" back in 1919 when the Michigan Farm Bureau came into being. They operated farms as commercial enterprises, had few outside jobs, and made their family living "in-full" from the land.

There were so few "part-time farmers" and "residential" farms that the Census Bureau did not bother to list such types. So, when Farm Bureau began, there was really no great problem as to which rural people should have voting membership rights in the organization. "Farmers were farmers."

Today, a new picture is before us. It is more difficult to decide who is a "real farmer." Even the Census Bureau ran into trouble and included everything possible so as to miss nobody. Thus a small plot of three acres that grosses \$250 or more in sales, is a "farm," according to the Census.

Today we find farms being classified by "types"—full-time commercial farms, part-time commercial farms, small part-time farms with most of the income from outside sources, and "residential" farms—where people live but do little or no actual farming.

Who is the Farmer of 1956? Within this confusing picture of change there have been emerging some questions that effect the membership of farm organizations:

(a) What sort of farmers should have the right to speak publicly for the interests of present-day agriculture? And, therefore—

(b) What sort of farmers should be permitted full voting rights in a farmers' organization that becomes the agent of the American farmer?

Perhaps there is a reasonable answer to these questions, and perhaps there is none. How can we determine who are the "real farmers" that make up the backbone of agriculture today and will do so in the years to come? Upon what can we base a fair answer to this question?

Some Contrasting Facts. Farms in Michigan are growing larger and fewer. They dropped from 155,589 in 1950 to 138,922 in the 1954 census. Twenty-five years ago the average commercial farm was 149 acres. In 1955 it had increased to 242 acres in Michigan. Similar changes have occurred in the United States.

We not only have larger farms, however, but also more part-time farms. The number grows each year.

In 1954, 39.4% of our Michigan farmers worked more than 100 days off the farm. This was an increase of 13.2% over 1950.

There were 54,705 of these farmers doing "outside work." They came from 21,239 farms—(family members all counted as off-the-farm workers, of course).

As industry expands, more part-time farming is bound to appear. Farms are being highly mechanized. More land is needed for efficient operation. Machinery helps reduce the hours of work on the farm.

Thus, more time is available for outside jobs. And land and equipment cost money. Opportunities to finance the growing costs of farming are greatest where added income can be gotten from work off the farm.

An impressive share of Michigan's 138,922 census farms are part-time farmers. These people must be remembered in making our decisions as to membership. They are a part of the farming picture today.

Now, let's look a bit at another side of the coin. Ninety percent of the farm products in the United States come from only 50% of the census farms. These are the commercial farms where the principle job is farming. Remember, families still own, operate and manage them, with very few exceptions.

There are 4.8 million farms in the United States. 2.7 million of them are either small or residential farms. And about 2 million of the commercial farms produce the bulk of all farm products sold.

Modern Tower of Babel? With all these different farms in the picture, there is bound to be confusion. With people on commercial farms, part-time farms, small, low-income farms and residential farms, problems and interests are bound to be different.

Can we solve the whole array of problems with one simple plan? Can there be unity of desire and demand where problems and living conditions are so different? Can farmers in one organization get together on the best thing to do to correct their dif-

iculties? Are they apt to agree on what the main difficulties are?

These confusions extend to the public. The "man on the street" does not realize that circumstances on farms of various types are so different. (Neither do the politicians.)

People tend to think of the problems of all agriculture in terms of the conditions of a single group. Or they often resent what is being done at their expense, when the farms that they can see around them look prosperous.

They hear one group of farmers asking for aid, and another saying "let us alone" we want no part of support programs and controls.

Yes, changes in the farm and modern living have brought a modern Tower of Babel in agriculture. Can different farmers solve these differences and go down the same road together?

Where Do We Go in Farm Bureau? Is the membership of the future Farm Bureau to consist of commercial farmers only? These farmers might assume that because they produce almost all of products that the voice of agriculture should be theirs.

But the small, or part-time producer may argue: "We work the land. We produce agricultural products. It is a part of our living. We, too, should have a voice in agricultural affairs."

Should the issue be decided by the group that has the greatest numbers, or by the group that produces most of the products? The answer to that question has

Apply for Foreign Trainee by Sept. 15

Would you like to learn more about one of perhaps 63 foreign lands through one of its people?

The Young Farmer Trainee program is a project of the American Farm Bureau the past three years. Our members may take a young farmer from a foreign land into their home for a farming season—about Feb. 1 to Nov. 1, 1957. If you are interested in full information, please use the coupon:

Michigan Farm Bureau Membership Dep't
P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Mich.
Please send further information on Young Farmer Trainee Program:
Name _____
Street address & RFD _____
Postoffice _____

Can we solve the whole array of problems with one simple plan? Can there be unity of desire and demand where problems and living conditions are so different? Can farmers in one organization get together on the best thing to do to correct their dif-

News from Poultry Marketing Program

B. P. PATTISON
Assistant Secretary

The Michigan Poultry Marketing Cooperative at Hemlock, Saginaw county, is expecting an extremely busy season this fall. Markets must be found for Michigan's reportedly heavy turkey crop. Several thousand early turkeys have already been processed during July and August. Prices are starting at a low level compared to last year with no indication to date of going higher.

Buying Turkeys on the Eviscerated Base. In an effort to do the best job possible for producers, all turkeys are being purchased on the eviscerated or dressed basis. This plan will improve the quality of the salable product and recognize the good producer. The Hemlock plant is the first buyer in Michigan to adopt this buying policy.

Meetings With Growers. Some 75 farmers, representing over 200,000 turkeys under production, voted unanimously to approve the new method of buying. Meetings were held at St. Louis, Zeeland, and East Jordan. The plan calls for delivery of the turkeys for processing. The weights and quality are quickly determined and the grower is quoted a price based on sale of his turkeys on a dressed base.

If a grower prefers to hold his turkeys for a later market, this can be arranged. The cooperative has worked out a plan whereby the grower can hold his turkeys in

not been found.

Can we answer it when we ask it in another form? Who shall be a full voting member in the Farm Bureau? If we include all farmers, will each be fair and considerate when dealing with the problems of the other group?

Can the part-time farmer and the low-income farmer take a look at the future soundness of agriculture as a business, and temper his demands accordingly? Or are his interests centered more in other matters?

Can the full-time commercial farmer work to help solve the problems that develop for the part-time and low-income farmers?

All these questions arise when we try to consider what kind of a Farm Bureau organization we might want in the future. Suppose that we formed a small organization of full-time commercial farmers only. Would such an organization be effective in legislative affairs? Or might it be more effective as the servant of that group of farmers because the members were more united and more active?

If Farm Bureau became such a small organization, how would it

be financed? Two answers seem apparent. Either dues would have to be larger, or programs would have to be cut away. And cutting programs would only reduce the effectiveness of the organization.

Problems in services for members would also arise. Some of these services depend on numbers. Group hospitalization programs and insurance programs rest their rates upon the quantity of members carrying the insurance. Lowering numbers would reduce the margins of protection—the number of people helping to cover losses. So, higher rates for the smaller number of remaining subscribers would follow.

We have asked many questions here and given some facts. Are the members prepared to try to answer them? Are we ready to say that Farm Bureau should be made up of a certain type of farmer and not the others?

Any new definition of Farm Bureau membership eligibility must become a part of the state by-laws. This requires a vote of the delegates at the state convention, if changes are in order.

A committee of the state Board of Directors has studied this pro-

blem. Delegates at past conventions have discussed the matter, but have tabled proposals.

Sentiments in the 1956 resolutions favored including part-time farmers "whose philosophy promotes our way of life."

Is this a problem that can be solved now, or is it one that must work itself out, taking into account the changing scene of agriculture as the years go by? What do you think?

Questions
1. What farmers should be eligible for full-voting memberships in Farm Bureau:
(a) Do the members favor a smaller organization of commercial farmers (main line in agricultural production)? If so, how would such an organization be financed?
(b) Do the members favor an organization which includes farmers of all types—commercial, part-time, and residential farm occupants? Please state your views.
(c) If you favor a small, commercial farm organization would you limit services to members only?

2. 37% of Michigan farmers are now part-time farmers. Another 14% of the census farms are "residential farms". Who should represent these people in public affairs?

3. 56% of our commercial farms produce 90% of the farm products in the United States. The remaining 50% produce only 10%.

Should the small producer have an equal voice in developing programs that affect agriculture?

Democrats
(Continued from page 1.)
for improvements in distribution, preserving, and marketing, and to promote industrial use of farm surpluses.
Farm credit to be increased,

lower rates provided, crop insurance to be extended to other crops, protection increased.

Farm cooperatives to be encouraged and protected against punitive taxation.

Republicans
(Continued from page 1.)
full support and protection.
Soil and water resources to be protected, development encouraged.
Crop insurance. Voluntary, self-supporting crop insurance to be promoted.

officer in the Calhoun county, Junior Farm Bureau and is presently a director of Calhoun Farm Bureau. He is 28 years of age and farms near Homer.

Other Midwest Committee Members are Duane Smith of Illinois, chairman, and Irma Mouchka of Iowa, secretary-treasurer.

Require Permits For Brush Fires
Rural residents and others are reminded that a permit is required for anyone intending to burn brush, grass, or debris from land-clearing operations outside city and village limits.

It is unlawful when the ground is not snow-covered to start an open fire, except for domestic purposes, without obtaining a burning permit. Permits can be obtained from any Conservation Department field office, conser-

vation officer, fire officer, or forest fire lookout.

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ROBERT N. VAN WERT of Calhoun county was elected vice-chairman for the 1957 Midwest Farm Bureau Young People's Committee. The election was held August 5th at Camp Shaw in the upper peninsula of Michigan, during the business meeting of the Midwest Farm Bureau Young People.

Bob is presently serving as Michigan Junior Farm Bureau District 2 director and 2nd vice-chairman of Michigan Junior Farm Bureau. He has previously been active and served as an

Insurance Tailor Made BY AND FOR FARMERS

"Now I Know What They Mean."

Some time ago I was talking to my neighbor, John, about one of the boys backing my truck into a visiting friend's car.

"Well," said John, "I hope you have been doing business with yourself."

"What do you mean?" I asked.

"I mean," said John, "I hope you've got Farm Bureau Insurance. It's your own company, so that's doing business with yourself."

I hadn't thought too much about it, to tell the truth. But John has been a County Farm Bureau director and he was in on the start of the insurance program back in 1949.

"The only reason Farm Bureau got into the insurance business," he told me, "was because we found we could give our members benefits they couldn't get anywhere else."

"Like what?" I suggested.

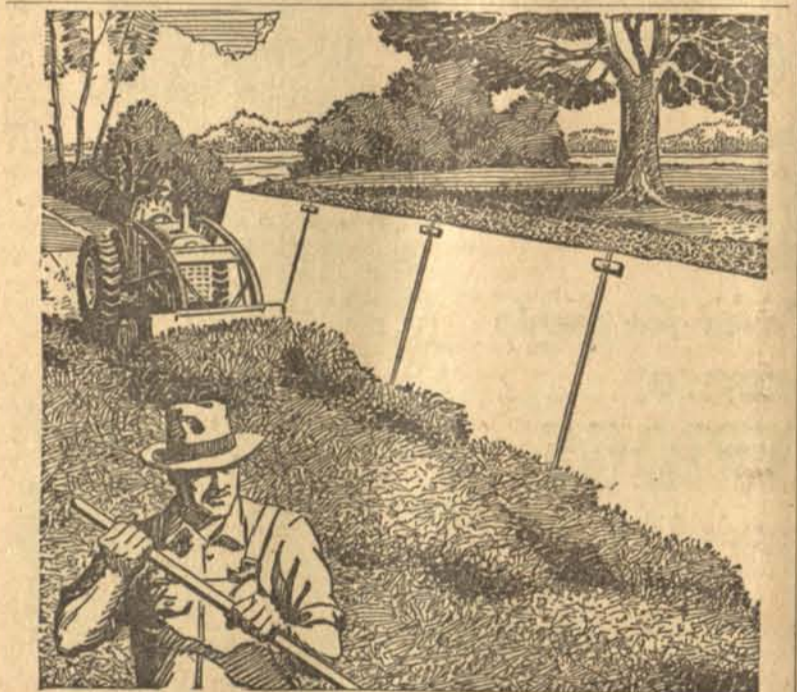
"Well, for one thing," said John, "you get special treatment—preferred treatment from Farm Bureau Insurance. Like backing your truck into a friend's car. If you're both Farm Bureau members, Farm Bureau insurance even forgets about your collision deductible and pays the total bill for both."

There's a Farm Bureau insurance representative nearby to serve you. Ask any Farm Bureau office how to reach him for information about life, auto, fire, and farm liability protection.

AS A FARM BUREAU MEMBER... it's GOOD Business to do Business with YOURSELF!

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A concrete floor not only protects silage but also permits its removal in all kinds of weather. The floor provides a durable, mud-free surface for self-feeding facilities and the operation of tractor-mounted scoops, silage carts and farm wagons.

For free information about horizontal concrete silos, mail coupon below. Sent only in the U.S. and Canada.

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Please send free booklet on horizontal silos and booklets on (list subject) Name _____ St. or R. No. _____ City _____ State _____