



FARM MICHIGAN NEWS



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25th Year

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EDITORIAL

Next Stop, the Wood Shed

The great majority of people hoped that this Congress would enact labor legislation that would properly protect the rights and welfare of the public.

The vote in Congress on the Taft-Hartley bill, and the vote to over-ride President Truman's veto surely should have convinced leaders of labor that Congress was deadly in earnest in the changes, prohibitions and responsibilities it wrote into the labor act.

However, some of the generals in organized labor appear to be more interested in looking for ways and means to evade the Taft-Hartley act than they are in living up to it. From their conferences has come the suggestion that some of the unions are big enough and strong enough to ignore the act and go their way. If that is the attitude, it probably won't be long until Uncle Sam has a test case on his hands.

Farm Safety

Farm safety is a family affair. Farming is regarded as a rather hazardous occupation. Some 4,300 farm workers were killed on the job last year. More than 6,000 people lost their lives in various types of accidents which occurred in farm homes. More than 4,000 farm people were killed in motor vehicle accidents. An enormous number were injured more or less seriously in farm accidents.

The week of July 20 to 27th will be devoted to an intense campaign for making farm work and farm life safer than it is. Everyone of us should remember throughout the year that there is a safe way and a wrong way for everything.

We have published in this edition a few of the farm safety test questions from the National Safety Council. If you can answer "yes" to the questions, you are contributing to the safety of yourself, your family, and others.

Branch President Speaks

In these days, agriculture needs to maintain a strong front.

The average commercial farm in the country has an investment of \$14,000. In Branch county we have 1,800 commercial farms or a \$25,000,000 business with no public relations man except our Farm Bureau organization to speak for us.

Many members feel that they should receive an actual cash return on their Farm Bureau membership. Businessmen in our towns pay \$25 for a membership in their Chamber of Commerce with no thought of a cash differential in return.

If farmers are to maintain their position as a strong economic group, they must be organized. One farmer alone can do nothing to change conditions around him. It is only by joining with his neighbors and with farmers in every state that he can protect farm prices and advance farming as a business.

Branch County Farm Bureau has been maintaining a county office, publishing a county paper, giving more extensive hospital service to its members than any other county in the state, as well as other services on a \$5 membership. But we have been working on a budget which has barely covered needed costs, and only then because those in charge were willing to work full time on half-time pay.

We must put our own County Farm Bureau on a sounder basis. We could not continue our present set-up if our local personnel should suddenly have to be replaced.

Locally, state-wide, and nationally, \$10 Farm Bureau dues will be cheap at the price.—Quoted from an editorial in the Branch Bureau Booster for June, written by Blaque Knirk, president of Branch County Farm Bureau.

Farm Bureau Joins in Tax Study

Stanley Powell tells us in his summary of the 1947 session of the legislature that appropriations were made for one year instead of the usual two year period. The legislature is expected to return in January to work on Michigan's financial and tax problems.

The Michigan Farm Bureau has begun work with other tax paying groups in Michigan on a study of public finance and taxes for the purpose of making recommendations to the legislature and the people of Michigan.

The study group is the Michigan Industrial Conference, which includes the Farm Bureau, Grange, Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives, and the

NEW LABOR LAW INCLUDES FB PROPOSALS

The Michigan Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau supported many of the principles that became part of the Taft-Hartley labor act in June.

For years the Farm Bureau has supported the right of labor to organize for collective bargaining, but it has objected strenuously to secondary boycotts, "hot cargo", jurisdictional strikes and other union weapons that have injured agriculture as an innocent third party. For years the Farm Bureau has sought to have some of these things outlawed.

When the Taft-Hartley Bill was before Congress, the Farm Bureau made 10 recommendations:

- 1—Establishment of a sound procedure for settlement of labor controversies.
- 2—Compulsory arbitration in all disputes which menace the health, safety, and welfare of the public.
- 3—Make secondary boycotts and "hot cargo" practices unlawful.
- 4—Make unlawful all jurisdictional and sympathy strikes.
- 5—Permit employers to speak freely during organizing drives by unions.
- 6—Prohibit closed shop agreements.
- 7—Make unions liable as legal entities for violation of contract.
- 8—Deny benefits of the National Labor Relations Act to individual employees participating in "wild cat" strikes.
- 9—Make unions subject to prosecution under the anti-trust laws in connection with combinations in restraint of trade.
- 10—Establish penalties for use of force, violence, and intimidation.

GET IDEAS FROM MIDWEST FARM BUREAU SCHOOL

One hundred leaders from 40 Michigan County Farm Bureaus and a group from the Michigan Farm Bureau annual membership relations dept. attended the annual Midwest Farm Bureau states membership training school, held at Cedar Point, Ohio, June 22-25. More than 1,000 people interested in Farm Bureau membership work came from 12 states.

It is from such meetings that membership people come back with renewed inspiration and better ideas for building membership. All of the states have a plan, and they work their plan. There is a "know how" and a "how to do it" in building and maintaining Farm Bureau membership. People from every state find that each year there is something new and worthwhile in this business of telling other people about membership in the Farm Bureau. Over the period of years all of the 12 midwestern states have doubled, tripled and some have multiplied by four or more the Farm Bureau membership they had when the Midwest training schools first started.

June 23 the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau sent a delegation of 125 young people to join with youth organizations of the other state Farm Bureaus in a rural youth conference.

GOVERNOR VETOES GAS TAX INCREASE

Governor Sigler vetoed on July 2, the legislature's proposal to provide additional funds for county road commissions and city streets by increasing the gasoline tax by one cent a gallon. He said he saw no need at this time.

The additional tax would have divided \$12,000,000 annually between all county road commissions and towns and cities. Representatives of these groups, boards of supervisors and the Farm Bureau agreed that additional funds are sorely needed to keep up the highways in face of advancing costs. Consumer groups and truck transporters people opposed the bill—in the legislature and at the final hearing before Governor Sigler.

Mr. Sigler had indicated before that he was opposed to any new tax that did not bear directly upon balancing the state budget. In making the veto, he said that a survey of all Michigan highways is being made, and that the complete subject of highway finance may be taken up at the special session of the legislature in January, 1948.

O'Neal Names Two AFBF Dep't Heads

Edw. A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has announced the appointment of two commodity specialists to the staff of Federation. H. H. Alp, who spent 20 years in poultry extension work at the University of Illinois, becomes head of the Federation's poultry department and John R. Hanson, recently of the dairy division of the Production and Marketing Administration of the USDA, becomes head of the Federation's dairy department.

To supplement roughage feeds properly, grow enough grain.

MASTER OF HIS OWN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DESTINY



DIRECTIONS FOR SUMMER SEEDING OF ALFALFA

If, like many farmers, you intend to plant alfalfa during the summer months, Roy E. Decker, head of the department of farm crops at Michigan State college, offers a few timely hints on how and when to do it to get the best results.

First, he suggests the seeding before August 15, and second, it is important that the soil has all moisture possible. To keep the moisture, the land should be worked often enough to kill weeds as they appear. But keep the soil in a firm condition. A third suggestion is to make sure the soil contains sufficient lime to give a neutral or slightly alkaline reaction and that there are good supplies of available phosphate and potash. Decker says 300 to 500 pounds per acre of a fertilizer high in these plant foods will usually pay big dividends.

Alfalfa is usually planted where it is advisable to cultivate to kill weeds, or where the soil is not productive enough to carry a small grain crop.

If the soil is likely to blow, a light seeding of one-half bushel of oats per acre will help. If smooth brome grass is to be seeded with the alfalfa, the brome grass can be mixed with the oats. To insure quick germination the seeding should be made very shallow. Poor stands of brome grass will result if seed is put more than a half inch below the surface—even on sandy soils. Cultivate the soil after seeding.

The Michigan State college specialist recommends 5 to 8 pounds of alfalfa per acre. If brome grass is seeded with the alfalfa, use 6 pounds of alfalfa and 3 to 4 pounds of brome grass.

FARM BUREAU HAS SERVICES OF TEST LABORATORY

B. A. Rainey, asst. manager of Farm Bureau Services, has announced that Services is a part owner of the Development and Quality Control Laboratory, established in 1944 by the Co-operative Grange League, United Co-operatives, Inc., manufacturers and distributors of Unico petroleum products, paints, barn equipment, fence, roofing and other farm supplies, bought the laboratory recently. F. B. Services is a stockholder of United.

The laboratory is located on a 35 acre site in Tompkins county, New York. The research staff of 12 operates a modern testing laboratory, serving farmers in 15 state and regional co-operatives.

Mr. Rainey said the laboratory has three main jobs: (1) To control quality through spot checking of equipment and goods, (2) to write specifications for equipment handled by member co-operatives, (3) to translate good suggestions from farmers into improvements in farm equipment within the limits of the laboratory personnel and equipment.

Mr. Rainey is a member of the laboratory policy committee.

NW Farm Bureau Honors Mr. & Mrs. James Harris

Mr. and Mrs. James Harris of Traverse City were presented with an Award for Meritorious Service to the Farm Bureau at the annual picnic at Northwestern Michigan Farm Bureau, June 29. The presentation was made by Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The award was made in recognition of fifty years of service to the Grand Traverse Community and the agriculture of Michigan. As charter members of the Michigan Farm Bureau in 1919, the Harris family has been distinguished for initiative and leadership in the Farm Bureau and associated farm co-operatives for 27 years. This award recognizes

JUNIORS HOPE TO FEED 10,000 AT IONIA FAIR

Junior Farm Bureau folks are busier than nappers in getting their cafeteria concession at the Ionia Fair, August 4 to 9, ready to feed upwards of 10,000 people. The project is intended to raise funds for the state Junior Farm Bureau program.

Miss Janet Fuerstenau of Richmond, Macomb county, general chairman, said that a professional staff of seven has been hired. It includes an experienced cafeteria manager, cooks and key help. All Junior Farm Bureau groups have agreed to supply volunteer help for specified days.

The cafeteria, located opposite the rear of the grandstand, will serve breakfast, dinner and supper and serve food during the day and at night. It will seat 280. Midland and Saginaw Junior groups are building the tables.

Junior groups are loaning operating capital, and are agreeing to donate food. For example, Eaton, Ingham, Macomb and Shiawassee Juniors will deliver calves; Gratiot, Saginaw, Tuscola and Sanilac will deliver pigs. Other counties have agreed to furnish contributions of food as follows: Allegan, strawberries; Berrien, apples; Charlevoix, blueberries; Washtenaw and Hillsdale, potatoes; Leelanau, sweet cherries; Grand Traverse, sour cherries; Mason, maple syrup; Huron, fish.

POINTERS FOR MAKING FEED GO FARTHEST

Livestock feed is an important problem on many Michigan farms this year. George A. Brown, Michigan State college specialist in animal husbandry, says that shortages of grain, high feed prices and possible lowered feed production this year make feed conservation essential.

Young animals give a greater return in weight for the feed consumed. This is especially true of hogs, which should be marketed at not more than 225 pounds during the present grain and hog price relationship.

Parasites in farm livestock result in slow gains and inefficient use of feed. Cattle should be treated for lice . . . hogs for mange and lice . . . and sheep for lice and ticks.

Keeping livestock comfortable is important. Use of DDT spray to protect animals from flies will help. An adequate supply of fresh water and abundant shade will contribute to livestock thrift and efficiency.

This year's most abundant and cheapest feed will undoubtedly be pasture grass and forage crops.

An adequate supply of protein supplement is important. No animal can make efficient or economical gains when its nutrient needs are not met.

Pigs need good pasture. Plan for a good fall pasture of rye.

FERTILIZER PLANT CONTINUES TO TAKE SHAPE

Fred Harger, manager of the production and distribution division of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., gives us this picture of developments at the fertilizer plant being built east of Saginaw:

- 1—Concrete has been poured for the floors and walls of the 28 by 127 foot basement which will house some of the major machinery. The basement is 17 feet deep in its deepest sections. Concrete has been poured for all other foundations of the 35,000 ton capacity mixing plant and warehouse.
- 2—Workmen had started pouring concrete for foundation for the large acidulating plant for the manufacture of superphosphate.
- 3—The warehouse for storage of sacked fertilizer is about complete. It will store 1200 tons of fertilizer. Workmen are installing partitions. Plasterers were at work on the offices. All warehouse electrical wiring and plumbing has been installed. Windows are in and the doors are ready to be hung.
- 4—A carload of electric conduit and all the electric wire and motors for the main mixing plant have arrived. Some fertilizer machinery is on the ground.
- 5—The schedule calls for erecting steel for the main plant Aug. 1 to 20. Sheet metal for the side walls is to be a five ply built-up roof. A carload of pitch is due soon for use on that job.
- 6—The railroad is completing the siding along the warehouse for sacked fertilizer. That will permit further materials to be unloaded into that warehouse. Two more side tracks will be laid on the other side of the plant.

MOST MICHIGAN FARMS HAVE ELECTRIC SERVICE

Approximately 82 of every 100 farms in Michigan now have electric power service, according to D. E. Wiant, agricultural engineer at Michigan State college. In the whole United States, 53 per cent of the farms are electrified.

Electricity has not only eliminated a lot of the hard work on farms, but it has brought innumerable conveniences. Mr. Wiant says that more than 400 different uses of electricity have been counted for farms and farm homes.

Members of the Michigan Farm Bureau had much to do with the electrification of rural Michigan in less than ten years time. Back in 1935 the Farm Bureau joined with Michigan State College and other groups in developing the Michigan Plan for rural electrification. Under the plan power companies agreed to eliminate the former line construction charge in exchange for contracts by farmers to guarantee the use of \$2.50 of electric energy per month for five years, at the rate of 5 farmers per mile of line. Thousands made application for service. Within a couple of years the contract was liberalized and finally dropped. Today in the neighborhood of 140,000 Michigan farms have electric service.

47,739 MEMBERS LAST OF JUNE

Keith Tanner, director of organization for the Michigan Farm Bureau, said June 30 that 54 County Farm Bureaus had a total paid-up Farm Bureau membership of 47,739.

The 1948 Roll Call set a number of records. Most of it was conducted in the worst winter conditions of many years. Two blizzards and rugged weather blocked roads for weeks. Membership campaign schedules were wrecked generally. Thousands of the 46,000 members could not be called upon during the campaign. As a result, the lapsed membership of 8,340 on June 30 is about twice as high as normal. On the other hand, the workers enrolled 10,764 new members in 1947 for a net gain of 2,700 over the 1946 total. That number will be increased somewhat between now and August 31.

Gratiot FB Baseball Team Wins Two

Gratiot County Farm Bureau baseball team took the St. Louis Merchants down the line in the Decoration Day game at St. Louis by a score of 5 to 1. Brothers opposed one another as pitchers. Earl Derry winning pitcher for the Gratiot team faced 36 batters and struck out 16. His brother, Al, struck out 12 of the 35 that faced him.

Gratiot beat Riverdale June 8, with a score of 3 to 2. Gratiot Farm Bureau County team has requested that any other Farm Bureau team wishing to play them may make arrangements by contacting Howard L. Krick at St. Louis R-1, Michigan.

Better yields of better potatoes are obtained if fields are sprayed not less than ten days between applications, Michigan State College tests have shown.

Farm Bureau Did Well In '47 Legislature

Twenty-Five Bills Favored Were Enacted. 22 Bills Opposed Were Defeated. Expect Legislature Again in January

By STANLEY M. POWELL

The 1947 session of the legislature when compared with the resolutions adopted by Michigan Farm Bureau delegates at their convention last November shows a real record of accomplishment, and one in which both the members of the legislature and of the Farm Bureau can take considerable satisfaction.

During the session, 945 bills and 27 constitutional amendments were considered; 383 new laws were enacted. Two proposed constitutional amendments were submitted for consideration of the voters at the November 1948 election, along with the question of whether or not a complete new constitution should be drafted for our state.

I find that 25 bills favored by the Michigan Farm Bureau were approved by the legislature; 22 bills opposed by the Farm Bureau were defeated. Seven bills favored by the Farm Bureau were not enacted. This is a rather outstanding record in view of the fact that Michigan is a great industrial state, and lawmakers from urban areas considerably outnumber those representing rural districts.

State Budget—How to balance the budget was the number one problem throughout the session. This difficulty stemmed directly from adoption by the voters last November of the sales tax diversion and veterans' bonus amendments. The sales tax diversion earmarked for schools and local units of government over 75% of the total yield of the sales tax, which is the major source of the state's financial support. The bonus amendment provided for bonding the state for \$270,000,000, with no provision as to the source from which the \$18,000,000 annually required for interest and principal payments might be obtained. Over 30 tax bills were introduced embodying various suggestions as to how the state's fiscal crisis might be met. Many of these measures would have been exceedingly undesirable and costly from the farmer's standpoint. The big majority of them were defeated in committee or on the floor.

The legislature failed to balance the budget. It is predicted that by June 30, 1948 the state's general fund will be in the red about \$10,000,000 as against a deficit of \$83,000,000 estimated at the beginning of the session.

Tax Legislation—The major new tax passed was a levy of 3 cents per pack on cigarettes. When this measure gets into operation, it is expected that it will bring in approximately \$18,000,000 annually. Incidentally that is just enough to take care of the bonus bond payments, leaving no additional money to help replenish the state's general fund, which has been very seriously depleted by the sales tax diversion.

Among the other taxes and fiscal readjustments put into effect by the legislature were the following: Authorization for the state to increase its liquor price mark up to 10%, which is supposed to bring in \$11,000,000; reduction of the discount allowed by the state to bars for liquor consumed on the premises from 15% to 12½%, which is supposed to yield \$1,000,000; additional revenue from horse racing to bring the state \$1,000,000; a new levy on boats to yield \$500,000; and \$300,000 additional state revenue obtained through recapturing all the proceeds of the severance tax on oil and gas.

It has been anticipated that the legislature would recapture for the state's general fund all or at least 50% of the proceeds from the intangible property tax. However, in the closing hours of the session the house and senate failed to reach an agreement as to provisions of such legislation and the lawmakers adjourned without agreeing on anything along this line. That leaves the present law in effect, which distributes the entire yield of the intangible tax, that is, about \$6,500,000 annually to cities, villages and townships.

The legislature allowed the present 10% liquor tax to expire. The revenue from the levy had been going to cities, villages and county road commissions. This will further reduce the funds for county roads, which in most counties have been inadequate. To relieve the situation the legislature voted to raise the gas tax rate from 3 to 4c a gallon. Half of the new revenue was to go to cities and villages on a population basis and the other half to be distributed to the county road commissions. Of the new funds which this would provide for the counties, one-half would be allocated in proportion to county highway mileage and the other half in proportion to the total population of each county. It has been predicted that the Governor might veto this bill. Many farm folks have been contacting him to advise him regarding highway conditions in their communities and the inadequacy of the funds now available to their county road commissions. (Editor's note—Gov. Sigler has vetoed the gas tax increase.)

SAFETY TEST QUESTIONS ON FARM MACHINERY

Wherever you can answer "yes" to these questions, you are protecting yourself and those about you from a possible farm accident.

Do you keep tractor wheels spread when possible to reduce tipping hazards?

Do you check haying equipment before haying season for worn or unsafe ropes, pulleys, etc.?

Do you keep guards in place on power shafts, belts and chains to prevent being caught in them?

Do you turn off the power before adjusting or unclogging machinery?

Do you keep children away from machinery?

Do you fill tractor tires three-fourths full of liquid to reduce bouncing?

Do you see that the tractor is out of gear with the brake set before attempting to crank? Do you keep your tractor in condition so it can be started by pulling up on the crank?

Do you avoid stepping over or under moving belts?

Do you avoid wearing loose fitting, torn clothing or torn, ragged gloves around moving machinery?

Do you avoid operating the tractor on dangerous inclines or near treacherous banks?

Do you avoid attempting to push a running belt from a pulley with your foot?

Do you keep tractor speed under four and one-half miles per hour for off-the-road operations?

Do you do all pulling from the draw bar and avoid hitching to the axle?

Do you avoid climbing over or around a combine or thresher when operating?

Do you avoid getting in front of the mowing machine to make adjustments while the machine is in gear?

Mason Dairy Service Co-operative

Mason County Dairy Farmers Service Co-operative has been formed. Officers are: Carl Schawwa, chairman; Wm. Pleiness, vice-chairman; Holly Wilson, secretary; H. P. Anderson, treasurer; Leo LaPointe, Arthur Anderson, and Jess Durahm as directors. Purpose of the organization is dairy testing and similar services for dairy farmers.

Spray good with DDT and there will be fewer flies to lay eggs.

PRODUCTION COSTS HIGH? TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SAVINGS ON SPRAYS!

Your Farm Bureau dealer has ample stocks of spraying and dusting materials for the protection of all your crops. In many instances he has special bargain prices on items which are no longer popular spraying and dusting materials because of new developments in the fields of research. These items, however, are A-1 in quality and will give you just as effective control as they have in previous years.

GET A-1 QUALITY at SALE PRICES

While your production costs are high, here is an opportunity to take advantage of the savings your Farm Bureau dealer can offer by working these time-tested products into your spraying and dusting schedules as a complete protection program or by alternating with more recently discovered materials. Add the CERTAIN SAVINGS to your income in this uncertain crop year. See your Farm Bureau dealer now; he will welcome your inquiry.

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WHEN FIRES FIRST START... SECONDS COUNT!



Many a farm fire begins in a small way—right before the eyes of its victims. For instance, a spark from a backfiring motor during harvesting may start a small blaze in a field of stubble or in a barn. The fire creeps along, slowly at first, while the farmer and a couple of hired hands attempt to beat or stamp it out. But the blaze picks up into a quickly widening circle. Perhaps a breeze fans it along its way. In a matter of minutes the flames have leaped to the size of a roaring inferno—intensely hot, terrifying, destructive. And the farmer and his men stand helplessly by, while another fire takes its huge toll of farm property.

The time to extinguish such a fire is the instant it starts. Seconds count—tremendously. More good can be accomplished in the first three minutes than in the next three hours. Here are a few simple rules to follow, but they may save you from the disaster of a destructive fire.

- 1—In buildings, good protection is afforded by carbon tetrachloride pump-type extinguishers of at least one quart capacity and by carbon dioxide extinguishers of at least four pound capacity. For ordinary conditions you should have one extinguisher for every 2500 square feet of floor area, located so that an extinguisher is always available within 35 feet. Frequent inspection of all kinds of extinguishers is important.
- 2—Every piece of power-driven machinery such as tractors and combines should be equipped with a carbon tetrachloride pump-type extinguisher, or a carbon dioxide extinguisher.
- 3—Three 12 quart water pails and a 50 gallon barrel—all kept filled with water—make an effective first aid fire unit for certain types of small fires where the cooling effect of water is important. Place the pails on hangers, brackets, or shelves, preferably about five feet from the floor.
- 4—If an adequate supply of water under pressure is available, hand hose is a valuable first aid fire appliance. Fifty feet of 3/4 inch garden hose, connected to and controlled by a valve on the water system, and equipped with a nozzle, affords a good set-up.
- 5—Sand pails, shovels, and ladders are also valuable fire fighting aids. Have them in a handy place, ready for instant use.
- 6—When any kind of a fire starts, call your nearest fire department immediately.

While the above rules are quite general in nature, they can be applied to any farm with a little wise planning. For further information or advice on the subject, write your Michigan farm mutual insurance company.

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DISCUSS FARM BUREAU SERVICES

92% of Farm Bureau members said "yes" when asked at Community Farm Bureau meetings in May if they thought it was advantageous to them to buy farm supplies through Farm Bureau Services. 8% thought there was no particular advantage.

In May Community Farm Bureau groups discussed the general topic of the Farm Bureau Services going into the manufacturing of farm supplies and equipment. Following is a further summary of the conclusions reported by secretaries:

64% looked favorably upon Services expanding into the manufacture of farm supplies; 36% felt that it was not necessary.

83% said that Farm Bureau Services supplies are adapted to their needs; 17% said they were not entirely adequate.

54% said that repair parts and service to farm machinery and electrical equipment distributed by their Farm Bureau store was not entirely adequate; 36% said it was quite satisfactory.

Community Farm Bureaus in every county recognized the importance of this discussion and gave it serious consideration. We emphasize strongly the importance of community group secretaries forwarding a copy of their minutes to the Michigan Farm Bureau immediately after the meeting.

Farm safety is a family affair.

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FFA Contest Winners Tour Farm Co-ops



Five rural high school boys and two agr'l instructors enjoyed the second annual tour of representative Michigan farm co-ops conducted by the Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives. The boys spoke on farmer co-operatives in the Michigan FFA general speech contest last spring and placed high in that group.

The tour started at Lansing June 9 at the Michigan Farm Bureau and the Michigan Elevator Exchange. Other plants visited were the Fowerville and Howell Co-operatives, Detroit Packing Company, Michigan Live Stock Exchange and Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n at Detroit, Lapeer County Co-operatives, McDonald Dairy Company at Flint.

Those in the picture are, front row, left to right: Cecil Kerr, agr'l instructor, at Oscoda; Jack Prescott, agr'l instructor at Wayland; Frank Bastian, Wayland HS; Curtis Bergstrom, Iron River HS; William Kickbush, Felch Twp. HS, Iron Mountain.

Back row, left to right: Everett Young, MAFC; Wm. Hill Ass't Mgr., Detroit Packing Company; Dean Allen, Sparta HS; M. R. Millhouse, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Jack

84 ATTEND WOMEN'S CAMP

Eighty-four Farm Bureau women from 34 counties of Michigan attended the Farm Bureau Women's Camp at Camp Heyo-Wen-Cha on Torch Lake on June 17th to 20th. The camp is sponsored by the Women's Committee of Northwestern Michigan Farm Bureau and has been held annually for the past three years.

The program included a discussion on the expanded program of the Michigan Farm Bureau; a talk on school reorganization by Mr. Clair Taylor, chief of the budget and accounting division of the State Department of Public Instruction; a discussion of the cancer problem by Dr. Haynes of the staff of the State Hospital at Traverse City; a course in parliamentary procedure and public speaking by four members of the Speech Department of Michigan State College; a course in recreation by members of the Physical Education Department of the University of Michigan; and a discussion on what to do before the doctor arrives in the case of farm accidents, lead by Mrs. Phyllis Brown, R. N., of Traverse City.

Miss Ruth Parsons, State President of the Junior Farm Bureau talked to the group on activities of the Junior Farm Bureau. Mrs. U. S. Newell, state chairman of Michigan Farm Bureau women, reported on her activities in her official capacity during the past year. In the opinion of the camp committee, Mrs. William Hoodman of Traverse City, chairman, the camp was the most educational one held to date and plans are going forward to hold a similar camp in 1948.

Small Editions in July and August

We shall have 4 page editions of the Mich. Farm News in July and August because only 4 page rolls of newsprint are available for us. Beginning in September and continuing through December, we expect to have six page editions. All publishers hope that more newsprint will be available in 1948.

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

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Concrete Masonry	Trench Silos
Construction	Hog Wallows
Cisterns	Soil-Saving Dams

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

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

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St. or R.R. No. _____

City _____ State _____

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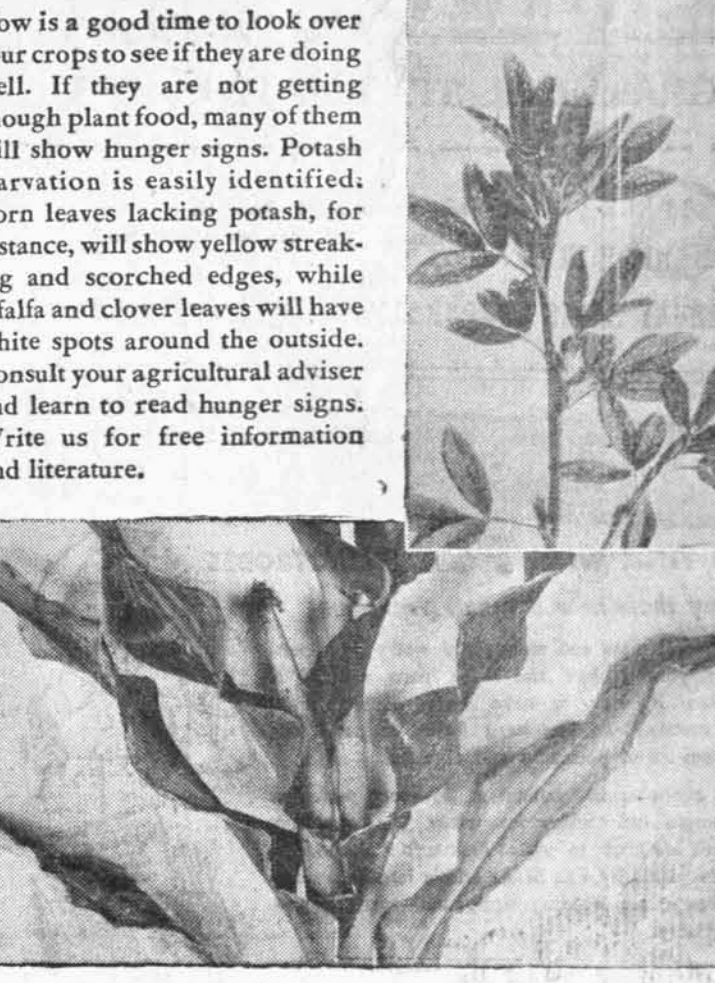
AGENTS WANTED

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

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

DO YOUR CROPS LOOK GOOD?

Now is a good time to look over your crops to see if they are doing well. If they are not getting enough plant food, many of them will show hunger signs. Potash starvation is easily identified: Corn leaves lacking potash, for instance, will show yellow streaking and scorched edges, while alfalfa and clover leaves will have white spots around the outside. Consult your agricultural adviser and learn to read hunger signs. Write us for free information and literature.



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Orchard Brand Spray & Dust Materials Distributed by: FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. Buy at Farm Bureau Stores & Co-ops

Huron Beef Producers Co-op Association is making plans to operate livestock auction market in Bad Axe, in cooperation with the new state-wide program of the Michigan Livestock Exchange.

A mature cow gives off in breathing about eight and one-half quarts of water in 24 hours. Adequate ventilation and insulation in dairy barns will control condensation of this moisture.

Will Our Farm Market Be Adequate

Background Material for Discussion in July by Community Farm Bureau Groups

BY NORMAN K. WAGGONER, Research and Education

There will be very vivid recollections in the minds of many who read this article, of the days when it wasn't easy to get much above the cost of production in the market place for farm produce, whether it be dairy or livestock products, poultry, fruits or vegetables.

If we could turn back the pages of time to about 15 years ago, we would find the warehouses and cold storage plants filled to capacity with farm products. We would find buyers hesitating to buy, fearful that the price may drop even lower tomorrow. We would find farm families working harder and longer hours in an effort to produce more to buy the same goods. Reference is being made here to the early 1930's when the farmer received only 32c of each dollar spent by the consumer for food and clothing.

During recent years we have enjoyed a market stimulated by war time demand for goods. Some are apt to forget the past and assume that we will always have a market which will take all that we produce and with little regard to quality. There are some factors, however, which point in an entirely different direction:

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics has stated that we have increased our output by about one-third since the outbreak of World War II. We are able to produce 20% more corn on 10% fewer acres than 20 years ago. Likewise, 79 farm laborers are able to produce as much as 100 such workers did a decade ago. If we continue with this accelerated rate of production, there may be a time not far removed when supply may overtake this demand. If the present high rate of industrial employment were to recede,

the time would be greatly shortened.

We cannot overlook the importance of a high level of consumer income in maintaining a market for farm products. For example, a family earning \$3500 a year, buys 75% more fruit; 50% more meat; 40% more dairy products and 25% more vegetables than a family earning \$1250.

If our export markets were to be reduced, undoubtedly our supply of farm products for domestic use would become correspondingly great-

er. For example, we exported almost as much wheat in 1946 as we did during the previous seven years combined. Had this quantity of wheat all been retained in the United States, certainly it would have had its effect on not only the wheat market but also on the market price of all other small grains.

Agriculture is only beginning to feel the effects of such developments as DDT in controlling insects and such labor saving herbicides as 2-4-D, in controlling noxious weeds with a minimum amount of labor. Also, as more farm machinery and the supply of farm labor becomes more readily available, this may also serve to stimulate the agricultural output per man.

The consuming public has acquired certain habits during the period which may not be conducive to the best agricultural markets. For example, the housewife and members of her family have become accustomed to using butter more sparingly. The restaurant trade has become accustomed to smaller servings of butter. Likewise, the housewife in many cases has come to use an increased quantity of butter substitutes. It might be noted that the per capita consumption of margarine has continued to increase in recent years.

It has also been observed that people usually have great resistance to changing their eating habits. In consideration of the present rate of increase in output of dairy products per animal, it has been estimated that if our present rate of increase in dairy products continues, our output of milk by 1950 will be 124 billion pounds, which is an increase of slightly over 5% during this period. Presently, the poultry situation appears peculiar. Some authorities believe that the number of pullets started this year, which was considerably under the number started a year ago, may lead to an egg shortage and high prices as to discourage consumption unreasonably. If the meat supply becomes more available, there is some reason to believe that the demand for poultry and eggs may slacken. During 1935-39 period, the average number of eggs consumed per person was 298. Last year this figure was 400 eggs per person, or an increase of 35%.

The fruit industry has done quite a lot in recent years to stimulate the consumption of fruit, especially in the form of fruit juices. More recently frozen fruits have come rapidly into the channels of trade. Past experience has shown that fruit and fruit products enjoy an especially favorable market when consumer incomes are high. Likewise, frequently when consumer income goes down, the demand for such products falls off rapidly. Fruit growers everywhere are concerned about maintaining the high rate of consumption of fruit and fruit products.

Vegetable producers recognize that packers' and distributors' total stocks of canned vegetables are nearly double those of a year ago. Vegetable growers recognize that during 1946 our civilian consumption of vegetables in all forms rose to an all-time high. Frozen fruits and vegetables have rapidly taken their place among the accepted methods of merchandizing. For example, last year four times as much frozen vegetables and 2 1/2 times as much frozen fruit was consumed as compared with pre-war consumption of these products. Fruit and vegetable producers are much concerned about methods of merchandizing products through methods which maintain high quality until it reaches the consumer's table.

Livestock producers are experiencing an abnormal domestic market. Americans are eating meat at the rate of 150 pounds per person per year as compared to the 1935-39 average of 126 pounds. However, if this per capita consumption were to drop back to pre-war levels, it would result in a surplus of 3,600,000,000 pounds of meat. Our exports of beef in 1946 were the lowest since 1941. On June 26, President Truman vetoed a bill which would have placed a tariff on the imports of wool, feeling that to enact such a law would be a first step down the road to economic is-

olation which we followed after the first World War.

An adequate farm market is dependent upon a high level of consumer income. Recent surveys showed that there is very little backlog of purchasing power held by the masses of people; that 24% of the American families hold no war bonds or bank accounts; that 10% of the people held 60% of the savings.

If our farm markets are going to be adequate during the years ahead, are we going to need a concerted effort to consumer education along the lines of nutrition? What can be done to get more food to the low income groups? Should we place emphasis on our export market? If we do, then we must be prepared to import also. Or should we encourage government control of agricultural production?

SAFETY TEST QUESTIONS FOR FARM HOME

Most farm accidents occur in the home. Last year 6,000 people were killed in accidents in farm homes, as against 4,300 farm workers who lost their lives in on-the-job accidents. If you can answer "yes" to these questions, you have removed some of the most common sources of accidents in the home.

Are stairways clear of boxes, mops, brooms, tools, etc.? Are they adequately lighted?

Do your stairs have at least one strong handrail?

Do you keep steps, porches and stairways in good repair?

Are sharp knives kept in a rack separately from other knives?

Do you keep handles of cooking utensils on the stove turned back from the front?

Do you disconnect the electric iron and washing machine cords when not in use?

Do you immediately mop up spilled grease or water?

Do you use a safe step ladder instead of a chair?

Are safety gates provided at the head of steps to protect children?

Does the power washing machine wringer have an easily operated hand release?

Do you provide special containers for broken glass, etc.?

Is the metal frame of the electric washing machine grounded?

Are all electrical connections out of reach from the bath tub?

Are all pull chains provided with insulated links?

Are electrical outlets provided where needed so that extension cords are not run across the floor?

Do you have chimneys and stovepipes inspected and cleaned regularly?

Is there a definite place for bicycles, wagons, scooters, skates and other playthings?

Do you remove and store ashes in a metal container?

Do you securely fasten the bedding against possible smothering of the baby?

Do you avoid leaving small children alone in the bath tub?

Have you learned how to apply artificial respiration?

Do you have a metal or asbestos stand for your iron?

Are small rugs kept away from the head and foot of stairs and from landings?

Do you have electric cords repaired or discarded when they become frayed or worn?

Are matches kept out of the reach of children?

Do you keep medicines which are poisonous in a special cabinet with special labels?

Do you do all dry cleaning out of doors?

Are guns unloaded and locked up?

Do you have a play pen for children under 18 months?

Are top and bottom basement steps painted white for better visibility?

Is stairs carpeting securely fastened?

Are small rugs anchored?

Are windows that are open for ventilation securely screened or barred?

Do you have regular pot holders for handling hot pans?

Do you know the location of shut-offs for water, gas and electricity?

Do you have a light switch or lamp near your bed which you can reach safely in the dark?

Do you urge members of your family to work safely, play safely, drive safely, and try to prevent accidents by correcting conditions which cause them?

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Local Dealer	●	Lar-ri	●	CENTER	<input type="checkbox"/> Earnings Returned
		Main	●	GUARDS	<input type="checkbox"/> Extra Vitamins
Salesmen	●	Boss Shuffle	●	TACKLES	<input type="checkbox"/> Results
		Selina	●	ENDS	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Formula Feeds
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					<input type="checkbox"/> YOU—Farm Bureau Member
					<input type="checkbox"/> Field Men

A football team is often no stronger than its weakest man. Look over the lineup of YOUR TEAM above on defense. With the rest of the team alert what opposition could hope to run our ends with "OPEN FORMULA FEEDS" and our "PATRONS' RELATIONS PROGRAM" on the job? What halfback could elude our tackles "RESULTS" and "CO-OPERATIVELY MANAGED". Against center rushes we have our center "EARNINGS RETURNED" and two stalwart guards—"EXTRA VITAMINS" and "QUALITY AMINO ACIDS". What a line!

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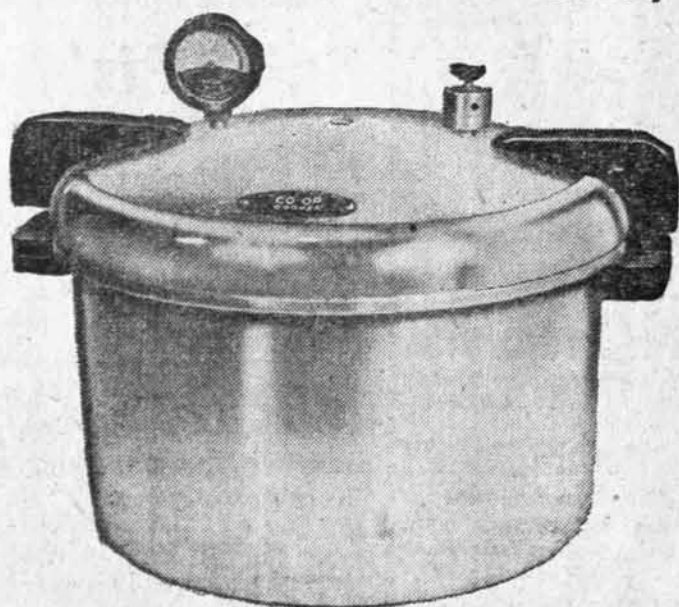
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