

Behind
the
WheelWith J. F. Yaeger,
Director of Membership
Relations

ATTENDANCE

It is estimated that 1,000 or more farm people from the 11 midwest farm bureaus attended the various sessions of the Farm Bureau's Training School at State College, July 16-20. The actual registration was as follows: New Hampshire 1, New York 1, Washington, D. C. 2, Kansas 5, A.F.B.F. 6, Wisconsin 11, Iowa 13, Minnesota 7, Missouri 11, Nebraska 14, Ohio 28, Indiana 63, Illinois 106, Michigan 462. Of course there were many present who didn't take time to register.

BRAGGING

Prominent in the conference were the folks from Illinois where the Farm Bureau is called the Illinois Agricultural Association. The Illinois delegation was the largest of any of the

outstate delegations. Also one of the delegations most heard from. And why not? After all Illinois leads the nation in Farm Bureau membership with over 80,000 family memberships. And with a \$15 membership fee their organization is adequately



equipped to do things for their membership. The Illinois organization finances its own legislative, business and extension services and runs all of them to suit the membership which makes these services possible. They lean on no one's shoulder. They stand on their own feet in Illinois. Why shouldn't they brag?

SERVICE

Speaking of bragging, I wonder if we in Michigan shouldn't be speaking of our program more often and with more pride? After all, the Michigan Farm Bureau program in business and legislation takes a back seat for no one. No State Farm Bureau renders a greater service to the farmers in their state than does the Michigan Farm Bureau and its service organizations. And the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau is constantly being pointed out as an example to be modeled after in the youth fields. A little more bragging on the part of members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau wouldn't hurt any.

HOST

Acting as host to the conference, Michigan State College did itself proud. All wants were looked after in fine shape. Those to be complimented for making the conference so successful include: Ralph Tenny, director of short courses at the college; Mr. Proulx, Manager of the Michigan State College Union where all the meetings were held; Miss Hart who took care of feeding the hungry folks at the conference; Mr. Beachum, in charge of housing; Mr. Grover, in charge of the radio and public address system arrangements, and their staffs.

COUNTY

The 45 Missaukee county folks who chartered a bus and drove the 150 miles to attend the conference certainly are Farm Bureau minded. While some county Farm Bureau leaders far closer to East Lansing were bemoaning the fact that their constituents were too busy to attend, Fred Vander Meulen president of the Missaukee County Farm Bureau, simply refused to take no for an answer. It was Mr. Van der Meulen who organized the bus trip and got the folks to take the day off to attend the meetings. Our hat's off to that excellent type of enthusiastic leadership.

JUNIORS

Over 250 Juniors and their friends had lunch together on the college picnic grounds the first day of the conference. The young people came from the midwest states as well as from all sections of Michigan. A few counties had more Juniors present at the conference than adults. It may be that in the Juniors and their program lies the hope of the future of the Farm Bureau and agriculture.

FORD

While in Michigan, 35 of the folks visited the Ford River Rouge plant at Dearborn at the close of the conference. Here they were given special guides and busses and treated to a complimentary luncheon. In the afternoon, the group toured the Edison Institute and Village, also in Dearborn. It was the Ford Dixie Eight, a group of colored singers, that proved to be the high light of the entertainment features during the week's meeting. Those darkies sure can sing and dance. And how the crowd liked it!

FLOWERS

A fine basket of gladiolas was brought to the conference with the compliments of the Clinton County Farm Bureau. The flowers came from the farm of Gottfried Ottmer and were of choice stock. Some of the blooms would have sold for ten to twenty-five cents each on the market, said Mr. Ottmer.

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Midwest Farm Bureau States Membership Training School

WHEAT AND CORN
MARKETING QUOTAS
POSSIBLEIf Voted by Producers Those
Under AAA May Sell All
Without Penalty

Two amendments to the wheat and corn marketing quota provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, which have been passed by Congress and signed by the President, will simplify the administration of marketing quotas on these commodities whenever quotas may be in effect, according to Agricultural Adjustment Administration officials at Washington.

The effect of the amendments is to place farm marketing quotas for wheat, corn, and cotton all on a similar basis. The amendments provide that the marketing percentage for wheat and corn be 100 percent of the farm acreage allotment. Farmers who do not exceed their acreage allotments for corn and wheat would be able to market their entire production without penalty in years when quotas were in effect just as cotton farmers do now.

The corn amendment also provides that any referendum on corn marketing quotas be held one month later, at the end of September instead of August as previously provided.

The farm marketing quota for cotton and wheat is the normal or actual yield, which ever is greater, of the farm acreage allotment, plus the carryover on the farm which might have been marketed in previous years without penalty. The farm marketing quota for corn does not include the carryover.

Previous provisions of the law called for farmers to hold part of their corn and wheat supplies when there was a marketing quota, even if they had planted within their acreage allotments.

Farmers who exceed their corn or wheat allotments will be subject to penalty on any corn or wheat they market in excess of their quotas. They may avoid penalty by storing on their farms an amount of corn or wheat equal to the amount which they produced in excess of their quotas.

The storage amount for corn will be the normal yield of the acreage planted in excess of the farm allotment, or the actual production in excess of the normal yield of the allotment, whichever is smaller. The wheat amendment provides for checking compliance with wheat quotas on a storage basis. A farmer who stores less than his storage amount will be presumed to have marketed wheat in excess of his quota.

It is expected that most farmers who plant within their allotments will store under loans a proportion of their crops even larger than they would have been required to store under the original marketing quota provisions of the Act.

Changing the date for the corn referendum to late September makes it possible to use the September crop report instead of the August report for determining a corn marketing quota. Officials pointed out that the corn crop is often materially reduced during August and that in some years a referendum might be held when the September corn report would cancel it. Through this change in dates, the time for announcing the marketing quota will be September 15 instead of August 15, and the date for announcing the results of any corn referendum October 10 instead of September 10.

Move Ton of Freight
1,000 Miles for \$6.78

Due to increased efficiency, the operating cost of moving a ton of freight one thousand miles on the railroads of the United States in 1938 was \$6.78 compared with \$10.78 in 1921.

Don't Stay Away
From Washington - -

EDWARD A. O'NEAL

"The United States government is a vast machine. Powered by many thousands of men, and many millions of money. The nerve center is in Washington.

"Don't let anyone tell the Farm Bureau to stay away from Washington. Everybody else is down there sitting on the front doorstep," said Mr. O'Neal in an address at the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School.

"One of the biggest jobs the American Farm Bureau has is to appear before the various appropriation committees dealing with agriculture. It is to be expected that gov't departments will ask for funds for what they want to do. Committees say that's all very well, but what does the farmer think about it? Does he want it and why? We have the right to appear and tell them what our people back home say.

"Right now farmers are determined that neither the C. I. O. nor the A. F. L. by a day's work on labor legislation at the national capitol shall deprive the farmer from the return from his labor and his capital for a year's work. We are determined that there shall be a free and unhampered flow of farm goods to market. Farmers are not going to stand having their men forced into Chicago, California or other unions of truckers and handlers and pay tribute to market.

Oceana Celebrates
Anniversaries Aug. 16

Oceana County Farm Bureau will celebrate the 20th year of its organization and 25 years of agr'l extension service at an all day picnic at the Hart fair grounds Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Features of the program include a parade, short talks, music, recognition of members of the 20 Year Club, a program of sports and a basket dinner at noon.

Commissioner Harry Philo has been asked to represent the schools of Oceana county. Oceana's Community Farm Bureau groups, the Hart Farm Bureau store, Shelby Co-op, Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co. at Hart and others will take part in the program. Jacob Heer is general chairman for the celebration.

A Report on
Michigan in 1815

In 1815 the government sent Major Griffith, one of their best posted men, to check over the territory which now is our State to determine the actual value of the land for agriculture. His report, after much research, was that not one acre in one hundred was suitable for crops. In 1934 the value of all crops grown in this State reached a total of \$129,360,000.

Railroads of the United States now operate 450 Diesel locomotives for switching purposes.

FARMERS STOP
WAGES AND HOURS
ACT THRUSTThat's the Effect of Battle
Waged Over Norton and
Barden Amendments

One of the major battles in this session of Congress has been the effort of the House labor committee, headed by Representative Mary Norton, to make the wages and hours act include more nearly all types of agricultural labor. Other sections of the so-called Norton amendments have been designed to bracket more people into the wages and hours act provisions.

Equally determined have been the efforts of farm organizations to defeat the Norton amendments. They have sought relief from present interpretations of the wages and hours act by pressing for enactment of the amendments offered by congressman Barden of North Carolina.

Score at the close of July, and with adjournment of Congress near: The farm groups have prevented Mrs. Norton from getting her amendments before the House for a vote without debate or privilege of amendment. That was the first battle to be fought. The House rules committee late in July reported both the Norton and Barden bills, and two others, neither of the latter providing exemptions for farm workers. The argument centers in the Norton and Barden bills... much tighter application of the wages and hours law, and especially for agriculture, or practical exemption for farm help in the areas of production.

Now that they are out of committee, and considering the temper of the House, the Barden amendments should pass. They still have to get through the Senate. Perhaps there will be time for that. If not, farmers are no worse off than they are now, they can start over again on the Barden amendments in the next session of Congress in January.

Michigan Supports Barden

The Michigan State Farm board of directors at their meeting July 16 sent this resolution to Michigan Congressmen in support of the Barden amendments:

"A serious discrepancy exists between the purchasing power of the farmer and his cost of living and production. He has very little control over the price which he receives for his products. Increased costs of processing and marketing are largely deducted from what he would otherwise receive.

"When the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1939 was enacted it was understood both by Congress and the general public that farm production and marketing labor had been exempted. Section 13 (a) (10) specifically exempted labor "within the area of production (as defined by the Administrator) engaged in handling, packing, sorting, ginning, compressing, pasteurizing, drying, preparing in their raw or natural state, or canning of agricultural or horticultural commodities for market, or in making cheese or butter or other dairy products."

"Wage Hour Administrator Andrews nullified the protection supposedly guaranteed by the foregoing provisions by ruling that agricultural processing, etc., performed in establishments employing more than seven persons, or which are located in towns of more than 2,500 population, or to which the products are hauled more than ten miles are not "within the area of production."

Under these unreasonable definitions, unwarranted and burdensome labor costs are imposed upon farmers in the preparation of their products for market. These excessive costs will

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Calls Attention to
Our Community Groups

M. L. WILSON

M. L. Wilson, under secretary of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture, is a great advocate of farmers' discussion groups. In his address to the Midwest Training School, he used the Michigan Community Farm Bureaus to illustrate the type of local organization that he believes is most important in arriving at a sound local, state and national viewpoint on public questions. Mr. Wilson said:

"I understand that a good start in the discussion of such questions has been made right here in Michigan, through 150 Community Farm Bureaus. It seems that these community Farm Bureaus are primarily discussion groups. They meet once a month, unless they outgrow home accommodations, which they do in time. Part of the monthly program deals with state and national legislation or other subject matter suggested by the state office. The remainder of the program is local in origin. A report of the proceedings of each meeting is forwarded to the State Farm Bureau headquarters.

"As described to me, these Farm Bureau discussion groups here in Michigan are intended to develop (1) an open mind; (2) discussion—not argument; (3) a willingness to give as well as take; and (4) a broad farm policy rather than a sectional viewpoint.

"One of the Michigan State Farm Bureau officers said to me: 'We have a new local interest. We have a continuing program in 150 communities, wherein a strong leadership is developing. We have a stronger and better informed State Farm Bureau.' This is all very inspiring and I hope that Farm Bureaus in other states will join in developing this discussion group movement as rapidly as they can. Then you will have a real solid basis for the formulation of national, state and local programs and policies."

1939 Wool Pool
Closes August 31

Officers of the Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n announce that August 31 is the last day on which consignments for the 1939 pool can be accepted at the warehouse at 728 East Shiawassee street, Lansing. Cash advance of 15c per lb. is made on good breeding flock wool on delivery. Later a second cash advance is made according to grade and appraisal by the Commodity Credit Corporation when the wool reaches the national wool marketing warehouse at Boston.

Create Optical Phenomena

Optical phenomena is employed to heighten the color effects at the New York World's Fair 1939. Thus, the entrance into the golden zone is to be painted blue-violet. As visitors emerge from the entrance, their eyes are "fatigued" for blue-violet and its complementary color, yellow, appears, even more brilliant than under normal circumstances.

Midwest Group Sets
Goal at 258,000Eleven State Farm Bureaus Expect to Have a
Quarter of a Million Farm Families Soon;
Membership Conference Successful

There will be 258,000 Farm Bureau families in the middle west Farm Bureaus by the first snowfall this winter.

That was determined by nearly a thousand State and County Farm Bureau leaders and their employees who attended the training school for 11 midwest State Farm Bureaus at Michigan State College, July 16 to 20.

They now have 200,000 member families. They haven't so far to go, but nevertheless, it's a big job. The conference was devoted to finding the best ideas in the 11 states for ideal community, township, county and state Farm Bureau organizations and programs. A similar study was made for the Junior Farm Bureau. Each state organization contributed its most successful methods for membership building and maintenance.

Need for Organized Agriculture

The American Farm Bureau sent its national officers and staff to the conference. They made important contributions to its success. To the conference came the governor of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture at Washington, and other state and national leaders in agricultural extension work to contribute their knowledge to the Farm Bureau program.

"If we thought 20 years ago that farmers needed a great national organization," said M. L. Wilson, under secretary of agriculture, "I am sure that the duties and possibilities of an organized agriculture are much greater in the future than they have been in the past.

"I observe your state and national Farm Bureaus, and I make these observations: In Congress your officers stand beside labor and industry and play a great role, aside from presenting your agricultural cause to Congress; I admire your emphasis on the Junior Farm Bureau; I am gratified by your truth seeking discussions, and by your attitude of tolerance. Where would farmers be if they had not fought their battles through the Farm Bureau as they have?"

350 From Michigan

Four hundred and sixty Michigan county Farm Bureau leaders attended the conference, including 45 from Missaukee county, and delegations from Ionia, Van Buren, Saginaw, Ingham, Lapeer, Berrien, Eaton counties, and the Northwestern Michigan and the Tri-County Farm Bureaus. Leelanau, Grand Traverse, Benzie, Charlevoix and Antrim counties are included in the latter groups.

Illinois sent 96 delegates to the conference. Ohio, Indiana and Iowa sent from 30 to 60 each.

Farm Bureau women stole the show Tuesday afternoon. Their program, including a remarkable address by Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Ackworth, Iowa, was considered the best program of the convention.

Junior Farm Bureau delegates from all states had an inspiring conference on Monday, and agreed that similar meetings should be arranged in connection with the American Farm Bureau federation convention in December, and for succeeding midwest training school conferences.

34 Lapeer Members
In 20 Year Club

Thirty-four members of the Lapeer County Farm Bureau are charter members and have kept their membership active for 20 years. They were honored by being made members of the 20 Year Club at a celebration held at the Lapeer high school in July.

County Farm Bureaus throughout the nation are participating in 20 Year Club celebrations. In Michigan the event is often celebrated jointly with an observance for 25 years of agr'l extension work.

In Lapeer county, these members will receive 20 year Farm Bureau membership pins:

Beattie Brothers, John Bird, Ben Bohnsack, W. K. Bristol, Allan Brown, Frank Brown, Matthias Caley, Ralph Davenport, Joseph Elwerts, Russell Everts, M. M. Farley, W. A. Gwinn, J. J. Harrison, John Hunt, Earl Ivory, Jerome Kohler, Frank Myers, Mabel Palmer, W. J. Parker, Chris Lindke, Albert S. Martus, C. K. Morse, Arthur Potter, Harry Robertson, Frank Russell, James Shepherd, Everett Stevens, Clarence Walton, Harry Witt, Hugh Youngs, Oliver Youngs, and special recognition to Robert Taylor who represented Lapeer County at Lansing, when the Farm Bureau was first organized.

The above marked members (*) are Life Members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

If there are any other members in Lapeer county who were charter members, have a membership at present, and have kept up their membership for the greater portion of the last 20 years, they can leave their names at the Lapeer or Imlay City Farm Bureau Store, or their names may be included as members of the 20 Year Club.

Since the World War more than 22,129 miles of railroad lines have been abandoned.

In 1926 & 1939



CLARK L. BRODY

Fourteen years ago when eleven midwest Farm Bureau states opened their first membership training school at Saugatuck, Michigan, Clark L. Brody of Michigan presided, without benefit of public address system and other modern gadgets that now feature big meetings. In 1939 he took his turn on the rostrum and behind the mike with the others. Next year the conference will probably go to Nebraska. It takes a long time to go around. It may be 1953 before Michigan entertains another Midwest Farm Bureau Training School.

Charley and Old Man River,
They Don't Say Nuthin'

Charley Openlander, veteran Farm Bureau membership man, living near Grand Ledge, but in Clinton county, isn't telling this one on himself. He's been hoping we hadn't heard of it. It's about one of the few situations in his life where Charley was stuck for the moment for the proper procedure.

At the Midwest Training School, Charley was one of those greeting incoming guests and directing them to their lodgings. Presently Charley drew two charming ladies from Kansas. He picked up their suitcases, and they moved off, admiring the beauties of the campus. Crossing the main highway at a brisk pace and in traffic one of the suitcases popped open. Feminine finery, gadgets and accessories cascaded into the street. A scream of anguish smote the heavens.

What to do in a fix like that? Help pick 'em up, or keep out of the scramble that was already under way? Charley had the right answer, and he did his duty as he saw it. Maybe he'll tell you how to handle a case like that.

Magic In Colors

Unlike the "white fairy" of the past the New York World's Fair 1939, representing "The World of Tomorrow," is a fairland of color. Exhaustive research has made available to architects and decorators 499 carefully graduated shades.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1923

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EINAR UNGREN.....Editor and Business Manager

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"My Business Belongs to the Farm Bureau"

That was the beginning of a conversation coming from a farmer. It was good to hear.

He wasn't to be stopped there, however. He said that although he could buy any number of brands, all varying in price and all represented one to be as good as the other, he would always stick by the Farm Bureau quality emblem because guaranteed quality, backed by a reputation for maintaining quality, is always worth the price.

"Then, too, where else could I possibly find an organization or a group of individuals or organizations that will constantly fight my battles for me? Answer me that."

Congress Passed New Seed Legislation

A new federal seed act that should do much to assure farmers better seeds is an accomplishment of this session of Congress. August 1 the Senate approved the Coffee seed bill, which the House passed during July. The bill was introduced by Rep. Coffee of Kansas, and had the support of the American Farm Bureau. The Michigan Farm Bureau was assured support for the measure by our representatives in Congress.

The Coffee seed bill is a bill in the interests of farmers who want good seed and responsible seed firms. The last great piece of federal seed legislation was the Gooding-Ketcham Act of 1926. That law provided for the staining at ports of entry clover and alfalfa seeds from foreign nations. Seeds known to be unadapted are stained so that 10% is red; clover and alfalfa seeds of doubtful value are stained so that 1% is green. Canadian seed is adapted; 1% is stained violet. The law shrank imports of worthless clover and alfalfa seed from millions of pounds annually to a mere trickle. The Michigan Farm Bureau joined with the American Farm Bureau in proving the need for the Gooding-Ketcham Act.

The Coffee seed bill forbids and provides penalties for such evasions of the Gooding-Ketcham Act as trapping the stained seed, etc. Certain importers have devised a number of methods to get rid of the tell tale stain. The new seed bill states that the standard disclaimer used by many seed firms is not a disclaimer or dodge of responsibility in the eyes of the law. This is the standard disclaimer that the Farm Bureau, the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture and others supporting the Coffee seed bill said should be tossed out the window for the good of all:

"We give no warranty, express or implied, as to the description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds we send out and we will not in any way be responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, he must notify us at once, and we will give instructions for disposition of the goods."

Contrast that with the Michigan State Farm Bureau's seed guarantee that has been in operation for twenty years. It appears on the back of the seed analysis tag:

"The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan, guarantees the vitality, description, origin and purity of its Farm Bureau Brands of Seeds to be as represented on the price card and analysis tag to the full amount of the purchase price if received by the customer in the original sealed and branded bags. It is recognized that a mistake may be made and it is mutually agreed that in no case shall the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., be liable for more than the amount actually paid for the seed. Upon receipt of the seed if unsatisfactory, advise us immediately and we will give disposition."

Closing Thoughts

It's a great thing to like your work. If you do like it, work is a tonic. If you don't—if you just work to keep some fat on your ribs—work can be toxic. If you like your work, you're a god; if you don't like it, you're a slave.

* * *

The only way in which a farmer can strike is to strike out along new lines to make a better country life.

* * *

We Americans are a fairly happy lot. One of our troubles may be that our happiness is too costly. You don't buy happiness.

* * *

It's fine to build a new country. We appear to have come to the time to rebuild it. We are still pioneers in building a better nation.

* * *

Some unconscious tributes are paid to the goodness of life in America. Not long ago we saw a man return to the United States to go to jail rather than to continue at liberty in Germany.

* * *

These are a few remarks made by Dr. N. A. McCune, pastor of the People's church at Michigan State College, to the closing session of the Midwest States Farm Bureau Training School, July 20.

Seek Streamlined Turkey

Modernized turkeys built on the lines that would fit today's smaller families still are not commercially available, although government research men at Beltsville, Md., think they have an ultimate combination of the proper breeding. At Michigan State College the early attempts to produce smaller birds resulted in

higher feed costs per pound. Federal research breeding involves mixing White Austrian turkeys for small size and whiteness of flesh. While Holland breeding for white flesh and native wild stock for small size and a meaty breast. The White Holland, Bronze, and Black breeds also are being used in this mixing up of aristocrat turkey families as these three have a reputation for early maturity.



The New Car

Time marches with a tireless stride before his train of days And leaves us laggard in the past, half-blinded by the haze. Unless we hump our backs today and tote our present load Tomorrow we'll be 'way behind; out-distanced on the road. The luxuries of yesterday—are necessities today— Tomorrow will be musty with the taint of slow decay. The horse-and-buggy days evoke a reminiscent smile, And the rattly old jalopy is no longer right in style.

Marthy and I have just returned from Mable's place in town. And I declare we "clipped 'em one"; in fact we "mowed 'em down." They spied a big new Thus-&Thust with thrills of proper awe, But when their Ma and Pa climbed out they doubted what they saw. Ben looked her over and says he, "I'd sorta like to know Just why you chose the Thus-&Thust and not the So-&So." And thereupon I made reply, and thus my mind expressed: "I bought the Thus-&Thust, by jing, because I liked it best!"

Oh, are we ever proud of her! We groom her glossy coat, Pronouncing her a beauteous bus; a keen and spiffy boat. We check her tires and battery, and just to get the knack We run an exhibition mile right down the road and back. Then Marthy brings the whiskbroom out and does her wifely stuff, Exhorting me to cleanliness (which still ain't clean enough). We soak the bug-juice off the glass; we shine the dashboard some And polish to the last degree the gleaming chromium.

As sure as Sunday rolls around there's some place we should go; Some friends we've owed a visit to for seven years or so, And after Sunday School is done (or sometimes earlier yet) With mutual joy we climb aboard and off we gaily set. Down many an old familiar road we guide our nimble steed— That optimum of excellence; that paragon indeed, And every old familiar scene seems different now, and new, For the circumambient ether bears a faintly rosy hue.

Yes, surely, everything wears out. It's Nature's second rule. I realize I'm ranting on just like a dummed old fool. Of course we can't afford to run a sixty-horse machine, And lots of good intentions get dissolved in gasoline. But Father Time is marching on, for Marthy and for me, And we propose to have some fun, and go, and do, and see. Let fogies of the older school decry in wild alarm, We are not in the work house just because we're on the farm.

The ASSOCIATED WOMEN of the AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION



MRS. PEARL E. MYERS

IN the dreams of organized farm women we vision the day when we can load the produce of our farms, find a buyer and looking him straight in the eye, say: "We have so many head of stock, so many bushels of fine quality grain, so many dozens of strictly fresh eggs, so many pounds of sweet cream. Here it is. We will take so much for it. You may take it or leave it."

WOULDN'T it be fine if we farmers, who have insistently boasted of our independence, could do just that? But alas! When our crops leave our farms we lose all control of them. Or if we do follow them to the market place, we sit like little boys on the fence, waiting for someone else to name the price. Nor is that all, for when the sale is made and we are given what the other fellow is willing to let us have, and we turn to load up the wagon with manufactured things we need, we must pay the price which the grocer, the implement man or the manufacturer demands.

THE many great problems, national, state and local, which confront agriculture emphasize the necessity for a general farm organization through which the farm partnerships can act collectively in solving these problems. How can the individual farmer or his wife acting alone solve the great problems of production control, increased outlets for farm surpluses, fair distribution of tax burden, monetary reform, price parity, reduction of distribution costs, an adequate rural system, and all the other problems which vitally affect the welfare of every farm family?

WHEN banded together in a nation-wide organization which can speak for all farmers, they can mold public opinion and bring about effective, concerted action on a program of their own making. Farm women of the land have a definite responsibility to help build such an organization.

WE believe the record of twenty years' service of the American Farm Bureau Federation clearly demonstrates that it is well-fitted for this task and is worthy of your support. Organized in the community, the county, the state and the nation with a trained leadership and a broad constructive program, it stands with united ranks to battle for the advancement of agriculture and everything that involves the welfare of farmers and their families. It is set up to speak for all farmers and embodies in its ranks all types of farmers. Its program is as broad as agriculture itself; its set-up is so completely flexible that each community, county and state organization can plan its own program and adapt its organization through the state and national organizations. The Farm Bureau recognizes the partnership of the farm woman with her husband. The family is its membership unit. Women have equal part and responsibility with the men in building the organization and its program.—From Partners in the Farm Bureau.

Farmers Stop Wages and Hours Act Trust

(Continued from Page 1.) be further increased on October 24 next, when the minimum wage requirement will be raised twenty percent and the hours restriction on employment will be tightened up with the decrease from a forty-four hour week to a forty-two hour week.

"To bring about relief from these serious handicaps to agricultural recovery and to avoid further confusion regarding the operation and interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act, we endorse the so-called Barden amendments, as embodied in H. R. 7133, introduced in the House of Representatives on July 11, 1939. Exceptions covered by the Barden amendments relate definitely to perishable agricultural commodities or seasonal marketing activities. We believe that

the provisions of H. R. 7133 would clearly the exemptions and are in harmony with what Congress sought to accomplish when the law was enacted in 1939."

Stage Curtain of Water

Between the acts at the million-dollar Aquacade show at the New York World's Fair 1939, a certain of water 40 feet high and 250 feet across shields the stage from the audience. The curtain will be formed by four sheets of water pouring at the rate of 8,000 gallons a minute under 160 pounds of pressure.

It takes more than food to make a child grow, say child specialists. They recommend as necessities, plenty of fresh air, sleep and sunshine and playtime with companions of approximately the same age and in pleasant surroundings.

American Farm Bureau MEMBERSHIP CONTEST for 1939

Contest No. 1
State Farm Bureau—Largest Numerical Increase. State Farm Bureau showing largest numerical increase in its membership in the A. F. B. F. in 1939 as compared to 1938, based on membership remittances to the A. F. B. F. during its fiscal year. Award—Anniversary Victory Trophy.

Contest No. 2
State Farm Bureau—Percentage Gain. The first State Farm Bureau to reach the 26% increase required to reach the 20th Anniversary goal of 500,001 members; 26% increase based upon paid memberships to the A. F. B. F. for fiscal year, 1939. Award—Anniversary Victory Trophy.

Contest No. 3
State Farm Bureau—Attendance Annual Meeting. States having all of their county Farm Bureaus with one or more county Farm Bureau members in attendance and registered at the 20th Anniversary meeting. Award—Anniversary Bronze Plaque.

Contest No. 4
State Farm Bureau—Pre-Registration Percentage. State registering largest percentage of their membership during pre-registration campaign to attend 20th Anniversary meeting—May 1 to December 1. Award—Silver Loving Cup.

Contest No. 5
County Farm Bureau—Annual Meeting Attendance. All county Farm Bureaus certifying to one or more of their members in attendance and registered at the 20th Anniversary meeting. Award—20th Anniversary Certificate of Attendance.

Contest No. 6
County Farm Bureau—Largest Membership. The county having the largest paid Farm Bureau membership, based on membership remittances to the A. F. B. F. during the fiscal year. Award—Victory Trophy.

Contest No. 7
County Farm Bureau—Largest Membership in State. The county Farm Bureau having the largest paid Farm Bureau membership in each state based on membership remittances to the A. F. B. F. during the fiscal year and having a representative in attendance at 20th Anniversary Annual Meeting. Award—Victory Pennant.

Contest No. 8
National Champion Volunteer Membership Solicitor. Farm Bureau member who obtains the largest number of paid memberships from December 1, 1938 to November 30, 1939, without compensation other than travel expenses and subsistence. The State Farm Bureau shall certify to each contestant immediately after November 30, 1939. 1st Award—Gold Medal. 2nd Award—Silver Medal. 3rd Award—Bronze Medal.

Behind the Wheel

(Continued from page 1)

"Uncle" George Putman, president of the New Hampshire State Farm Bureau traveled to Michigan to see how folks out here stage a training school. He says he was much impressed. Uncle George is one of the oldest workers in national Farm Bureau circles both from a standpoint of age in years and service. Recently several testimonial banquets were held in honor of Mr. Putman in his home state and thousands attended. Mr. Putman was the first Farm Bureau leader to receive the Farm Bureau award given each year for outstanding services to agriculture. That was several years ago, but "Uncle" George is still working hard as a leader in the cause of a better agriculture.

OTHERS

Two other people, not of Farm Bureau leadership, but nevertheless much interested in the welfare of the farmer, who attended most every session of the school were Miss Ursula P. Hubbard and Mrs. Loretta D. Fyan. Miss Hubbard represented the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and Mrs. Fyan the Michigan Library Association. Both are very much interested in adult education and the discussion method in Community Groups.

TODAY'S THOUGHT

"My generation was taught to get ahead of others; our job now is to teach youth to go ahead with others.—Edward Filene, leader in co-operative merchandising fields.

Pig Crop Largest In Years

Lansing, June 29. The spring pig crop in Michigan is 23 percent larger than the crop of a year ago and is the largest since 1927.

Hog raisers in Michigan indicate that they intend to increase fall farrowings (June-November) 22 percent above the number farrowed last fall. Should the expected 98,000 fall farrowings be realized, it would be the largest number of fall farrowings in the 16 years of official record (96,000 in 1924.)

For the United States, the 1939 pig crop is expected to be the third largest since 1923. A 20 percent larger spring pig crop this year than last is estimated, and the number of sows to farrow in the fall season of 1939 is indicated as 16 per cent larger than the number farrowed in the fall season of 1938.

VERNE H. CHURCH, Senior Agricultural Statistician
CECIL J. BORUM, Agricultural Statistician.



Outline of Plans for Commemoration of 20th Anniversary AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

THIS year Farm Bureau members throughout America are celebrating the 20th anniversary of their national organization. Since its formation in 1919, the American Farm Bureau Federation has emerged as America's most powerful farmers' organization. To celebrate the past 20 years of Farm Bureau achievement and to demonstrate the vitality of the Farm Bureau movement as it enters the third decade, the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation has designated 1939 as the "Twentieth Anniversary Year."

To celebrate our Twentieth Anniversary, we have planned a 1939 program whose purpose is to: first, make the Twentieth Anniversary Year itself a year of great achievement; and second, to make the Twentieth Anniversary Annual Meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation the greatest gathering of organized farmers ever held anywhere.

To accomplish these purposes, the American Farm Bureau Federation has set five goals to be reached during 1939:

1. Obtain 500,001 Farm Bureau members. This would be an increase of approximately 100,000 over 1938.
2. Obtain five new Farm Bureau states. One new state, Georgia, has already been added. The addition of four more would put Farm Bureau organizations affiliated with the A. F. B. F. in 44 states.
3. Give recognition to charter members of state Farm Bureaus and to families which have held Farm Bureau membership continuously for 20 years or more.
4. Have at least one member from each county Farm Bureau in the country in attendance at the Twentieth Anniversary Annual Meeting in Chicago, December 4-8, 1939.
5. Obtain 50,000 volunteers who will pledge themselves to help reach the Twentieth Anniversary goals.

The celebration program outlined by the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation includes the following major projects:

1. Pre-registration campaign to create interest in the Twentieth Anniversary Annual Meeting.
2. Organization of 20-Year Clubs in each state to honor charter members.
3. Organization of units of a 50,000 Club in each state to help with the pre-registration campaign, to help organize 20-Year Clubs and to assist in every possible way to make the Twentieth Anniversary Year a year of achievement.
4. Record participation in the A.F.B.F. Annual Membership Contests, which this year have been designed to promote the Twentieth Anniversary Annual Meeting.

PRE-REGISTRATION

The purpose of the pre-registration campaign is to assist us in reaching the Twentieth Anniversary goal of having all county Farm Bureaus represented by one or more members at the Twentieth Anniversary Annual Meeting in Chicago on December 4-8, 1939.

During the campaign, which will run from June 1 to December 1, members in every Farm Bureau county will have an opportunity to express their desire or intention of attending the Annual Meeting. Pre-registration cards have been prepared and may be obtained from the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Relations Dept., 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan.

A Farm Bureau member's signature on a pre-registration card does not mean that he is obligated to attend the Twentieth Anniversary Annual Meeting. It means simply that he is interested in helping make the convention a success, would like to attend, and will make every effort to be present in Chicago next December.

Each member who signs a pre-registration card will receive a Twentieth Anniversary button. The buttons, like the registration cards, may be obtained from the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

The state Farm Bureau which registers the largest percentage of its members and files the pre-registration cards with National Secretary R. W. Blackburn by December 4 will be awarded a silver loving cup as winner of Annual Contest Number Four.

20-YEAR CLUBS

As part of the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration, the American Farm Bureau Federation plans to give recognition to those pioneer Farm Bureau folks who have maintained membership in their local organizations continuously for the past 20 years, or in case the state organization is not that old, to charter members.

To carry out this project, workers in every Farm Bureau state will organize 20-Year Clubs. Our goal is to have a 20-Year Club membership card filled out by every eligible Farm Bureau member. Membership cards will be supplied by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Members of 20-Year Clubs will be given a Twentieth Anniversary Button similar to those given for pre-registration. Twenty-Year Club members will receive additional recognition at the Twentieth Anniversary Annual Meeting where they will be given a gold ribbon to wear with the Anniversary button. Those club members who are unable to attend the convention will receive ribbons after the close of the meeting.

Membership in the 20-Year Clubs is open to those who have been members of their county or state Farm Bureaus for 20 years or more and to members of families in which a Farm Bureau membership has been held for 20 years.

Prior to the Twentieth Anniversary Annual Meeting, 20-Year Club members will receive local recognition at Farm Bureau meetings, picnics, special dinners, etc. Local organization of the clubs is left largely to local Farm Bureau officials and members of the special volunteer workers' group to be known as the 50,000 Club.

50,000 CLUB

To achieve the goals set for the Twentieth Anniversary Year, much special work will be required. To do this job, 50,000 selected Farm Bureau members throughout the country will be invited to join the 50,000 Club, whose purpose is to assist in every way possible to make the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration a real success.

Members of the 50,000 Club will help the pre-registration campaign; they will help to discover all pioneer members and organize them into 20-year Clubs; they will encourage participation of county and state Farm Bureaus in the Annual Contests; and they will provide the "extra something" needed to reach the major goal of 500,001 Farm Bureau members for 1939.

Farm Bureau members who volunteer for service in the 50,000 Club will be given a special club membership button. These buttons will be furnished by the American Farm Bureau Federation and will be distributed by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Organization of units of the 50,000 Club, as with 20-Year Clubs, will be the responsibility of local and state Farm Bureau officials. The groups can be set up within the present organization program of local organizations and should provide a nucleus for future membership work in addition to assisting with the promotion of the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration.

ANNUAL CONTESTS

The American Farm Bureau Federation's Annual Membership Contests have been revised this year to tie in more closely with the Twentieth Anniversary Celebration program. Following are the details of the 1939 contests:

Requirements

1. State and county Farm Bureaus must be in good standing and shall have remitted to State Farm Bureau and to the A.F.B.F. dues for all members in good standing.
2. Membership solicitors' contests are limited to those not employed by the Farm Bureau or any affiliated organization.
3. Entries of county Farm Bureaus must include state Farm Bureau certification as to good standing of the county and that required dues for all members have been remitted to state and national organizations.
4. All entries, except for membership contests, must be in the office of the A.F.B.F. on or before November 30, 1939. All membership contests will be based on the fiscal year of the American Farm Bureau Federation ending November 30, 1939.

See adjoining column for list of American Farm Bureau membership contests for 1939. Awards will be made at Chicago meeting Dec. 4-8. For further details write Michigan State Farm Bureau Membership Dept.

Believe This Chicagoland Story or Not

Chicago is a city of nearly 3,000,000. It lies in Cook county.

Nevertheless, there is a Cook County Farm Bureau, and it has 1,950 member families. Each pays annual Farm Bureau dues of \$15 a year and considers it a good investment.

C. E. Mills, a soft spoken, scholarly appearing man of middle age, is their organization director, and the fellow who helped build it.

In Illinois, said Mr. Mills, what the Farm Bureau builds is for Farm Bureau members only. They have built a large system of county Farm Bureau oil and gasoline co-operatives, supplied by their state wholesale. He said the patronage dividend to members has been close to 5 cents per gallon. The savings on automobile insurance goes a long way toward paying the annual Farm Bureau dues. Only Farm Bureau members can buy that insurance. Patronage dividends from the Farm Bureau supplies co-ops, and other ventures are paid to Farm Bureau members. A strong local and state legislative tax reduction, and public relations program is carried out by the County Farm Bureau.

On top of that, the County Farm Bureau hires the county agricultural agent and his assistants. They pay them well and provide a large county organization of farmers for them to work through. State and federal aid to the county agents offices in Illinois appears to be a very small part of the total operating budget. The Farm Bureau supplies the remainder, and the Farm Bureau members get service plus.

The Farm Bureau membership goes to bat for those who go to bat for them.

Cook county hasn't always had such a strong Farm Bureau, Mr. Mills said. Twelve years ago they hired O. G. Barrett, then county agricultural agent for Mason county, Michigan. Cook county had 182 Farm Bureau members. In six years, the membership had climbed 1,200. Then Mr. Mills came in as organization director. He has built the membership to 1,975 and expected to have it 2,000 or better by August 1.

All that in a county nesting the second largest city in the United States!

Farm Families Freezing Foods

Farm families in Michigan are among the \$50,000 in the nation enjoying refrigerated food locker service. Co-operative and private plants are offering such services to permit fresh steaks, roasts and chops during summer months and fresh homegrown fruits and vegetables during winter months.

Communities in the state have participated in this type of food pioneering. Those who start now can benefit by this earlier experience.

In a survey just completed by L. B. Mann for the farm credit administration, he finds 2,500 plants in the country are offering \$50,000 lockers each of which has an annual storage volume

Letters to the Editor

Timely Comment in Readers' Letters

Mr. Editor:—

When the farmers have a union of their own as well organized and as forceful as the typographical union, for instance, they will get somewhere. When the farmers get to realize that their welfare is in production and not in curtailing, when their leaders see that the land is here to be used in raising crops, as big crops as possible, and not in small crops at high prices that are impossible, and when they see that the methods used in the last few years have failed, and have failed in every attempt along such lines for hundred of years then possibly all will turn their attention to the great profitable and very practical task of applying their energies to raising products for manufacture.

I refer, for one thing, to raising of crops suitable to make alcohol for automobiles. This is practical and is widely done in Europe, and ten or twenty per cent of alcohol in gasoline would provide a better fuel for cars than we now have. Twenty per cent of alcohol in gasoline would require more land than is now idle and much more might have to be cleared.

It is true that it would be necessary to have a government subsidy for the first few years until the processes of manufacture have lowered the costs, and enough byproducts had been developed to make the process wholly commercial and self supporting. On the other hand does not the government now subsidize the sugar industry, did it not aid the steel industry, until it got on its feet?

Get in touch with The Chemical Foundation, 654 Madison Ave., New York for further details, and publish them and keep on publishing them until the farmers and others come to realize, their truth. Is not that a function of the Farm Bureau?

D. C. Campbell.

Wilson, Mich.

Well-lighted basement and attic stairways and lights in the cellar and laundry help reduce accidents.

of 500 pounds or more of food. About 50 new plants a month are adding to this new type of facility and service.

Townpeople as well as farmers are using this service. Usually the rates for rent of a storage locker run from \$10 to \$12 a year. Limited service as well as complete service is offered in various storage plants. Some of the complete plants resemble small modern packing plants.

One of the interesting phases of the survey concerns reasons for development and use of this storage space.

Farm families find the primary advantage is not so much economy as it is to raise the standard of living with more variety in foods. The possible savings, a point which has attracted townpeople, seems to range from \$30 to \$60 a year for a family of 4 to 5 persons.

Junior Farm Bureau at the Midwest Training School



Too Many Dance To The Music We Pay For

Farm Bureau Benefits Need To Be Restricted To The Members

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

I returned home from the Mid-West Training School in a peculiar frame of mind.

This school has been held each year by the eleven mid-west states for 14 years. Its object is to train the state and county leadership in efficient and satisfactory membership maintenance. Great strides have been made in united thinking and planning and satisfactory results have obtained as a general rule.

The idea was experimental at first. State Farm Bureau leaders had never met before to discuss their weaknesses and their failures to produce hoped-for results. Other business groups do that. We all realized that there was no uniformity of program in the various Farm Bureau states and to a great extent this was also true among the County Farm Bureaus.

We knew that in order to conserve leadership, time, and energy, it would be necessary to have a more unified program. So the first training school at Saugatuck, Michigan, had this object in view.

When I think back to that gathering, I wonder how the committee held them together as we did, and united them in principle on ten fundamental points that have never been changed and still stand as signboards pointing the way to a desired goal.

Farm Bureau training schools are now held every year in the four districts of the United States. We find ourselves all working more or less along the same lines for a larger membership and a stronger and more united agricultural program.

Why Don't We Do Better?

There's great satisfaction in seeing a big movement of this type "clicking," especially if one has been part of it year after year. But to analyze it and bring its application to your own state and down into the counties sometimes appears to be a horse of another color.

When we see the results in some other states, we wonder just what is the matter with us at home and where have we failed.

That thought was creeping on me more and more as I sat through those sessions. I could not get there until Tuesday noon and from the comments I heard I surmised many of our members felt the jolt as I did that there is a great opportunity in our state for a broader and more aggressive program.

When I compared the 20 year accomplishments of Michigan Farm Bureau with those of other states over a like period, I was proud. But when I compared the membership records I was certain something was wrong with us. Why haven't we been able to capitalize to a greater extent on our good work?

I centered my thoughts on my own county for as president of the County Farm Bureau a great deal of the planning for the county rests with me.

We have an outstanding record as a friend to agriculture in Monroe county, yet we fail to convert it into memberships.

Why Are We Taken for Granted?

I don't understand the "hands off" attitude of some when the Farm Bureau lays some claim for a co-operative spirit between our organization and the extension office in the county. A great many thousands of Farm Bureau dollars have been spent during these 20 years towards keeping the extension office established in our county. Year after year the County Farm Bureau was the only agricultural organization that did not oppose extension work when an appeal was made to our Board of Supervisors for a local appropriation in order to qualify for Federal aid. We now have hundreds of Monroe county farm people enjoying this privilege but with no thought of appreciation for the organization that supported it in its time of need.

We can say the same thing about support for bovine tuberculosis eradication in our county. It has meant saving a market for hundreds of dairymen in this county, yet it has not brought us more Farm Bureau members.

A few years ago the County Farm Bureau conducted a tax survey in the

county. The outcome was a 5% reduction in assessed valuation on every parcel of farm land within the county, yet our membership does not increase.

Today there are 2,641 participating farms in Monroe county in the AAA program for this year. That will mean thousands of dollars paid to farmers before the year is over, for to date 95% of them have earned their maximum payment.

We Won This Program

This is a benefit that is coming to our farmers because the Farm Bureau folks have battled for it. About 75% of the farms of this state are participating this year—155,842 to be exact. Now, why in the name of united agriculture are not a great majority of these farmers members of the organization whose untiring efforts brought this help to them in a year of unlivable prices? What kind of aggressive program can we put on in order to enroll the folks who are enjoying the results of Farm Bureau dues and labor?

Don't tell me our Michigan farmers do not believe in this type of farm legislation for they must have some appreciative feeling for it, or they would not accept its money returns. They may try to convince themselves that they are not in accord, especially when they listen to some of these self-seeking politicians—but if we of the Farm Bureau will stand on our feet and defend our own program, we can soon convince the doubting Thomases that this is a farmers' program fostered by farm people.

An Illinois County Agent

At the Thursday luncheon, I sat across the table from an Illinois county agent, and he told me that the County Farm Bureau in his county owns a two-story office building that not only was used by their county organization, but it had office space for the county agent, the home demonstration agent and the club leader, the AAA work, the rural electrification office, the farm loan association, the productive credit association, the county fair association, the Farm Bureau Insurance Company, the dairy association besides had an auditorium in which they held all county wide agricultural meetings. He said they had 2,100 members and divided a patronage dividend of \$61,000 among their members last year.

We Need Organization

Now perhaps we can never expect to attain a place in the Farm Bureau picture such as they have in that state, but at least we can have something to shoot at. While some of us may think Illinois has gone to the extreme in uniting all of these activities under one roof, I feel there should be a greater tying together of all agricultural agencies, each working in its particular field but for the common good of the farm family. We cannot afford to be indifferent or of a one track mind during these changing times and allow our standard of living to go lower rather than higher if we keep our rightful place in the affairs of our nation.

We need a united front to cope with farm tenancy, rural health problems, school problems, tax equalization, decreasing farm prices and dozens of other perplexities that stare us in the face.

Now if every one of the 1,741 Farm Bureau counties in the 43 states now organized had as many members according to its farm population as that Illinois county has, do you believe farm people would feel as insecure as they now do?

While we are now only less than one-third of the population of our nation, I believe if we could but enroll those who are enjoying advantages gained through the efforts of our organization, there would be nothing that is right and just but what farmers would be granted. Oh! I'm getting so tired of this single hand method of trying to get somewhere. That may sound pessimistic but at least I'm honest in owning it.

From the top down, let's shake ourselves into action. After 20 years of going out year after year trying to sign the same fellow over and again, later trying to collect his dues, I'm praying for some method of permanent membership. There must be some better way to keep folks with us.

Earth 'Invades' Planets

Time and space will appear to have been annihilated at the New York World's Fair 1939. The planets Venus, Saturn and Mars seem to move within a man's reach and the Sun will pass into a spectacular ellipse. In the Theatre of Time and Space, visitors "travel" in a rocket-ship at the speed of 480,000,000,000,000,000 miles per hour.

Duty Sergeant



J. F. YAEGER

For five days the Midwest Training School opened morning, afternoon and evening sessions on time, and closed each meeting on the dot, even to the final session ending Thursday morning at 11:30 a. m. General chairman of committees and handling the stop and go machinery was J. F. Yaeger, director of membership relations for Michigan. In the army they call such a fellow the duty sergeant in polite conversation and whatever they think of at other times. At the Midwest the conversation was polite and the duty sergeant was even complimented by his company for getting so much work out of them.

Farm Population Close To Largest on Record

The farm population of the United States on January 1, 1939, was close to the largest on record, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington. The total was 32,059,000 persons. This compares with the all-time high of 32,077,000 on January 1, 1910. From 1910 to 1927 there was a decline of almost 2,000,000 persons in the farm population. Since 1927 there has been an increase of about 2,000,000.

FIGHT KINGS TEACH

New York—Boxing classes at the New York World's Fair 1939 will present the foremost fighters alive. Six classes will be held in June, July and August. These will be conducted by Gene Tunney, Jack Dempsey, Jim Braddock, Joe Louis, Tony Galento, Benny Leonard and Mickey Walker.

From the beginning 20 years ago the Farm Bureau has been a great educational agency.

R. S. Hudson on Care of Horses

R. S. Hudson, head of the horse department at the Michigan State College, lists these pointers to make better use of horses and materially reduce the loss of animals:

Feed regularly, about the same each day, he advises. Do not feed grain when the horse is tired and hot. Although fresh hay in the manger is permissible, the horse should have half an hour to cool off before grazing.

Water often, at least four or five times daily, but not more than a pailful of 10 to 12 quarts when the animal first comes in from work.

Less grain when the horse is not working, perhaps one-half a ration on Sundays and rainy days.

Feed hay first and give the heaviest feed at night. When pasture is available, turn the animal out at night after warm weather arrives.

Avoid sudden changes in feed, such as old to new oats, old to new hay.

About 1 1/10 pounds grain and 1 1/5 of hay to each 100 pounds the horse weighs is a good daily feed, depending upon the horse and the work. Application 14 days later is recommended to control any lice that hatch after the first nicotine sulphate is applied.

Oats occupy about 1,225,000 acres of Michigan farm lands.

want

more eggs? Penn State College proved that layers produced 28 more eggs per year when fed correct amounts of Vitamin D.

more

Vitamins A & D can be easily and economically added to your feeds with "NOPCO X" Standardized Cod Liver Oil. The guaranteed amounts of Vitamins A & D supplied by "NOPCO X" (1500 U.S.P. units of Vitamin A and 200 A.O.A.C. units of Vitamin D per gram) will help you get more

eggs

with strong shells and high vitamin content. "NOPCO X" is safe, dependable, economical. As an aid to vigorous health, fast growth, high egg production—

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

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"NOPCO" COD LIVER OIL
550 'A' - 65 'D' units per gram
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Fall Fertilization of Fruit Trees Recommended

EXPERIMENT STATION HORTICULTURISTS recommend fall fertilization for fruit trees.

It conditions the trees.

It gets the nitrogen down deep for the roots to feed on when spring growth starts.

It gets the job out of the way of other spring work.

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

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



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

Fall Seedlings need POTASH

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

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

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

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

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

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE, INC.

Investment Building Washington, D. C.
Midwest Office: Life Building, Lafayette, Ind.



PROTECT with SOYA PAINTS

SOYA House Paint \$2.85
Here's house paint that lasts years longer, gives better protection! Don't let cheap paints ruin your paint job, buy a quality paint, and make sure that your home will look beautiful for years.

FOR A TWO COAT JOB HOUSE PAINT PRIMER \$2.75
Two coat painting job use this primer. It will penetrate deeply into the wood and form a firm bond between the surface of the wood and paint itself.

SOYA BARN PAINT \$1.40
Guard against decay, rot and general deterioration of farm buildings with this superior Barn Paint. Farm buildings last longer when they are protected with paint. Protect your investment... keep buildings in shape and they'll last you longer.

SOYA WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT 75¢
Every year on farms throughout America, thousands of dollars worth of equipment is ruined by weather exposure and rust. If you don't shelter your equipment, protect it with paint.

SOYA BLACK ASPHALT COATINGS 2.00
Can be used on all types of roofing materials, roofs, so on fence posts and similar items that need a good weather protective paint.

SOYA PORCH & FLOOR ENAMEL 90¢
Real enamel for floors in colors to match every color scheme. This enamel can be used on wood, concrete, or composition floors.

GENERAL PURPOSE VARNISH 70¢
Rich wood color, or to color furniture, woodwork, floors and give them a glossy, easy to clean surface.

BUY FARM BUREAU SOYA PAINTS AT Farm Bureau Stores and Co-ops

FATALITIES TEACH NEED FOR SAFE ELECTRIC FENCE

Safe If They Pass Wisconsin
Safety Code; State Will
Inspect Them

James Greenfield, manager of the State Electrical Administrative Board at 422 Mutual Building, Lansing, has written the following article for the Farm News to call attention to the danger that may lie in home made electric fence sets that are connected to electric power lines. Not all commercial fence controllers that connect to power lines are safe either. Battery operated sets are considered safe, we are advised. Mr. Greenfield's article:

Two Deaths in County

The death of Robert Storey, 21 year old man, caused by contact with an electrically charged fence, which occurred near Barryton, Mecosta county, on Wednesday, July 26th, together with the death of the young child under similar circumstances in the same county on June 10th, are pertinent testimonials of the dangers of using improperly constructed electric fence chargers.

It is unfortunate that the loss of many human lives as well as a much more numerous loss of animal lives has to occur before we awaken to the need of proper legal regulation and supervision of the installation and use of the so-called electric fence.

Manufacturers Not Regulated

The Electrical Administrative Board advises that it is not its desire nor intent to discourage the use of properly constructed electrical fencing. In fact, the usefulness and economy of such method of controlling the activities of animals on the farm should be encouraged. However, the prospective purchaser of a fence control should be guided by the findings of a reliable inspection authority rather than the elaborate arguments of the salesman when buying such equipment.

Few, if any, users of fence chargers have any conception of the limits to which electric current may be safely passed through human or animal bodies, nor for that matter, do many manufacturers of fence chargers have such knowledge.

The State of Michigan has pioneered in the establishment of a very efficient and thorough state-wide electrical inspection service which has greatly increased the safety and usefulness of electricity on the farm and in the home. However, the electrical license and inspection law, as enacted in 1935, is somewhat vague in many ways and does not include such items as electric fences under compulsory inspection.

Fence Controllers Not Included

After much study of information on the subject, the Industrial Commission of Wisconsin published orders effective October 6th, 1938, governing the construction and use of electric fences and have, after careful inspection and tests of the many fence chargers submitted to them by the manufacturers, issued a list of those devices which have been approved as safe.

Will Inspect For Farmers

The very apparent danger attached to electric fence equipment improperly constructed or installed, is such that the Electrical Administrative Board has requested its inspectors to accept requests from owners to inspect their installation and recommend improvement or removal of such hazardous equipment as may be found. Such inspectors have been furnished with lists of electric fence chargers which have been tested and approved by the Wisconsin Industrial Commission and which are acceptable by the Board. A very reasonable inspection fee will be charged for this service.

Farm Bureau Displays Electric Appliances

The Farm Bureau Services Electrical Dept. has installed a complete display of electric appliances for the farm home and buildings at the Farm Bureau, 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing. Included are ranges, refrigerators, washers, water softeners, water systems, pump jacks, fans, radios, irons and small appliances. The best manufacturers in the country are glad to make their regular lines for the associated Farm Bureaus, which present them at very attractive prices.

Sugar beet plantings are 140,000 acres in Michigan.

PROGRAM

TRI-COUNTY FARM BUREAU PICNIC

Thursday, August 17

Wegner's Grove, Near Saginaw
10 a. m.—Farm Bureau families register on arrival at picnic grounds.
Morning events.

SPEAKING PROGRAM

"20 YEARS OF FARM BUREAU"
J. F. Yaeger, Mich. St. Farm Bureau
"25 YEARS OF EXTENSION WORK"
C. V. Ballard, Mich. State College

SPORTS EVENTS

Horse pulling contest—Limited to teams entered by Farm Bureau members. \$60 in prizes for place winners.
Pony race—For rural children. Prizes \$5, \$3, \$2.

Tug of war—\$5 prize and honor galore. Limited to teams presented by Bay, Saginaw, Tuscola County Farm Bureaus.
Ladies' contests—\$10 in prizes.
Children's contests—\$15 in prizes.

Farm Bureau Men Test Brawn in Tug-of-War



Perhaps these Saginaw tug of war men weren't taking their responsibility seriously enough in 1937. Even with 6 foot 6 inch Alfred Greuber as anchorman, they lost to Bay County Farm Bureau. At the 1938 picnic Tuscola Farm Bureau won the three cornered match. This year Tuscola and Bay County Farm Bureaus start it, and Saginaw takes on the winner. The Saginaw men in this 1937 picture are Joseph Altschell, Walter R. Harger and C. W. Schanek.

Bay, Saginaw, Tuscola Farm Bureaus Plan Monster Picnic, Aug. 17

Farm Bureau Families and their Friends from
These and Other Counties are Invited
To Attend and Take Part

Two thousand attended the Bay, Saginaw and Tuscola County Farm Bureaus' Tri-County Picnic last year. Fred Reimer of Saginaw, general chairman for the 1939 event, expects to set a new record. This year the picnic will be on Thursday, August 17, starting at 10:00 a. m. at Wenger's Grove, 3 miles north of Saginaw on North Michigan avenue. All Farm Bureau member families and their friends in Bay, Saginaw and Tuscola counties are invited. Also, Farm Bureau members from other counties.

This year the event will celebrate 20 years of Farm Bureau work and 25 years of agricultural extension work. A short speaking program will present J. F. Yaeger, Farm Bureau membership relations director, and C. V. Ballard, state leader of county agricultural agents, who will speak on these subjects.

Music will be by The Little German Band of Bay City.

Tractor to be Given Away

An outstanding event of the day will be the giving away of a Cle-Trac General tractor by the Cleveland Tractor Company and the Farm Bureau Services. It will be there for demonstration purposes, and some Farm Bureau member present who is operating a farm will take it home. A complete program of sports has been arranged for men, women and children. Some events are for Farm Bureau members only; others are open to all. Cash prizes will be awarded place winners. The program is published in the next column.

Farm Bureau members of the three counties are financing the picnic through donations. Admission to the picnic grounds and to all events is free. Farm Bureau members are urged to be on hand at 10 a. m. and register. That is important. Bring picnic baskets for the basket lunch at noon.

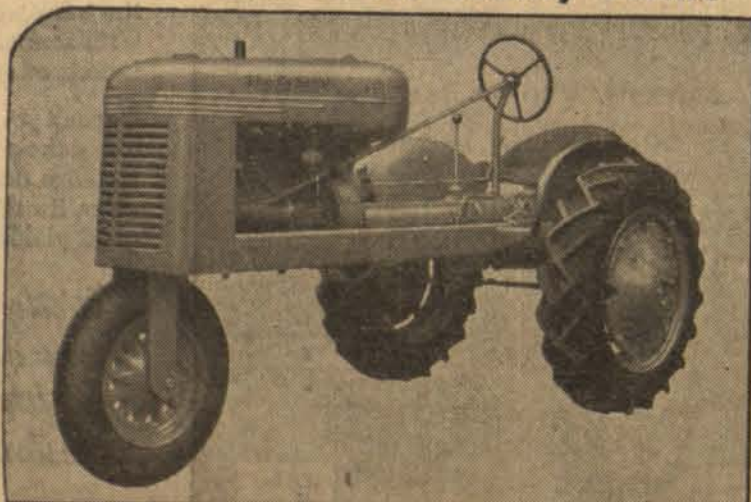
Committees in Charge

General chairman—Fred Reimer, Saginaw.
Sec'y-Treas.—Evelyn Brower.
General committee—Boards of directors of three County Farm Bureaus and two delegates each from 11 Community Farm Bureaus.

Saginaw county's community clubs: Bridgeport, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Fisher, Kenneth Morrow; Frankenmuth, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Elrick; Oswald Geyer; Spaulding, Mildred Breuns, David Young; Saginaw-Kochville, Walter Hoernlein, John Ure; Greenfield-Bonna Vista, William Hill, Manley Dorr; Freeland, Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Munger, Mr. and Mrs. Claude Whitman.

Bay county's community clubs: Frankenst, Arthur Schmidt, John Walter; Kawkawlin, Wm. Bateson.

Grand Prize at Tri-County Picnic



This is the General tractor which will be given some Farm Bureau member attending the Tri-County Farm Bureau picnic at Wenger's Grove, north of Saginaw, Thursday, August 17. The tractor will be given by the Cleveland Tractor Co. in co-operation with the Farm Bureau Services. It pulls a 16" plow, and plants or cultivates two rows.

TRUTH-IN-FABRICS BILL APPROVED BY SENATE

Farm Measure in Congress
30 Years Now Moves
Into House

The American Farm Bureau Federation and other organizations supporting the Truth in Fabric bill won a notable victory in Congress during July when the senate by a two to one vote (48-23) approved the Schwartz Truth in Fabric Bill, S. 162. Following this vote, Senator Thomas of Oklahoma filed a motion to reconsider this vote. An agreement, however, has been reached to take up the Thomas motion in the senate on July 28, at which time Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming plans to move to lay the Thomas motion on the table. In view of the overwhelming vote in favor of this bill, its proponents believe the senator will table the Thomas motion and send the bill over to the house.

A similar bill, sponsored by Congressman Martin of Colorado, H.R. 944, has been favorably reported by the House Interstate Commerce Committee and is now on the House calendar. Supporters of the bill are pressing for action by the House before adjournment.

On behalf of the various groups supporting this bill, the Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation arranged a conference with Speaker Bankhead on July 25, at which time representatives of practically all the national farm organizations and representatives of several labor organizations joined in urging approval of a rule for consideration of the bill before adjournment. A similar appeal was made also to Majority Leader Rayburn. These organizations also joined in a statement to the Rules Committee, urging the approval of such rule.

Such legislation has been before Congress for thirty years and its proponents are insisting that Congress should no longer delay action on it.

Letter to Michigan Congressmen

Following is a resolution unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, July 18, 1939, urging prompt and favorable consideration and affirmative action on H. R. 944, the Martin Truth-in-Fabrics bill:

"WHEREAS, the fabric labeling bill, H. R. 944, introduced by Congressman Martin, has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and is now on the Union calendar.

"AND WHEREAS, wool growers and other farmers have been earnestly pleading for many years for the adoption of this legislation to protect growers and consumers,

"AND WHEREAS, H. R. 944 has been given very careful consideration both by a sub-committee and by the full House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and has been accorded ample hearings at which all interested have been granted opportunity to present testimony and suggested amendments.

"NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we respectfully urge each Congressman from Michigan to actively support this measure and to hasten its early and favorable consideration.

"AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that we urgently request the members of the Rules Committee to bring this matter before the House for prompt action."

For many years Michigan farmers have been persistently asking for this type of protection. It is also strongly urged by labor and consumers. Opposition seems mainly limited to the operators of certain large woolen mills who apparently do not want the purchaser to know the actual content of the fabric or garment which is offered for sale.

While sentiment of your constituents may be seriously divided on most of the important measures coming before you, it seems to us that here is a bill whose enactment would be very pleasing to the big majority of the citizens whom you represent.

We will greatly appreciate your efforts to secure the passage of H. R. 944 which, as you probably know, is now on the Union calendar.

Respectfully yours,
Stanley M. Powell,
Legislative Counsel.

The average life span of a quart milk bottle is 25 deliveries.

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD, BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Suitable prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, 14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo. (7-3-11-225)

POLICE DOGS

FOR SALE — DOBEMANN PINGER pups. Both sexes. (German police dogs). Very intelligent. Easily trained. Roy Stevens, Marcellus, R-2, Mich. (7-21-18p)

FARM WORK WANTED

MARRIED MAN WITH FAMILY wants farm work by month or year, or would rent furnished farm on shares. Have good references. Boy to help. Charles Oakes, 579 Devonshire road, Ypsilanti, R-3, Mich. (8-11)

FARM WORK WANTED

EXPERIENCED DAIRY FARMER wants job. Must be steady. Can give good reference. Melvin Wade, St. Johns, R-1, Mich. Phone 339 Green. (11)

CHICKS & PULLETS

CHICKS, PULLETS, SEXED CHICKS. Certified. Lephorns and Barred Rock pullets, different ages, ready now. Chick prices reduced. R. O. P. Breeder. Write or visit LOWDEN FARMS, P. O. Rives Junction, Mich. Location, Henrietta. Phone Jackson 115-F-23. (6-33-11f)

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

MICHIGAN SEPTIC TANK SIPHON and bell as recommended by State College Agr'l Engineering dept. Build your own septic tank and sewage system. Install when tank is built. Installation and operation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. Price, delivered, \$1.50 which includes sales tax. C. O. D. charges are extra. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 725 E. Shawwassee St., Lansing. (3-4-11f-60b)

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE—160 ACRE FARM, ALL cleared. Clay Loam soil. Very good buildings. Prospect for oil. \$6,000. William Boonstra, McBain, Mich. (8-11-p)

Judge at Percheron Show

R. S. Hudson of Michigan State College will speak on Percheron horse and serve as alternate judge at the national Percheron show at the Minnesota State Fair Aug. 26-Sept. 4.

Six per cent of this country's annual yield of milk is used in the manufacture of cheese.

The chains of habit are too weak to be felt until they are too strong to be broken.—Samuel Johnson.

"I Just Heard the Good News by Telephone"

"BY TELEPHONE" . . . that's the way much of the news reaches you today. Calls from Son Al at Michigan State College, or from Betty, who teaches in the next county, gladden the entire family. The county agent telephones to invite you to a livestock meeting. Word of a church gathering, or of a change in date for the next 4-H club meeting, comes by telephone. And you telephone to learn who is paying best market prices before you truck your produce to town.

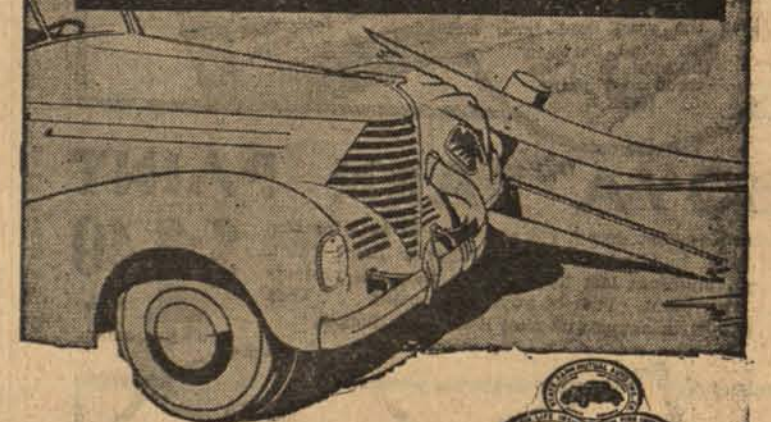
By telephone you are in touch with the world, and the world is in touch with you. For a few cents a day you buy contacts convenience and security that frequently are beyond price.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



WHEREVER YOU NEED HELP
THERE IS
A STATE FARM INSURANCE

Representative
nearby



ACROSS the nation, thousands of miles from home or in your own driveway—wherever your accident occurs—you'll find a State Farm Automobile Insurance Representative near to take complete charge of your accident troubles. Years ago this legal reserve company (policies nonassessable) was organized to give motorists good protection. Qualified State Farm Representatives seek only responsible citizens with a good driving reputation. Preferred risks make possible lower cost insurance for each policyholder. Learn why over 500,000 motorists in the United States and Canada own State Farm Insurance.

Financially One of the Strongest Organizations
in the United States

State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co.
Bloomington, Illinois

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

NAME _____
Please send information about auto insurance. ADDRESS _____

Coldwater Co-op Co. Writes to its Friends

August 2 W. H. Wallace, manager of the Coldwater Co-operative Company, wrote an interesting letter to 793 stockholders and patrons. We reproduce it for the inspiration that it contains.

Dear Members:

Six months of the year 1939 have passed. Your institution has enjoyed your fine co-operation in patronizing your own organization.

The Board of Directors and personnel have appreciated your fine support and loyalty in helping make your own concern self-supporting. Only through your continued patronage, we the Board of Directors and personnel realize, if it were not for our members and customers there would not be a Coldwater Co-operative Company.

Sell your grain and buy your feed, seeds, coal and supplies through your own company. So far this year we have paid back to our eligible members approximately \$900 in gasoline savings alone; it pays to do business with yourself. In the last three years farmers and our members of Branch County have received over \$40,256.07 in savings and dividends from their own Coldwater Co-operative Company. We assure you no private concern has distributed a like amount to their customers in this vicinity.

Therefore, we the Board of Directors and employees, pledge ourselves to give you the best quality and friendly service we know how as a reward of your fine support of your own business, friendship and good will. Our hope is that we can continue for many years to come. All we need is your support and co-operation; with that watch our smoke.

In appreciation of this we offer you these sensational bargains on the sheets attached hereto for your economy. Please see us for your needs.

COLDWATER CO-OPERATIVE CO.

Building Co-op Tractors at Arthurdale, West Virginia



Farm co-operative leaders from throughout the United States and Canada visited the Arthurdale, W. Va., Farm Equipment plant, June 27 for the formal dedication of the Co-op tractor plant, shown in the upper right hand photo. In the upper left, J. E. Featherstone of the United Co-operative Farmers Ltd. of Toronto, exchanges greetings with Fred A. Huty, general manager of the factory. Lower right shows the directors of the co-operative group. They are, left to right, in front of the tractor: E. A. Syftestad, president, Farmers Union of St. Paul, Minn.; Ralph Ingerson, St. Paul; Homer Young, Consumers Co-operative Ass'n of Kansas City; I. H. Hull, Indiana Farm Bureau, Indianapolis; C. L. Brody, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing, Mich. In the lower left photo workmen are assembling the Co-op tractor. (Morgantown Post photo.)

More Than 1,800 Co-op Tractors in Operation

Building Model at Arthurdale To Go on Sale Late This Summer

Since the Co-op tractor was introduced in 1935 by the Farm Bureaus of Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and farmers' co-ops of other states, more than 1,800 have been sold and are in successful operation. They are operating in 17 states and in two provinces in Canada.

Several shipments of co-op tractors have been made from the new plant at Arthurdale, West Virginia. Recently the United Farmers Co-operative of Ontario drove a fleet of tractors from Arthurdale to Toronto.

An improved type of Co-op tractor is being tested at Arthurdale. When the plant was dedicated June 29th, new models were shown and demonstrated to representatives of the farm groups that manufacture and distribute the tractor.

Now on Farm Test
Before the new models are placed on the market this fall they are undergoing a two months farm test at all types of work and under severe working conditions to see what farm conditions may suggest in the line of

LETHOGAS

Fumigant
KILLS WEEVIL
IN BINS AND CONVEYORS
Not A Poison — Not Inflammable
At Farm Bureau Stores

PARSON'S CHEMICAL WORKS
Laboratories, Grand Ledge, Mich.

FRANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

AGSTONE MEAL HI-CALCIUM HYDRATED LIME
PULVERIZED LIMESTONE SPRAYING LIME

See your Dealer, Co-op, or Farm Bureau Dealer for FRANCE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

THE FRANCE STONE CO.
MONROE, MICHIGAN
or — THE FRANCE STONE CO., Toledo, Ohio

LIVE STOCK PRODUCERS

Michigan Live Stock Exchange has operated a successful live stock commission selling agency on the Detroit and Buffalo markets since 1922.

BECAUSE

- (1) It maintains a thoroughly trained and experienced personnel.
- (2) It is represented on every principal market in the United States by Producer owned and operated agencies.
- (3) It renders better information and market service to its members.
- (4) It can furnish 42½ money for financing feeding operations.

PLUS

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

REMEMBER

When you patronize the Michigan Live Stock Exchange you are building your own live stock marketing agency. Reports furnished Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR for early markets at 6:45 a. m.

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE Secretary's Office
Hudson, Michigan
Frank Oberst, President; J. H. O'Malley, Secretary & Treasurer;
George J. Boutell, Manager

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT

Michigan Livestock Exch. Producers Co-op Ass'n
Detroit Stockyards East Buffalo, N. Y.

WHY THERE IS A FARM PROBLEM

There are sermons in stones, books in the running brooks, tongues in trees, and whole volumes of enlightenment in the following table of figures submitted by a member of the North Dakota legislature. The column on the left shows the purchasing power of a carload of wheat in 1910. The column on the right shows the value of the same amount of wheat, in terms of things the farmer must buy, in 1938. (The same figures apply at harvest, 1939.)

Value of Wheat 1910 and 1938		
Sale price of durum wheat, 1910, 1,660 bushels at 70 cents per bushel, \$1,162.		
Sale price of durum wheat, 1938, 1,660 bushels at 60 cents per bushel, \$996.		
BUYING POWER OF WHEAT		
1 Grain binder (horse drawn)	\$ 145	\$ 300
1 Drill	125	240
1 Wagon and grain tank	100	150
1 Mower	50	100
1 Rake	30	45
Harnesses for 5 horses	85	150
Gang plow	65	125
1 Harrow	18	30
1 Cultivator	35	75
16,000 feet of lumber sufficient to build barn 48x22 12 feet to eaves	480	800
Average tax on quarter section of land	25	125
TOTAL	\$1,158	\$2,265

Observe that the farmer of 1910 could sell his wheat, buy the equipment listed above, and be left with a small balance.

But the farmer of 1938—who, despite billions in subsidies, received less for his wheat even in terms of dollars and cents—found his actual buying power diminished by nearly 60 per cent. Having surrendered the entire proceeds from the sale of his wheat, he would still have found it necessary to contract a debt of \$1,269 in order to buy the things that his predecessor bought.

This is the problem. The solution is not in subsidies. They have been tried. Regulation, restriction and regimentation have also been tried. All have failed. The mountain still refuses to go to Mohammed. But if we can't lift farm prices, can we possibly get other prices—prices of the things the farmer buys—down to a fairer level? Well, some dispute it, but at least no one may say that this method has failed. It is the one method we have not had the courage to try.

—Chicago Daily News.

Summer Temperatures Always in Puerto Rico

"Since it never freezes in Puerto Rico, the general appearance of the place is that of a large outdoor greenhouse in which the sky is the roof." So writes E. B. Hill, formerly with the Michigan State College. Mr. Hill is doing a year's work at the agr'l experiment station of the University of Puerto Rico at Rio Piedras.

"We arrived during the 'winter' months which are somewhat cooler and drier than are the summer months. Winter temperatures during the daytime do not vary much from 76 to 78 degrees. Winter nights are about 68 to 70. During summer temperatures are about 10 degrees higher than in winter. One day is pretty much like the one preceding and that to follow throughout the year.

"Major crops here are sugar, coffee, tobacco, citrus fruits, pineapples, corn and beans. In addition, there are bananas, plantains, avocado pears, guavas, mangoes, papayas, breadfruits, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, yautias, yucca, yams, coconuts, cotton, and all of the vegetables that we grow in the states.

Economic problems on the island are about as numerous and luxuriant as is the vegetation. Puerto Rico has most of the economic troubles of the states, together with many others that are characteristic only of the island.

The sugar and tobacco quotas appear to be working a hardship on the island. The quota for sugar receives much criticism. The wage and hour

After this, the cotton is stripped from the spindles and delivered by a suction fan to a container.

The fact that cotton usually opens unevenly is no hindrance to the operation of the Rust machine, Mr. Rust said. Owing to its structure and method of operation, the machine may be passed over rows as often as desired without injury to the stalks or green bolls.

as applied to Puerto Rico has been particularly bad. It has thrown many thousands of persons out of employment. Legislation which is adapted to the states in many cases is not well adapted to the economic conditions of the island."

Elsie Creamery Joins Mid-West Producers

The Elsie Creamery Company of Elsie, Michigan, became affiliated with the Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc. of South Bend, Indiana, effective this month. M. J. Morton, St. Johns, Michigan, is the president of this organization, and Charles Ranney is manager.

The Elsie Creamery Company is a co-operative organization serving 500 patrons in the surrounding territory. They manufacture butter, cottage cheese, dried skim milk powder and sell sweet cream to the Detroit area.

Allegan Farm Bureau To Picnic on Aug. 12

The Allegan County Farm Bureau annual picnic will be held at the county park, Ganges township, Saturday, Aug. 12.

The program will observe the twenty-fifth year of co-operative extension work in Allegan county. Former county agricultural agents, Alfred Bentall, O. I. Gregg, Floyd Barden and Ralph Heim, are invited.

Mason Farm Bureau, Club Picnic Aug. 17

Committees are busy arranging programs for the Mason County extension club and farm bureau picnic at the western Michigan fair grounds at Ludington, Aug. 17. It will commemorate the silver anniversary of the extension work in the county and the twentieth anniversary of the Farm Bureau.

Farm Bureau membership brings new friends.

Bought 565,000 Bags of Michigan Surplus Beans

Purchase of an additional 250 cars of Michigan surplus beans by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation as the result of a meeting of the Michigan State Bean Industry Committee with Mr. M. A. Clevenger, Washington representative and Mr. Hans C. Hess, local representative of Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, June 26 completes the surplus purchase program of Michigan beans for the 1938-39 crop marketing year, under the purchase program instituted last fall through the efforts of the Michigan State Bean Industry Committee.

These purchases totaling 565,000 bags of 100 lb. each of Michigan Pea Beans netted Michigan bean growers approximately \$1,007,180.00 from the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation since November 19, 1938, as a result of the attack the Michigan State Bean Industry Committee on the burdensome surplus of Michigan beans. The surplus was caused primarily by two succeeding years of heavy bean production due to favorable climatic conditions, said Mr. A. B. Love, Secretary of the Michigan State Bean Industry Committee.

Paying prices to farmers for beans dropped rapidly from a high of \$1.95 per cwt. on October 15, 1938 to a low of \$1.60 per cwt. on November 19, the date of the start of actual purchases by the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. Since that time prices were maintained at \$1.65 to \$1.75 up to the middle of April when further

increases to a top of \$2.20 per cwt. with an average of \$1.95 per cwt. all on a "Choice Hand Picked Basis" have been maintained.

Approximately 80% of all surplus beans purchased by Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation in the bean producing states this year were purchased from Michigan. These Michigan surplus beans have been distributed to the State Relief Agencies of approximately thirty-five states and in all probabilities have made many future customers for Michigan beans.

A review of the accomplishments of the Michigan State Bean Industry Committee warrant the continuance of this type of co-operative effort on the marketing problems of the farmers, said the Hon. Elmer A. Beamer, Commissioner of Agriculture, and "I shall see to it that a Michigan State Bean Industry Committee is available to assist in the problems of marketing Michigan beans this fall."

Save on Cyclone LAYING NESTS

For a Limited Time Only! Discounts on early orders! All-Steel construction, sanitary, well ventilated. See Cyclone Dealer or write to

THE CYCLONE MFG. CO., URBANA, ILL. Makers of Complete Line of Poultry Equipment

NOW! over

\$100,000,000 AT RISK

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

Over \$250,000 in assets and resources.
Averaged \$1,000,000 per month in new insurance during 1938.
Has paid \$5,830,164.53 in losses.
A penny post card will bring you information without obligation.

State Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Michigan

W. V. Burras, Pres. 702 Church St., Flint Mich. H. K. Fisk, Sec'y Phone 25221

DON'T JUST BUY INSURANCE — BUY PROTECTION

WHAT'S NEXT ON YOUR ELECTRIC LIST?

MANY of our farm customers have a "one-at-a-time" plan of adding electrical equipment for their home and farm uses.

For better home life and more profitable farm operations,—such necessities as

Water pumping Milking—cooling—sterilizing
Water heating Soil heating
Electric brooding Refrigeration—cooking
Feed grinding Utility motor for wood cutting, hay hoisting, tool sharpening, etc.

These are uses that can be built up one at a time, or more—and equipment bought for cash or on terms.

Some plan according to their crops—others according to dairy or poultry income, or the like.

LET US WORK WITH YOU

Whatever your plan, or type of farming—our trained farm service men are on the job to work with our customers in planning their uses and making the best use of electricity.

That's a part of our co-operation with our farm customers. Once the service is in, we aim to live with it and see that it's good service.

JUST WRITE OR VISIT OUR NEAREST OFFICE

CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY

Good Fertilizers, and How to Know Them

Farm Bureau Discusses Important Points in Selecting Fertilizers for Wheat and Other Crops; Knowledge Counts

Fertilizer Grades

By fertilizer grade is meant the minimum guarantee of its plant food expressed in terms of nitrogen, available phosphoric acid, and water soluble potash. Thus a 2-12-6 fertilizer has 2% total nitrogen 12% available phosphoric acid and 6% water soluble potash. Recognizing that plants must take all of their nutrients, which they get from the soil, in solution; one is at a loss to understand why the nitrogen should not be in an available form as well as the phosphorous and potash.

Carriers of Plant Food

NITROGEN CARRIERS: There are a great many organic nitrogenous materials used in fertilizers, such as: low grade animal tankage, refuse from fisheries and poultry packing plants, tobacco stems, garbage tankage, sewage sludge, castor pomace, hair, wool and cotton waste, horn and hoof meal, leather scraps, low grade cotton seed meal, peat, etc. The availability of these materials vary widely, many of them being very slowly available to the plant. All of them of course must decay in the soil before the nitrogen can be used by the plant. There are also many chemical carriers of nitrogen, such as: sulphate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, calcium cyanamid, calcium nitrate, urea, anhydrous ammonia, ammonia liquor, etc. These materials are nearly all 100% soluble in water and hence readily available to the plant.

PHOSPHATIC CARRIERS: The principal source of phosphorus in fertilizers is from superphosphate and triple superphosphate. Bones contain phosphorus but must be acidulated to make that element readily available to plants.

POTASSIUM CARRIERS: Until the past few years practically all of the potash used in fertilizers in this country was imported from Germany and France. At present potash is being produced from the brine deposits of California and within the past three years, two potash mines have been opened in New Mexico. Reports from present known deposits of potash indicate that we will not be compelled to depend upon importations in the future.

Mixing Fertilizers

The fertilizer manufacturer gathers the materials and mixes them to furnish the various grades. These materials are mixed and cured in large piles in the factory for some time previous to shipping. The fertilizer is again screened and ground as it is being bagged for shipments.

Choosing Carriers

There is not a wide choice in the potassium carriers. Potash will range down from 62% potash. Principally because of freight charges, it is seldom that grades lower than 30% potash are used in the Midwest. The principal impurity in the lower grades is common salt which may be of some value in plant nutrition. The manufacturer may use either American or foreign potash. The potassium used is nearly always in the form of potassium chloride (KCl) however on some special crops on which large amounts of potash is used, agronomists may recommend the use of potassium sulphate (K₂SO₄).

Phosphorus is usually supplied with either superphosphate or triple superphosphate. Superphosphate ranges from 16% to 20% while triple superphosphate ranges from 40% to 48% in purity. Frequently it becomes necessary to use some of each of the above mentioned carriers in order to eliminate the use of filler.

Fast or Slow Nitrogen?

The carriers of nitrogen offer a very wide choice for the fertilizer manufacturer. Carriers may be bulky or compact; acid or alkaline; organic or mineral; and since the laws require that "Total Nitrogen" is the only guarantee, the carriers may be highly water soluble such as nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia or very slow in action such as tobacco stems, garbage tankage, peat, etc. The last named carriers must decay before nitrogen which they contain is available to plants.

Most agronomists will agree that consumers should use readily available sources of nitrogen and depend upon the organic matter of the soil to furnish the slower acting nitrogen. A comparison of the amount of nitrogen needed to produce a certain crop with the amount used in commercial fertilizers will clearly indicate why this is true. (A 25 bushel crop of wheat requires 43½ pounds of nitrogen; an application of 300 lbs. of 2-12-6 per acre would furnish only 6 lbs. of nitrogen. The soil must furnish the balance.) Bulky fertilizers of course, contain medium to large amounts of bulky nitrogen carriers. Such fertilizers usually will drill rather slowly, and have a comparatively smaller amount of water soluble nitrogen.

Some False Notions

Professor A. T. Wiancko, chief of the agronomy department of Purdue University, says in bulletin No. 162: "The idea that organic carriers of nitrogen, such as tankage, cottonseed meal and animal manures, are better

for fertilizer than inorganic materials is an old mistaken notion.

Manufacturers usually will use a combination of acid and alkaline carriers in such a manner that the fertilizer after being mixed is practically neutral in reaction. A very highly acid or alkaline mixed fertilizer may be decidedly inferior on selected crops.

About Limestone Filler
Occasionally the question is proposed, "Why not use high grade potash, triple superphosphate, and high grade nitrogen carriers and make up the ton with ground limestone?" The high grade potash, of course, has little or no common salt which may be useful.

There is no calcium sulphate in the triple superphosphate. It is doubtful whether the limestone is as valuable as the calcium sulphate which is displaced. In view of this, the seeming advantage of the added limestone is very doubtful. There is a very strong tendency for the limestone to cause reversion of the phosphate, thereby rendering the phosphorus insoluble.

Then too it will be readily seen that the amount of limestone applied in fertilizers is so small as to be almost negligible. Thus it is apparent that there may be a wide variation in the manner in which a grade of fertilizer may be built and still conform to State laws.

Importance of Good Mechanical Condition

The fertilizer should be as nearly neutral in reaction as possible, sufficiently dry so that it readily feeds through the drill or planter; granular in structure so it will flow in the container; and the particles should be as nearly as possible the same size in order that there be a minimum of segregation of materials.

Should the fertilizer be too high in moisture, lumpy, sticky or too fine, it is impossible to secure a uniform application which is essential for maximum crop growth because soil moisture moves vertically but very little laterally.

The chief difficulty in home mixing fertilizers is in getting the materials thoroughly mixed since there is probably no opportunity to grind and screen the carriers and the difficulty of telling by looks, when the carriers are well mixed. Chemical analysis of samples taken from different parts of the pile of home-mixed fertilizer usually shows a wide variation.

Another difficulty encountered in home mixing is in curing. Chemical reactions ordinarily occur when crude materials are combined. This chemical action may cause hardening, or gummyness in the mixture which of course must be overcome before the fertilizer can be applied to the soil in a satisfactory manner. This often requires aeration, grinding and screening.

Filler in Fertilizers

A filler is a make weight material. It does not contain any plant food. The principal filler used in fertilizers is sand although ground cinders or other inert materials may be used. One often hears the term filler applied to such materials as tobacco stems, tankage, etc. These materials are carriers because they contain nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

It is usually expensive to purchase fertilizers containing appreciable amounts of filler. A very good rule is to demand at least 20 units of plant food per ton (2-12-6), (0-14-6, etc.).

If manufactured in the usual manner, such grades have little or no filler. However, fertilizer having 16 units or less per ton (1-11-4; 2-12-2, etc.) will ordinarily contain considerable filler. Compare the price of 2-12-2 and 4-24-4 or a 2-12-6; 3-18-9; and 4-24-12 and the result will be self evident.

Non-acid Forming Fertilizers
Non-acid forming (neutral) ferti-

Prosperity Leapfrog



County Farm Bureau Has 115 Employees

At the Midwest Farm Bureau Training School we sat beside a substantial looking man of middle age from Illinois. We learned that he was none other than Asa B. Culp, organization director for the McLean County Farm Bureau, with headquarters at Bloomington, Ill.

Now, for some years the McLean County Farm Bureau has been the leading County Farm Bureau in the nation... and here was the man in charge.

How many members?
"There are 3,750 farmers in McLean county, and 2,650 of them are members of our County Farm Bureau," said Mr. Culp. "We have 115 employees. The County Farm Bureau hires the county

credit ass'n office, soil conservation officers, the live stock marketing ass'n, the co-operative creamery, the co-operative milk bargaining ass'n, the co-operative meat locker and cold storage ass'n, and others.

"These are all activities in which the County Farm Bureau is interested. We have 115 employees carrying out the Farm Bureau service activities in our county."

"I have been with the Farm Bureau in Illinois since 1919. At one time I had charge of the organization work for 15 counties. Now I have full charge of the McLean County Farm Bureau organization work. In 1925 we had 1,230 members. Today we have 2,650 and are growing."

The Farm Bureau in Illinois handles little if any fertilizer other than phosphate. They don't use mixed fertilizers on the still rich corn land. Dairy feeds are manufactured in great vol-



ASA B. CULP

agri agent, an ass't county agent, a home demonstration agent, and a club agent. We have three young women in the Farm Bureau office.

"At Bloomington the County Farm Bureau has an office building which houses the County Farm Bureau office, the county agents' offices, the home bureau, the Farm Bureau insurance dept and its claims office, the McLean County Farm Bureau Service Co. dealing in Farm Bureau petroleum products, paints, auto tires, etc.; the federal farm loan office, the production

lizers are now being manufactured. Prof. Salter, Chief of the Agronomy Department of the Ohio State University, says: "Any advantage of the so-called 'neutral' fertilizers over the ordinary kinds is probably negligible."

Neither potash or superphosphate, nor any combination of two materials, have any effect whatever upon the reaction of the soil. Even though the fertilizer in the bag is neutral, however, if it contains nitrogen, it may cause a very slight acidity in the soil. This effect is caused by the nitric acid formed by the decomposition of the nitrogen carrying material. For the average fertilizer containing nitrogen the acidity would probably not be more than sufficient to offset the alkalinity of 200 lbs. of limestone for each ton of fertilizer. This would be equivalent to 20 lbs. of limestone per acre if 200 lbs. of fertilizer were applied per acre. This is approximately 6 per cent as much as is lost each year in drainage waters, so is a very minor factor.

Minor Plant Food Elements
There has been a great deal of controversy in the past few years concerning minor elements such as magnesium, sodium, manganese, copper, sulphur, iodine, calcium, zinc, etc. in fertilizers. Experiment stations have not found deficiencies, other than nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, in the Mid-West soils. The probable reason for this finding is that all fertilizers (except the very highly concentrated forms containing 50 units or more per ton) contain practically all of these minor elements. For example the superphosphate has calcium, sulphur, iodine; the lower grade potash contains sodium and chlorine, etc. A safe rule to follow is to demand these minor elements when your State Experimental Station makes such a recommendation.

FARM CO-OPS HAVE BECOME BIG BUSINESS

U. S. Dep't of Agriculture Finds Farmer Owned Businesses Gaining Steadily

What your Farm Bureau supply store, the local co-operative creamery, the farmer owned gas and oil service, and the farmers' elevator are coming to mean in the changing picture of American farm life, is told by the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture in a recent survey of co-op activities.

Farmers in ever increasing numbers are buying supplies and marketing crops through co-operative business institutions that they own.

More than 15,000 farmers' co-operative associations and mutual companies are now operating in the United States.

Of this number, 10,752 are marketing and purchasing associations; over 1,900 are mutual fire insurance companies; and approximately 2,500 are mutual irrigation companies.

Over a million farmers buy supplies co-operatively; 800,000 patronize grain marketing associations; 500,000 market dairy products through co-operative creameries; and another half million send their livestock to market through co-operative associations.

Half a million members have been added to the ranks of co-operative associations in the past decade.

Combined business of these associations was well over \$2,000,000,000.

Co-operative purchasing of necessities of farm production topped \$337,476,000.

One out of every three farmers' co-operative purchasing associations in the country sells gasoline and oil.

More than half a million farmers are buying gasoline, oil, and other petroleum products co-operatively.

Gross business of the co-ops in petroleum products, including both wholesale and retail sales, aggregates \$110,000,000 annually.

Some 2,340 dairy co-ops sell yearly more than half a billion dollars worth

time in corn belt Illinois, but the Farm Bureau in Illinois doesn't find a great call for dairy feed in its supplies service.

of dairy products for their farmer-members.

More than 2,000,000 farmers buy insurance from 1,909 co-operative and mutual companies.

Farmer co-operatives are found in every State of the Union as well as the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Advice To Bulb Growers

Experts from Holland have decided that tulip bulbs should be planted fairly deep in the northeastern seaboard area of the United States. On the grounds of the New York World's Fair 1939, there is about six inches between the top of the bulb and the surface of the soil.

Memphis Co-op Has 19th Ann'l Meeting

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Memphis Co-operative Company was held at the Masonic Temple here July 8th. Seven per cent stock dividend was declared on outstanding stock of June 1st. This is the third year a stock dividend has been paid.

Omar C. Henderson, Edward Hinz and John Plagens were elected directors for three years. Directors elected as officers for the coming year are: Chester A. Shirkey, President; Edward Hinz, Vice-Pres.; Omar C. Henderson, Sec'y and Treas.

Ralph Chapman was hired manager for his 14th year.

1849 90th ANNIVERSARY 1939

MICHIGAN STATE FAIR

10 Days SEPT. 1 to 10 10 Days

A MILLION DOLLAR STOCK AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW

\$67,000 IN PREMIUMS

SEVEN DAYS OF HARNESS RACING

\$10,500 IN PURSES

BIG FARM MACHINERY DISPLAY

A REAL WILD WEST RODEO CONTEST

THE BIGGEST FIREWORKS DISPLAY

"THE SHOW OF THE CENTURY"

IN THE COLISEUM

"HOUR OF CHARM" ALL GIRLS ORCHESTRA

WAYNE KING

BOB CROSBY

TONY MARTIN

"ROCHESTER"

DANCING NIGHTLY IN COLISEUM

ADMISSION 25 CENTS

THE NATION'S OLDEST AND GREATEST FAIR

ALFALFA FOR AUGUST SEEDINGS

HARDIGAN GRIMM

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED CANADIAN GRIMM

UTAH GRIMM KANSAS COMMON

Fall Grains

Our certified Wheat and Rye outyield ordinary seed, and produce top quality grain. Always a wise choice.

Bald Rock

Selected from Red Rock. Bearless wheat. Very winter-hardy. Heavy yielder.

American Banner

White, soft, winter wheat. Beardless, stiff straw. Best for light soils.

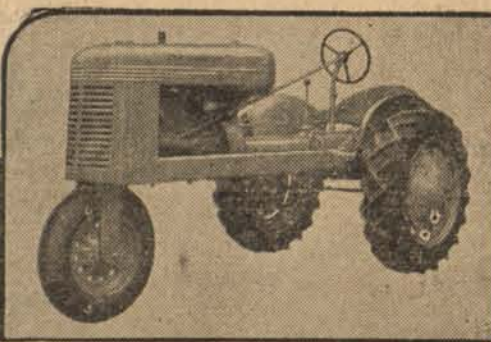
Rosen Rye

Best heavy yielding rye. Large and plump berries.

A CO-OP TRACTOR For Your Fall Plowing

ONLY \$595 F. O. B. Cleveland

ANOTHER New Tractor by Cletrac



- Pulls 16" Plow
- Plants, Cultivates Two Rows
- Operating Cost Pleasingly Low
- 4 Cyl., High Compr. Engine

CLE-TRAC CRAWLER

Power and traction for all jobs under all farm conditions.

\$87500

f.o.b. Cleveland

Co-op No. 2

A powerful and rugged general purpose tractor Handles 2-14" plows. Power take-off.



FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS

FOR WHEAT

Always a Money Maker on Fall Grains

A Complete Line of Fertilizers

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



2-12-9

3-18-9

THE OLD RELIABLE and most popular for wheat. Fertilizer nitrogen, is all important on fall planted wheat. It's the starter. Farm Bureau uses the "starting kind of nitrogen" . . . 95% water soluble and quickly available to plants.

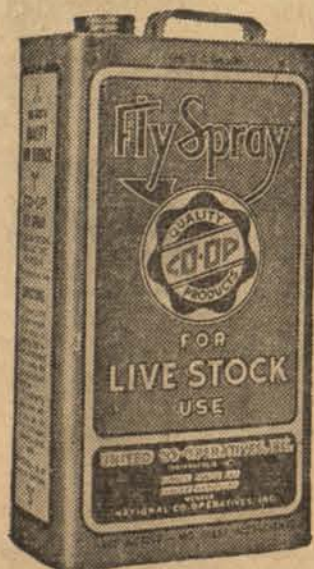
HAS THE SAME PLANT FOOD balance as 2-12-6, but one bag of 3-18-9 does the work of 1½ bags of 2-12-6. Plant food is cheaper per unit in 3-18-9 and you have less to handle. We have 2-16-8 and other high analysis fertilizers for wheat.

Co-op Spray Does It!

Guarantees live stock comfort. Contains 1 lb. pyrethrum per gallon to make most effective and economical spray. Instant knock down. Kills flies. Pine oil content keeps them off the stock a long time. Stainless, tasteless, harmless to man and animals. Deadly to flies. Sold in cans and in bulk. Priced right.

Kill-Fly

For household use. Contains same amount of pyrethrum. Other ingredients suited to household use. Won't soil or stain. Clean, pleasant odor.



FALL EGG PROFITS are made now

MERMASH

Keep Mermash Before Young Pullets on Range

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ATLACIDE CHLORATE WEED KILLER

Kill all weed pests completely and permanently by spraying with Atlacide, the safer calcium chlorate weed killer. Kills the roots too. Spray weed patches from now on, as per directions. 5 lbs. makes 7 gals. spray to spray 3 1/2 sq. rods.



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

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