

IF IT'S HELP YOU  
NEED, HELP OTHERS  
AND SUCCEED

# FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

WE HELP OURSELVES  
AND EACH OTHER IN  
THE FARM BUREAU

Vol. XIX, No. 10

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1941

Published Monthly

## Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger,  
Director of Membership  
Relations

### CO-OPERATIVE CRUSADE

This is the time for all good co-operatives and co-operative leaders to rally to the cause of the crusade.

So said the Co-operative Crusade Committee which met in Kansas City last month to discuss ways and means for "arousing every present member of a co-operative into becoming a co-operative crusader" and to start a program of publicity and education such as will "convince every American that co-operation is the democratic alternative to communism and fascism and all the other isms."

It is the goal of the crusade to increase membership in our co-operatives at least 10% next year, to increase co-operative business by 25%, to build co-operatives stronger and faster "of the people, for the people, by the people." Co-operatives are to be urged to get out of debt, to reduce credit and get as near a cash policy as possible, to build up cash reserves to modernize facilities and to expand services.



J. F. YAEGER

### BE READY FOR ANYTHING

Oscar Cooley, editor of The Co-operative Builder, has made this statement:

The outstanding characteristic of the times is uncertainty. No one knows or can accurately forecast what is going to happen a few months from now.

The national society of co-operative auditors, after discussing this subject at length in their recent annual meeting at Indianapolis, recommended the following conservative program for all co-ops at this time:

1. Collect what is owed them and get on a cash basis. With money now more plentiful than it has been for over a decade, this should be relatively easy.

2. Maintain normal inventories but don't speculate figuring on prices going up, for you might get fooled.

3. Avoid going in debt to expand facilities unless such expansion is imperative.

4. Pay all debts.

5. Conserve cash by not paying cash patronage refunds.

The last-named point is of especial importance.

The board of the Central Co-operative Wholesale, at its meeting in July, voted to recommend to the 1942 annual meeting that the CCW pay no cash patronage refunds on 1941 trade. The board also urged local societies "to treat their net earnings likewise wherever retention of the net earnings in the business is necessary to give the society a reasonably safe and sound financial condition."

Generally speaking, the CCW is in sounder financial condition than the average local co-operative society throughout its territory. But the board of the CCW believes and has already voted that the CCW should not pay any cash patronage refunds next year. If the CCW needs to conserve its capital in this manner, how much more the average local co-op needs to do likewise!

### PREPARE FOR A SHOCK

Says Leonard F. Cowden, general manager of Consumer Co-operative Association of Amarillo, Texas:

We advise every local co-operative organization to stick strictly to the true co-operative fundamentals on which this great movement was organized:

1. Democratic control, one member, one vote.

2. Loyalty of members in buying from their own co-operative if it offers what they need.

3. The manager sells merchandise at current market prices.

4. The manager sells only for cash.

5. The members authorizing a limited interest rate on share capital.

6. The board of directors authorizing dividends in proportion to purchases.

7. The board of directors and members authorizing stock dividends which will keep the organization's cash earnings for possible expansion of the business in the future."

### Half of Farmers Owners; 39 Pct. are Tenants

Of every 100 farmers in the United States, 51 own their farms; 39 are tenants, and 10 are part owners or managers, according to the Census.

### Believe It or Not

The number of candy, nut and confectionery stores has declined steadily from 63,265 in 1929, to 48,034 in 1939.

## They Direct the the Work of the Farm Bureau in Michigan



Directors of Michigan State Farm Bureau & Farm Bureau Services, Inc. in joint session Sept. 4, 1941

The work of the Michigan State Farm Bureau is directed by a board of 16 directors. The Farm Bureau and 138 associated farmers elevators own the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., which is the farm supplies service of the Farm Bureau. The services has a board of nine directors. Since several directors are members of both boards, their regular meetings are arranged for the same date or succeeding days. Joint sessions are held on matters of interest to both boards, as on Sept. 4, 1941. At present there is a vacancy on each board, caused by the death of Paul Begick on July 16.

Foreground, left to right: Ray E. Allen, Oxford, vice-president of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.; Mark Westbrook, Ionia; J. T. Bussey, Lake Leelanau; Roy D. Ward, Dowagiac; Tom Berghouse, Falmouth; Waldo E. Phillips, Decatur.

Rear, left to right: Clarence J. Reid, Avoca, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; Clark L. Brody, Lansing, (executive secretary of both organizations); George McCalla, Ypsilanti; Frank Oberst, Breckenridge; Merle Crandall, Howell; James Harris, Traverse City; Lloyd Ruesink, Adrian; G. S. Coffman, Coldwater; John Houk, Ludington; Mrs. Pearl Myers, Lapeer; Carl Buskirk, Paw Paw.

Directors not in photo: H. H. Sandford, Battle Creek, president of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.; William Bristow, Flat Rock; Forrest King, Charlotte. Mr. Sandford has been ill for some time. He has been showing marked improvement.

Directors, Michigan State Farm Bureau

C. J. Reid, Avoca, Pres.  
Mark Westbrook, Ionia, V. Pres.  
Mrs. Pearl Myers, Lapeer.  
John Houk, Ludington.  
W. E. Phillips, Decatur.  
H. H. Sandford, Battle Creek.  
James Harris, Traverse City.  
Lloyd Ruesink, Adrian.  
William Bristow, Flat Rock.  
Frank Oberst, Breckenridge.

George McCalla, Ypsilanti.  
Carl Buskirk, Paw Paw.  
J. T. Bussey, Lake Leelanau.  
Forrest King, Charlotte.  
G. S. Coffman, Coldwater.

Directors, Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

H. H. Sandford, Battle Creek, Pres.  
Ray E. Allen, Oxford, V. Pres.  
Tom Berghouse, Falmouth.  
C. J. Reid, Avoca.  
W. E. Phillips, Decatur.  
Merle Crandall, Howell.  
Mark Westbrook, Ionia.  
Roy D. Ward, Dowagiac.

Clark L. Brody of Lansing is executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

## Co-ops Ask Priorities For Farm Supplies

### Farm Groups For a General Priorities Committee For Agriculture

Will defense program priorities for metals, chemicals, etc., be permitted to upset the farmers' production program?

No one wants that to happen. Certainly, not the U. S. Department of Agriculture, which has on its hands a program to increase production of meats, dairy and poultry products.

But farmers have noticed that priorities for defense industries are making machinery, machinery repairs and other supplies harder to get.

Michigan Farm Bureau Represented Meeting at Washington, September 17, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives' committee on priorities proposed that a general priorities committee from all farm organizations be established for agriculture. Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, was chairman of the meeting.

The general priorities committee for agriculture would consist of one representative from each of the nation's three general farm organizations—the American Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Farmers Union. The remaining 12 members of the committee would be the committee on priorities of the National Council of Farmer Co-

operatives. The council membership includes national, regional and local co-operatives serving several million farmers and doing a business of 2½ billion dollars annually.

The Job to Be Done It was proposed at the September 17 meeting that the general priorities committee for agriculture should have these responsibilities:

- (1) Act to get priorities and assist in procuring farm supplies for production purposes.

- (2) Do similar service on supplies for processing and marketing of farm products.

September 10 twenty-eight farm supply wholesale co-ops met at Chicago to consider the matter of farm supplies priorities. They met also to consider means to protect co-operatives from attempts from some quarters to put them out of business through use of priorities as a weapon. C. L. Brody, Boyd Rainey and Wayne Mills represented the Michigan Farm Bureau at the Chicago meeting. The conference at Chicago adopted a statement of policy and organized as the Farmers Co-operative Defense Committee.

September 17 representatives of the Farmers Co-operative Defense Committee came into the National Council of Farmers Co-operatives meeting on priorities and endorsed the proposal for a general priorities committee for agriculture, co-ordinated through the National Council.

## This Caused the Shooting About Oleo

A few days before September 6 the Consumers Council office of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture presented a radio broadcast for oleomargarine that brought a roar from dairy interests and several anti-oleo bills into Congress.

The Consumers Council said in its broadcast that oleo is much cheaper than butter and that it is just as nutritious. Consumers Council quoted the new Food & Drug Administration regulations for oleo, saying that now both oleo and butter must contain 80% of fat. The speaker added that oleo reinforced by vitamin A could be as nutritious as butter.

Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa and Rep. August H. Andresen of Minnesota have introduced identical bills in senate and house to repeal recent Food and Drug Administration standards for oleo, and to prohibit shipment or sale in interstate commerce of oleo containing milk or other dairy products or which imitates butter in color, flavor or appearance. Advertising of oleo would be regulated.

For many years the Food and Drug Administration was a division of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. President Roosevelt transferred it to the Federal Security Agency now headed by Paul V. McNutt on June 30, 1940 in his Reorganization Plan No. 4. Consumers Council was created as part of the Agr'l Adjustment Administration in 1933. Its work is to protect the interests of consumers. Secretary Wallace transferred Consumers Council from AAA to supervision by the department's director of marketing Feb. 1, 1940.

Generally speaking, Consumers Council, headed by Miss Harriett Elliott, finds fault with any improvement in farm prices that tends to increase the price paid by the consumer. When Miss Elliott shrieks, as she does quite often nowadays, she is heard from Washington to San Francisco.

## Reid to Address Barry Farm & Town Banquet

President C. J. Reid of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will address a banquet attended by members of the Barry County Farm Bureau and members of the Hastings Chamber of Commerce the evening of Oct. 22 at the I. O. O. F. hall at Hastings. Because of the limited capacity of the hall, the event has been limited to members of both organizations and wives. In charge of arrangements are George Clouse, treasurer of the Farm Bureau, and Warren Carter of Hastings. Harold Foster, county agr'l agent, is assisting with the program.

## Signs 24 Members

Fred Harger, supervisor of branch elevators for Farm Bureau Services, Inc., did some Farm Bureau membership work recently in Mecosta county, his former stamping ground. Fred called on 28 and came back with 24 memberships. Fred was manager of Stanwood Co-op Ass'n for a number of years. He was succeeded there by Fred Brach who has kept right on building up the elevator and its business from where Fred left off.

Up rose O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau of dairying for the Dept. He was for many years head of the dairy department of Michigan State Col.

## MILK, WHEAT, EGG INCREASES ASKED OF MICHIGAN

Milk—8% increase, from 5,150,000,000 lbs. in 1941 to 5,560,000,000 lbs. for 1942.

Eggs—6% up, 111 to 118 million dozens.

Beef cattle, calves—5% up, 18,000 increase.

Hogs, (spring of 1942)—10% up, 306 to 312 million pounds of pork for 1942.

Sheep, lambs—1% decrease, or 500,000 lbs.

Corn—70,000 acres increase.

Oats—72,000 acres increase.

Barley—5,000 acres increase.

Hay—No increase, 2,706,000 acres.

Wheat—10% decrease, 60,000 acres.

Rye—30% increase, 70,000 to 100,000 acres.

Soybeans—16% increase, 84,000 to 100,000 acres.

Potatoes—14%, 206,000 to 235,000 acres.

Beans—No change, 705,000 acres.

Truck Crops (for market)—4% increase, 36,000 to 38,000 acres.

Truck Crops (for canning)—2% increase, 60,520 to 62,000 acres.

Farm Gardens—24% increase, 149,692 to 185,300.



## Odessa Community Group Fall Meeting

The first fall meeting of the Odessa Community Farm Bureau, Ionia county was held September 11th at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hamp with 100% attendance. Roll call was answered by suggestions for the year's program. Discussion was led on "Improving Community Organizations". Officers for the coming year are: Chairman, Leon Aldrich; vice-chairman, James McDowell; secretary, Mrs. Cecil Cunningham; discussion leader, Harold Curtis; recreation leader, appointed by hosts; publicity chairman, Mrs. Ford Goodenoot; minute man, Leon Carter; song leader, Mrs. James McDowell.

Coming meetings: Oct. 9 with Mr. and Mrs. Leon Aldrich; Nov. 13 with Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Cunningham; Dec. 13 with Mr. and Mrs. James McDowell; Jan. 18 with Mr. and Mrs. Herman Alderink.

A. G. C. McLaney and three other farm hands of Theodore, Alabama, would like to work on dairy or general farms in Michigan.

## Parity Prices for MORE Milk, Meat and Eggs

### U. S. Government Couples Call to Produce Vast Amounts of Food with Guarantee of 85% Parity Prices or Better

The U. S. Department of Agriculture has called upon all farmers to increase very substantially their production of milk, meat, and eggs, and certain other crops in a war time program designated to feed our own people and to supply a fourth or more of the war time food requirements of Great Britain.

At Chicago, September 18-19, Sec'y of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told 400 AAA officials and farm leaders from 12 north central states that the midwest would be a principal source of supply. President Clarence J. Reid and E. E. Ungren represented the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

September 22, C. L. Brody attended a similar meeting for eastern farmers at New York City. Mr. Brody had been in Washington for a farm organizations' meeting on priorities for farm supplies.

### No Risk for the Future

Secretary Wickard said there is no risk for the future in producing to meet a tremendous demand for milk, meat, eggs, and dairy and poultry products. Even now, he said, there are no surpluses of lard and pork. A new act of Congress provides that within the limits of available funds (one billion dollars under lend-lease) a farm price of not less than 85% of parity will be supported by the government until December 31, 1942. Furthermore, Secretary Wickard said, should the war end sooner, the government will give farmers time to get turned around in their production.

### Suggested Goals are Minimums

The government has asked that the nation's farmers increase milk production by an average of 7%, egg production by 11% hog production by 15%. These and other production goals set, said Secretary Wickard, are minimum increases. He indicated that the government would welcome greater production. On all production not less than 85% of parity prices will be guaranteed at the farm.

Between now and June 30, 1942 the meeting was informed, Great Britain will need dairy products made from 4½ to 5 billion pounds of milk; pork and lard from 9,000,000 hogs. 500 million dozens of eggs, and 18 million pounds of poultry meat. These are in addition to other farm products from the United States.

### Accepts for Michigan

The problem of securing the suggested increases in production per farm was placed upon the state AAA organizations by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Maurice A. Doane, chairman of the Michigan AAA and farm defense board, accepted the goals for Michigan.

Earlier this year the Farm Bureau, with the aid of many farm co-operatives, had brought the principle of 85% of parity for farm prices into federal law, as reported in June edition of the Michigan Farm News. Production increases for Michigan are summarized in the next column.

Michigan Considers Ways & Means compile county production goals for the several crops. The next step is the farm to farm canvass for individual pledges of performance. The sign-up is to be completed by December 1.

Those From Michigan Michigan was represented at the conference by:

Agr'l Adjustment Administration—Maurice A. Doane, Clarence W. Swanebeck, Thomas D. Kennedy, Mrs. Esther V. Smalligan.

Agr'l Marketing Service—Vern H. Church.

Bur. of Agr'l Economics—Paul M. Barrett.

Farmers Members of State Land Use Planning Committee—Leonard Swamy, Walter R. Carven, Ernest Gilbert, Michigan State College—R. J. Baldwin, A. C. Baltzer, A. A. Applegate, Miss Helen Noyes.

Farm Credit Administration—J. B. Keenan, Ralph L. Harmon.

Farm Security Administration—Roswell G. Carr.

Forest Service—W. I. White.

Rural Electrification Administration—R. E. Morris.

Soil Conservation Service—E. C. Sackrider.

Surplus Marketing Administration—M. E. Drake.

Michigan State Farm Bureau—C. J. Reid, E. E. Ungren.

Michigan State Grange—W. G. Armstrong.

## Farmers Must Have Priorities on Supplies

Farmers can increase their production of meat, dairy and poultry products to the levels asked by the government, said President Earl Smith of the Farm Bureau of Illinois, providing they can get machinery, fertilizers and other materials they need, and farm help. They must have priorities on essential materials and machinery and machinery repairs.

Will Call on Every Farmer The Michigan defense board called a meeting for Sept. 25 at Lansing to



# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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

Entered as second class matter January 12, 1923, at the post-office at Charlotte, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published first Saturday of each month by the Michigan State Farm Bureau at its publication office at 114 Lovett St., Charlotte, Michigan.

Editorial and general offices, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. Postoffice Box 960. Telephone, Lansing 21-271.

EINAR UNGREN . . . . . Editor and Business Manager

Subscription 25 cents per year; 4 years for \$1, in advance.

Vol. XIX SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1941 No. 10

## No Ceiling For Farm Prices Only

In August, for the first time in many years, farm prices advanced to the level where farmers attained parity income. Another way of saying it would be to say that the average price farmers received enabled the farm dollar to trade even with the products or labor and industry. For September we had just a little better than parity income through further improvements in farm prices.

A year ago at this time the U. S. Department of Agriculture figured that we were at a 24% disadvantage in trading farm earnings for manufactured goods.

Now that we have better prices and better times and have caught up with the procession for the first time in nearly a generation, we're beginning to hear cries that farm prices are heading us for inflation. We hear that a ceiling should be established on farm prices, if not for other industries. We don't think that agriculture will be singled out for that again. We were once before. But now we have strong farm organizations and a federal farm program. Agriculture is the only industry in the entire defense program that is delivering plenty of everything. In no place has it been found short.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington on September 20 announced that while food prices have advanced 12 per cent on a retail basis during the past year, average weekly earnings in manufacturing industries have increased 32 per cent in that period. The cost of living as a whole has advanced 7½ per cent.

That relationship doesn't call for a ceiling for farm prices.

## Measure of How Well We Live

O. E. Reed, chief of the bureau of dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, has said that 2½ acres of crops are harvested by American farmers for every person in the United States. Basically, that's why we live better than any other people. For comparisons, Mr. Reed cited Germany, harvesting one acre per inhabitant; China, one-half acre per person; and Japan, one-quarter of an acre per person.

## DETROIT GOOD MARKET FOR CHOICE CATTLE

Live Stock Exchange Cites Recent Sales to Prove The Point

By GEORGE J. BOUTELL  
Manager, Michigan Live Stock Exchange

Farmers and live stock producers have been told that the Detroit live stock market cannot use choice grades of beef cattle. Numerous loads of choice Michigan fed cattle have been shipped to eastern markets when they would have sold for as much or more on the Detroit market.

To prove our point we cite recent sales made by the co-operative producers sales agency, the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, on the Detroit market:

Williamston Coop Ass'n  
9-907 lb. steers at \$12.50  
Walter Sheldon, Blissfield  
7-1162 lb. steers at \$12.00  
C. E. Bird, Milan  
14-863 lb. steers at \$12.15  
Donald Masserant, Newport  
5-928 lb. steers at \$12.25  
E. F. Fisher Farms, Romeo  
6-820 lb. steers at \$12.00  
Frank & Earl Gettl, Sebawaing  
7-882 lb. steers at \$12.25  
Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove  
8-947 steers at \$12.25  
Roy Maberry, North Branch  
5-870 lb. steers at \$12.35  
22-906 lb. steers at \$12.00  
H. L. True, Jackson  
25-989 lb. steers at \$12.25  
Felix Witt, Jasper  
13-1131 lb. steers at \$12.50  
25-1145 lb. steers at \$12.40  
Loren Bidwell, Bronson  
12-1015 lb. steers at \$12.60

These sales and many others of similar returns were made during the past seven weeks. A large number of other sales were made within the range of \$11.50 and \$12.00.

During this time the top on the Chicago market varied from \$12.25 to \$12.85 with bulk of sales on better grades from \$11.50 to \$12.65. Detroit packers could use an unlimited number of these good quality light weight steers and yearlings. About the only kind of fed cattle that will not sell around the top for their grade are the heavy fat steers weighing over 1,200 lbs. When not enough of these good quality light weight fed steers are

coming to market Detroit packers are forced to place orders on other markets for them. Detroit market has a good outlet for cows, bulls and all grades of grass fed cattle at prices well in line with all eastern markets. Michigan live stock producers and feeders should investigate, and compare markets before shipping their live stock out of the state.

## Associated Women

CONFERENCE CALLED AT LANSING OCT. 16

The semi-annual conference of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau in Michigan will be held at the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Lansing, Thursday, October 16, starting at 10 a. m. Luncheon will be served at noon. Mrs. Edith Rensicker of the Office of Production Management for national defense, has been asked to speak. Mrs. Ray Neikirk of St. Louis and Mrs. J. H. Birdsell of Pontiac will describe the Farm Bureau music groups they have organized. Reports will be made on the several contests under way and plans will be made for the annual meeting of the Associated Women Nov. 12 and the State Farm Bureau annual Nov. 13-14 at State college.

### ORANGE COOKIES

1 cup butter  
1 egg beaten  
1 cup white sugar  
2 teaspoons baking powder  
Grated rind and juice of one orange  
3 cups flour or more  
Drop from spoon on buttered pan.  
Place almond nut on top of each.

MRS. MALLORY N. STICKNEY, Clarkston, Mich.

## Carven Smokes Out Oleo Radio Program

(Continued from Page 1.)

logo.

"Mr. Carven," said Reed, "that broadcast on oleo was not made by the bureau of dairying. We promote butter. It is the policy in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture that when one division prepares for publication or for radio material that affects another division, the second division shall have the opportunity to review it before it is released. The oleo program you refer to was prepared by a publicity man in another division. The first the bureau of dairying knew of it was when the broadcast was reported to us. There has been much criticism directed to our door. We have been embarrassed greatly. We have protested with such vigor that we do not believe that that mistake will be repeated."

Annual production of brown sugar is worth \$20,000,000.



## New Neighbors

Clem Hicks, my neighbor on the west, is neither wag nor wit; His mind is of that solid sort that does not shine a bit. No smart remark nor clever crack does neighbor Hicks assay, But do not think that he is dull because he acts that way.

For back behind that placid front he thinks things calmly through And formulates the answer out in words succinct and few. Then when his simple say is said you'll see beyond a doubt That Clem has said just what he thought of what he thought about.

A man named Bent, from Cedar Creek, has bought the Freeman place, I've seen him only twice myself—enough to know his face— But he was up and talked to Clem (I don't know what about) And long as he was there I guess he thought he'd sound Clem out.

"What kind of neighbors hereabout?" the feller says to Clem. "Are they the kind that changes work? Or can't you count on them? The sort of folks I live among means quite a lot to me. What kind of neighbors will I have?" the feller says, says he.

Well, Clem took off his old felt hat and scratched his head a bit; He looked the feller up and down; he cleared his throat, and spit. Then—"Mr. Bent," at last said Clem, all quiet-like and meek, "What sort of neighbors did you have down there in Cedar Creek?"

"Good neighbors as a man could ask. I lived there fourteen years. Fact is I hated like the deuce to move away out here. Away from folks that like me just as well as I like them. Lots of nice folks at Cedar Creek," the feller says to Clem.

Clem never answers very prompt. He looked up in a tree Then back again at Mr. Bent and finally, says he, "Well, Neighbor, you were lucky there. But don't you ever fear: It's that same kind of neighbors you'll have on Hicks Street here."

"To folks like you the world is full of folks like that," said Clem; "Folks who will treat you just as well as you have treated them."

R. S. CLARK  
315 No. Grinnell St.,  
Jackson, Michigan.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF POULTRY BUSINESS

Labor Saving Methods and Efficient Feeding Helps Us Do Better

By RAY CONOLLY

Michigan Poultry Improvement Ass'n

One of the factors which determine the profit in the poultry enterprise is the efficient use of labor. This factor has always been important but at the present time it is even more so due to the shortage of help and the kind of help available. Thus many farmers and poultrymen are confronted with the necessity of curtailing their poultry business or the adoption of methods which will make the help more efficient. Well planned working methods, a well arranged laying house, and the right type of equipment will make it possible for one person to look after a large number of birds efficiently. Poorly arranged houses and equipment result in the waste of time in feeding, watering, gathering eggs, cleaning eggs and keeping the litter clean and dry. One day's neglect may take weeks for recovery.

We are listing, below, six ways of saving labor. These methods are now in operation on many farms in the state.

(1) Hopper feeding of grain and mash. A good labor saver that will work out satisfactorily on most of Michigan's farms. Professor J. A. Davidson at Michigan State College has shown that this method of feeding gave as good production with no higher mortality than by hand feeding of grain. It eliminates irregularities in time of feeding and amounts fed. One can care for the chickens at the time of day when it is most convenient. The big disadvantage in this method of feeding is that the feeder is not present often enough to observe the birds.

(2) Use of dropping pits. The dropping pits do not need to be cleaned as often as dropping boards. Many users of the pits clean them only when cleaning the pen. Dropping pits should be so arranged that fumes may be removed by ventilation. Perches should be low enough so that cold air cannot get around and underneath the birds. A disadvantage of dropping pits is that they require too much floor space.

(3) Availability of water. Many poultrymen have running water in the pens. Even a tap in the house will save many hours in the chore of watering the chickens.

(4) Easy access of feed. One end of the laying house, an addition built on the house, or a brooder house placed adjacent to the laying quarters

will provide a feed store room. Oil drums, discarded metal stock watering tanks or bins provide rat and mouse proof containers for the storage of feed. When feed is close at hand the feeding of the layers is a minor chore.

(5) Clean and uniform nests. The cleaning of dirty eggs is not only a job that requires time but is also a monotonous and disagreeable job. Much of this work could be eliminated by keeping the nests clean and by preventing the breaking of the egg. Uniform nests will prevent crowding and breakage and the use of clean nest material will prevent many of the eggs from becoming dirty. A few years ago we carried on a demonstration with approximately 1,500 birds. The nests were uniform and good. The eggs were gathered frequently and nest materials were watched closely and replaced as it became thin or dirty. Dirty eggs averaged less than 2 dozen daily and some of these were removed from the dropping boards.

(6) Use of deep litter. This labor saver has not been used to any great extent but has proven satisfactory here at the college. The method is simple. Instead of cleaning the pen once, twice, three or four times a month, as many do, depending upon their house, number of birds and ventilation, the pen is cleaned every six months. As the litter becomes dirty and fine add more clean litter. One pen here at the college was cleaned in September, 1940 and 2½ bales of straw were placed on the floor when the pullets were housed. The pen was not cleaned until July and during this 10-month period ten bales of straw were added. The deep litter method has its disadvantages. It does not lend itself well to certain types of houses and it is necessary to hopper feed grain. If the house has a tendency to become damp the use of deep litter will cause more dampness.

Our idea of an adequate feed is a well balanced egg laying mash, in sufficient hopper space, before the birds continuously. In addition to the laying mash substantial amounts of grain should be fed morning and night with the heavier feeding in the evening. The birds' appetites should be watched, even if it is necessary to go through the pens at night, handling the birds, to see if their crops are full. Grain feeding should be increased if the demands of the birds indicate an increase. Sometimes mash and grain feeding will not maintain body weight because of heavy egg production. If this happens it may be necessary to increase the intake of feed in other ways such as the use of wet mash, pellet feeding or fleshing mash. The use of pellets which is mash compressed into a smaller space, makes it possible for the pullet to increase her intake of feed. Wet mashing which consists of wetting the mash to a crumbly state

## Seek Hospital Service For Farm Bureau Folk

Two Cents a Day Assures Hospital Care Under Group Plan

The Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Michigan Hospital Service have agreed to co-operate for the purpose of making available to Farm Bureau members a program for hospital care as required for themselves and their families. The two groups have had discussions since February.

The Michigan Hospital Service is one of 60 voluntary, non-profit hospital service plans in the United States. Benefits Apply Everywhere.

The Michigan Hospital Service operates under special legislation enacted by the 1939 session of the legislature. It is licensed by the state department of insurance. It operates in co-operation with participating hospitals in 70 Michigan cities, including those in Ann Arbor and Detroit. At these hospitals the benefits set forth below are given. Those enrolled are entitled to hospital benefits wherever they may be. For other than participating hospitals, the Service will pay \$4.50 to \$6 per day for 21 days, according to the type of contract, and from \$2.25 to \$3.00 per day against hospital expenses for another 90 days, according to the type of contract.

Enrollments must be by groups. The cost of budgeting in advance for hospital care is 2 cents per day per person. Five cents a day will provide hospital care as required for husband and wife and all children from birth to the age of 19, as set forth in the contract.

It is agreed that the State Farm Bureau will assist in the program of educating its membership to the value of Michigan Hospital Service and will further appoint individuals who will collect the service charge from the membership who subscribed to the hospital plan.

**PROPOSAL.** It is proposed that the following plan be presented to the membership of the Michigan State Farm Bureau:

- Benefits:**
- 21 days of hospital care per year in a semi-private or ward room.
  - 90 additional days care per year in a semi-private or ward room at fifty per cent (50%) discount from the regular hospital rates.
  - Meals and dietary service.
  - General nursing care.
  - Use of the operating room as often as necessary.
  - Anesthesia when administered by a salaried employee of the hospital.
  - Routine clinical laboratory service.
  - All ordinary drugs and dressings.

and fed in small amounts each day increases palatability and consumption. Fleshing mash which are usually ground corn and oats mixed with milk are usually fed in small amounts as wet mash once a day.

In addition to having plenty of hopper space, it is important that we keep the drinking fountains near the mash supply, and that we increase the palatability of the mash by frequent additions of fresh mash.

9. Maternity service, including use of the delivery room and care for the mother and child, after the mother has been enrolled for ten consecutive months.

**Rates:**

	Ward Service	Semi-Private Room Service
Single subscriber	\$ .60	\$ .75
Subscriber and spouse	\$1.20	1.50
Subscriber, spouse and all unmarried children to 19 years	\$1.50	1.90

**ELIGIBLE MEMBERSHIP**

(a) Applicant must be a member in good standing with the Farm Bureau.

(b) Applicant may cover himself alone, himself and spouse, or himself, his spouse, and all unmarried children from birth to nineteen years.

(c) Applicant may enroll adopted children up to nineteen years of age but not brothers, sisters, fathers, or mothers.

**ENROLLMENT PROCEDURE**

It is proposed that the Farm Bureau select two counties in which to inaugurate a hospital plan. The State Farm Bureau representative and the county and community Farm Bureau leaders in the county will meet with a representative of Michigan Hospital Service for the purpose of having the plan outlined in detail. After this meeting each community Farm Bureau leader will, when the time is favorable, make the service available to the membership in his group. When this time is decided, a meeting will be called of the entire membership in the community Farm Bureau, and a representative of Michigan Hospital Service will explain the plan to them.

The acceptance of the plan in each community Farm Bureau will depend upon obtaining an enrollment of at least ten application cards or 50% of the eligible membership, whichever is the greater. In the event that the unit comprises a membership of less than ten, for purposes of enrollment in the plan, it may be combined with another unit, and at least ten applications from both units or 50% of the membership, whichever is the greater, will be accepted.

When the plan is outlined to the county and community Farm Bureau leaders, a date in the future will be set, at which time the enrollment of

all units within the county must be completed. If a unit fails to complete its enrollment by the end of the set time, it must wait until the next quarterly enrollment period for Farm Bureau members. It is proposed that the enrollment of these groups be accepted on the first of the following months: February, May, August, and November.

**COLLECTION PROCEDURE**

The county Farm Bureau secretary or treasurer will be directly responsible for the collection of the quarterly service charge from the membership within his county. However, each leader in the community Farm Bureau will be billed for the total membership in his unit, and when the quarterly service charge is collected, he will forward it to the county representative. A copy of each unit billing will be sent to the county leader in order that he may have a record of the transaction. After the county leader has received payment from each unit in his district, he will forward the money and a copy of each statement to Michigan Hospital Service.

It is proposed that all members of the Farm Bureau subscribing to Michigan Hospital Service be billed on a quarterly basis.

It has been agreed that no local, or county solicitor, or county worker of the Michigan State Farm Bureau be entitled to collect any special service charge for making available this hospital program to the members of the bureau.



## WARNING!

YOU MAY SEE THE OTHER CAR TOO LATE!



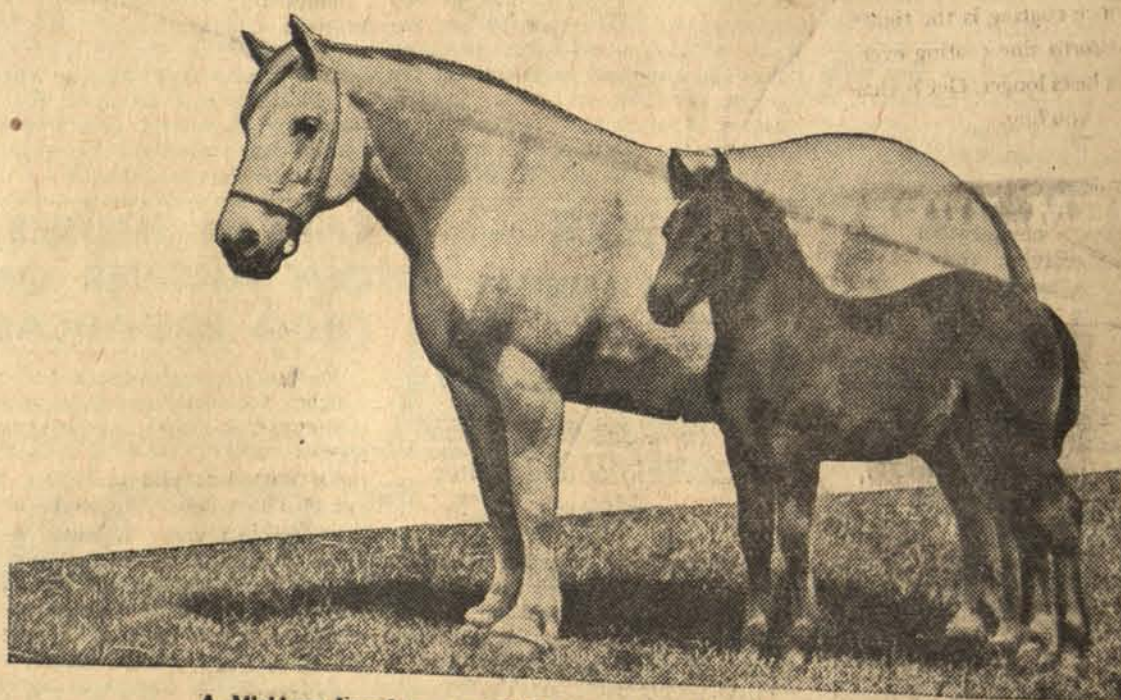
See Your Local  
STATE FARM MUTUAL  
AUTO INS. AGENT

Why run risks of a costly damage suit? A State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Policy, tailor made to your pocketbook, will protect you and your family. Let me explain how you can join with more than 600,000 other car owners and get "more insurance for your money"—through State Farm's "common sense" way of buying insurance. Investigate today. There's no obligation, of course.

STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

**DRIVE SAFELY and CARRY INSURANCE THAT WILL PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS**

## HORSEPOWER ON THE HOOF



A Michigan bred mare with her seventeenth foal. Most of the sires enrolled in the state are of the heavy draft breeds—Belgians and Percherons.

**EVEN** in motor-wise Michigan, the horse still has a big share in getting the day's work done. Automobiles and trucks have replaced him on the road. Tractors are taking away much of his heavy farm work. But there are plenty of jobs left for him to do, faithfully and profitably. Michigan's horse population is 340,000, in addition to which there are 7,000 mules in the state.

Many farmers use the telephone to order hay and feed, to arrange for hiring out their teams on road work or on farm jobs for the neighbors, or to consult the veterinarian. Horse dealers call up their customers to make sales, and keep in touch with breeders and shippers by Long Distance.

Today, good work teams are in demand, and there is increased interest in raising colts in Michigan. Horses have played a mighty part in developing our resources, and it looks as if they're here to stay.



The farm horse earns his keep by doing many kinds of work not suited to mechanical power. This sturdy team is typical of Michigan's work horses.

**MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY**

"A State with Riches Bles"—No. 22 of a series of advertisements on Michigan's Natural Resources.



## 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. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Mertha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-3-tr-228)

### FARM MACHINERY

**ONLY FARMERS CAN BUILD A** farmers' program. Any farm tools you need can be bought from us. You get the finest equipment at competitive prices. AND you help build a program that has only your interests at heart. Write us your needs. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Machinery Dept., 728 East Shawansee St., Lansing. (1-tr-53b)

**SPREAD MARL AS IT COMES FROM** pit. Plink Self Feeding Spreader does perfect job on marl. No helper required on back. Won't clog. Spreads more tons daily—saves wages 1 man. Fits dump truck like tailgate. Doesn't pre-rugged. Write for catalog. Plink Company, Streator, Ill. (8-tr-51b)

Annual production of radios in the U. S. exceeds 8,000,000.

### ELECTRIC WATER SYSTEMS

**IF YOU NEED A PUMP, WHETHER** it's to be a piston type, centrifugal or jet system, we have it. Our line is complete. Prices range from \$49.95 up. See your Farm Bureau dealer, or write Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing Dept., 728 E. Shawansee St., Lansing. (3-tr-45b)

### FARM WORK WANTED

**MARRIED MAN WANTS** Year around job on dairy farm, Melvin Wade, Owosso R-4, Mich. Phone Owosso 51-F5. (10-1)

### 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. Installation simple. Discharges automatically. Have been sold 16 years. All in daily use and giving satisfaction. Instructions with each siphon. Price, delivered \$7.85 which includes sales tax, C. O. D. charges are extra. Farm Bureau Supply Store, 728 E. Shawansee St., Lansing. (3-4-tr-60b)



## Progress of Charlie and Mortimer

### CHARLIE 25 1/2 LBS. AHEAD IN HOG FEEDING MARATHON

Charlie and Mortimer Co-op are two pigs in a feeding experiment in separate pens near the Coldwater Co-operative Co. elevator at Coldwater.

The pigs were born in late May. Their owner was short of feed, so they fed sparingly on Battle Creek waste food and water. They had got lousy and scurvy and had a poor start.

Coldwater Co-op was interested in a trial to determine the merits of feeding pigs grain alone and grain with hog supplement. The Co-op bought the pigs and gave them a bath in strong creosote water to kill the lice and remove the scurf.

July 21 Mortimer, weighing 40 lbs., was put in a pen by himself and hand fed a ground grain ration consisting of 100 lbs. of corn, 100 of wheat and 50 of oats. Shelled corn was provided. Mortimer was watered twice daily.

Sept. 9—49 days later, MORTIMER had gained 31 lbs. to weigh 71 lbs. He consumed 170 lbs. of ground grain and 30 lbs. of shelled corn.

July 21 CHARLIE, weighing 35 lbs., was put in a pen by himself. It was equipped with a self-feeder and an automatic waterer. He got the same ground ration as Mortimer, plus 1 part of 40% protein hog supplement to 4 parts of grain, plus shelled corn.

Sept. 9—49 days later CHARLIE had gained 56 1/2 lbs. to weigh 91 1/2 lbs. He consumed 91 lbs. of ground grain, 58 lbs. of shelled corn, and 30 lbs. of 40% hog supplement made by the Coldwater Co-op.

Mortimer, eating grain alone, roots continuously. Charlie is quiet. At the start Charlie was the more nervous of the two.

#### COST OF PRODUCTION

MORTIMER	
(Grain alone, hand fed & watered)	
Feed Consumed:	
Ground corn,	
wheat, oats	
40% protein	
Hog Suppl.	
30 lbs. at \$2.00 cwt.	.75
Shelled Corn	
68 lbs. at \$1.50 cwt.	.93
Cost of Feed	\$ 2.21
GAIN—56 1/2 lbs.	
Cost of gain, grain, suppl. self fed & watered	
	5.6¢ per lb.
PROFIT AND LOSS	
MORTIMER	
31 lbs. gain at \$11.50 cwt.	\$ 3.60
Cost of feed	3.31
Net return on feed	\$.29
CHARLIE	
56 1/2 lbs. gain at \$11.50 cwt.	\$ 6.55
Cost of feed	3.21
Net return on feed	\$ 3.34
Charlie and Mortimer will continue for two more months.	

CHARLIE	
(Grain, Suppl. self-fed, watered)	
Feed Consumed:	
Ground corn,	
wheat, oats	
40% protein	
Hog Suppl.	
30 lbs. at \$2.00 cwt.	.75
Shelled Corn	
68 lbs. at \$1.50 cwt.	.93
Cost of Feed	\$ 2.21
GAIN—56 1/2 lbs.	
Cost of gain, grain, suppl. self fed & watered	
	5.6¢ per lb.
PROFIT AND LOSS	
MORTIMER	
31 lbs. gain at \$11.50 cwt.	\$ 3.60
Cost of feed	3.31
Net return on feed	\$.29
CHARLIE	
56 1/2 lbs. gain at \$11.50 cwt.	\$ 6.55
Cost of feed	3.21
Net return on feed	\$ 3.34
Charlie and Mortimer will continue for two more months.	

## Oakland Group Will Be on Time

The Farm Bureau Study Group of Milford, Lyon, Commerce and Novi townships of Oakland county will meet promptly at 8 p. m. and continue till 10, the second Monday of each month this season. Monthly meeting places have been arranged.

These officers were elected at the September meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Haack: President, Alfred Haack; Vice-President, Bert Farrell; Secretary, B. A. Holden; Discussion Leader, J. H. Pittenger; Entertainment Committee, Mrs. B. A. Holden; Publicity Committee, Grant Steele.

The next meeting will be held at the home of Mrs. C. H. Pittenger, October 13. The subject for discussion will be "Parity Program and Its Relation to AAA and Government Regulation" and the club will also discuss the by-laws recently adopted by the Wixom Co-operative Co.

## Co-op Directors Start with Prayer

The Utah Poultry Producers Co-operative Ass'n board of directors opens its meetings with prayer. Clyde C. Edmonds, secretary, says that other co-operative boards are doing it.

"When, said Edmonds," the character of men, of communities and of the nation rests upon a strong spiritual and moral foundation, we will then have moved in the direction of security and peace."

## What Can Women Do In Times Like These

### More and More Do Women Keep or Return to Job After Marriage

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR, Carleton, Monroe County, Michigan

"What can our women do?" That's one of the questions of the day. In normal times I like to see women doing a woman's work. I have always maintained that every able bodied woman should have something to do. She is all the happier if she can spend her time doing the thing that she's the best fitted for. "Joy in your job" is more than a slogan; it's life itself.

Work We Like To Do I don't believe there's anything so galling as to have to do the type of work that one detests. That was the reason there was so much dissatisfaction among men in W.P.A. projects and in industrial labor during the days of depression.

Women are no different. There's been many a good school teacher or office girl or milliner or tailor who has made a mighty poor homemaker in later life just because she hated cooking and scrubbing and ironing.

But the public has expected women to drop all connections with any activity not directly tied up with home-making and be purely domestic after marriage.

Times Have Changed For Women When the tide turned it certainly went just as far the other way, for there's been a gradual increase in the number of married women who work at a job outside of the home. More and more it looks to me as though it is agreeable to their husbands to have them continue.

Some 50 years ago one married woman out of 25 worked. Usually she was tied up to a drunkard or a man suffering an illness in some way. Everybody considered her a heroine. Today it is one out of every five and some people even wonder what's the matter with the other four.

Times certainly have changed. Being of the old school, my ideal of family life would be a husband and father mentally and physically ambitious enough to support the home and family and a wife so domestic that she'd find plenty within home boundaries to keep her time employed. And best of all, that she as well as the family would like it. But different people have different ideals.

Fifty Years Ago and Today Modern conditions are far different than conditions were 50 years ago. We had big houses and not very convenient at that. We had larger families. We had but few laundries, dry cleaners, bakeries, restaurants, but little ready-made clothing, no factory canned goods, no fruits or vegetables out of season. Many labor savers that are common to us were not here at that time.

No one took a meal out unless he was traveling. Women made household supplies and family clothing because they had to. Now it is different. Home-made articles are "out." When men plan in spending their money on other things, required now when families as wanted. Women have and fully grown into self-expression of their individual talents and their likes and dislikes. While a certain number of them neglect their homes and their families to be engaged in some lucrative employment, the great majority of them are wonderful managers and keep the wheels of home rolling along in a surprisingly efficient manner.

The Question of Pay I feel that I can truthfully say that the girl who has earned her own money for any length of time before marriage is never really happy in accepting a divided pay check after marriage, no matter how generously it is offered. We all know there are many instances of a great lack of generosity. No doubt it is just as hard for the man who has always controlled

led his entire income to realize he has gone into a share proposition, and what he might think was generosity on his part would be considered somewhat niggardly on the other side.

But right now when every worthwhile man is needed in defense work either in the shop or in camp or on the farm and women are urged to do what at other times was considered strictly men's work, I'm sure our women are going to measure up to the requirements. Many who have preached that a woman's place is at home having a family or darning her husband's socks will accept the change and think it is all right.

Should Have Equal Opportunity It's too bad though that a woman is criticized for her ability to work and to use her brain power during peace times or during a depression. However, she is supposed to jump into the harness just like an old hand when times are in a turmoil!

I have always felt that a woman should not be kept down just because she is a woman. Especially not, if her ability to do or to think is equal to or superior to a man.

Just recently I heard a group of men discussing a serious situation in their business. They had had man after man at the head of a sales department and still it was not measuring up to the mark it should. Their leader made the remark that he was positive a certain person could do a better job of it than any other person in our great metropolis but he couldn't offer it to her because she was a woman!

Legislatures of several states have had to consider bills time and again which would prohibit hiring women and especially married women by certain industries and municipalities but just so often they have tabled or defeated them. No politician wants to have an organized womanhood rise up and claim he had discriminated against one half of his constituency just because it happened to be born female. I predict that some day there'll be woman parity, just the same as farm parity although it's taken a bit longer to acquire.

Teachers Illustrate the Point To be sure we have some school districts that have made a ruling prohibiting their officers hiring married teachers. I wonder what would have happened this fall if that had been a state or federal law, for with both single and married on the list there was a great shortage of teachers everywhere. State after state appealed to other states to supply them with teachers.

Some of these married teachers have been able to find help in their homes to care for the family. I know of one teacher who takes her own little boy with her and he attends her school.

On The Farm I know there are arguments on both sides pro and con but we must face situations as they are and do our best to make them as near ideal as possible. During the past month I've had occasion to analyze this subject quite thoroughly and I find myself wondering just what is best when it comes to their school teachers who are some trained job to make out setting up favored farm. Shock or driving a tractor, or setting a crop or fitting the ground for another one. The children are caring for each other and the mother working far into the night to catch up with the housework and to prepare for another day in the field.

I have wondered if they haven't thought what "might have been" if they had kept on with their teaching. At least they would have had a definite pay check at the end of the month with which to buy necessities for their homes and families with less backache and shorter hours.

Don't think I blame the farm man in the least. I blame the universal idea of a different standard for farm people from that of any other group, and I blame farm folks in general for staying so willing to let it go that way. Some day this we hope will be different but it means we must always be on the job so as to keep every advantage we may acquire as we go along. There'll always be those who would keep us down.

to the meetings. They start with supper at 6:30. Directors should see their manager for further details.

## CO-OP CLINIC MEETS OCT. 13-22

A Successful Co-operative is Topic for This Series Of Conferences

"The Business of Being a Successful Co-operative" is the subject matter to be discussed by co-operative ass'n managers and their directors in a series of co-op clinic meetings Oct. 13-22.

These quarterly meetings are arranged by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., the Michigan Elevator Exchange and the Economics Dept. of Michigan State College provide speakers.

At the coming series J. F. Yaeger of the Farm Bureau will speak on the principles for success in co-operative business. A. B. Love of the State College will present from their records examples of successful applications of the principles. After these short talks the managers and directors will continue the discussion. Upwards of a thousand directors and managers of co-ops have attended these meetings since the first series in January of 1940.

Managers and directors are invited

## COUNTY LEADERS URGE JANUARY 1 MEMBERSHIP DATE

### Endorse Work of AFBF Dairy, Poultry and Fruits Committees

A recommendation that all Farm Bureau memberships be arranged to run from January 1 to January 1 was made by 65 County Farm Bureau leaders at their regular conference at Lansing Sept. 29.

The recommendation was made in the interests of the annual spring campaign for membership, and to further simplify the work of County Farm Bureaus in collecting and accounting for membership dues. It is expected that a resolution urging the change will be submitted to the State Farm Bureau resolutions committee for consideration by the annual meeting Nov. 13-14.

The conference asked each membership district to name a group of members to meet with State Farm Bureau district representatives soon to plan the 1942 membership campaign.

Union Demands a Problem The conference heard reports from Michigan Farm Bureau representatives on the American Farm Bureau's commodity marketing committees. The conference endorsed the work and aims of the AFBF dairy, poultry and fruits and vegetables committee. It asked the State and County Farm Bureaus to acquaint Michigan's commodity marketing exchanges with the work and ask their support.

Andrew Lohman of Hamilton is the Michigan member of the AFBF poultry committee; G. S. Coffman of Coldwater for the dairy committee, and Carl Buskirk of Paw Paw for the fruit and vegetables committee.

The three men have had an unusual opportunity to observe the added costs in marketing being passed back to farmers in the trucking and unloading of dairy, poultry and fruits and vegetables in big cities. Demands by labor unions are responsible. Fresh demands are in the making. All three commended the work of the American Farm Bureau and the Michigan Farm Bureau at Chicago and at Washington in dealings with labor unions.

Pay for Unwanted Services Co-operatives put their truck drivers into the truck drivers' union, for example. When the trucks get to Chicago, the driver may not unload his own truck, a two hour job. No, he must wait for and pay a workman from the dock men's union. Presently, the requirement is laid down that additional truck drivers must join in Chicago if they unload there. The entrance payment is probably \$50 and the dues are \$5 a month. A truckload of butter to New York stands a levy up to \$18 for the unwanted services of various unions. Neither the police nor anyone else offers any protection.

Buyers Need Regulation Carl Buskirk reported that the AFBF fruits and vegetables committee is sponsoring a bill in the U. S. Senate to prevent fruit and vegetable other subsidiaries of chain stores from buying for anyone but the parent organization. The largest buyer tends to become increasingly larger and a dictator.

The fruit and vegetables committee is of the opinion that the great retailing organizations in fresh fruits and vegetables can break a market any time they feel like it. The committee has some curbs to present to Congress.

County leaders present were: ALLEGAN COUNTY Nelson J. Ransom, Pullman. Mrs. Roy Lyman, South Haven. Mrs. Nelson J. Ransom, Pullman. John Veenkant, Allegan. Andrew G. Lohman, Hamilton. BARRY COUNTY Mrs. Claude Hoffman, Dowling. BERRIEN COUNTY J. Burton Richards, Berrien Center. Jane Richards, Berrien Center. BRANCH COUNTY G. S. Coffman, Coldwater. Geo. A. Himebaugh, Bronson. CALHOUN COUNTY Margaret Beck, Battle Creek. Mrs. Randolph Russell, Battle Creek. GENESEE COUNTY Lura Johnson, Swartz Creek. GRATIOT COUNTY Mrs. Arthur Ballinger, Breckenridge. Harry F. Johnson, St. Louis. HILLSDALE COUNTY Orville Duryea, Osseo. Carissa M. Duryea, Osseo. INGHAM COUNTY Lynn Jewell, Leslie. IONIA COUNTY Mark R. Westbrook, Ionia. Harold Curtis, Lake Odessa. Charles Matson, Ionia. L. R. Aldrich, Lake Odessa. Stanley M. Powell, Ionia. ISABELLA COUNTY Earl R. Richards, Mt. Pleasant. Howard Kennedy, Shepherd. KALAMAZOO COUNTY W. E. Wiley, Richland. LIVINGSTON COUNTY Harold Copeland, Fowlerville. Mrs. Harold Copeland, Fowlerville. Mrs. Gale Holsington, Fowlerville. Gale Holsington, Fowlerville. C. A. Burkhardt, Howell. MANISTEE COUNTY H. H. Helman, Bear Lake. MASON COUNTY Paul Johnson, Ludington. Doris Eschels, Freecell. Mrs. Edw. Merritt, Ludington. Mrs. Wesley S. Hawley, Ludington. MONTCALM COUNTY Mr. and Mrs. Karl King, Greenville. Clair R. Carr, Howard City. NORTHWEST MICHIGAN John B. Hopkins, Benia. OAKLAND COUNTY Harold Albertson, Oxford. F. G. Beardsley, Oxford. OCEANA COUNTY Lawrence Goff, Shelby. Mrs. F. F. Dunham, Shelby. OTTAWA COUNTY Gerrit Elzinga, Hudsonville. SAGINAW COUNTY Mrs. Louise E. Young, Saginaw. Grace Fisher, Saginaw. SHIAWASSEE COUNTY David Bushman, Corunna. ST. CLAIR COUNTY C. J. Reid, Ayoc. Edith M. Reid, Ayoc. ST. JOSEPH COUNTY G. W. Copenhaver, Mendon. Mrs. Henry Gleason, Three Rivers. Henry C. Gleason, Three Rivers. Frank E. Krull, Three Rivers. Mrs. S. C. Hagenbuch, Three Rivers.

TRI-COUNTY Bryce C. Vance, East Jordan. TUSCOLA COUNTY Jesse E. Treiber, Unionville. Mrs. Carl Smith, Unionville. Carl C. Smith, Unionville. VAN BUREN COUNTY C. E. Buskirk, Paw Paw. Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Echultz, Paw Paw. Mrs. Evelyn Bregger, Bankor. Jay L. Dodge, Paw Paw. WASHTENAW COUNTY Albert H. Amrhein, Ypsilanti.

## COMMUNITY GROUP LEADERS TO MEET

### Call All Discussion Chairmen Together for Work On Methods

A series of meetings for Community Farm Bureau discussion leaders and others interested in discussion methods has been planned by the Farm Bureau membership relations department.

The leaders will discuss the community topic for November, "Producer and Consumer Relationship." A presentation will be made regarding the topic. This is to be followed by a discussion by the group. Methods for

handling and promoting discussion will be pointed out at these meetings. The Community Farm Bureau, said Keith A. Tanner of the membership relations department, is a medium through which Farm Bureau members may assemble facts, analyze them, and arrive at a group statement of policy. The discussion leaders have an important function in the community meeting. He must draw out the facts and viewpoints and direct the discussion towards a statement of policy or definite recommendations.

Tentative dates and places have been set for the meeting. Further details will be given to discussion leaders later. The schedule: October 16—Battle Creek; 17—Dowagiac; 21—Ann Arbor; 28—Lansing. November 3—Inlay City; 4—Fairgrove; 5—Saginaw; 6—Hart; 7—Traverse City.

Fewer Foreign Born The proportion of foreign-born persons is reducing rapidly, explains the Census, because immigration has been greatly restricted since 1914 and higher death rates prevail among the foreign-born because of their increasing average age.

## BE SURE! BE SAFE!

### Wise Farmers Are Stocking Up for Fall and Spring Needs

## BUREAU PENN OR MIOCO MOTOR OIL

The possibilities of being able to purchase pure Pennsylvania oils in Michigan after the next few months is very doubtful. A supply of Bureau Penn or Mico motor oil in your barn may be invaluable to you later on. Stock up now. Farm Bureau oils wear long and well. Thousands of successful Michigan farms have been using them exclusively for years.

GUN GREASE CUP GREASE AXLE GREASE TRANSMISSION OILS HIGH PRESSURE OILS GREASE GUNS

## ANTI-FREEZE PROBLEM IS SERIOUS

Buy Norway or Unico Anti-Freeze Now

at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns

## HIGH COMPRESSION POWER AIDING THE FARM FRONT



EVERYONE is aware of the important role the American farmer must play in this time of national emergency. Because the government as well as industry needs the services of many thousands of young men, those left on the "farm front" must utilize to the utmost every working hour. This can best be accomplished with the aid of modern and efficient farm equipment.

Another factor that is becoming increasingly important in the defense program is the conservation of petroleum products. From this standpoint the modern high compression tractor is the best buy today; first, because it gets more power per gallon of gasoline; second, because it eliminates the wasteful crankcase dilution which results from the use of low-grade fuels.

High compression plus good gasoline makes the most powerful combination in tractors today. The modern high compression tractor gives the farmer the extra power, extra speed, extra flexibility and efficiency he requires to cover more acres per day and finish field jobs faster.

This year and next—more than ever before—there is a greater need for efficiency in farming, and a high compression tractor is the best kind to have for supplying the necessary mobile power. Be sure your next tractor is powered by a modern engine. Arrange for a demonstration and see how you can put the extra advantages of high compression and good gasoline to work.

Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York, N. Y., manufacturer of anti-knock fluids used by oil companies to improve gasolines.

## GET MORE HORSEPOWER AT LESS COST THROUGH HIGH COMPRESSION AND GOOD GASOLINE!

## No Crack

RUST TO ATTACK There are no thin spots in a bethanized fence coating. There are no thin spots. A bethanized coating is a tight wall of zinc. It is uniform in thickness on every wire in the fence.

Why is this true? Because a bethanized zinc coating is put onto fence wire by electricity. The coating is built up, particle by particle, until pure zinc locked tightly to clean steel. A bethanized fence coating is the tightest, most uniform zinc coating ever applied to fence. It lasts longer. Get bethanized fence next time you buy.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. LANSING, MICHIGAN



## A LITTLE DIGGING WILL DEMONSTRATE...

That most of the roots of most crops, from mid-season on, feed in the bottom half of the furrow-slice.

What they find there in the way of available plant food makes or breaks the crop.

GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID plowed down, makes the crop because it supplies nitrogen where the roots need it—and in a form which stays where you put it.

You can plow GRANULAR 'AERO' CYANAMID down with cover crops or crop wastes before planting will still be in the bottom half of the furrow-slice, and available when roots reach that depth.

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



# Our Changing Agriculture and the Necessity for New Relations with Other Groups

**Farmers Second to None in Readiness to Make Sacrifices for National Defense, but They Won't Be Pushed Around as They Were in the World War**

ADDRESS BY CLARK L. BRODY TO KALAMAZOO ROTARY CLUB, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1941

In accepting the invitation from Clinton Buell, your fellow member and a life member of the Farm Bureau, to speak to you today, I did so hoping I might make some small contribution to the success of this important meeting of city and rural people. Certainly the interests of the two are mutual. Agriculture is one of any city's most important industries, according to my good friend, Charles Haenschel, manager of the Saginaw Chamber of Commerce.

A high percentage of the members of most dinner clubs were born on the farm. Having been engaged in the city for many years, at times I think city folks are inclined to attempt to interpret recent or present agricultural developments with the background of farming conditions as they existed in the "good old days" 15 to 40 years ago. At least some of the advice and criticism coming from urban centers seems to indicate this.

We farm people on the other hand have been so busily engaged in adjusting ourselves to the rapidly changing conditions and so engrossed with our own problems and the routine of everyday demands that we are liable to lose our long-range perspective in interpreting present conditions and problems.

Therefore, from the standpoint of both city and farm people perhaps it will not be amiss to briefly review the history of events leading up to the present situation.

## THE GREAT CHANGE FOR AGRICULTURE

Many factors and causes too numerous to enumerate here have played their part in twentieth century agriculture, especially since the World War. A few of the most important ones, however, include agricultural expansion stimulated by World War No. 1, replacement of horses by the farm tractor, improved machinery generally, scientific developments and discoveries in agricultural practice, declining agricultural exports, development of co-operative farm organization, and the industrial revolution with its attendant reaction on our citizenship generally.

## Agricultural Expansion in World War 1

As a result of the demand for food as represented by the slogan "Food Will Win the War" 25 years ago, 40,000,000 additional acres were brought into production of market crops. Pasture, range land, and rough and dry areas that were never adapted to cultivation were plowed up and still are growing market crops 23 years after the Armistice.

Tractors and trucks have replaced farm draft animals which formerly required 35,000,000 acres to grow the corn, oats and other feed for their sustenance. Improved farm machinery has played a big part. It is a far cry back to the time when some of us were struggling at the business end of the old straw carrier at threshing time. The blower, the hay loader, manure spreader, combine and other mechanical equipment have to a large degree replaced the former human energy used in the operation of the farm.

Today two-man, or father and son outfits are farming 500 acres or more, sometimes comprised of quite widely separated tracts, whereas formerly 80 to 100 acres kept two or three men rather busy. Through this development farming has lost many of its former social and romance values. We need to take care that modern institutions in some way provide for sustaining and developing these great human values.

**Scientific Developments in Agriculture**  
The developments of science in agricultural practice leading to improved varieties and soil practices has, like machinery, played an important part in augmenting the production per man. Agricultural science is also playing an indispensable part in combatting the rapidly increasing pests and diseases as contrasted to former years. It is doubtful, indeed without the work of the Experiment Station of Michigan State College, whether the great celery industry of Kalamazoo county and vicinity would be in existence today.

According to a chart prepared by Secretary Wickard, agricultural exports have been on a decline since the beginning of the century. This has been greatly augmented in recent years by the self-sufficiency policies of foreign nations, particularly those under dictatorial control. Trade barriers, such as protective tariffs and now the disturbed and blockade conditions surrounding the nations of much of the world have shut off entirely most of our former foreign trade.

## Industrial Revolution

The great industrial development

In 1940 it rose to 81% including the federal payments.

## REMEDIES DEVELOPED BY FARMERS

These developments have naturally led to attempts on the part of the farmer to remedy his condition. The McNary-Haugen legislation sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the export debenture plan of the National Grange both aimed to establish a domestic price for agriculture commensurate with the industrial and labor level of our country and were among the first unsuccessful attempts. Then followed the Federal Farm Board of the Hoover administration, and more recently the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

The most recent development has been the national legislation providing for loans 85% of parity on the basic farm crops of wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco and corn plus direct federal appropriations to bring the farmer's price level up to 100% of parity. Some of you undoubtedly have noticed recent publicity in the press quoting the chairman of the State AAA Committee to the effect that \$10,000,000 of federal money would be paid to Michigan farmers this year in soil conservation benefits and parity payments and considerably in excess of \$500,000,000 over the nation as a whole.

## Work of Farm Organizations

This attempt on the part of farmers to solve their economic problems and develop adequate remedies has resulted in the origin and development of great national general farm and commodity organizations. The past 25 years has witnessed a constant increase in power and influence in public relations registered by organized agriculture.

This development is exemplified in the field of general farm organizations by the National Grange, the Farmers Union, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives and the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the major regional or national commodity groups by such organizations as the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation, the National Livestock Producers Association, etc.

The general farm organizations represent hundreds of thousands of farm families and the commodity groups aggregate billions of dollars annually in volume of co-operative business for which they speak. For example, last week Michigan Farm Bureau representatives attended a meeting of farmers' regional co-operative purchasing organizations of the middle west and east regarding priorities on farm supplies aggregating \$200,000,000 annually. Tomorrow the priorities committee of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives of which I am a member meets in Washington for a conference with defense authorities. This committee is authorized to speak for \$2,500,000,000 worth of farmers' co-operative business.

All of these large groups are federations of the various classes of local organizations, of which you have several examples right here in Kalamazoo county. Your list includes the Pomona Grange with four subordinate Granges, your County Farm Bureau with five Community Farm Bureaus and a Junior Farm Bureau, livestock organizations and the Kalamazoo Milk Producers Association. The latter organization, I understand, aggregates over \$700,000 dollars worth of business annually.

**Farm Groups Have a Common Cause**  
In recent years and particularly at the present time these large organizations representing all phases of agricultural opinion from the radical to the conservative, are co-operating with one another and presenting a unified stand as never before. Each has its offices and personnel in Washington and several of them have offices in State Capitals to look after the interests of their respective memberships, so today the organized farmer is recognized as one of the major influences in our nation. His representatives have learned the difference in function between the Washington Monument and the Capitol Dome. Their experience has taught them that they cannot rely wholly on the ideals portrayed by the Lincoln Memorial to protect them without putting forth an intelligent and organized effort to do something for themselves.

I well remember participating in hearings of the Fair Price Commission of the Food Administration twenty-four and twenty-five years ago, when under the urge of the war emergency an attempt was made to reduce the price of milk in the Detroit area by \$1.00 per hundred. Only by the employment of Charles Evans Hughes at a cost of many thousands of dollars was it prevented. Milk producers in Cleveland, Chicago and St. Paul were put in jail as a result of their efforts to get a fair deal and function effectively in relation to other groups. Livestock producers in Iowa who were shipping co-operatively were enjoined as being in restraint of trade. We had no co-operative law at that time.

**Farmer Will Not Be Pushed Around Again**  
The farmer is second to no other group in his willingness to make sacrifices for the defense of our country and the general welfare. But the regional and national conferences in which I have participated recently

partments which results in intelligent action by our government under the complex and unprecedented conditions of the times. Our government is particularly fortunate in the present national crisis to have these unified groups at its service.

Furthermore, I have not mentioned this development with the idea that any evils of other groups justify the farmer in using his influence for unsavory or evil ends. However, critical or idealistic our views may be, nothing will be gained by indulging in platitudinous and high sounding statements advocating impractical remedies. We must face the realities in the situation.

**Present Situation and Problems**  
These leave much to be desired in the relationships and activities of organized industry, labor and agriculture. Under the pressure of the present great emergency these organized groups have shown too great a tendency to fortify their own interests with too little regard for fair dealing with the others and the nation itself. The uncertainties and worry coming on us with such startling rapidity has resulted in too much display of "getting ours while the getting is good."

This situation is a most disturbing factor in a time when our nation is threatened with the greatest dangers in its history. There has been altogether too little co-operation between the dominant groups in our country in developing a broad general program fair to all concerned. Industry, labor and agriculture need to voluntarily co-ordinate their efforts to a much greater degree for the good of all if we are to preserve our democracy. These organizations are, however, exerting a wearing and tempering influence on each other. Their relationship is becoming more of a give and take proposition. As the national emergency and danger becomes acute it is not reasonable that they will have to think less of themselves and more of Uncle Sam? Let us hope that some very helpful and constructive lessons and results will be the outcome.

**The Return of Free Enterprise**  
Through this crisis, too, we shall undoubtedly have to give up many of the privileges of peace time but let us hope that free enterprise and initiative may be restored after the emergency is over. A disturbing fact is that governmental dictation had already gained considerable headway before the defense emergency really started. Today as never before we are controlled by bureaus and rules. In the past few years rather than laws, our people under federal number of creases by the thousands so that their activities are influencing the lives of our citizens in all walks of life. No business man knows what day or hour some unexpected demand requiring days or weeks of clerical work and expenses for counsel will be made by our state or national governments.

The labor and energy so engaged is not producing national wealth. A question often propounded is, "Can we now suspend our democratic form of government and fight a war and still get it back after the emergency? I have faith that we can but we shall have to mend our ways. The individual citizen will need to intelligently participate and feel and assume responsibility for the public welfare to a much greater extent than he has demonstrated in the past. A laissez faire method of "letting George do it" will be passe in the post-war period if we are to recover or retain our freedom.

**Democracy vs. Dark Ages**  
Our responsibility must begin with the individual and our local institutions. Individual and local initiative must see that the statesman replaces the politician. Civic consciousness must be maintained that puts the supreme value on the individual human soul rather than permitting him to become a mere cog in a machine operated by a bureaucracy. President John Hannah of Michigan State College in addressing the Exchange club in Lansing recently outlined the essential features for the preservation of democracy as follows:

1. Dignity of the individual
2. Respect for the truth
3. Government by law
4. Faith in a good God

The dinner club, the Chamber of Commerce, labor organizations, the subordinate Grange, the Community and County Farm Bureaus, local co-operatives and above all, the church, are real bulwarks of democracy. We should overlook no opportunity to rise to our full responsibilities to keep them strong and active. Every member must do his full part and not trust progress to the few. No hope lies in surrend-

I can say, however, that the part the major organized groups in our nation are playing is not an unmitigated evil. Some of these activities are constructive and have commendable features from the standpoint of the national and international welfare. There is much co-operation between these economic groups and public de-

ing to the doctrine sometimes expressed in these times that our democracy is already on the way out and we are inevitably headed for the dark ages.

It is not too much to believe that the proper perspective will in time reveal that the mess we have made of world affairs, painful as it is, constitutes the birth pains of a new and better age. As the railroad and the telegraph in the nineteenth century were major factors in uniting us into one strong nation rather than the existence of several smaller ones constantly at war with each other, is it not reasonable to have faith that new forces in the twentieth century may now be forming the foundation for a new and better world order?

**May Remove Cause of Wars**  
The radio and the aeroplane may yet prove to be a unifying force in creating a brotherhood of nations rather than constituting the principal instruments of destruction as they now seem to be doing. Scientific discovery may result in synthetic products and the harnessing of energy within national boundaries that will render it unnecessary for nations to go to war to secure raw materials such as iron, copper, tin, oil, rubber and agricultural products. Plastics made from farm products may prove suitable substitutes for some of them. Harnessing the energy of the sun, tapping the enormous power within the atom are by no means permanent impossibilities. The development of television co-ordinated with radio communication so that the people the world over may see and talk with each other may yet prove to be a great influence for peace.

The further evolution of mechanical equipment and engineering may become important factors. The discovery and understanding of hormones, enzymes and vitamins in the human body and in animal care and feeding are already bringing great blessings to humanity.

The hatreds engendered by the present world conflict as with other wars may not subside for many decades or centuries but we must also recognize that out of the suffering and travail of the stupendous tragedy we are now witnessing will come the awakening of new spiritual forces which will be strong influences in turning the wonders discovered by science from weapons of destruction to instruments for the release and development of the human spirit bringing blessings to humanity that the eye hath not seen or the ear heard.

In times like these one has to be anchored to the fundamentals of life. "A thousand years in thy sight are but as yesterday when it is past and true in the night," is just a thousands of years it was written will we not fear though the mountains removed and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea?

Let us hope that the future will be a time when the world will be a better place than it is today. Let us hope that the future will be a time when the world will be a better place than it is today.

Let us hope that the future will be a time when the world will be a better place than it is today. Let us hope that the future will be a time when the world will be a better place than it is today.

Let us hope that the future will be a time when the world will be a better place than it is today. Let us hope that the future will be a time when the world will be a better place than it is today.

Let us hope that the future will be a time when the world will be a better place than it is today. Let us hope that the future will be a time when the world will be a better place than it is today.

## They Have Joined the Farm Bureau

The Michigan State Farm Bureau welcomes 37 families who have become members recently. 4,112 families have become members since January 1, 1941.

**BARRY COUNTY**  
CLOVERDALE  
Flower Delos H.  
HASTINGS  
Hoffman Mr. & Mrs. Glenn  
NASHVILLE  
Andrews Gaydon

**DAY COUNTY**  
BAY CITY  
Germain Ed. Leinberger Fred  
RHODES

**Rabe Otto**  
**BERRIEN COUNTY**  
BENTON HARBOR  
Berencser John Zavec Steve  
BRIDGMAN  
Hidebrandt Bros.  
COLOMA  
Drach Howard Krieger Wallace  
Unphrey Lewis M. Williams Alton  
EAU CLAIRE  
LaPlant A A  
NILES  
Bachman Frank A.  
THREE OAKS  
Klinke Conrad

**BRANCH COUNTY**  
COLDWATER  
Dunn Lawrence  
**HILLSDALE COUNTY**  
LITCHFIELD  
Wolfe Jud C.

**IONIA COUNTY**  
LYONS  
Miller George M.

**MANISTEE COUNTY**  
ARCADIA  
Chamberland P C  
MANISTEE  
Bentose Anthony

**MONTCALM COUNTY**  
STANTON  
Hatch William H.

**MUSKEGON COUN**  
BAILEY  
Moore Albert and Sons  
RAVENNA  
Smalley Frank

**NORTHWESTERN (Traverse)**  
(Benzie - Leelanau)

**BEULAH**  
Stone Wright

**BRZEZINSKI AND SONS**  
Hooper Oral  
LAK  
Coytier DAUNING

**COSGROVE**  
JAPLE CITY  
Baker FRUTONS BAY

**KAHRS**  
TRAVERSE CITY  
McManus A T  
Burck Joseph  
Camp Alfred  
Clune S  
Miller Albert  
Murray David

**OAKLAND COUNTY**  
CLARKSTON  
Seltz William  
Lessiter Bruce F.  
Maybee J. Russell

**BELFORD MORRIS**  
HOLLY  
Hathaway Everett B.

**BROWN ELL**  
OXFORD  
Fuller C G & A D

**KEY ALICE**  
PONTIAC

**WHY over 500,000 Car Owners save with STATE FARM INSURANCE**

See Your Local STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. AGENT  
State Farm Insurance Companies  
of Bloomington, Illinois

**DRIVE SAFELY and Carry INSURANCE THAT WILL PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS**

**MARKET INFORMATION**  
Daily at 12:15 P. M.

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter, sponsored by the Ford Dealers of Michigan each market day, Monday through Friday at 12:15 P. M.

Station	Location	Kilo-cycles	Station	Location	Kilo-cycles
WELL	Battle Creek	1400	WOOD	Grand Rapids	1300
WBM	Jackson	1450	WBCM	Bay City	1440
WFDF	Flint	810	WJIM	Lansing	1240
WHL	Port Huron	1450	WXYZ	Detroit	1270

Early markets at 6:40 A. M., over Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR. Supplied by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange is a farmer owned and controlled organization offering you the following services:

**SELLING**—Commission sales services in Detroit and Buffalo terminal markets. Feeders through national connections. Can furnish at cost plus a reasonable handling charge all grades of feeding cattle and lambs.

**FINANCING**—4½% money available for feeding operations of worthy feeders who have fed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

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

**SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT**  
Michigan Livestock Exch.  
Detroit Stockyards  
Producers Co-op Ass'n  
East Buffalo, N. Y.



# Over the State with the Junior Farm Bureau

## Sixth Convention at College November 8

Expect 600 Junior Farm Bureau Delegates from 50 Counties; Group Luncheon and Evening Party Planned

Indications are that the sixth annual convention of the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau at the Fairchild theatre at Michigan State College, Saturday, November 8, will be the largest in the history of the group. Six hundred young men and women are expected as delegates from 50 county organizations.

Business includes the election of state officers and the adoption of resolutions of policy concerning matters discussed in the local organizations during the year.

In the field of entertainment, the new feature will be a group luncheon served in the judging pavilion under the direction of the Clinton and Ingham Junior Farm Bureaus.

The convention committee includes: Robert Smith of Livingston county as chairman, Clinton Stokes and Harriett Beckman of the College Junior Farm Bureau, Louis Selesky of Genesee county. Chester Clark of Livingston county has served on the committee.

### CONVENTION PROGRAM

- Morning**
- 9:30—Singing, Musselman and Washburn directing.
  - 9:45—Call to order, acting vice-president.
  - 9:48—Secretary's Report, treasurer's report.
  - 10:00—Introduction of the president and his address.
  - 10:20—Routine business.
  - 10:30—Adjournment into committees.
- Afternoon**
- 1:10—Reconvene and singing
  - 1:20—Reports of committees
  - 3:00—Resolutions committee
  - 3:30—Nominating committee
  - 6:00—Banquet, Union Building
  - 8:45—Party

### District Six Elects

#### Louis Selesky of Genesee

All four counties of District 6 were represented at the party and regional meeting held at the Co-op hall at Howell, Sept. 18. After viewing the beautiful northern lights, the group went inside and Regional Director Robert Smith called the meeting to order. Mrs. Margaret Slingerland was appointed secretary for the meeting. Two voting delegates each from Oakland, Livingston, Shiawassee and Genesee counties were selected. Louis Selesky of Grand Blanc, Genesee county, was elected new regional director. Camp games and songs were greatly enjoyed by all. Chester Clark of Howell explained the set-up and led a discussion on the state organization of the Junior Farm Bureau.

### College Scholarships to

#### 3 in Junior Farm Bureau

The American Youth Commission, through Dr. Howard McClusky of the University of Michigan, has awarded \$100 college scholarships to these Junior Farm Bureau members: Miss Margaret Haas of Ann Arbor R-5, who is a student at Michigan State Normal college at Ypsilanti; Miss Esther Brown of Kalamazoo R-9 who is attending Western State Teachers College there; Clinton Stokes of Greenville R-3, who is a senior student at Michigan State College and is president of the College Junior Farm Bureau. The awards were given for outstanding work in their respective Junior Farm Bureau.

## EVERY YOUNG MAN

Does well to store something as he goes along... for himself, and, for the family he expects to have... and for that older man whom some day he will recognize as himself.

See Your State Farm Mutual Agent. Write our State office for insurance information

**STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.**  
Bloomington, Illinois

**MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU**  
State Agent, Lansing

By CHESTER CLARK of Howell, R-2, State Publicity Chairman for the JUNIOR FARM BUREAU

### Joining the Army



CHESTER CLARK, PUBLICITY CHAIRMAN—Jr. FARM BUREAU

Wednesday, October 8, Chester Clark, editor of this page since last November, enters the army for a year of training under the selective service act. Mr. Clark has done a very able piece of work as publicity chairman for the Junior Farm Bureau. He is an employee of the Howell Co-operative Company of Livingston county. We wish Chester an enjoyable time in the army. We had one at about the same age in 1918. We know that he will get along well. The Junior Farm Bureau page for November will be prepared by Miss Amy Fee of Dexter R-2, Washtenaw county. She will have the help of some 40 newly appointed local Junior Farm Bureau publicity chairmen.—E. E. Ungren, editor.

### LOCAL JUNIOR FARM BUREAUS LIST EVENTS

Name New County Officers; 1941 Program in Final Stages

#### BERRIEN COUNTY

The September 22 meeting was called to order by Helen Preston at the Eau Claire High school. Norris Young conducted a short business meeting. We voted to keep Burton Richards as our counselor for the coming year. A report was given by Richard Koenigshtof, chairman of the meeting which is to be held at the Buchanan Co-op on October 6. We had a very interesting lecture by Mrs. C. M. Bedinger from Berrien Springs on the subject of "Defense in Home-making".

#### HURON COUNTY

Nelson Kuehn reports a regional rally of Huron, Tuscola and Sanilac counties held at the Caro Conservation Club. Loren Roller of Tuscola county was elected regional director. The campers returned from Onkema appreciative and very much enthused reports Jean Franks.

The first meeting held afterwards consisted of reports of campers and discussion of the year's program. The second meeting had a two-fold purpose. One was getting lists of potential new members and the other a panel discussion of social graces. Discussion was led by Mary Farrell. Next regular meeting was a social one devoted entirely to fun and the signing up of new members. It was a huge success in both respects.

At the meeting of Kent, Allegan, Ottawa and Barry groups to choose a regional director, Donald Anderson, past president of the Kent County Junior Farm Bureau, was elected. All in all, we feel that the experience at camp was very worthwhile and will be a tremendous help in completing our year's work.

#### LIVINGSTON COUNTY

A candlelighting ceremony led by Ardis Richards was the means of officially installing the new officers of the Livingston Junior Farm Bureau at a regular meeting Sept. 15 at the Howell Co-op Hall. Officers installed were President Don Garlock, Vice-Pres. Jonathan Musch, Secretary Jean Horwood, Treasurer Arza Clark and Publicity Chairman Bill Cronkite.

Preceding the ceremony the regular business meeting was held with Robert Munsell in charge. Elnora Sharp read the secretary's minutes. Guest speaker of the evening was Keith Tanner of the State Farm Bureau membership relations department, who was introduced by Burr Clark, Jr. Mr. Tanner challenged the group to constantly keep moving forward. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hennink. The next regular meeting will be Monday evening, October 6, at the Co-op Hall.

#### NEWAYGO COUNTY

Our group met August 26 at the Fremont High school. Reports were given by members who attended Camp Eden near Onkema. Newaygo county campers were Margaret Rattier, Catherine Rattier, Gladys Deters, Ronald Bultman, Lemoine Price, Max Hollowell and Lafayette Waters. Sponsors were Newaygo Co. Farm Bureau, Fremont Co-op Creamery and the Junior Farm Bureau.

Officers were elected for the coming year: President, Gladys Deters; vice-pres., Lafayette Waters; sec'y-treas., Margaret Rattier; publicity

chairman, Lemoine Price. Our group has launched a membership drive. A committee was named for our exhibit at the Fremont Community Fair. We are planning an excursion to the International Livestock Show in Chicago.

#### OCEANA COUNTY

A special meeting of the Oceana County Junior Farm Bureau was held in the office of Lyle Tompkins, county agricultural agent, at Hart, August 28. Erwin Smith was named chairman of a committee to arrange an exhibit at the Oceana County Fair. The meeting was then turned over to the group who had just finished a week at Little Camp Eden. Erwin Smith, Clinton Hallack and the Misses Ila Cargill, Idabelle Fuller and Maxine Hill gave reports on camp. Games were played under the direction of Miss Mary Heer, and lunch served by the Misses Edna and Selma Quist.

On Tuesday evening, September 23, a party was held on the sand dunes at Silver Lake. Priv. Carl Hill, home on furlough from Camp San Luis Obispo, California, gave an interesting talk on army life.

#### VAN BUREN COUNTY

Van Buren Juniors are beginning a strenuous membership drive toward a goal of 169 members before Christmas, according to Edith Boyer.

There were 44 members and prospective members at the first meeting in September and 57 at the second meeting.

Installation of officers was the main feature of the second meeting with Mrs. Betty Benham, state secretary, officiating. James McLeese assumed the office of president. Raymond McGrew is vice president; Elizabeth McGuire is secretary-treasurer; Helen Kreog, publicity chairman; and Maxwell Brown, recreation chairman.

The first feature of importance for the new year is the tri-county meeting for Berrien, Cass, and Van Buren counties, which is scheduled for Thursday, October 30, at some large barn in Van Buren county. The committees have been appointed. All who come must wear aprons or overalls.

The group was happily surprised to have Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hennink as guests at their committee meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Washburn on September 16.

#### WASHTENAW COUNTY

At the first meeting of the Washtenaw Junior Farm Bureau during September, reports were given on camp activities by the members who attended the Waldenwoods leadership training camp this year. New officers were also elected as follows: President, Raymond McCalla; vice-president, Norma Teachout; secretary, Dee Boyce; treasurer, Dorothy Forshee; publicity chairman, Amy Fee.

At the second meeting of the month guests were present from Ingham and Livingston counties. This meeting announced our membership drive. A short discussion was held on the history of the Junior Farm Bureau, its purposes and the benefits one will receive from membership in such an organization. Plans are being made for the next meeting to be held October 7 at which time new officers will be installed. Reports will be given on the state council meeting of September 27 which was attended by Robert Gilbert, Amy Fee and Dee Boyce.

### EXPECT 500,000 FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP FOR 1941

President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau said in a letter appointing the National Organization Conference Committee:

"I am encouraged to believe that our membership will total well above the 500,000 mark in 1941 and exceed the high year of 1921 when we had 466,422 members. We should have one million members in 1942 if everybody will get busy."

Vern Vaniman, organization director for the American Farm Bureau for the 11 midwest states said recently: "Definite, sound plans for membership acquisition is the order of the day. Haphazard methods get haphazard results. It was the general opinion of many at the Mid-West Training School that there is now more unanimity of opinion and action in the Farm Bureau movement than there has ever been before."

"Let's take advantage of the opportunity to swell the membership rolls to the highest point in the history of the Farm Bureau movement and thus make further contribution to a greater agriculture to help build a greater nation."

### Big Farms in Western States

Wyoming, the census shows, leads all the States in the average size of farms in 1940. There was sufficient area reported for each farmer to have a tract of 1,866.2 acres.

Montana had 1,313 farms of 5,000 acres or more in 1940; Wyoming 1,070; and New Mexico, 1,352 in the same classification.

### Births

Every state has a law requiring doctors to report all births. When a child is born without medical attention, the parents are required to fill out the birth certificate. The States send copies of all certificates to the census bureau for statistical purposes.

## Community Farm Bureau Activities

By KEITH A. TANNER

### Membership Relations and Education

A fine spirit of co-operation seems to prevail in the Community Farm Bureau groups. Most all of the groups have requested their discussion programs for 1941-42; official set-up sheets are being sent into the office in fine shape; new secretary books, envelopes, song books and announcement cards are being requested in amounts far exceeding last year's demands.

I am glad to see that we are off to a good start. The Community Farm Bureau members are the voice of the organized farmer. May we think in terms of the following: "Hats off to the past—coats off to the future."

#### OSHTOMO COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Kalamazoo County

Helen Buckham gave a very interesting review of her trip to Illinois to attend the Midwest Farm Bureau Training school at which time there were 714 people; 67 were from Michigan. Several members from our group drove to Three Rivers for a tour of the fur tannery and inspected lockers of the Frozen Fruits, Inc. NE. ST. CLAIR COMMUNITY GROUP—St. Clair

Stanley Benedict, state representative from our district, explained the new silk marketing bill. He gave reasons why the legislature hasn't adjourned.

#### PHELPS GROUP—Charlevoix

It was decided by vote of the group that our places of meeting for next year be determined by putting the family name in a box, draw, and arrange the monthly meetings accordingly to the drawing.

BANFIELD—Barry There were 12 regular meetings held. We had 24 regular members. Seven members were present at all meetings, three for eleven meetings, and nine for ten meetings. There were several absent at the January meeting on account of illness.

#### WEST JEFFERSON—Hillsdale

The church committee reported that some repair was needed—an estimate of the repair work is to be given at our next meeting. Each one present was to ask some neighbor if they would be willing to donate time or money for the repair work. The group decided to see if some action could be taken on getting mail delivered to the two houses, which are 80 rods off the present route. Ivan Maystead reported on the National Emergency Farm Meeting which he attended at Chicago, August 13-19.

#### CENTRAL—Huron

An invitation was read from the Chandler Community Club asking this Community Group to attend their meeting at the Chandler Presbyterian Church on September 19, and they also asked us to put on the evening's program. The invitation was accepted.

#### ALBEE-SPALDING—Saginaw

The discussion was on improving our meetings for the next year. Meetings will start at 8:00. The secretary was instructed to write to the county board to see about getting a page of Saginaw rural news in the paper each week.

#### CENTRAL HURON—Huron

It was then moved by William McCarty that Mrs. Protzman purchase 15 "Golden Book of Songs" for use in our meetings. The motion carried. The meeting closed by repeating the Farm Bureau creed.

Clayton Moll gave an interesting account of the Junior Farm Bureau camp held at Camp Eden. Clinton Stokes told of the benefit these camps are to young people. This was a joint meeting of the Junior and Community Farm Bureaus.

#### SAUBLE RIVER—Mason

David Smith and Alma Benson were appointed co-chairmen on the agricultural exhibit committee with William Hasenbank to do the carpenter work. This exhibit to be at Sottville September 25-26. Mrs. Marjorie Maynard was named as secretary-treasurer of the new group hospitalization plan to be worked out in Mason County. She will represent our group on Associated Women's work. William Hasenbank was asked to give a resume of his week at Camp Eden, which he did, very nicely.

Our Farm Bureau signs were given out and all seemed glad to receive them.

#### IRA—St. Clair

We began our new season by holding our meeting at the Fair Haven Community Hall. We are glad to have the use of this well equipped hall as we are not all able to handle the increased group in our homes. The Community Hall is not big enough to take away from the "homey" atmosphere of our meeting—at the same time it boasts of a piano which will help to enliven our meetings. We enjoyed the presence of Mrs. Grace Wilson, local correspondent from the Times Herald. We will send reports of our activities to the Marine City Independent and the New Baltimore News.

#### BLUMFIELD-BUENA VISTA—Saginaw

Mr. Reimer said that they have a bowling team now and if we would like to see some good recreation to come and watch them bowl. The group hospitalization plan for Farm Bureau members was explained. A motion was made that the chairman

appoint two to act on the group hospitalization committee; Henry Doerr and Mrs. Manley Dorr were named.

#### BROOKSIDE—Newaygo

An invitation was read from the Garfield Farm Bureau for our group to enter a float at their fair on September 26. Plans are made for our group to enter an exhibit at the Fremont Fair again this year.

#### CARR—Mason

Florence Newman and Millie Frank were appointed by the group to represent them on the committee to carry on Associated Women's Work.

#### PHELPS—Charlevoix

Those present responded to roll call by either a word of commendation for the Community Farm Bureau or by offering suggestions as to ways whereby the program could be improved. Many interesting remarks were given such as: (1) A greater participation in the discussion by more of the group, (2) Changing officers every year, (3) Keeping ourselves better informed on current affairs, and (4) Sending more letters and telegrams to Washington.

#### GARFIELD—Newaygo

Mrs. Hazel Purcell was appointed along with the community director, Mrs. Greta Ensign, to work out a place for the Women's Speaking Contest and the judges. The Junior Farm Bureau is sponsoring a train trip to Chicago in December to attend the American Farm Bureau Convention, National Livestock Show and the The Garfield Farm Bureau is entering a float in the Garfield Fair. This is to be open competition for any organization in the County. The group state scrap book was on display before its entry in the state contest.

#### TURNER—Huron

Roll call was answered by members voicing their suggestions for the betterment of the club and the improvements of last year's meetings. A greater need for publicity and promptness in getting to meetings was expressed as desired improvements.

#### SITKA—Newaygo

It was decided to have an exhibit at the Fremont Community Fair on October 17-18. A committee was named to arrange the display.

#### NORTH WEST LIVINGSTON—Livingston

Discussion leader, C. D. Parsons, led a discussion on "Improving Our Community Groups." Starting the meetings earlier so that they could close earlier and more people taking part in active discussion were suggested as improvements. An invitation to Junior Farm Bureau members to attend our group meetings was discussed and approved.

#### ELBA-HADLEY—Lapeer

A resolution was made by Carl Broecker and passed that there be at least two farmers on the conservation board. Mrs. Leach amended this by stating that farmers should have equal representation on the board. Carried. Lawrence Leach and John Krakker gave very interesting talks about their camp at Waldenwoods.

#### NORTH EAST ST. CLAIR

An invitation was accepted to attend a meeting in Fargo hall on September 18th sponsored by the Kenovkee-Emmett Community Farm Bureau. Much fun was enjoyed in the drawing of boxes for partners for supper.

#### CLIMAX—Kalamazoo

The September meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leo VanMiddlesworth with 100% attendance and one visitor, Mrs. Frank Van Middlesworth. . . . Our minute man, Niles Hagelshaw, was instructed to voice our protest to congress against the oleo bill.

#### ARCIE—Northwest Michigan

We discussed "Improving Our Community Farm Bureau". The following points were brought out: (1) Start with the new officers, do not leave all of the jobs for them, (3) Read your Farm News so you are prepared to take part in the discussion, (4) Call one or more members who do not attend meetings before each meeting and invite them to go along with you, (5) Bring out local topics of importance, and (6) Be on your toes and keep the meeting pepped up so it won't drag.

Your baking will be easy as pie if you will only try.—Mrs. Anton N. Carlson Sebeka.



GOT CHANGE FOR A PENNY?

Sounds funny, eh? Yet when it comes to electricity you can do lots of things for fractions of pennies—such as clean a rug or wash clothes, make coffee or toast, enjoy a radio program or refrigerate your food for quite a spell. How much do you spend per day for electricity? Then divide it by all the uses and see what a bargain it is.

## Bargain Day for Electricity



While prices of some things have gone up, that's not true of electricity. Cheap electricity is still your best bargain. Do you know, for example, that five pennies worth of electricity will do the weekly washing for the average size family? Use your electrical service to save in many ways. Now's the time to buy electrical appliances. Visit the dealers' stores . . . and ours, too.

## 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.

**CONSUMERS POWER COMPANY**



# Parity Progress and Where We're Going

Background Material for Discussion in October by our 200 Community Farm Bureau Groups

By KEITH A. TANNER  
Membership Relations & Education

**FOREWORD:** Speeches, radio comments, magazine articles, editorials, bulletins, pamphlets, back-yard fence conversations, and silo-filling talk all seem to hinge around such topics as inflation, controlled prices, parity prices and government regulation.

What Henderson says, Morgenthau states or what an editor of one of our widely circulated publications comments can not be discussed at length in an article of this nature.

All I can do, as an average citizen, the same as you and your neighbor, is to point out to you some of the figures acquired, a few of the articles read and some of the questions confronting me in my thinking with the hope that you will analyze the material and discuss it in your discussion group and with your neighbors.

Freedom of press, of assembly and of speech are some of the things we take for granted in our American way of life. What a strange America this would be without them!

**SOURCES OF INFORMATION**

It is not my intention to make any personal comment on this month's topic. Presenting sources of materials and information will be the primary objective of this article. It has been suggested that the discussion leader of the groups act as chairman of a panel; the panel to be followed by a roundtable discussion.

The members of the panel and the members of the Community Farm Bureau group may wish to use the following sources for information:

(1) Prices and Costs for Michigan Farmers, reprint from Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station quarterly bulletin, May 1941 PP221-222. (Your discussion leader has a copy of this bulletin.)

(2) Address by C. L. Brody to the Kalamazoo Rotary Club (found in this issue of the Farm News).

(3) WKAR Monday Round-Table of the Air from 1:00 to 1:30 p. m., (4) "The War and Your Pocket-book" by Leon Henderson in the October issue of The American Magazine, (5) "What Price Henderson" by Walter Davenport in the September issue of the Collier's, and (6) "The Fight Against Inflation" a speech by Secretary Morgenthau, Jr., which will be sent to your discussion leader.

**QUESTIONS TO KEEP IN MIND**

While reading over the above materials and the information to follow, as well as when discussing this month's topic, it might be helpful to ask one's self these questions: (1) Why parity prices for farmers? (2) What is the present farm price situation for the United States and for Michigan? (3) What are the reasons for unfavorable farm prices in the United States? (4) What is this cruel

and treacherous thing called inflation? (5) How can inflation be checked and (6) Is government regulation necessary to-day?

During one of the round-table discussions over WKAR on the topic of parity, the question was asked, "Why are farmers concerned with the prices which they receive for their farm products?" The following points were brought out:

(1) "They are not concerned with the level of prices—whether wheat is \$1 or 50c per bushel—but about the amount of goods and services which the value of a bushel of wheat will buy . . . about the relation of the prices of products they sell and the things they buy . . . to prices of machinery, fertilizers, taxes, farm wages, radios, electrical energy, etc.

(2) "Farmers are concerned that farm prices are at a level so that the same amount of products . . . wheat, milk, apples . . . will repay debts incurred at some previous time . . . as when the loans were made. For example, a loan of \$1,000 is made when milk prices are \$2.00 a cwt. If the price for milk falls to \$1.00, at the time the loan is repaid, it will require twice as much milk to repay the \$1,000 loan.

(3) "Farm people are concerned that farm prices and farm income are in such proper relations with prices and income of other groups . . . so that farmers can obtain their per capita share of national income . . . of the total production of goods and services . . . also their share of any increase in national income. During the last century, our productive efficiency has increased at about 1% per year per capita . . . our standard of living has been doubled in about 40-50 years. Farmers want their share of such increase in volume of goods and services.

(4) "Farmers are also concerned with getting their share of the total purchasing power . . . money income . . . so that there will not be a breakdown in the production, exchange and distribution processes. If any large group of people receive a reduced share of total money income, such reduced share decreases their purchases . . . tends to cause a decline in production in other lines of business. For example, since 1930, relatively low farm prices and income have been a factor tending to cause a breakdown in urban businesses . . . since the people on farms and in small towns without factories represent about 2/5 or 40% of our total population."

**UNFAVORABLE FARM PRICES**  
Professor O. Ulrey of the agricultural economics department, Michigan State College, in an article on "Reasons for the Unfavorable Farm

Price Situation", says: There are many reasons, some have been developing for the past century and others only during the last three decades. The most important are:

"The last world war. Inflation during 1916-1920 with a great rise in commodity prices; especially prices of farm products. Then the deflation, or falling prices during 1920-1922. Farm costs such as prices of machinery building materials, did not decline as much as farm prices for wheat and milk. Living costs such as clothing, house furnishings, did not decline as much as farm prices for potatoes, apples, beans and live stock. Farm wages, farm taxes, and farm interest payments also remained at a higher level relative to farm prices.

"Then another period of falling prices occurred during 1929-1932.

spending gradually moved upward. Prices rose, but they rose slowly. What caused inflation, because the production of goods increased faster than prices. We had so many idle men, idle factories, and such huge stocks of readily obtainable raw materials that we could and did expand our production of food, clothing, automobiles, furniture, machine tools, and other sorts of goods every time prices went up noticeably.

"The primary cause of inflation is a lack of goods. Do you remember I mentioned those 3 out of 8 hours that must go to making defense goods which neither you nor I can buy? But with 8 hours' pay we bid for the 5 hours of things we want that won't go around. If we allow ourselves to continue bidding, then prices run away.

"Inflation is an economic disease without a specific."

**FIGHT AGAINST INFLATION**  
"The Fight Against Inflation" an address by the Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, before the Advertising Club of Boston on September 9, 1941, contained the following statements:

"The word inflation is cold and lifeless, so cold that even you advertising men here to night might have

gested by Secretary Morgenthau will be no lower than the general level of prices.

"Farmers should not insist on above-parity price ceilings. But they should insist on a parity that will move upward if the general price level moves upward and a floor to keep their prices later on from moving below the general level, whatever it may be after this war."

**WKAR ROUND TABLE OF THE AIR**

This weekly program is presented each Monday from 1 to 1:30 p. m. by Michigan State College station WKAR.

Theme for October: Parity Program and Its Relationship to A.A.A. and Government Regulation. (National Farm Parity Program).

Topics by weeks:

Oct. 6—Goals of the United States Farm Parity Program.

Oct. 13—Recent Changes in Farm Legislation.

Oct. 20—Is Agriculture Being Regulated?

Oct. 27—National Defense and Agriculture.

**FARMERS AND PRICE CONTROL**

The following excerpts were taken from an editorial printed in the St. Paul Pioneer Press August 27, 1941: "There is not much argument about the evils of inflation for everyone, agriculture included. The collapse of the World War inflation left agriculture with low prices and high debts. The debt had increased and the value of corn had fallen. It was the old story of rubber dollars and iron debts. Farmers may think that in another boom they would not make the same mistakes as before, but booms are a form of madness, like a gold rush. If prices hit the sky, land will change hands at fabulous prices and the story of speculation will be written over again.

"Farm prices are one of the basic costs. If farm prices are not controlled, there will be no chance of controlling all prices. But the present bill does not include all basic costs. Wages is one important basic cost that is excluded. Leon Henderson, the price administrator, told the house committee that while price inflation cannot be curbed if wages or any other major cost is allowed constantly to rise. The mechanism of price control is completely unsuited to the control of wages and salaries.

"Mr. Henderson implied that other effective means to prevent a spiraling of wages and prices will be found. That control of wages in a democratic country, is the most difficult of all price control problems is however a fact.

"Farmers are therefore justified in looking carefully at the kind of control proposed for themselves. The bill provides that farm prices shall not exceed 110 per cent of parity, or the price existing on last July 29. It is clear from this wording that the choice of which ceiling is to prevail will rest with the administrators of the act. It does not say that the ceiling shall be 110 percent of parity or the prices of July 29, whichever is the higher. It sets an alternative.

"Price data for July 29 is not available, but on July 15, only 11 out of 35 commodities listed by the Department of Agriculture, in its tabulation of prices received by the farmer, were selling above parity. The parity level is the objective of present farm legislation and would re-establish the relation between farm prices and other prices that existed in the five years before the first World War. This means, then that price control might be so administered under this bill that 24 out of the 35 most important farm crops might be kept below parity.

"The policy of agriculture at this time should be to make no demand that farm prices get out in front of the procession, but to demand that they keep abreast of it. With this policy should go a further demand that the government, in putting a parity limit to keep farm prices from getting too high, also adopt a parity floor to assure that farm prices after the war will not go too low.

"In view of the evils of inflation, farmers should do nothing to contribute toward it. In view of the probability that some costs will not be controlled, farmers should insist that their ceiling be so regulated that it

Farm Bureau got us PARITY. I'm a member. ARE YOU??



With farm prices going considerably lower than the prices of things which farmers buy—leaving U. S. and Michigan farmers in 1932 and 1933 in the worst position they had been in, since the 1890's.

"Loss of European markets. During the last 20 years, we were selling as much as 200 million bushels of our wheat abroad each year—recently very little. Even during the twenties about 8% of our domestic production of our farm products was sold abroad. During the thirties not more than 3 to 4%.

European countries expanded their own agricultural production after World War 1, attempted to become more nearly agriculturally self-sufficient. We raised our tariff barriers in 1921, 1922 and 1930; so European countries couldn't sell us goods to repay any of our war loans, or to buy our farm products. These European countries also followed suit and raised tariffs to very high levels—for example, to \$1.50 to \$2.00 a bushel on wheat in Germany, Italy and France.

"European people also found that they could obtain many farm products from South America, Africa, Canada and Australia at lower prices than from the United States. These countries are newer and still in the exploitation or cash-crop stage of their agricultural development.

"Conclusions: (1) World War 1, (2) inflation and deflation, (3) our high tariffs, (4) restrictions on trade by foreign countries, (5) expansion of agriculture in Europe, (6) expansion of agriculture in new exporting countries—have been responsible for the unfavorable farm price situation during the last 20 years."

**INFLATION IS DISASTER**  
Leon Henderson, price administrator for the O.P.M., in his article, "The War and Our Pocketbook" in the October issue of the American Magazine (a copyrighted magazine), said:

"Inflation is disaster. Bankruptcy. Depression. Ruin. Idleness. Revolt. It can lose both the war and the peace for us. It can sink our standards of living below misery levels. It can corrode our values in living into a jaze age of tinsel and irresponsibility.

"What, actually, is this thing I dread so? It all comes down to this: Inflation is rapidly rising prices—crazy, careening prices.

"Now, to most of us, particularly businessmen, rising prices are a sign of prosperity. They mean more money in our customers' pockets, a greater willingness to buy food for the family, shoes for the baby, a new dress for mother.

"As business picks up, jobs pick up, prices pick up, and we all enjoy the process. 'If that's inflation,' says the man in the back row, 'give me more of it!'

"But that's not inflation. That's not what's beginning to happen now.

"That's what was happening, with some temporary interruptions, between 1932 and the end of 1940. Business, jobs, pay rolls, and family

difficulty in making it real, but the thing it describes is treacherous and cruel. Memories are so short that I suppose many of us have forgotten what happened the last time a price inflation struck us—twenty-five years ago. The effects of that inflation, however, lasted for many years and brought untold heartbreak and misery in their train.

"Let us look at the record to see what happened a generation ago . . . It was only when prices had risen by 70 per cent that President Wilson recommended any steps to prevent inflation . . . Congress actually hastened the rise in prices by reducing the reserve requirements for member banks of the Federal Reserve System. This time our eyes are open to the dangers that lie ahead of us. We now know that the time to do something about inflation is before it occurs, not after it has gathered momentum.

"Our economy today resembles an overloaded steam boiler. The fire under the boiler is being fed by billions of additional purchasing power in the hands of the public. The fire is growing hotter and is generating more steam than the boiler can safely hold. If we are to prevent the boiler from bursting we must damp down the fires by diverting spending away from those articles or commodities in which there is a shortage, actual or potential. We must damp down the fires also by increasing the flow of supplies of goods available to the consumer . . .

"I should like to point out first, what we have done in order to stop prices from rising further:

"In the first place, Congress is on the point of passing a huge tax bill designed to raise about four billion dollars in additional revenue, thus withdrawing a great amount of purchasing power that competes with the defense effort.

"Secondly, the Treasury in its borrowing program is trying to obtain as large a portion of its funds as possible from current consumers' income.

"Through a new form of note—the tax anticipation note—it is seeking to increase the effectiveness of the income tax as a check on current purchasing power, and I am happy to report to you that more than a billion dollars' worth of these notes were sold in the month of August.

"The Treasury has also begun a program of selling defense savings bonds and stamps to people of moderate and low incomes. The people have responded to a tune of a billion and a quarter dollars in four months. 'The President has recently issued an order authorizing the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System to control consumers' installment credit.

"The Congress is considering, and I hope, will pass without undue delay, a bill to limit price rises and to supplement the efforts of the Office of Price Administration to limit those rises by voluntary co-operation."

Some of the additional steps suggested by Secretary Morgenthau

will be no lower than the general level of prices.

"Farmers should not insist on above-parity price ceilings. But they should insist on a parity that will move upward if the general price level moves upward and a floor to keep their prices later on from moving below the general level, whatever it may be after this war."

**WKAR ROUND TABLE OF THE AIR**

This weekly program is presented each Monday from 1 to 1:30 p. m. by Michigan State College station WKAR.

Theme for October: Parity Program and Its Relationship to A.A.A. and Government Regulation. (National Farm Parity Program).

Topics by weeks:

Oct. 6—Goals of the United States Farm Parity Program.

Oct. 13—Recent Changes in Farm Legislation.

Oct. 20—Is Agriculture Being Regulated?

Oct. 27—National Defense and Agriculture.

**They Joined The Farm Bureau**

(Continued from page five)

**OCEANA COUNTY**

FERRY

Abbott J W & Son

Birkman Frank

Denner Louis

Hawley Herbert

Jensen Richard

Powers Ed S

MEARS

Farmer Mavoric

Foster J F

Hansen Theodore

Montor Art

Shelby

Atherton F B & Sons

Bucher Tone

Henry Larry

Kocher Claude

Sanford Wallace & Son

Stubb Paul A

Zaval Jerrie

SAGINAW COUNTY

FREELAND

Weisheim Fred

SAGINAW

Seidel Walter

Hutchinson Pearl M

TRI-COUNTY

(Antrim - Charlevoix - Kalkaska)

BOYNE CITY

Less Harold S

Schneider Floyd

CHARLEVOIX

Block George

Cunningham Albert

Lyle

Warner Jasper

EAST JORDAN

Penfold Percy

ELLSWORTH

Addis Irving

VAN BUREN COUNTY

BANGOR

Funk Fred

Warfield Willard

DECATUR

Barnes Leland

Kantz George

LAWRENCE

Blaisdell Ivan