# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Vol. XX, No. 7 — SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1942 — 20th Year — Published Monthly


## Behind the Wheel

**With J. F. Yaeger, Director of Membership Relations**

### IN THE ARMY

Keith Tanner left for military service July 1st. He is the second of the membership field representatives to join the armed forces. The first was Loren Black who worked with the County Farm Bureaus in northwest Michigan. Keith's work has been with three County Farm Bureaus in central Michigan and with Community Farm Bureaus all over the state.

I saw Loren when he was on a furlough recently. He's looking well and likes army life. He has the confidence of his superiors who are giving him work of a responsible nature. Says Loren, "My job now is to work with my officers in making schedules, etc., for the training of new recruits and to help make soldiers out of them. I like it very much and am getting some great experience. Expect to stay here for some time."

J. F. YAEGER

Black's address is Co. A, 29th M. T. B., Camp Grant, Illinois. Remember soldiers like to get mail. I know Loren would appreciate hearing from anyone who knew him.

We'll let you know where Tanner is stationed just as soon as we hear from him.

### DOING THEIR PART

Speaking of the war effort, farmers certainly are more than doing their part. Not only are they doing well the job of feeding the nation and the armed forces but, in spite of machinery and labor shortages they are producing enough foodstuff to supply our allies with many important commodities. They are building up a surplus of stored crops such as may be very important in case of a bad season. We shall be prepared for feeding starving peoples after the war.

But the farmer's war effort does not stop here. He is also doing his part in drives for scrap iron and rubber, in saving important materials and making transportation facilities last, in Red Cross war fund drives, etc.

In fact, the rural effort in the case of the Red Cross war fund campaign was so outstanding as to receive special commendation from Norman H. Davis, chairman of the campaign. Mr. Davis pointed out that of the 2,740 Red Cross chapters which went "over the top" in the raising of money, 2,226 were in rural areas. Said Mr. Davis, "In these 2,226 rural Red Cross Chapters, the farmers contributed $9,769,000, almost $700,000 more than the total quota assigned them of $9,087,000. The farming section of the mid-west led the nation in the campaign."

### AROUND THE WORLD

It is estimated that the American farmer will produce in 1942: HOGS enough to make a solid procession two abreast, snout to tail, clear around the world; VEGETABLES enough for one serving of vegetable soup three times a day for the entire year, for every man, woman and child in the United States; EGGS enough so that if you broke one every second it would take 1,600 years to break them all; MILK enough in 10-gallon cans to build 25 pyramids the size of the great pyramid of Egypt.—Extension Service Review.

### IN SONG

In Saginaw county, the patriotism on one Farm Bureau family has burst forth in song. The following was written by Mrs. John McCormick and was sung to the tune of "Hold The Fort" by Mrs. McCormick at the last meeting of the Albee-Spaulding Community Farm Bureau:

Uncle Sam has called for produce,
And we've heard his call.
We will fill the bins and cupboards
To the tops next fall.
Beans and kraut and red tomatoes,
Corn and wheat and rye;
Poultry, eggs and good potatoes,
Cherry and pumpkin pie.

You can't beat our luscious apples,
Peaches, pears and grapes.
We're headquarters for pig sausage,
Milk and cheese and steaks.
Michigan can feed our army,
Furnish ships and crew.
Cut the skids for Mr. Hitler,
Furnish rope for Tojo, too.

### BALANCE WHEEL

Others seem also to feel that great responsibilities rest on the farmer's shoulders in these trying times and that they somehow will see it through. Ray Smalley, membership representative of the State Farm Bureau sends us the following clipping from the Pathfinder of June 6th:

"The balance wheel of America we think is in the smaller towns and cities and on the farms of the country. Old man Gallup took a poll recently

(Continued on page two.)

## CO-OPS GIVE ODT IDEAS FOR SAVING TRUCK SERVICE

### Nat'l Council of Farm Co-ops Asked to Suggest Tire Saving Rules

The Office of Defense Transportation at Washington on June 18 invited leaders of the nation's farm co-operatives to prepare for all trucks operating in agriculture a set of regulations that will conserve tires and move goods efficiently.

Clark L. Brody, chairman of the national transportation committee of the National Council of Farmers Co-operatives had advised the ODT at the conference that farmers, truckers, and suppliers were in full accord with the tire saving program and would co-operate.

The ODT rule calling for a full load one way can be met, said Mr. Brody. But the application of a single rule calling for 75% of a full load the other way is a rule that truckers and farm suppliers cannot comply with in many instances in agriculture because of circumstances beyond their control.

The farm co-operatives' transportation committee described the delivery of milk, fruit, vegetables, live stock and other products to market by truck.

The Office of Defense Transportation thereupon invited the farm co-operatives to propose suitable regulations for agriculture.

The committee headed by Mr. Brody recommended to the ODT that it issue an order which would require all trucks operating in agriculture to conserve tires, by adopting one of several operating plans for that purpose, as proposed by the committee:

1. Full load one way, 75% of capacity load the other way if that plan is best for the business.

2. Reduce the mileage travelled (a) by reducing the total mileage travelled in each quarter by a certain percentage to be determined as compared to the mileage travelled in the same quarter in 1941 (b) or, by reducing the mileage on a truck miles per ton of property handled basis per quarter by a certain percentage to be determined, as compared to the same quarter in 1941.

The committee suggested that mileage records be kept by quarters rather than months in order to take into account the seasonal character of the movement of farm crops and supplies.

The committee made recommendations regarding loading and operating requirements. It suggested that when a truck has moved, loaded to capacity or visible capacity, in the direction of the heavy flow of traffic by motor truck, it may return to its origin point partially loaded or empty, if there is no property available for transportation on the return trip.

The committee suggested that the farmer's truck be exempt from these provisions.

The committee suggested further the motor carriers of farm products be permitted to transport other property in connection with the transportation of farm products or supplies during the emergency as a further contribution to the saving of tires.

The committee recommended that every motor truck carrier of farm products or farm supplies be required to keep mileage and other necessary records for the inspection of the ODT.

Members of the committee are:

Clark L. Brody, Michigan State Farm Bureau, chairman; Karl Loos California Fruit Growers Exchange; D. D. Byrnes, Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Ass'n; C. D. Smith, Eastern States Farmers Exchange; E. Fallon, Co-operative Grange League Federation; Chas. F. Hawes, Dairymen's League; G. S. Ralston, Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange; L. J. Quasey, National Livestock Marketing Ass'n; E. J. Barry, Farmers Union.

## Cleaning Grain Bin All Important Job

Another war job that is allied with sensible farming practice is to clean out grain bins and avoid weevil infestation before the 1942 crop is harvested.

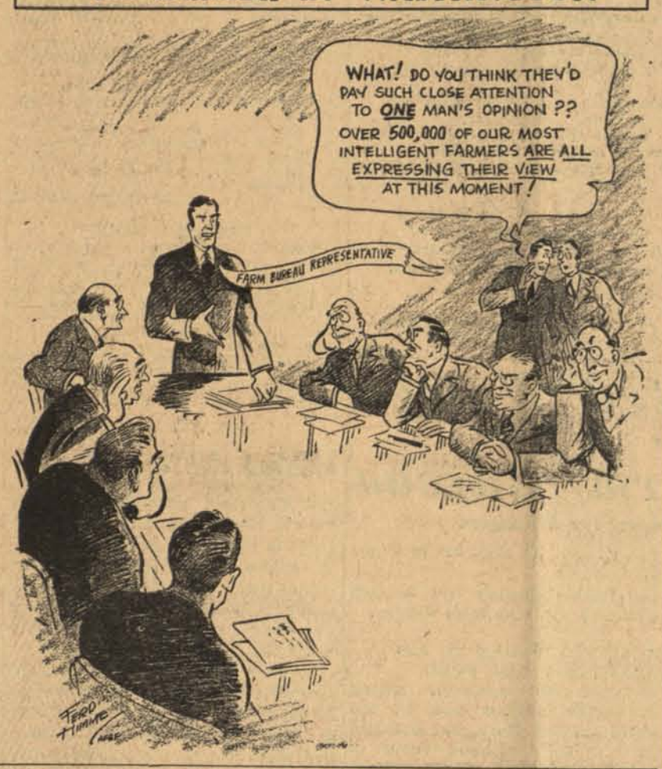
Transportation has become an emergency, Great Lakes grain boats are to be restricted mostly to hauling ore, central elevators are full and can't hold much of this year's crops.

Ray Hutson, head of the Michigan State college entomology department, says. "Clean out the grain bin corners. Wield the broom and burn the rubbish.

"Cover holes and scrub out the cleaned bin with hot water and lye. Use of red rosin building paper for lining a bin is recommended to help keep the bin clean of insects."

Principal "don't" stressed by Hutson is not to put new grain in a bin with old grain. That is one of the easiest ways to promote the happy home life of the grain weevil.

## The FARMER IN WASHINGTON




## BRANDON SPEAKER FOR IONIA FAIR FARM PROGRAM

### He is Secretary of Indiana Farm Bureau; Boys Await Calf Scramble

Larry Brandon, secretary of the Indiana Farm Bureau, will speak at the farm organization day program at the Ionia Free Fair, Friday forenoon, August 21.

LARRY BRANDON

Other features of the program are the second annual calf scramble for selected 4-H club boys, a sports program in charge of a committee headed by Pres. Mark Westbrook of the County Farm Bureau, and music and other entertainment to be arranged by Mrs. Mabel Clough, lecturer of the Ionia County Pomona Grange.

The farm organizations' program has advanced to be one of the main features of the fair. It draws a large crowd.

Mr. Brandon is one of the most eloquent and forceful speakers in the nation for the farm groups. He owns and operates a dairy farm 140 miles south of Coldwater, Michigan. He has served as Farm Bureau township chairman, county co-operative ass'n manager, County Farm Bureau president, and was a state senator for two terms. In 1937 he became secretary of the Indiana Farm Bureau, Inc. Mr. Brandon made an outstanding address at a Michigan State Farm Bureau annual meeting a few years ago.

The calf scramble proved so successful last year that Ionia Free Fair officials decided to buy more calves for 1942. The lads who succeed in catching and tying a calf have the animal to feed for a year. It is brought to the next fair and sold at auction. The boy has the profit from the project.

The annual parade of prize-winning livestock will be a feature of the program.

As usual, the program will be held in front of the grandstand. All events will be free. Loud speakers will enable all to hear readily.

### BLUMFIELD-BUENA VISTA FARM BUREAU CLUB

At our June 12 meeting the Saginaw fire dep't demonstrated the extinguishing of incendiary bombs and showed motion pictures of the bombing of London. Group hospitalization will be discussed further at our meeting July 10 at Leidlein school. We have decided not to organize into smaller Community Fram Bureau units. Mrs. Norman Zwerk and Henry Dorr head the committee for our annual picnic.

## Farmer's Part in the War Effort

"Food is a whole arsenal of weapons in this struggle for human freedom. It is the driving force behind high production by munitions workers, and top-notch performance and strong morale among soldiers and sailors."

* * *

"Our national self-interest and our humanitarian instincts challenge us to do this job of producing food and do it on a scale that will write history."

* * *

"In the day of victory when the nations sit down at the peace table our food stockpiles, ready to be drawn on by the famished people of the Old World, will give great force to our views. For they will show once and for all that democracy builds for the needs of common men."

* * *

"By winning our American battle of farm production we will help to make it possible once again for men in all parts of the earth to live in comfort and in tolerance and in freedom."

—CLAUDE R. WICKARD,
Secretary of Agriculture.

## 1 OR 2 AMENDMENTS IN NOVEMBER?

### Wayne Home Rule Petitions Filed; Reapportionment In Doubt

Shall Michigan vote in November on amending the state constitution (1) to reorganize Wayne county government according to a home rule amendment offered by groups in that county (2) to reapportion the state legislature according to an amendment drafted by the Michigan Council for Representative Government?

The home rule amendment seems assured a place on the ballot. Its friends filed petitions totalling 310,00 names July 2 with the Sec'y of State. The law requires the signatures of at least 203,000 registered voters. The petitions will be checked by the Sec'y of State as to the genuiness of the signatures, and to see that the petitions comply with the law.

As to the Farm News went to press at noon July 3 the Sec'y of State had not received petitions for the reapportionment amendment. The deadline was 5:00 p. m., July 3. In mid-June the reaportionment amendment was so far behind that its friends said it would be necessary to get 10,000 signatures daily to qualify it by July 3.

The reapportionment amendment has been opposed by the Farm Bureau as designed to give practical control of the legislature to Wayne county.

## Dan Reed Becomes District Representative

Dan Reed, Farm Bureau member residing near Shelby, Oceana county, has been district membership representative for Muskegon, Oceana, and Newaygo counties. Wesley Hawley, who has served those counties for many years, will take over Mason, Manistee, Benzie, Leelanau, Grand Traverse, Kalkaska, Antrim and Charlevoix counties.

## More Live Stock Shipping by Rail

The New York Central railroad is converting 150 automobile box cars into cattle cars to handle an expected increase of stock shipments by rail in Michigan and elsewhere.

## No Farmers' Day at College This Summer

There's to be no customary Farmer's day the last Friday in July this year on the Michigan State College campus. It's the war, the college announces which forces the agricultural division to call off the usual open house invitation to farmers.

Instead there are plans to demonstrate new scientific practices to campus visitors who may come to the proposed 4-H club fair to be staged the forepart of September in the place of the State Fair events usually held at Detroit.

## UDF MEMBERS FINED FOR ACTS IN STRIKE

### Court Said Defendants Were Misled by Leaders; Plead Guilty

Twenty-three men of Sanilac county who were connected with the United Dairy Farmers milk strike last December were sentenced in circuit court at Sandusky the week of June 2 by Judge X. A. Boomhower.

The entire group entered a plea of guilty to disturbing the peace.

A charge of conspiracy was dropped by the prosecution. Fourteen were fined $10 each and costs and placed on six months probation. Seven were not fined, but were placed on probation for one year. Charges against one man were dismissed. Fifty dollars of the fines were to be paid to farmers whose milk was dumped during the strike.

Judge Boomhower lectured the group severely and warned the men not to appear in his court again on the same charge. He said that with our men in the armed forces fighting to protect our people, the defendants should know better than to be mixed up in such a strike. The court said it was convinced that the group was misled by leaders of the UDF.

When the pleas of guilty were entered and sentence was passed, no UDF organizers or leaders were in court, except as they were represented by their attorney.

## HENDERSON HEARS PLIGHT OF SMALL PACKER

### Hopes to Do Something to Remedy Price Ceiling Squeeze

Leon Henderson, national price administrator, has written to Senator Prentiss Brown of Michigan, acknowledging the plight of hundreds of independent packing plants. He hopes to do something about the situation presented to Michigan members of Congress and others by the Michigan State Farm Bureau, through Secretary C. L. Brody.

June 6 we published an article setting forth that the smaller packers are in danger for their business life because of the effect of price ceilings on the small packers. This is combined with other circumstances which place the big five packers in seemingly a much better business position.

The co-operative Detroit Packing Company asked the Michigan State Farm Bureau to describe its case as representative to national and state farm organizations. The Packing Company asked for help in interesting the proper authorities at Washington in the small packers. They process a large percentage of the live stock and provide competition for live stock.

Mr. Brody has had scores of letters from leaders in the Farm Bureau, Grange, Farmers Union, and heads of farmers' business co-operatives, stating that they are taking appropriate action in behalf of their live stock interests.

The small packers say that price ceilings affect themselves and the big packers, but the big five alone have the advantage of government contracts, and important revenues from their large canning operations and sale of by-products. Thus, say the small packers, the big five is in better position to bid up stock. Small packers are squeezed between higher prices paid for stock and a fixed price ceiling. The margin has been getting thinner, and there's nothing else to help out. This is happening to smaller processors and merchants in other lines. Washington is trying to find an answer.

Mrs. Edith M. Wagar of Carleton, Monroe county, is a director of the Detroit Packing Company. By mistake she was not listed with the other directors in our June 6 article.

# Shall We Re-Write State Constitution?

### Constitutional Convention on Ballot Nov. 2; Farm Bureau Opposed; Favors Making Changes as We Go Along

*By STANLEY M. POWELL*

While we have our major attention focused on winning the war, there are a number of vitally important matters which we must keep in mind or pay dearly for our indifference.

Under the terms of our Michigan constitution, there will automatically appear on the election ballot this coming November the question as to whether or not a constitutional convention should be assembled to prepare and submit to the voters of the state for adoption or rejection an entirely new state constitution.

At the annual meeting of the Michigan State Farm Bureau last November, the delegates foresaw this situation and adopted a strong resolution urging a vote of NO on this issue. They said that in their judgment it was preferable that any changes in the constitution be considered as we go along, and on their own merits, rather than to undertake a general revision of the whole constitution. In this way, confusion would be minimized and voters would be able to express their desires as to each specific proposal for amendment.

**Few Farmers on Governor's Commission**

Late in 1941 Governor Van Wagoner appointed a commission of 32 men and women to study our present state constitution and to issue a report advising the people of Michigan as to whether or not the commission would recommend the calling of a constitutional convention to draft a new constitution, or whether there were certain specific amendments which they desired to propose and recommend to the voters.

Among the 32 members of this commission there were only a few having a rural background. Those definitely rural in interests were Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and W. G. Armstrong, master of the Michigan State Grange. Representative Audley Rawson of Cass City was also appointed, but, although he happens to be a farmer, he probably was chosen on the commission because he is majority floor leader in the House of Representatives.

**Proposes 68 Changes**

This commission held its first meeting January 6, 1942, under the able leadership of Chairman George Bushnell, a justice of the Michigan supreme court. The commission organized for work by choosing one of its number as secretary and then assigning the members to 12 committees of 5 members each. Mr. Brody was appointed to the important committees on taxation and education. All 12 committees held meetings at which they considered carefully the subject matter which had been assigned to them.

April 7, the second general meeting of the commission was held. At that time each committee presented its tentative report or recommendations. The final session of the commission was held in the Supreme Court chamber on June 23. The final reports of the various committees were taken up in order and each recommendation was debated and acted upon separately. In all, 68 changes in our present state constitution were approved by the commission. Some of these were certainly very drastic and far-reaching, and not in the least in harmony with the rural viewpoint.

Final action of the commission was to vote by a majority of more than 2 to 1 to recommend to the people that they should vote YES this November on the question of having a constitutional convention to draft a new constitution for Michigan.

**Farmers Did What They Could**

Taken as a whole, the recommendations made by the 12 committees and approved by the commission are about what might have been expected from a group of men and women mostly lacking in rural background and experience. Were it not for the existence of strong farm organizations in Michigan and the presence of two leaders of our major farm groups on the commission, it is probable that the report would have been much more unfavorable from the rural point of view.

**Endorse Present Reapportionment Plan!**

To farmers probably the most obnoxious of the recommendations of the commission was the indorsement of the pending reapportionment amendment being promoted by the Michigan Council for Representative Government and which would give practical control of both branches of the state legislature to the senators and representatives from Wayne county.

**All Elections to November Ballot**

A complete shake-up of the Michigan election system was recommended by the commission. Spring election would be abolished entirely and even school elections would be forced on to the November ballot. Rural spokesmen on the commission attempted to explain that this plan does not seem workable in the farming areas. There are several school districts in most rural townships and the situation is further complicated by fractional school districts. The annual school meeting seems the ideal time and place for the election of local school officers. Even if these officers were elected in November, there are other items of business which would properly be transacted at a school meeting.

**Double Terms of Officials**

Doubling the terms of most elective state and local officers was urged by the commission. For instance, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Auditor General, and State Highway Commissioner would be elected for 4-year terms and the Governor would appoint the Secretary of State, State Treasur, and Attorney General. The Superintendent of Public Instruction would be chosen for a 6-year term by a 6-man State Board of Education. The elective state officials would be chosen at the November elections mid-way between the presidential elections, that is, in what would be termed the "off" years.

**Would Make it Easier to Bond**

Of great concern to farm folks in many rural areas was the recommendation of the commission to eliminate the property owning qualifications for voting at school elections involving expenditure of money or the issuing of bonds. This would permit temporary residents to come into a community and vote on school expenditures and bond issues which would remain for property owners in the community to pay off.

Substantial increases in salaries for state officials were recommended. For instance, the salary of the Governor would be raised to not less than $15,000 annually, instead of $5,000 a year plus $5,000 for expense, and that of the other Administrative state officials (Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Auditor General, Atorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and State Highway Commissioner) from $5,000 to not less than $10,000 annually. The commission also urged raising the pay of State Senators and Representatives from $3.00 a day to $3,000 per year.

The commission recommended changing the title of the State Highway Commisioner to Commissioner of Public Works.

**Would Reorganize Local Government**

The whole structure of local government in rural areas would probably be drastically remodeled if the commission had its way. It urged removing from the Constitution all reference to Justices of the Peace. It would permit cities to form separate counties. It would empower the legislature to merge, dissolve, or disorganize counties in the more sparsely settled sections of the state. It would also em-

(Continued on page three.)

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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

Entered as second class matter January 12, 1923, at the postoffice 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 E. 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. XX SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1942 No. 7

## Mr. O'Leary Met The Press

The story which follows was sent from Washington to the nation's daily newspapers by the United Press.

Members of the United Dairy Farmers will probably learn, like John O'Leary, new vice president of the United Mine Workers, that they are men of few words when Mr. Lewis is around. Lewis fired Phillip Murray and put O'Leary in his place. This is the story of Mr. O'Leary's first conference with the press:

"John O'Leary, new international vice president of the United Mine Workers, replacing the ousted Phillip Murray, didn't have too much to say at press conference today—in the presence of UMW President John L. Lewis.

"Being familiar with the UMW constitution, I would say . . ." O'Leary began.

"I don't think Mr. O'Leary would care to discuss the constitution," Lewis interrupted.

"That is right," O'Leary said. "In regard to my new office . . ."

"Mr. O'Leary has just taken office and I don't think he would care to discuss it so soon," commented Lewis.

"I think," O'Leary remarked, "that I would prefer to let Mr. Lewis do the talking."

A few hours later O'Leary received the press with Lewis absent.

"Is it true, Mr. O'Leary, that you hold two jobs, one of them outside the UMW?" he was asked. Murray was ousted because he held two paying jobs.

"No, it isn't, and besides I have no statement to make," O'Leary answered.

"Are you not receiving a salary of $4,000 a year from Labor's Nonpartisan League?"

"No, and I have no statement to make."

## War Damage Insurance

The War Damage Corporation of the United States government has completed arrangements with fire insurance companies to act as WDC agent in writing policies to protect citizens against loss through enemy attack. The insurance succeeds the blanket protection which expired June 30.

Policies will be issued for a 12 month period to cover physical loss on real and personal property resulting from enemy attack or action of our own forces in resisting such attack.

Dwellings everywhere, churches and schools, barns and farm buildings may be insured at ten cents per hundred of valuation. The rate for growing crops is 5 cents per hundred. Mercantile warehouses have rates of 15 to 20 cents per hundred. Live stock and farm equipment is insurable. All kinds of personal property may be insured. The rates are uniform for all parts of the nation.

Insurance companies will be paid 3½ per cent of the premiums to cover their costs and overhead; insurance agents will be paid a commission of 5% of premiums collected. State Farm Insurance Company agents will assist the WDC in offering the insurance.

## Plant Kingdom Beckons To Us

Last month 100 lbs. of Russian dandelion seeds arrived in the United States for experimental planting to determine the value of the plant as a source of rubber.

Some months ago Wheeler McMillen, president of the Farm Chemurgic Council, told the nation that the Russians are getting from 150 to 200 lbs. of rubber per acre from the dandelion. U. S. Dep't of Agriculture men believe the plant may yield from 30 to 50 lbs. per acre here.

The Farm Chemurgic Council is an association of manufacturers, scientists and farmers who are devoted to finding worthwhile industrial uses for farm products. The search for rubber focuses attention on all manner of plants. How many plants there are, and how comparatively few are of present day economic importance is brought out by Mr. McMillen. He said:

"Probably not more than 500 plants are grown as crops everywhere in the world in any commercial sense or quality. Yet more than 300,000 kinds of plants have been classified by botanists; more than 15,000 in North America. Is it possible that only a fraction of one per cent of the number of plants species has value to mankind? Or is it that mankind has learned only a fraction of one per cent of the ways in which plants can be used?

"The explorations of plant substance by organic chemistry have probably no more than reached the state of the Norsemen—with Columbus still to come.

A weed is simply a plant that man has not yet learned to use.

"No one can grasp the amazing productive potentialities of the plant kingdom without seeing clearly that nations can gain far more wealth by cultivation and utilization than they can ever hope to steal by conquest."

## Why Not Ball Parks and Movies?

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense transportation, has called upon the managements of 2,200 state and county fairs to postpone them for the duration of the war in order to save rubber.

Mr. Eastman told the fair managements that all unnecessary use of motor transportation must be avoided if tires and cars are to last. We agree on that. But Mr. Eastman believes that driving to a fair cannot be classed as necessary, and he believes that the total of such driving is not negligible. It would be a deprivation to close the fairs, he said, but not an "intolerable deprivation."

If giving up the fairs will contribute materially to saving tires and to the war effort, we know that farmers will forget the fairs right cheerfully.

At the same time, we say that farmers will expect Mr. Eastman to consider the amount of rubber that an estimated 20 millions of the great American public consume every week in getting to the movies. How necessary is it for baseball leagues to operate and every day tempt thousands of fans to drive to the game? Come September, October, and November, what about the thousands of college and professional football games? Some draw up to 80,000 people.

It takes a mighty big fair to need the parking facilities that many of the college and professional sports events require.

Will Mr. Eastman ask the movies, baseball, football, and comparable events to join the farmers' fairs and close for the duration?

## HIRAM and MARTHA

BY R. S. CLARK

### Hiram's Faults

### Reminiscing

I guess I'm as patient as most folks.
I'm sure I'm a dutiful wife.
But no one can be quite so tiresome
As Hiram, my partner in life.

I'm not one to criticize people
Or whisper a word to malign
But sometimes my temperament sizzles
Till I speak to that husband of mine.

He's always reminded of something
That happened when he was a kid
The joke that he pulled on the feller
Or what the two Irishmen did.

He lives in a past generation;
His eyes are turned back in his skull,
And people allergic to has-beens
All find him remarkably dull.

The stories he laughs at are ancient.
The ones he relates are as stale,
And though you protest you have heard it
He goes right ahead with his tale.

I've sometimes endeavored to stop him
From spinning some mildewey yarn
But hinting is wasted on Hiram
I might as well hint to a barn.

No doubt there are many folks like him.
They're not wicked people, I know,
But just so eternally tiresome
With things that took place long ago.

I like to let by-gones be by-gones.
I'm old enough now, as it is,
Without hearing hist'ry repeated
By him and that mem'ry of his.

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

## The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau

### Mrs. Pearl E. Myus, Director for Michigan

**PLEDGE OF ASSOCIATED WOMEN OF THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU**

**The farm women of America** have long been inarticulate. We have had our work to do. We have had our families to care for. But now all the things in which we believe are being threatened. The way of life that has sought to dignify womanhood is ruthlessly challenged by the totalitarian way of life that seeks to degrade womanhood.

Now we believe the time has come to speak. We want to give to you and to America our pledge of service and our declaration of purpose.

From our mothers and our mothers' mothers who pioneered America, we have inherited a long tradition in the unalterable conviction that men have the right to be free. Now we are called upon to defend that belief. To this obligation we are neither blind nor deaf. We mean to stand by it.

We believe that obligation rests upon women as well as men. Therefore, the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation as representatives of rural women, pledge to our country:

**Our Toil,** without stint; our days—our hours, to help produce the food that is needed to feed America and her allies. We believe this is the most important contribution we can make as rural women toward the actual winning of the war.

**Our Efforts,** as mothers of the greater share of America's children, to maintain the health, well-being and morale of our families.

**Our Service and Our Substance** to carry on in the community those activities that will contribute to the winning of the war—the purchase of War Bonds and Stamps, co-operation with Red Cross, Civilian Defense, USO, and salvage campaigns.

**Our Determination** to preserve democracy on the home front through the strengthening of our democratic institutions.

**Our Courage** to meet the readjustments that need to be made in civilian life. We have long been used to making sacrifices. We shall not be afraid now.

**Our Faith**—believing that in turn our country will keep faith with us.

**ASSOCIATED WOMEN TO AID RELIEF FOR CHINA FUND**

A nation-wide campaign among farm women, to raise funds for the relief of war-torn China, was launched June 11 by the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, women's affiliated of the American Farm Federation.

The drive was inaugurated under the following recommendation of the board of directors of the organization, adopted on June 3:

"The lengthened shadow of War has brought all homes and families closer together. Our neighbors are no longer the people on the adjoining farm, but our sympathies and responsibilities extend around the globe. We endorse Relief to China and plan to inaugurate a campaign to send much needed and long-delayed aid to the brave people of the ancient land of China."

In a letter to the state chairmen of the Associated Women announcing the campaign, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Administrative Director, said in part:

"During the past two years, you have generously aided in the British seed collections campaign. In addition, we now want to raise funds for China, whose women and children have suffered so much. We want to do something especially for them.

"If every farm family represented in our membership of more than 250,000 were to contribute one, five or ten cents, the amassed total would be sufficient to literally accomplish miracles for these patient people.

"There is great need for immediate action. Will you please call this to the attention of your membership and urge they take steps at once to collect a fund that will help in this worthy undertaking? It is our hope to be able to provide a children's hospital.

"Collections may be sent to the state chairmen, who in turn will forward the contributions to the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington St., Chicago, Illinois, or individual donations may be mailed directly to our national office.

"Let's get busy and see how quickly we can roll up a substantial sum."

**VEGETABLE SALAD COMBINATIONS**

1. Cabbage and pineapple.
2. Cabbage, pineapple and nuts
3. Cabbage, pineapple and marshmallows
4. Beets, celery, potatoes and hard cooked eggs
5. Tomatoes and hard cooked eggs
6. Tomatoes, celery and apples
7. Celery and nuts
8. Cucumbers, tomatoes, and lettuce
9. Cabbage, peas, tomatoes, and string beans
10. Celery, peas, tomatoes and radishes
11. Radishes, celery, and shredded lettuce
12. Peas, celery, cheese and olives
13. Kidney beans, and celery on shredded lettuce
14. Raw grated carrots and nuts
15. Raw grated carrots and pineapple in lemon jello
16. Raw carrots, cabbage and green peppers

MRS. RALPH MOORE.

**DAFFODIL CAKE**

Separate 6 eggs. To the whites add a pinch of salt, beat till foamy and add ½ tsp. cream of tartar. Beat till stiff. Add ¾ cup sugar. Fold in ½ cup flour and ½ tsp. vanilla. To the yellows add ½ tsp. lemon extract after they are beaten thick. Add gradually ½ cup sugar, 2 tblsp. cold water, ½ tsp. vanilla, and 1 tsp. baking powder sifted in ½ cup flour. Pour the white part in a tin and pour the yellow on top. Bake 45 minutes in a moderate oven. An angel food tin is best.

MRS. ARTHUR BALLINGER.

## Behind the Wheel

(Continued from Page 1.)

and discovered what we have long known, that the small town intelligence in matters of government greatly exceeds that of the larger cities. Gallup found that where 23% of the voters in the cities over 500,000 knew who their Congressman was, on the farms the percentage rose to 71.

Comes to mind a story that our old mid-western newspaper friend, Wright A. Patterson, once told us—of a visit of American journalists to London just about the time of the armistice in 1918. Lord Balfour came to the hotel to greet the American newspapermen. Outside the hotel the crowds were still celebrating the thrill of the armistice.

"'The English people and people everywhere are crazed with joy at the end of the war', said Balfour. 'They do not realize that the world is facing a more serious situation than it has faced at any time during the war. Civilization itself is in the balance, and if it is preserved there is one class of people in one place who will eventually be the bulwark for its preservation. They are the people of your American country towns and farms. They are the safest, sanest, most dependable class in the world today, and whatever may happen during the future to our present civilization, they in time will restore it, not only to America, but to the other nations of the world.'

How true those words are even today when the men and women of America, living outside of the teeming, crowded cities are being called upon to keep the United States straight on the road—true to its ideals and honest in its purpose for victory."

**DANGER AHEAD**

The editor of the Indiana Farm Bureau's Hoosier Farmer has this to say about farmers and their organizations:

"For twenty-three years organized farmers have been working up the line toward a place of equality with other groups. They stand now midst the heads of the line. Suppose that for some reason, perhaps blinded by the fool's paradise of false prices now, they should step aside from the line of organized groups, where would they take up another place when calamities came their way? At the end of the line— the bad end. Thus, it is observed no place is available where farmers can relax their stronghold of organization and remain safe.

"We go all the way now, or forever regret our lack of vigilance. Twelve dollar hogs can become three dollar hogs; seventy-five cent corn can slip to fifteen cents, etc. This everyone knows; this many have experienced. With more farm income from which to draw, now is the time to build an organization so strong and so well fortified that the interests of agriculture may never find it necessary to step from the level of progress and take a backseat.

## UDF Claims Much, Has Little in Wisconsin

A big heading the June 1st issue of United Dairy Farmer proclaims: "28,000 in Wisconsin Enroll in Union Ranks."

The story goes on to claim that the UDF drive is spreading "like wildfire" through 13 states and "gained new impetus this week with the announcements that 28,000 dairy farmers are enrolling in Wisconsin."

A careful reader who is acquainted with the background finds that the only claim the Union has on these 28,000 farmers is that at one time they were members of the now defunct Wisconsin Co-operative Milk Pool and that a self-appointed re-organization committee composed of five members has passed a resolution "recommending" to erstwhile members and all other farmers in the state that they go over to Lewis.

## Range Shelters Protect Pullets

Losses in pullet raising during hot summer months can be shifted into healthy gains and profitable fall eggs with wise use of a portable range shelter.

## SUGGESTIONS ON USE OF PASTURES

### Response to Management and Fertilizer is More Dairy Feed

*By R. H. ADDY*
*Farm Bureau Services Feed Dep't*

It is too late now to sow sudan grass for summer pasture, but some suggestions on the use of present pastures may help.

1. Don't let pastures be eaten too close. Plants are weakened thereby. Many die. All grow less rapidly.

**Remedy**—Alternate pasture fields. If this can't be done, divide the one pasture field into sections, at least two, and more if possible. You get more good pasture that way. Take the cows out of each section before the grass gets too short.

Prepare for better pasture next year by using 0-20-20 on legume pastures this fall or early next spring. Too often our pastures have everything taken off and darned little put back. No factor in dairying makes for more profit than good pasture.

June grass pastures will need a complete fertilizer, one containing nitrogen phosphorous and potash. If you need help on this, your county agr'l agent or co-op ass'n manager have the information for your soil and fields.

**Grass Ensilage**

If you have more alfalfa than you need for hay, or if the weather makes it hard to cure your crop, you can put it in the silo. If you use it within 60 days, no preservative is needed. If you want it for winter use, use molasses according to instructions, or 150 to 200 lbs of cornmeal (or corn and cob meal) per ton of hay to be ensiled. That will furnish the necessary starch for conversion into sugar in the silo to preserve the grass ensilage.

**Rye in Sudan Grass**

Sow rye in September in your field of sudan grass. It should give you rye pasture late this fall and early pasture next spring. Rye sown in corn should help control erosion and will afford early pasture next spring. A one horse grain drill works perfectly for this job.

**Grain for Cows on Pasture**

On luxuriant legume pasture, the cereal grains—corn, oats, barley, or rye—will probably balance the grass about right. Many dairymen like to use about 100 lbs. of Milkmaker 34% protein to 800 to 900 lbs. of cereal grain even on good pasture.

As the pasture gets older and is woodier, more protein is needed in the grain. So on medium good pasture 100 lbs. of Milkmaker 34% to 400 to 600 lbs. of grain is about right.

On scanty pastures a lot more protein is needed, so 100 lbs. of Milkmaker 34% to 200 to 300 lbs. of grain is advisable.

The penny saved by not feeding a cow what she requires to produce at her best usually costs 3 to 5 cents worth of milk.

## LAPEER FARM BUREAU OPPOSES REAPPORTIONMENT

### Letters to Newspapers Urge Readers Not to Sign Petitions

Mrs. Clinton Ducker of Otter Lake is publicity chairman for the Lapeer County Farm Bureau. She sent the following letter to editors of daily and weekly newspapers in her section of the state in opposition to the reapportionment amendment promoted by the Michigan Council for Representative Government:

"To the Editor:

"Petitions for the reapportionment proposal are not being signed as rapidly as its sponsors had hoped.

"This is a very encouraging indication of the basic fairness and intelligence of the American people, and shows a conservative tendency which is badly needed.

"Any proposal which will give complete control of the state to 4 counties, especially when those 4 counties are dominated by radical labor leaders, will be opposed by Michigan's great agricultural industry.

"It would seem that no constitutional amendments should be made without first giving serious study to the interests of all groups concerned. No representative of any farm group was consulted in the framing of this amendment, although labor unions were.

"There is a mistaken impression that the legislature is dominated by representatives from rural areas. Actually 30 senators are from towns or cities. Only 2 are farmers. Of the 100 representatives, 18 are farmers. Agricultural is a vast business which should be represented in our state government.

"It should be understood that rural areas are not opposed to a reaportionment. But no other state in which large cities are located selects its legislature solely on a population basis."

## Tanker's Cargo

A tanker carries enough gasoline to drive 5,000 autos for a whole year at the normal rate.

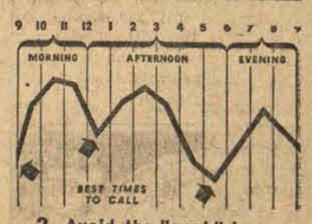
CYANOGAS DUST

Gas producing powder kills rats, moles, woodchucks, ants and other rodent and insect pests when used according to directions. ½ lb. can 45c. 1 lb. can 75c. Spout can for ants 30c.

Sold by FARM BUREAU DEALERS.

HOW TO USE YOUR TELEPHONE IN WARTIME

1. Answer your telephone promptly. Operators are busy with war calls these days. Every second counts for Victory.




2. Avoid the "peak" hours for your calls. The best times to call are before 10 A. M., 12 to 2 P.M., 4 to 7 P.M., and after 9 P.M.

3. Be sure you have the right number. Consult the directory. Please don't call Information needlessly.

4. Be brief. Know what you want to say, and keep paper and pencil handy so that you won't have to hunt for them.

TELEPHONE LINES today are carrying a bigger load than ever before, and they must be used efficiently to give maximum service to the war effort.

For the nation's Armed Forces, the Federal Government, the Civilian Defense agencies and the war production industries have first call on telephone facilities. Above are shown four ways you can help.

In so far as war restrictions and material shortages permit, we shall continue to furnish you with the best service possible. And we look forward to the day when we again can give the kind of service wanted, "when and where wanted." But now, and for the duration, war needs come first.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

# FISTS FLY WHEN LEWIS AND CIO NEAR BREAK

## Men Who Bring Farmers an "Olive Branch" Slug Labor Foes

Open break of John L. Lewis with CIO is generally interpreted as the signal for more steam behind the program to organize farmers.

At the Washington meeting, while Lewis coldly shook hands with "my former friend" Phil Murray twice before the assembled delegates, lesser lights were shaking fists—and more than twice.

First casualty was Anthony J. Federoff, CIO regional director in Pittsburgh and a staunch Murray supporter. The New York newspaper PM tells the story:

"Lying on a hotel bed with a big lump on the back of his head and his ribs badly battered, Federoff charged that he was slugged and beaten early yesterday in the lobby of the Hotel Ambassador. He named as his assailants Ray and Freddy Thomason, two of Lewis' most devoted and strongest admirers.

Later Federoff, called upon John L. Lewis to fire Ray Thomason, who, along with his brother Fred, was charged with beating up Federoff.

Federoff's letter read in part:

"I am insisting that this man (Thomason) who has resorted to thuggery, be removed from the Mine Workers payroll, which money comes from taxes paid by miners. If he is not removed, then I charge that you are using the miners' finances to support ganster and thug methods in the labor movement."

Ray Thomason is head of the UMW District 50 to organize dairy farmers. In Delaware county, N. Y., in a public speech just a week before the Federoff incident, Thomason pictured himself as a man carrying an olive branch.

Scoring the opposition press for its "malicious lies", he said his group was not coming into the farmers' country with a blow torch or axes. He also denied that they were going to burn barns or kill cows. "We are moving into this struggle carrying the olive branch and expect when we are organized to meet with the dealers' representatives—to sit down and settle things in a peaceful way."

As to how long it would take to build an organization, he said that was up to the farmers. He told those present that if they responded well it would not take long but added: "We have never moved in on a struggle and given up. We know how to fight."

## Lewis Thinks He Can Wear Farmers Down

John L. Lewis has money at his command, and he is spending it in the drive to take over farmers and farm organizations. Dictum laid down for organizers is: Keep everlastingly at it, sign up a few farmers here and a few there, and after a while the farm organizations will tire of spending money in union opposition, and then we'll move in and take over.

The UMW-CIO wrangle in Washington this past week brought out the fact, from the lips of Mr. Lewis himself that the Mine Workers spent, in three years starting in November, 1935, the sum of $7,249,303.84 in helping organize the CIO, of which half was in cool cash and the other half in services of organizers, lawyers, clerks, executives and the like.

**AUTO THIEVES ARE BUSY!**

Suppose your car were stolen tomorrow. What would it mean to you? Unless you have real insurance protection, the loss may cripple your future. State Farm Automobile Insurance ends worries like this. It gives you protection against theft, personal liability, property damage—at rates so reasonable that State Farm Mutual has become the largest automobile casualty insurance company in the world. Let me give you full details. Today.

SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT
Write Mich. State Farm Bureau, State Agent, 221 N. Cedar, Lansing

State Farm Insurance Companies of Bloomington, Illinois


# Things We Can Do Besides Produce Food

## The Way We Look at Things Makes a Lot of Difference

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

By this time most of us have begun to realize that wartime is not normal living.

Families are separated as we had never anticipated a few years ago. It has even become a common occurrence to hear that a neighbor boy is now serving our country in Iceland or in Australia or that a relative is in Ireland or Alaska or that some of the boys have landed safely at their destination but no one knows where.

Never before has it been necessary to scatter our forces over such a wide area. Never before have we had enemies at the right of us and at the left of us and north of us and south of us. It is difficult to realize that we could be attacked from any quarter at any time. An attack these days would be far different than our country has ever before experienced.

I cannot, even in a small measure, comprehend what the results would have been if those eight spies so recently rounded up within our country could have carried out their terrible plans. What horrible suffering would follow wrecking of the drinking water supply for New York City, or the tremendous waste of time and material and the inconvenience so far reaching if they had blown up the electric plant at Niagara Falls.

MRS. WAGAR

**It Can Be Near By**

We folks who are on the farm doing the every day job of producing food as we have done year after year, seem so remote from all of these war reports. But we hear that some of those saboteurs are American citizens. Most if not all of them had in recent years worked in the factories, even in Detroit. They were fortified with blue prints of great munition and war craft plants and supplied with great funds of our country's money. We cannot help but be jarred to the realization that we are not safe anywhere at any time and we must shake ourselves into a different frame of mind.

It's one thing to talk about saving democracy and quite another thing to remodel our lives into doing it.

We have to see further than our own immediate neighborhood and further ahead than the immediate present. We must take for granted that there are some folks who have seen further ahead than we have. They have realized the serious situation we have been in and have been forced to work against our opposition throughout these years of preparation so as to safeguard us and our country at critical times like these.

**Some Other Things We Can Do**

There are many things that farm folks can do beside produce food. All of them are very essential to the success of our war program.

The very first is to stop our loose chattering. Every place we go we hear that "Washington should do this or Washington should do that." It is usually from someone who couldn't run a wheelbarrow without spilling it. Whenever we hear someone spouting like that, lets hesitate about encouraging them to continue. Let's spend our time and our thinking on how we can assist with the plans already made rather than criticizing those who have so much heavier worries than we, that ours are less than nothing in comparison.

This is no time for political prejudice or for religious intolerance. War should bring us closer together and more willing to compromise and to stress our unity and forget our differences as far as we can.

**We Must Get Action**

I'm trying to broaden my thinking to the point that perhaps the wages paid labor in some of these defense plants and the unlimited privileges granted in the contracts made to the plants employing this labor, was the only way to get this most necessary work done. As it is, the boys in service are far ahead of the equipment that they must have. As I see it, it was necessary to give both industry and labor a rather free hand in order to get war equipment made. Do you think people by thousands would have flocked to the Willow Run bomber plant if they would only see farm wages ahead of them? Do you think industry would have been willing to change its operating plans as it has done if there had not been some real worthwhile incentive for it to do so?

We talk a lot about patriotism, but let's not expect too much from it; it is only human nature that something substantial fortifies that patriotism. We all know battles have never been won by simply flying our flag or singing the National Anthem; we must get into action.

I never doubt for a minute that the farmers will do their part; they always have and so long as they do not tie themselves to some other group, they always will. They are the first to respond and the last to give up. I don't know why this is, but I suspicion it is because they are used to disappointment. It is indeed a rare thing to have ideal weather producing a bumper crop bringing top prices!

We hear much about the effort we should make in trying to keep up the morale of the people during these disturbing times. Bosh! These disturbing times if they continue long enough will bring out the stuff that's within every last one of us. When once our folks fully realize that all of these modern blessings together with the great principles created by our forefathers are now in jeopardy, we will rise as one and fight to keep them. Our morale will be there, I'm sure.

**We've Borrowed From Ourselves**

Just now we should do the job meted out for us to do, and for farmers. That job is to produce food and clothing for our men in service, for our allies when needed and for ourselves in the quantities and types that are needed.

I've heard of the tremendous debts that our children's children will have to pay and of the terrible waste we find all through the program.

To be sure, we are using a lot of money and I don't know how we can get ready for a war on all sides of us without money, but did you ever think that we do not owe any other country one single cent! We've only borrowed from ourselves.

And as for waste did you ever think that when public money is spent and the other fellow gets it, it's always considered more or less of a waste but when it comes our way it's thought of as payment for services rendered! No public service can be as economically administered as it would be if it were a private business; it never has been and it never will be, no matter what group handles it.

**Farmer Needs Farm Organization**

Most of farmers do not have the money with which to buy many bonds, but they can help in so many other ways. A drive through the country in any direction will convince everybody who knows anything at all about farm life that the farmer is producing to his limit. Now the farmer himself should do his best to help in protecting his income from that production.

We now have far greater opportunity to help ourselves during and after the war than we had at the time of World War No. 1 for we have farm leaders in both Washington and with the Michigan farmers in Lansing who's on the job of protecting our interests every minute of the time. They in turn need our co-operation when and as often as required.

When a call comes from them to write our views to our Congressman or U. S. Senator or to get in touch with our state representative over the week end, we have no right to kick if we don't get what we should have in legislative action, if we fail to respond to their requests. Just lately we have heard much about putting ceilings on farm prices and also the wages of labor.

Well! I for one would not object it that ceiling stood on an equality with all other incomes. As yet in many commodities we have not begun to get caught up with other prices. It certainly would take a lot of milk or wheat or livestock or fruit dollars to keep pace with the wage scale.

Only yesterday I heard of a 19 year old farm boy who began work at the bomber plant at 80c per hour, working from 3 p. m. to 11 p. m. Two of these 8 hours he is attending school within the plant and his pay goes on. When he has put in 200 hours, his pay will be raised to $1.15 per hour. His father couldn't possibly meet such pay.

There's no farm that can afford to pay its help such wages. No one can criticize the boy for going and the only thing left for the father to do is to rearrange his operations in such a way that he and the rest of the family can carry on, perhaps not as he would like to, but as he must. We must all keep these things in mind and when ever we can register our protests we must do so as a body advised by our leaders. Perhaps just now they needed that boy at the plant to do his bit in making more war equipment far more than they need extra food. We must think so anyway, but we must also remember how the farms have been stripped of their young and trained help.

The old folks may be able to run our farms for a while but there's a limit to that. While we're preserving democracy, we want also to preserve American agriculture. Most of us will never be satisfied as a Farm Security tenant no matter how large Congress makes an appropriation for that type of farming. Neither will we knowingly allow ourselves to dwindle to its level. As I see it, red blooded farmers never needed a strong state and national organization as today. Let's support our country as best we can, but at the same time, let's keep our Farm Bureau on the job to protect our interests while we work as farmers.


*Farm Bureau* **REPAIR PARTS**

- *PLOWS*
- *HARVESTING MACHINERY*
- *HARROWS*
- *TILLAGE TOOLS*

They're Getting Harder To Buy—Inspect Your Equipment Now!

See Your Farm Bureau Dealer for Replacements


## Shall We Re-Write State Constitution?

(Continued from page one.)

power the legislature to organize, consolidate, and dissolve townships. Wide latitude as to optional forms of county government was favored by the commission.

**Majority Could Bond**

Elimination of the uniformity clause, which has often stood in the way of attempts to modernize our Michigan tax system, was favored unanimously. The commission approved retention of the 15 mill limitation with amendments to facilitate long-term financing of permanent improvements. It recommended that the time limit in the proviso be increased from five to twenty years, and that the two-thirds majority in the proviso be reduced to a bare majority of those voting. These changes might be rather drastic and dangerous when coupled with the other recommendations which propose elimination of the property owning qualifications for voting on school bond issues. A provision that the legislature be empowered to enact a graduated income tax was approved.

Space allows reference to only a few of the 68 changes recommended in the final report of the commission. A verdict in civil cases by a vote of less than a total number of jurors was favored. It was suggested that the levying of a poll tax be forbidden. The commission urged that the Search and Seizure provisions of our constitution be re-examined and improved and that the writ of habeas corpus would not be suspended at any time, and that provision be written into the constitution definitely establishing the right to organize.

It was recommended that certain disqualifications for voting be established, referring especially to the insane and criminals.

Streamlining the provisions regarding eminent domain so as to facilitate condemnation of property for public purposes was recommended by the commission. All of this makes it very nice for those interested in promoting the condemnation proceedings, but might not be so desirable from the standpoint of the property owners.

**Same Radical Measures Fail**

Numerous proposed provisions even more radical than those mentioned above were recommended by individual members of the commission, but were voted down. Spokesmen for organized labor presented a number of these ideas which the commission did not see fit to approve.

All in all, the commission's recommendations contained a number of features which would be decidedly dangerous from the rural standpoint. Many of the recommendations are rather trival in character. Changes for which there is a definite and urgent need can be incorporated to our present constitution by specific amendments without running the risk which would be entailed in the preparation of a whole new constitution. The recommendation of the Farm Bureau delegates at the annual meeting last November is still good advice. Any rural citizen would certainly be acting wisely when he votes NO on the question of having a Constitutional Convention at this time.

Del Protzman, manager of Elkton Farmers Elevator has his farm equipped with Co-op machinery.

Co-operation means more than justice to the farmer. It means justice to labor, to capital, and above all, to the consuming public.

# What's a musical comedy got to do with winning a war?

**PLENTY!** We're building an army of men—not machines. And men have minds. And minds need freshening . . . change . . . relaxation.

So one of the biggest undertakings of the USO is its sponsoring of free entertainment, through the cooperation of the movie and theatrical industries, at army camps, naval bases—wherever the fighting men of the USA go to train or dig in.

USO Camp Shows, Inc. is actually the biggest single theatrical enterprise the world has ever seen. It books 264 shows for the boys every week, which play to an average nightly attendance of 50,000.

It contacts movie stars, theatrical headliners, big name bands and their leaders. It routes all these . . . plans their itinerary . . . arranges the most convenient times when soldiers and sailors can take time out to sit and be entertained. For it realizes that the one great advantage of the American fighting man is his ability to think for himself, to make the most of any situation, to fight as a liberty-loving individual.

And this is one of his great differences from our enemy.

To help carry on the all-important work of maintaining the morale of our fighting forces, the USO needs your help . . . it needs your contribution.

Your dollar has many demands on it this year. Many of these demands must be met—others deserve to be met. And among these latter, the plea of the USO for whatever sum you can contribute merits your earnest consideration.

For we have a war to win, and the USO is directly concerned with the men who must—and will—win it.

Dig deep—for the men who are digging in!

Send your contribution to your local chairman or to USO, Empire State Building, New York City.

**Give to the USO**

# ALFALFA NEEDS POTASH AND PHOSPHORUS

## Apply at Seeding Time and Every Two Years for Life of Stand

Alfalfa draws more heavily on the soil reserves of phosphorus and potash than any other crop included in the usual Michigan crop rotation. It takes from the soil more phosphorus and three times as much potash as would be taken by corn on the same field. While alfalfa's great network of roots with their nodules is gathering air nitrogen free to make alfalfa the great protein feed, so popular with livestock men, those roots are sapping the soil of phosphorus and potash to such an extent that often this "soil builder" starves for lack of these two elements. For this reason, farmers are more and more adopting the practice of applying such fertilizer mixtures as 0-20-0 or 0-20-10 on heavy soils and 0-12-12 or 0-8-24 on sandy loam soils. And right now, after the first cutting is removed, is a good time for its application on established sods.

The seeming paradox of a crop being both a builder and depleter of soil is understandable after a look at the balance of losses and benefits resulting from alfalfa production. Each ton of alfalfa hay has 10 pounds of phosphoric acid which would cost 65c commercially, 30 pounds of potash worth $1.29 and the equivalent of 67 pounds of limestone worth about 10c. These were drawn from the soil. At no loss to the soil, there is 50 pounds of nitrogen, the amount the alfalfa took from the air. This gain is commercially worth $5.00 and leaves a $2.96 credit of plant food for the ton of alfalfa. Also on the credit side of alfalfa is the unmeasurable value of organic matter or humus building properties and the protection it gives the soil from wind and water erosion. But phosphorus and potash are depleted.

# RULES FOR SUCCESS FOR A CO-OP

## Check Yours Against Them and See How Well You Comply

In pointing out the essentials for a sound agricultural co-operative program and the possibilities of these co-ops to survive, C. W. Lamb, president, Springfield, N. Y., Bank for Co-operatives, tells us that the organization must be as follows:

First a group of farm people with enthusiasm for the project. The membership activities should include farm women and older children, who have the willingness to make substantial initial investment. The members should purchase their entire requirements of needed supplies handled by their organization.

Secondly, members must attend all meetings, be individually responsible for the election of directors, budget at the beginning of each year, have an independent audit, keep the control in the hands of the farmers, maintain a conservative credit policy, keep the investments in fixed assets to a minimum, don't speculate in inventories, and give strict adherence to recognize business principles.

Rex Moore is manager at Hillsdale Co-op Co.

**Solvay Agricultural Limestone**

Michigan Producers of
PULVERIZED LIMESTONE
LIMESTONE MEAL

Available At Your Nearest Dealer

Solvay Sales Corporation
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.
DETROIT, MICH.

Keep Socking Him With *Both* Hands!

# Farm Bureau Women's Contests for 1942

The Associated Women of the Farm Bureau in Michigan announce these contests for farm Bureau women in 1942:

**SPEAKING CONTEST**

"The World We Want After the War" is the topic this year for the nation-wide speaking contest of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau. Michigan will have a state speaking contest just before the Farm Bureau's annual meeting in November. Local or regional contests may precede that. Winner of the state contest is awarded a trip to the American Farm Bureau convention to compete there. Entrants must register with our state director, Mrs. Pearl Myns of Lapeer, R. 1. They will receive available material on the subject, including rules for the state and national contest. The speaking contest aims to develop women as public speakers and to encourage thought and research.

**SCRAP BOOK CONTEST**

The purpose of this contest it to encourage Community and County Farm Bureaus and individuals to keep a scrap book of the published material regarding the Farm Bureau for which they have been responsible. Winners are determined at the State Farm Bureau annual meeting in November. Prizes $7, $5, and $3. For rules write, Mrs. Emma Porter, contest chairman, Dryden, Michigan.

**POSTER & LIMERICK CONTEST**

This contest aims to encourage the use of Michigan farm products by purlicizing their good points. Winners are determined at annual meeting time. $1.00 will be awarded for each acceptable limerick for poster. For rules, write contest chairman, Mrs. Ray Neikirk, St. Louis, R. 1.

# GOOD PASTURE AND CONCENTRATE FOR GROWING PIGS

## Pasture Reduces Concentrate Needed and Lowers Cost of Gain

*By R. H. ADDY*
*Farm Bureau Services Feed Dep't.*

Pigs in clover is a saying that brings pleasant memories to those who remember pasture fields before alfalfa.

Alfalfa can't be beaten for growing pigs.

Good alfalfa or clover pasture reduces the amount of protein concentrate needed. Pasture promotes health and vigor in pigs, it stimulates growth and lowers the cost per pound of pork.

**Feeding on pasture:** For rapid gains and early marketing, we suggest one part of protein supplement, such as Porkmaker 44% protein to every 15 parts of corn if the pigs are on alfalfa pasture. If the pasture is clover, make it 12 parts of corn. If the pasture is rape, about 13 parts of corn.

It is planned to let the spring pigs hog down the corn, then more limited grain feeding is indicated. We suggest one part of Porkmaker 44 to 17 parts of corn if the pasture is alfalfa or rape. Gains will be slower, but the feed will be utilized efficiently.

Follow feeding directions for Porkmaker when the pigs are on dry feed.

Water hogs regularly. Use mineral supplement if the need arises.

## Publicity Committee for Red Cross Presentation

President Williams has named this publicity committee to help with the presentation of the ambulance to the Red Cross at the state council meeting July 17: Guerdon Frost, chairman, Robert Smith and Harryetta Shaw.

# PULLETS PAY FOR COMFORT IN SUMMER

## Shade, Water Supply, and Balanced Ration Make Better Birds

*By R. H. ADDY*
*Farm Bureau Services Feed Dep't*

Today's pullet is the source of poultry income next fall and winter.

Comfort means a heap to growing birds, and in getting them into production.

Comfort during hot weather means more than just feed. It means shade and plenty of water. If you range your pullets, put up a range shelter of some sort. They need a place to get out of the sun and out of the rain.

Keep water fountains supplied, and place them where the water will keep as cool as possible.

If the pullets are housed, see that the ventilation is good.

Again, watch the water supply. Feed green stuff.

For feed, have scratch grains in hoppers so pullets can eat anytime. Have a good mash before them constantly. They'll eat enough mash to balance the scratch feed, and give you better potential egg production.

Don't wait too long before you put your pullets into the laying house. Give them time to adjust themselves before getting into heavy production.

If you have used Farm Bureau Mermash you have no worry at that time. There is no new feed to introduce, with the possible chance of the birds not liking the new feed. Feed scratch grains with Mermash according to instructions and the change over period will cause you no worry.

## Frankenmuth Busy on Group Hospitalization

Frankenmuth Community Farm Bureau of Saginaw county has appointed a committee to contact its membership in the interest of the group hospitalization service offered by the Michigan Hospital Service in co-operation with the Michigan State Farm Bureau and County Farm Bureaus. Elmer Frahm is chairman of the committee.

# FARM CO-OPS TO OFFER WAR BONDS TO FARMERS

## Two Plans Suggested for Systematic Purchases By Patrons

"The nation's agricultural co-operatives are gathering their forces for a new 'home front' attack on the Axis. Already participating in an 'all out' effort to produce the food and fiber needed by the United Nations' farmer co-operatives are now pledged to wholehearted support of the United States Treasury's farmer-producer plan for the purchase of War Bonds," H. E. Babcock, president of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives said June 18 at Washington.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc, of Michigan is a member of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives.

Through their national organization, the Council, 4,500 farmer-owned and controlled marketing and purchasing associations, representing over 2,000,000 farmers, have endorsed the Treasury plan. Farmer-members of these associations will now be able to participate in a systematic savings plan comparable to the payroll deduction plans being used in business and industry.

Two distinct systems of saving for the purchase of War Bonds are available as a result of trial of several plans in different parts of the country.

**First:** Farmers with regular monthly incomes, such as dairymen and poultry raisers, may have their co-operatives deduct stated sums monthly.

**Second:** Farmers who deliver crops to their co-operatives from time to time may have a percent of each sale, or a stated amount per bushel or other unit, deducted.

Under both plans, the co-operatives will handle all details of purchasing the War Bonds and delivering them to the purchasers. The allotment from farmers' earnings is entirely voluntary, and may be cancelled or changed at any time, it is pointed out.

It is probable that the larger farmer co-operatives will be designated by the United States Treasury as issuing agents for the bonds, with their local units authorized to collect remittances.

In approving the voluntary producer savings plan for its membership, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives also endorsed the purchase of Series F War Bonds by co-operatives as an effective means of building up co-operative reserve.

# FARM ACCIDENTS AT PEAK NOW

## Farm Bureau Safety Director Lists Few Precautions For Machinery

Summer is the peak of the accident season on farms.

More than 4,500 of all farmers lose their lives in at-work accidents each year, according to Harry Pontious, safety director for the Ohio Farm Bureau. Many of these deaths could be avoided, he said, through safety measures.

Machinery, animals, and excessive heat account for 60% of the at-work fatal accidents. Falls, vehicular accidents, and lightning cause many deaths.

Tractors top the list for accidents with machinery. Mr. Pontious is urging these machinery safety pointers upon farmers:

Stop motor before coupling any belt or draw bar.

Let tractor or implement stop completely before dismounting.

Use care in cranking; double check to see that tractor is not in gear.

Keep tractor or implement speed low, danger of overturning increases by four times as implement speed doubles.

Keep away from moving belts or pulleys.

Never stand in front of an implement, especially horse drawn.

Never trust a team to stand still while you work on implement.

Watch silage drivers carefully, as well as cutters.

Take no chances with powerful machinery.

"As with liberty," said Mr. Pontious, "eternal vigilance is the price of safety and accident prevention."

# Community Farm Bureau Activities

*By KEITH A. TANNER*
*Membership Relations & Education*

**LINCOLN RIVER COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Mason County**

Carl Schwass will be a part-time worker for the Mason County Farm Bureau.

**METAMORA COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Lapeer**

Vaccination for the control of Bang's Disease was discussed. Secure application blanks from Carl Brocker. Several Farm Bureau members signed applications at the meeting.

**PHELPS—Charlevoix**

How many would be in favor of reducing prices that are now above parity if prices below parity were raised to the parity level? That was the question discussed by this group. We favor the idea. Chairman Charles Mascho, and Vern McGhan, discussion leader, as well as many other members of the group met with the Community War Club leaders to complete reports on the bond and saving stamp drive. Mr. Willis, manager of the Charlevoix Farm Bureau Store, explained that he was handling the AAA feed wheat and corn for the same charge that he handled other feed grains. He gave a full explanation of the manner in which the handling charge was determined.

**SOUTH CHESTER—Mason**

Carl Schwass presented the plan of advertising milk and its products to consumers throughout the nation. If farmers approve, 1-cent per pound for each pound sold during the first half of June will be asked of producers.

**MAPLEGROVE—Barry**

Earl Olmstead, manager of the Nashville Co-op Elevator and Nashville Co-op Creamery, gave a fine talk. Twenty-two years ago, he canvassed this neighborhood for Farm Bureau members, and also for funds to establish the elevator. Nine men secured $15,000 in one day. The main throught of his talk was "Co-operate for Freedom".

**AKRON AND COLUMBIA—Tuscola**

All members present took part in a roundtable discussion on the topic, "How Can We Help Our Youth". These points were emphasized.

1. We may work in partnership—creating teamwork—as in: 4-H Club work, Future Homemakers organizations, F. F. A. and other organizations. These give young people responsibility and teach them how to do their own work.

2. Teach youth at home and in schools to respect laws.

3. Help them to develop their abilities and to choose their own vocation.

4. Help them to learn self-control.

5. Teach them to spend money wisely.

6. Teach and help them to assume leadership responsibility.

**PINCONNING—Bay**

Mr. Zielgler has attended a demonstration on bombs and magnesium fires, at Lansing. He explained solid stream of water will spread magnesium fires. If a spray was used, the fire can gradually be brought under control.

**FRANKENMUTH—Saginaw**

Members of the Saginaw fire department entertained with the pictures of "The Bombing of London" and "How to Fight an Incendiary Bomb." They explained the handling of bombs and air raid precautions. As a means of home defense, the pictures are most instructive.

**MT. PLEASANT—Isabella**

We went on record as opposed to reapportionment of the legislature as provided for in the proposed amendment to the State constitution being sponsored by the Michigan Council for Representative Government. We shall do all we can to help carry the word around. We shall ask the County Farm Bureau Board to put sufficient information in the local paper so that the general public will be informed concerning reapportionment.

**SOUTHWEST CLINTON—Clinton**

When the discussion took a turn toward vitamins, two of the older men, who previously had been saying that the speedy new tractors required as much energy in a day as swinging a cradle in a grainfield did in the olden days, remarked that maybe the reason why they couldn't hold their own with the young fellers was because their mothers hadn't watched the vitamin contest of their food well enough.

**SODUS—Berrien**

William Hill gave a complete report of the Boy Scout activities. Ninety per cent of the Scouts at Sodus have victory gardens. The beautification committee reported that the park lot has been planned, and they hope to get it seeded soon.

**KILOWATT LAKE—Kalamazoo**

Farm discussion groups are a means of continuing education, it was decided by the group. In most instances, financial problems have been studied, but the continuance of cultural education has been neglected. Children and adults should be taught to appreciate the value of their vote and of democracy.

**BURLINGTON-RICH—Lapeer**

Our group asked the county clerk to request the board of supervisors to approve the weed law and appropriate $500 for educational purposes.

**ARCADIA—Lapeer**

We approved a suggestion by Lloyd Lake that a meeting be held at Clear Lake school to organize an air raid unit for the neighboring townships.

**HASTINGS—Barry**

The group is being divided this fall so that some of us won't have to travel so far to meetings.

**EAST COLDWATER—Branch**

Our discussion brought out these points. Money is a receipt for wealth. Too much money in circulation tends towards inflation of currency. Farm prices are still too low, but farmers should produce all they can to feed the United Nations. Scarcity of labor is felt by the farmers. Farmers should pay debts now and keep from contacting new debts.

**CONSTANTINE—St. Joseph**

Discussion on self-help brought out these points: Co-operation and working unselfishly together would help every farmer. It was pointed out that no labor union had done more for its members than the Farm Bureau had done for the farmers. It was decided to vote against the reapportionment proposal likely to be on the ballot next November.

**ROSS—Kalamazoo**

It was agreed that the group meetings should continue now more than ever before. The ladies all agreed to call neighbors in their locality before the next meeting. The secretary to send cards as usual.

**REEMAN—Newaygo**

Mack McKenzie reported that 95 per cent of the Reeman Community Farm Bureau members had purchased signs with their names on them, and that they were placing them on their barns. Also, the businessmen in Reeman were placing their names on their places of business.

**BANFIELD—Barry**

A list of prospective members was made out. These prospective members will receive the Farm News for the next six months with the compliments of the Barry County Farm Bureau. A survey of the group showed that the average number of hours both men and women of this group worked was 16 hours—some getting up as early as 4:30 a. m. E. W. T.

**SOUTHWEST OAKLAND**

Southwest Oakland Farm Bureau met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. Farrell and discussed the question of "What the Farmer Can do for Himself."

Partnership in the ownership of implements was decided to be a source of trouble and likely to breed discord among neighbors, because so many part owners would want to use the same implements at the same time. Co-operation in the use of implements was also considered impractical, because the owner would not like to let the implement go out of his possession until he has had the use of it, thus putting some of the neighbors behind in their work. The plan of Co-operative farming was discussed. The idea of placing several farms with a manager seemed feasible, if some on in the organization did not take it into his head that he could loaf while the others did the work. All plans discussed ran up against the element of human selfishness.

Ray Smalley of the membership relations committee was present and called attention to the attitude taken by much of the press of the nation that farmers were asking more than their share of the national income when they asked for 110 per cent of parity. Grant Steele was instructed to write to Representative Dondero and Senators Vandenburg and Brown, explaining the farmer's viewpoint and asking them to work for a fair deal for farmers.

## UDF Sets $4.06 Cwt. as Pittsburgh Milk Price

Organization Director Ralph Marlatt has announced in the papers that very soon now the United Dairy Farmers will request the Pennsylvania Milk Control Commission, which has power to set minimum prices to be paid producers, to revise its figures upward from the present $2.46 a hundredweight to $4.06 a hundredweight.

Marlatt said the purpose of the increased rate was to "get cost of production and a fair return for the farmer" and promised that the full strength of the United Mine Workers would be with the dairymen "whether their action be either strike or legislative."

He said the retailer would be the brunt of the rate boost.

Increase Crop Returns With
**...UNICO DUSTS**

Farm Bureau Unico Dusts give added protection for increased crop returns. They're fast acting—take effect upon application. Now is the time to get them.

- Copper - Arsenic - Lime
- Celery Sulphur-Copper
- Vegetable Copper
- Calcium Gypsum
- Mono-hydrated Copper Sulphate
- Copper Lime
- Copper-Rotenone
- Rotenone

We can also supply combinations of these dusts. Farm Bureau Unico Dusts are available at your nearest Farm Bureau Dealer. Don't wait . . .

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

**MARKET INFORMATION**

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter Daily, Monday through Friday

At 12:15 noon over Michigan Radio Network as a farm service feature of these stations

Early markets at 7:00 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 feed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE Secretary's Office Hudson, Michigan

Frank Oberst, President; J. H. O'Mealey, 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.

**THREE REASONS YOU'LL LIKE Farm Bureau Twine**

8 LB. BALL
Criss-Cross Cover
500 ft. per pound, or 600 ft. per pound

*Also, made in 5 lb. ball in 500 or 600 ft. per lb. with standard cover*

1 It is trouble free. Patent criss-cross cover prevents breaks, snarling, or bunching. Twine runs free to last foot.

2 Strong and uniform. Every ball is guaranteed full length and strength. Treated to repel insects.

3 Farm Bureau twine is priced right. It's trouble free features save time in the harvest field, where time is money.

Due to war conditions and the shortage of materials, the bale wrapping is no longer our former extra value offer.

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

**S.R.O.** Ever see the SRO sign, in a theatre? No.? It means STANDING ROOM ONLY. It is a sign that could be used on thousands of Michigan pastures right NOW, because that's about all they furnish.

For better production now and next winter, your cows need a quality concentrate NOW. Here's a suggestion — Try it.

| TYPE OF PASTURE | *MILKMAKER 34% | CORN-OATS-RYE BARLEY-HOMINY |
|---|---|---|
| REAL GOOD PASTURE | 100 lbs. | 800 to 900 lbs. |
| JUST FAIR PASTURE | 100 lbs. | 400 to 500 lbs. |
| S. R. O. PASTURE | 100 lbs. | 200 to 300 lbs. |

*With Milkmaker 24% use about 55% as much home grown feeds. Milkmakers are open formula Farm Bureau feeds that have helped thousands of Michigan cows earn money for their owners.

**Remember - for Chicks - Pullets - Hens .... It's MERMASH ....**

ONLY A SHORT TIME AGO your chicks were babies. If you fed Mermash, you probably have 90% to 97% of those chicks grown into pullets or cockerels.

SELL YOUR COCKERELS at 8 to 10 weeks of age. Then hopper feed your pullets scratch grains with Mermash. Your pullets will put on the weight and develop the stamina heavy producing hens need.

WHEN LAYING TIME COMES—no change in feed is needed—no upset pullets due to new feeds. Just continue on Mermash with scratch grains and your hens will help win the war.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Lansing, Mich.

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS

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

## 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.

**POULTRY SUPPLIES**

POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES farmers can afford. Proto-4 for coccidiosis prevention. One quart $1, medicates 64 gallons of drinking water. Phenolsulphate powder in mash or drinking water to prevent intestinal infection. Available at leading hatcheries, feed stores and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., at their stores and co-ops. By mail, postpaid, if no dealer in your community. Holland Laboratories, Inc., Holland, Mich. (7-tf-61b)

**LIVE STOCK**

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Mentha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-3-tf-22b)

**FARM MACHINERY**

FOR SALE—A PORT HURON GRAIN separator in good condition. A Rosenthal corn husker, nearly new. William Love, Saline, Mich. 6435-M-11, Between Saline and Bridgewater, 2 miles west of Saline. (7-2t-30p)

SPREAD MARL AS IT COMES FROM pit. Flink 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 prevent use truck for other purposes. Simple—rugged. Write for catalog. Flink Company, Streator, Ill. (3-tf-51b)

MAPLE SYRUP EVAPORATORS—special discount for cash when ordered during summer months. Order now and get delivery. Next spring may be too late. Write Sugar Bush Supplies Co., 217 North Cedar street, Lansing, Mich. for catalog and prices. (7-4t-38b)

# Over the State With the Junior Farm Bureau

By MISS HARRYETTA SHAW of Shelby, State Publicity Chairman for the JUNIOR FARM BUREAU

## Juniors Are Planning a $10,000 War Bond

### Will Ask Farmers for Bushel of Wheat to Purchase Bond to Establish Rural Leadership Training Fund

The Junior Farm Bureau has announced a proposal to raise $10,000 for investment in a war bond as its second war time project.

July 17 it will close its first war project when it presents $1,500 to the American Red Cross for the purchase of an ambulance. The Juniors raised that money by collecting and selling waste paper and junk, and through entertainment and other enterprises.

The proposal being submitted to the County Junior Farm Bureaus comes from a committee authorized by the state council of the Junior Farm Bureau. The state council will act upon it at its meeting July 17. Members of the committee are: Earl Seybert, chairman, Isabella county, Russell Johnson of Isabella county, and Alvin Johnson of Saginaw county.

It is proposed that the Junior Farm Bureau canvass farmers in their locality for a bushel of wheat for the purpose of purchasing a war bond in the interest of a future educational program for rural young people through the Junior Farm Bureau.

Machinery will be set up whereby the wheat collected by the groups in each county will be assembled for marketing through farmers' elevators. In communities where wheat is not grown, an equivalent can be asked for in the form of apples, potatoes or other products which can be handled by the Junior Farm Bureau.

The campaign will have the immediate effect of enabling Juniors and the farmers co-operating to buy a $10,000 war bond.

Later on, it is proposed that the bonds, in the hands of trustees for the Junior Farm Bureau, will assist rural young people in college through scholarships. It will assist the Junior Farm Bureau with educational enterprises.

## New Methods Check Erosion and Save Work

### Steimle Bros. Orchards Tell Of Cash & Labor Saved By Soil Program

"We thought we knew how to stop erosion," said Forest Steimle, manager of Steimle Brothers Orchards in Pipestone township, Berrien county. There are some 300 acres of fruit in that farm.

"We used to spend as much as $200 a year filling up washouts with stones, brush, fruit prunings, and the like, and then hauling the dirt back up the hill to finish the job of gully plugging. This went on until we got to the point where we hated to see a hard rain come.

"When the St. Joe River Soil Conservation District was formed, including Pipestone, Berrien, and Sodus townships in Berrien county, we were among the first to make application to the district for assistance in erosion control work. When one of the district men came to go over our place I told him of our troubles with the gullies."

After going over the farm with me, he explained very diplomatically that, as far as erosion control went, we were trying to lead the horse by the tail, instead of by the head. He further explained that the control of gullies rested largely in the watershed above the gullies, that we were cultivating the orchards in the watershed too much, and were losing too much water through runoff.

**Big Tube For Run-off**

It was here that I described a 3½ foot tube under the road at the lower end of a watershed of over fifty acres on our place. I had seen enough water runoff from this watershed to more than fill this tube. The district man explained that with proper soil conserving practices in the watershed any runoff loss could probably be cut more than half.

Mr. Steimle said, "I took this with a grain of salt, because I figured the water had to run down hill."

**Practices to Control Erosion**

"The main practices recommended for our place were: (1) liming or marling the orchards so the bacteria in the soil could multiply and release the plant food faster (2) maintaining the apples already in sod, and mulching under the trees as soon as possible. (3) seeding the cherry orchards to clover, and modifying this cover by chopping with a disk so there would not be too much moisture competition with the trees (4) using trashy cultivation on the peaches and grapes, just knocking the cover crop down with the disk set fairly straight and keeping most of it on top of the ground (5) seeding the young non-bearing orchards to soybeans and sudan grass in the middles, and working along the tree rows with a one horse cultivator.

"During 1941 we followed these practices. Despite the fact we had some very heavy rains during the summer, and that we had about ten inches of rain in October, very little water escaped.

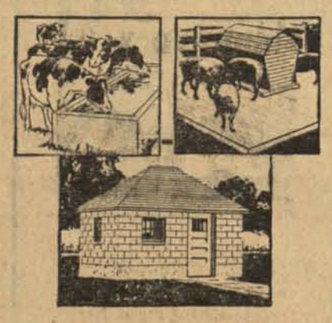
**Big Tube Does Little**

"In places where water had always given us trouble before, no water collected. The tube under the road which had always carried large quantities of water, carried very little, if any, last summer, fulfilling the predictions of the district man.

"It is hard to believe so great a change could be brought about so soon, by altering our regular practices so little, and just sowing a little seed, using our farm tools a little less, and our heads a little more.

"However, I can honestly say it worked, and we are using the same practices again this year," Mr. Steimle said.


**CONCRETE materials are widely available**



**for needed farm improvements**

Concrete materials—portland cement, sand and gravel or stone—are widely available to help farmers build for greater wartime food production.

Set the stage now for producing more eggs, pork, beef and dairy products—by building clean, sanitary, feed-saving, concrete floors in your poultry house, feed lot and barn. By building a manure pit, storage cellar, water tank or other modern improvements of economical, long-lasting concrete.

You can do your own concrete work. Or your cement dealer will give you names of concrete contractors. We will help with free plan sketches. Just check list below and mail today.

Paste on penny postal and mail

- ☐ Dairy barn floors
- ☐ Poultry house floors
- ☐ Feeding floors
- ☐ Milk houses
- ☐ Foundations
- ☐ Manure pits
- ☐ Grain storages
- ☐ Storage cellars
- ☐ Tanks, troughs
- ☐ Farm repairs

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. W7-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.


## Preparation for Junior Camp

In the view of the limited number of members who will be able to attend a week of camp at Waldenwoods August 23-29 and Aug. 31-Sept. 5, the selection of campers will be limited.

It has been proposed that all local Junior Farm Bureaus arrange plans and objectives for the year's program so that their camp delegates will have the program basis which is to be enlarged upon at camp.

Holding of week-end camps during the winter months has been suggested. Farmers are not as busy then as in summer months and it might be easier for some members to leave their work for one or two days, whereas it would be impossible for them to get away for a whole week in the summer.

## Activities of the Junior Farm Bureaus

**OCEANA**

Martha Reed, counsellor, entertained at her home June 17, in honor of Marjorie Trommater, R. N., leaving soon for Scott Field, Ill., and George Bird who is being called into the service. Both Miss Trommater and Mr. Bird were presented with a gift.

It was agreed that a copy of the Michigan Farm News be sent to each of the nine Junior Farm Bureau members from this group who are now in the service. Each of our members agreed to donate a half day's pay to the treasury instead of holding the annual ice cream festival to raise money to send members to camp.

**LOWELL**

A weiner roast held by the Lowell Junior Farm Bureau, June 3, at Fallasburg park.

Mr. Vining showed some very good color slides at the June 18 meeting, at the Vergennes Grange hall. The following candidates were nominated for the coming election of officers: president, Edwin Roth and Donald Anderson; first vice president, Royal Clark and Howard Kropf; second vice-president, Aileen Myers and Donald Lind; secretary, Janet Fritz and Lucille Bollock; treasurer, Edna Myers and Wesley Chaffer; publicity chairman, Jean Franks and Oren Ford. The election was scheduled for July 2, at the Vergennes Grange hall.

**DISTRICT NO. 8**

Junior Farm Bureau members from Muskegon, Mason, and Oceana counties enjoyed a lawn party on Monday evening, June 22, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Hawley near Ludington. Mr. and Mrs. Hawley have given the group a lawn party each year at their home.

Discussions were led by Arthur Kaule, district director, and short talks were given by the state director, Ben Hennink, the state president, Marian Williams. The group approved a state wide project whereby each local Junior Farm Bureau will purchase a $100 defense bond.

**BERRIEN**

June 8th the Berrien County Junior Farm Bureau had an ice cream social and party at the home of Barbara and Florence French. About 65 members and guests were present. Games were played on the lawn followed by a short talk by our counselor Burton Richards, who was back for the first time since his illness. DeForest Alderman, Ass't. County Agent spoke on our part in national defense. 4-H leader, Harold Sparks, also talked on better representation of rural youth at rural youth meetings. The committee in charge was Barbara French, June Norris, Arthur Stuart, LeRoy Hetler and Frances Foster.

On June 22nd we met at the National school for our annual nominations of officers. President, Harold Steinke, told of plans that have been made to send the boys in service honorary memberships and the State Farm News. Norris Young was chairman assisted by Richard Koenigshof, Harold and Eleanor Steinke, Betty Young, Bob Tillstrom and Florence French.

The next meeting will be election of officers, which will be at the home of Helen and Barbara Preston. The committee is Helen Preston, Dorothy and Jean Bittner and Bob and Duane Jackson.

**WASHTENAW**

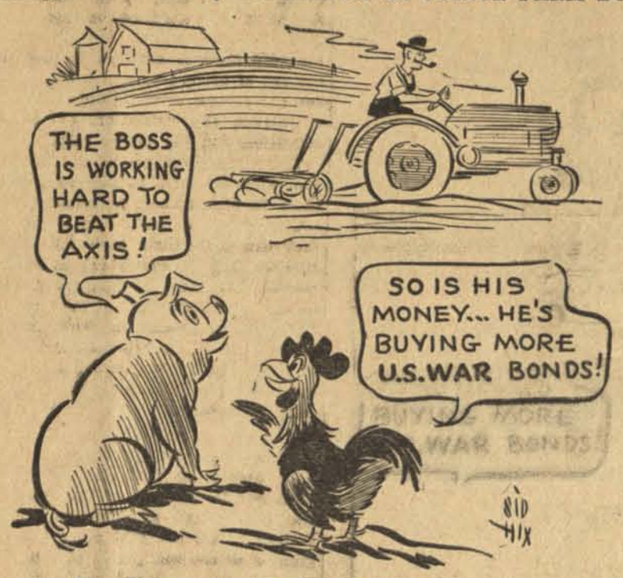
Concluding their spring membership drive, the Washtenaw Junior Farm Bureau had an outdoor meeting at the Dexter-Huron Park on June 9. Former campers gave talks on Junior Farm Bureau camp. It was proposed to start a second Junior Farm Bureau group in the southwest section of the county.

The next meeting is to be held at the home of Warren Finkbeiner in the southwest section.

## Correction

The Carlton Farm Bureau Community group which turned out with 13 tractors to put in the crops of Lyle Lydy while he was ill is a Barry county group. We said Ionia county in our June edition.

Abner Fair, manager of Burr Oak Co-op, has taken out a license to manufacture Mermash poultry feed.




Egg Money, Crop Money, Stock Money . . .
Bomb Money, Plane Money, Gun Money

## MICHIGAN WILL PRODUCE ALL-TIME HAY CROP IN '42

### College Farm Crops Dep't Makes Suggestions for Handling It

Michigan farmers will cut for hay an estimated 1,300,000 acres of alfalfa and alfalfa-grass mixtures, the greatest acreage of improved hay crops ever cut in the state. In addition there is to be an estimated 1,300,000 acres of clover-timothy mixed hays cut in 1942 for curing.

Hay is gaining new importance in war time. Feeding more of better quality home-grown roughages saves on grains and protein supplements which must be bought. Good hay is good property.

Windrow curing is the best answer to labor-saving and quality, according to H. C. Rather, head of the Michigan State College farm crops department. The windrow system permits use of the fast-working side delivery rake, hay loaders and sweep rakes or field balers.

Even better hay can be cured in hay cocks, but this process requires 24 hours longer to be safe for storage and also demands extra hand labor.

Swath curing 24 hours or longer effects no saving in labor and makes only a slight shortening of the curing period. At the college it was found swath curing was but three hours quicker than the windrow system.

Too many farmers use the swath curing system. Tests show they lose from 15 to 30 per cent of the hay through shattering of the leaves, as compared to windrow curing. The swath method also is accompanied by a marked decrease in the protein content of the hay and in the feeding value.

## Most of War Funds Will Come from Bonds

Methods by which the war can be financed were discussed at the second conference of rural and urban women at Michigan State College June 9 and 10.

Prof. D. C. Cline said that printing money for the purpose is the worst form of inflation. Borrowing from banks is only slightly less inflationary since it increases the money in circulation.

Taxes are necessary but it is utterly impossible to raise in that way more than a fraction of the money needed. Total income for the United States was 94 billion dollars last year. U.S. appropriations for war in 1942 are estimated at 70 billions. Our total taxes are about 20% of total income. In England it is 40% and will be 50% next year.

The best method, said Dr. Cline, appears to be in the compulsory sale of bonds. That also absorbs purchasing power, which is an inflationary factor. Purchase of bonds now will bring money back into circulation during the inevitable period of post war depression.

Dr. Cline stated that in his opinion talk about burdening future generations with the cost of this war is sheer nonsense. He said that we are paying now in labor, lives, goods and other forms of wealth that belong to the present generation.—Mrs. Clinton Ducker, Lapeer County Farm Bureau, Otter Lake, Mich.

## Juniors Will Attend Mid-West Training School

Arrangements are being made to have a large number of Junior Farm Bureau members attend the Midwest States Farm Bureau Training School to be held at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, the week end of July 18 to 21. Arthur Kaule has been appointed chairman of a committee to arrange transportation by car and boat. Other members on this committee are Wayne Steeke and Doris Eschels.

## Chester Clark in Australia

May 26, 1942

Dear Junior Farm Bureau Members:

Army life in foreign service during wartime keeps us busy, and there is little time for letter writing. Then too, there isn't much one can write in wartime, but I'll write a few lines tonight by lantern light. We have a fire in our little stove to keep off the chill of these late fall nights. Fortunately, winters in Australia aren't as cold as in the states. By being in the southern hemisphere we have winter when you have summer. My buddies are just beginning to roll into their bunks for the night. We are all from different states, but in the same work. We're first aid men on the front lines, stretcher carriers, and doctors' assistants. As for myself, I'm a first aid man on the front lines during combat, and have the rating of private first class.

We receive our pay in Australian currency, pounds, shillings, and pence. Occasionally we have passes to leave camp and take part in Australian church activities and social life. I have had several invitations to stay in private homes. Australian hospitality among both civilians and Aussie soldiers is unequalled anywhere. I'm feeling swell, working hard, and eating plenty. We are commonly known here as Yanks. It's a grand experience, and a hard one as well, but we're hoping to be home before too many months.

Very sincerely
CHESTER CLARK.

Pvt. Chester Clark 36129170
Med. Det. 162 Inf.
A P O 1117
% Postmaster
San Francisco, California

## SUNBURNED PIGS COSTLY TO HAVE AROUND

### Observe Injury Delays Gains; Pays to Provide Hogs With Shade

Sunshades for hogs might seem like an expensive luxury. But experiments and experience at Michigan State College prove that a sunburned pig delays gains for two or three months before recovery and that the pig costs more to place on the market.

A hot summer in which considerable rain occurs is a season in which the irritation shows up the most, according to V. A. Freeman, extension specialist in animal husbandry at the college.

White pigs are especially sensitive to the burning rays of summer sunshine. Whether the wet surface of a hog burns more easily, or whether the rain clears up the atmosphere so that rays of the sun are able to penetrate, the hogs seem to suffer most in weather similar to that in southern Michigan.

A sunburned pig acts quite human with his symptons. He is sore and uneasy and runs around and shakes his head. Redness appears on the skin around the ears and neck or perhaps on the entire upper part of the pig. Itching follows and this helps scatter mange and lice when the animals scratch themselves.

Shade is the best preventive. Another good management practice is to keep the animals out of pasture when it is wet with dew or rain. If natural shade is not available, then posts may be set up and boards laid on top for temporary shade. Poles and straw are also used.

For burn treatment, Freeman recommends a mild antiseptic to cut down excessive rubbing. Caron oil can be applied. It is made of equal parts of lime water and raw linseed oil. This soothes the hide and helps prevent cracking of the skin. Any oil containing gasoline increases the irritation after sunburn.

## FARM BUREAU BACKS DAIRY ADVERTISING

### Increase in Production Calls For Effort to Expand Our Markets

An open letter to Members of the Farm Bureau:

The Farm Bureau has endorsed the program of the American Dairy Association of Michigan.

Briefly the program is to increase the consumption of dairy products; to maintain present markets now and after the war and to create new markets for dairy products through a comprehensive merchandising and advertising program. Five million farmers in eleven states are now co-operating with the program.

We are glad to report that the program is progressing very nicely and that most of the major farm organizations in the state, either those who are processing milk and those who are not, have likewise endorsed the program.

We wish to point out that dairy products are being purchased and consumed in each village and city of the United States. Each of these units is a market for increasing the consumption of dairy products. The problem of education in the value of dairy products as a food is not the problem of one group within a state or even one state alone, but it is the problem of all dairymen in all states co-operating together in an advertising and educational program.

At present the production of milk has been materially increased, and, no doubt, will be increased further. The time may come when we will find ourselves confronted with a large production of milk but not sufficient markets to absorb the increase. Now, we feel, is the time to do what we can to prepare ourselves for what may come in the future.

The American Dairy Association, the national organization, is composed of farmers or representatives of farmers' organizations. Likewise, the American Dairy Association of Michigan is controlled by farmers. Nine of the 16 man board are farmers. A farmer signs the checks for the state organization.

The cost of this program is small. It is based on one cent per pound of butterfat produced and marketed during a 15 day period of the year. It is estimated that the average cost to the individual producer will be from 9 to 11 cents per cow per year. A ten cow herd will cost approximately $1.00 for a whole year's advertising.

The advertising dollar of the individual would not make much of a show if distributed over all the markets of the United States. However, the picture changes when you get these advertising dollars working together co-operatively. Then we will have a fund of advertising dollars which will mean something to the dairy farmer.

A number of the larger processors who do not have close contact with the farmers are co-operating with the program. We also find that there are some of the larger independent processors who are rather reluctant to co-operate until they have some expression from farmer patrons. We feel that this is a program in which all farmers should be interested, and urged all Farm Bureau members to contact the first handlers of butterfat in their territory and urge their co-operation.

## Farm Bureau Offers Prize For Song

The board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has extended its contest on official Farm Bureau song to August 31, 1942. The contest is open to all citizens of Michigan. The prize for an acceptable song will be $35, and for an acceptable music setting $35. Competent judges will judge the entries, none of them associated with the Farm Bureau. Decision of the judges will be final. They reserve the right to reject any or all material. Entries should be mailed to the Farm Bureau Song Contest, 221 No. Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan.

The words of the song may deal with the beauty of rural Michigan, the desirability of farm life, etc., but these points must be associated with the Farm Bureau.

This contest was conducted in 1941. No song was chosen as the official song. None of the songs entered in the 1941 contest are now under consideration.

One-third of the accidents involving motor vehicles at highway-railroad grade crossing in 1941 resulted from motorists driving into the sides of trains.

**CREDITS ON PURCHASES Help Pay Farm Bureau Dues!**

NOTICE TO MEMBERS: Tehse purchases of Farm Bureau brand goods are eligible to Membership Credits when declared: Farm Bureau Brand dairy, poultry and other feeds, seeds, fertilizers; Unico Brands of fence, roofing, petroleum products, binder twine, paints, insecticides; Co-op Brands of farm machinery and electrical appliances.

MAIL YOUR DEALER SALES SLIPS to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Membership Dep't, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing about every three months, and finally, not less than 20 days before your new membership year starts.

BE SURE Farm Bureau Brand, Unico and Co-op Brands are entered on the slip, as Farm Bureau Alfalfa, Mermash, Fertilizer, etc., Unico fence, etc., Co-op machinery, etc.

MEMBERSHIP RELATIONS DEP'T will issue you a card statement of your membership credit, if a membership credit is available that year. You may present it for credit to your County Farm Bureau Secretary, together with the balance necessary, if any, to complete your payment of $5 membership dues.

$10 annual dues mature life memberships; $5 annual dues do not, but participate in Membership Credits, which reduce the amount of dues payable.

Life members receive their Membership Credits in cash once a year.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Michigan

NO ONE HAS DEVISED A BETTER PLAN THAN LIFE INSURANCE TO PROTECT THE FUTURE OF YOUR FAMILY

The young man, and the man in his prime, does well to save something as he goes along. State Farm Life Insurance is savings and protection for your family.

67,000 Michigan farm and city folk carry State Farm Mutual Automobile Company Insurance

State Farm Insurance Companies
Bloomington, Ill.

Michigan State Farm Bureau State Agt., 221 No. Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan
Please send State Farm Ins. Co.'s information:
Name ..... ☐ Auto
Address ..... ☐ Life

# Some Trends That Affect Farmers

## Background Material for Discussion in July By our 295 Community Farm Bureau Groups

*By O. ULREY*
*Department of Economics, Michigan State College*

FOREWORD: "Without Vision the People Perish." The future trends in farming will depend much upon the vision, foresightedness and responsibility initiated by the farmers themselves.

"Things Just Don't Happen; People Make Them Happen!" is a challenge to all community minded persons. The manner in which things will happen to farming rests heavily upon the part you, as agricultural leaders, take in studying, analyzing and acting on the problems of agriculture.

* * *

Forces outside the farm have become increasingly important in affecting the farm business and farm life. Training in farm production alone is not sufficient to enable farmers to cope with the multitude of problems facing them. Training in the social sciences—in the sciences of human relationships—in group relations, techniques and action—training throughout life—is necessary to enable the farmers to fulfill their mission as producers of food, fiber, and children, and as citizens of a modern, industrial, democratic society.

**Price level**—The rises and declines in the level of prices have been the most important factors causing variations in farm income during the past century. Prices have risen to high levels during the past four wars and have fallen afterwards, to the disadvantage of farmers. If prices rise materially above present levels (June 1942), there is danger of collapse later. Farmers are concerned with assisting their organizations and their congressmen to obtain legislation and to adopt national procedures which prevent inflation and the subsequent deflation — with unfavorable farm prices and income.

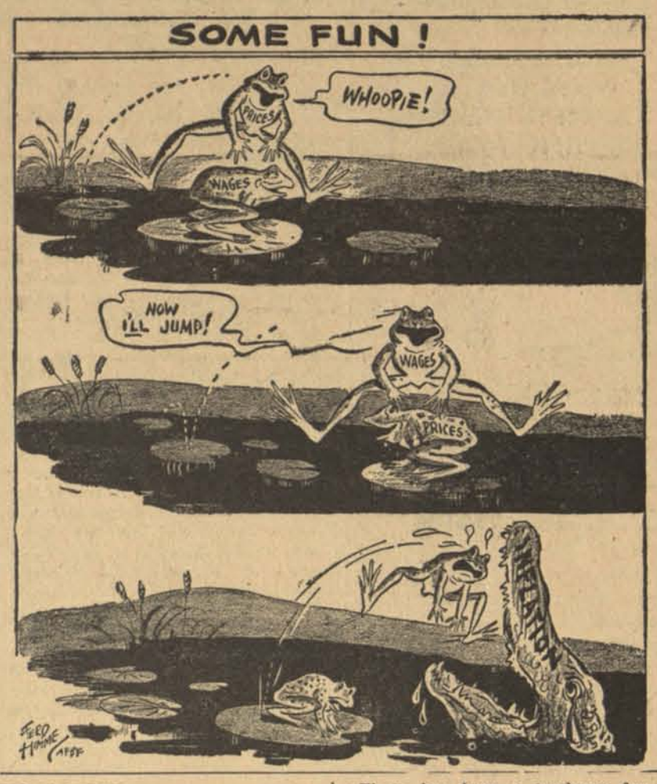
**Urban business situation**—Fluctuations in business activity have become more violent as society becomes more commercial—as a larger proportion of the people are in urban life. The income of the American farmer is becoming more dependent upon urban business conditions—as farmers produce more to sell and as farmers constitute a smaller proportion of the nation's population. The supply of urban purchasing power and its distribution among the people affect farm prices and income.

Since farm production changes slowly, changes in urban business conditions are immediately reflected in farm prices and income. Farmers are concerned with planning of business activity to prevent business depressions—and especially with post-war planning of transition from a war to a peace economy.

**Distribution or marketing costs**—The trend has been for marketing costs to increase with (1) increases in number of brands and varieties, (2) more processing, (3) more packaging, (4) more service, (5) competitive duplications, (6) more advertising and sales promotion, and with (7) higher wages for processing and distribution.

Since farmers receive the residue of retail prices after distribution costs are deducted—any increase in distribution costs reduces farm prices, unless farm production is reduced so that retail prices rise.

The benefits in processing—in varieties of food products from agricultural raw materials has not increased materially farm incomes—have gone primarily to processors distributors and consumers.




Farmers are concerned with savings and short-cuts in distribution—for example—with elimination of duplications in collecting milk from the farms and in wholesaling and distributing the milk in the cities.

**Industrial uses of farm products**—Expansion of industrial uses of agricultural raw materials has been a very slow process in the past—but expanding research may speed up the process. We have been depleting many of our exhaustible resources, such as minerals, fuels and timber. We may be forced to depend increasingly on annual and perennial crops for industrial raw materials.

The new industrial uses—new products—have been an insignificant factor in increasing farm income in the past—as the benefits have gone primarily to processors, distributors and consumers.

There are many problems in using farm products in industry, such as, (1) will the prices which industry can pay be high enough to cover farm production costs? (2) Should there be a higher price for the use as food, and a lower price for industrial uses? (3) Who should own and obtain the benefits from the industrial processing of farm products?

**Technological or industrial revolution**—This refers to the use of machinery, improved methods, larger scale production, larger labor force, efficient management—both in industry and in agriculture.

There are many direct efforts on agriculture—larger farm units, increased investment costs, more machinery, superior management, more skills necessary, and fewer people needed in farming. These have affected not only farm production, but also marketing and farm living.

There are many indirect effects of urban industrial development on agriculture—expanded opportunities of farm people in industry, expansion and size of the labor force, larger and more influential labor unions, concentration of control in industry and in finance, possibilities for greater fluctuations in business activity, and expansion of governmental activities.

In industry the inefficient firm is rapidly eliminated—the inefficient manager becomes a productive worker on a special job. In agriculture the inefficient farmer reduces his standard of living and remains a competitive force—the range widens between the income of the efficient and inefficient farmer. We frequently say that the handicapped farmer is lazy or shiftless.

What should become of the inefficient farmer as agriculture becomes more industrialized? Should he be shifted to industry, be trained or be forgotten?

**Per capita distribution of national income**—During the past two decades farmers have received about one-fourth the per capita income of urban people—about two-thirds is necessary for a comparable standard of living.

There has been a tendency for a larger proportion of the national income to go to management, organized labor, organized professional groups, pseudo monopolies, and organized tax groups—through legislation, monopoly, custom, agreements, contracts and bargainings. Thus, a smaller percent is left for the less well organized groups, as farmers.

About 46 percent of the people, or 45,000,000, received family income of less than $1,000 in 1939. Their consumption of food averaged 5c a meal. If the incomes of all of these families had been up to $1,200 a year, their purchases of food would have been increased by $2 billion—about one-half of which would have gone to farmers.

Farmers must be so organized and have trained representatives to bargain and deal with other occupational groups to obtain a proper share of the national income. Since the main opportunities for increases in the consumption of food are the low income groups—farmers are interested in legislation, education and other methods which will increase the family income of the low income farm and urban folks—and farmers should be opposed to devices such as the sales tax on food which tends to reduce further the consumption of those with limited incomes.

**Tax structure**—The long-time trend is for a larger proportion of our national energies to be utilized by the state to perform services for the citizens. Consequently, taxes for these services will represent a larger share of the national income. The type of tax system is relatively unimportant when taxation represents only 5 or 10 percent of national income, but very important when reaching 20 or 30 percent. Taxation can be used not only to supply services but also for the redistribution of income and wealth which have become maldistributed. Organized farmers should take active steps to reorganize state and national taxes on an ability to pay basis.

**Excess of children in rural areas**—More children have been born on farms, especially in the Southeast, than are needed in agriculture. The technological revolution in agriculture has reduced the number of people needed to produce the food, fiber and other farm raw materials. About 23 percent of population is on farms but 50 percent of the farmers produce 85 percent of the output. About 10 to 12 percent of population could produce the farm products (except children) needed.

The cities do not produce enough children to maintain their population. The farms produce an excess for the urban life. It appears as if 25 to 30 percent of the population is needed in agriculture to produce sufficient children to prevent a decline in population in a few years. Should our national policies be directed towards maintaining more folks on the land?

**Conservation of soil and other resources**—In recent years there has been a definite trend from exploitation towards conservation of our land resources. However, soil will continue to be depleted more rapidly for many years than it can be conserved. Future generations will thus be handicapped. Should farmers and others be permitted to use land resources as they wish, regardless of results—or should there be group control over the use of land resources?

**Type of training for farm production and farm living**—There are three general types of training needed for farm people: (1) Technical skills in production and marketing, (2) Economic-management, marketing, prices, external forces, and (3) Group or community living—as our people become more interdependent. Farmers must also learn more about living in a society with other occupational groups.

Farmers are unable to solve many of their problems through individual effort. Many major farm problems are external to the farm business and require group action for solution. Farmers need to advance farther in the use of group-action methods, such as: (1) farmer organizations, (2) cooperatives, (3) legislation, (4) adult education and (5) public relations.

There are shortages in educational programs for farm people—to enable them to adjust their philosophy and attitudes to understand and to realize they can solve their problems. Specific training is needed, (1) in fundamental principles of democracy, (2) to understand the place of the individual in the group and the group in the nation, and (3) to bring a realization of the necessity of group action and the techniques of group action—on a democratic basis.

* * *

### THE WAR OF INFLATION

In discussing the rise in prices Professor R. V. Gunn of the Economics Department at Michigan State College points out that since the beginning of the war prices of raw materials have advanced 66%, wholesale prices 31%, retail prices 25%, farm prices 55% and the cost of living 13%.

This mild inflation, if permitted to continue could easily result in an uncontrolled price rise and a resultant collapse after the war.

Professor Gunn points out that in 1941 the income of the people totalled 92 billion dollars. Of this, 18 billion was used for taxes and savings and 74 billion dollars was used for consumers goods and services which equalled the available supply of such goods and services. In 1942 the estimated national income will approximate 117 billion dollars, of which 31 billion will go for taxes and savings leaving 86 billion dollars for goods and services. The hitch comes in that there will be only 69 billion dollars worth of goods and services available. Unable to secure the goods and services for which they have money, people are using the additional 17 billion dollars surplus to bid against each other for such goods and services as are available. This increased demand coupled with a restricted supply causes run-away prices. In an attempt to control this the President of the United States has suggested the following seven point program:

1. Tax heavily and hold down profits.
2. Stabilize wages paid to workers.
3. Stabilize prices received by farmers.
4. Encourage purchase of war bonds.
5. Ration essential commodities that are scarce.
6. Discourage credit and installment buying, and encourage paying off debts.
7. Fix ceilings on wholesale and retail prices.

The above is bound to have an effect on the relative economic position of the farmer. The repercussion of uncontrolled inflation should prove disastrous to the farmer after the war as it did following the first World War. Price fixing which established farm prices on a basis not equitable when compared to other commodities or labor may put the farmer in the unhappy position of paying more than his just share of the war. These things must all be considered in thinking of the future.

---

Recent storms wrecked 300 barns in central Michigan.

# SOD IS THE GREAT FRIEND OF ORCHARDS

## It is Managed to Control Gullying and Loss Of Soil

Every orchard drainageway should be kept in sod. This alone will prevent severe gullying in many of the established orchards now under cultivation.

Sod should not be limited to drainageways. Apples, pears, cherries, and quinces may be grown in sod. Complete sod is not recommended in all cases. In some orchards, sod buffer strips in the tree rows, across the slope, will suffice to check washing while in others, every other middle in sod will be necessary if continued washing is to be halted.

Sometimes an entire orchard should be seeded to provide sod. When this is done, a system often called "modified sod" should be practiced. By this system the seeding is not disturbed for one or two years, but after a good sod has become established, it is managed by disking to prevent over competition with the trees for plant food and moisture. The disking is limited to an amount that will not kill the grass but only hold it in check. Disking should be across the slopes, rather than up and down hill.

Even better than the modified sod system is a combination of sod and mulch where straw or other mulching material is used beneath the trees while the areas between trees is maintained in sod.

Before making any new planting, the grower should look over the site and consider what practices will be necessary to keep the top soil from being washed away. Contour planting with subsequent contour cultivation may be sufficient. Again it may be advisable to plan for terracing. Frequently a combination of contour planting or terracing with some vegetation will be the most practical means of control.

Growers who are not familiar with these methods should consult their county agricultural agent or members of the Soil Conservation Service. Those who plan and manage their orchards so that the top soil will be kept from moving away will be practicing loyalty not only to their farms but to their communities and country as well. Every contoured tree row, every sod waterway and every other soil conserving practice is one more salute to the soil.

---

### Soap and Dynamite

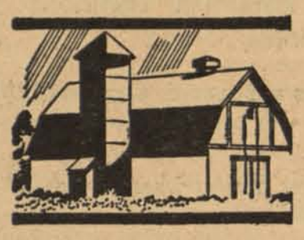
The glycerine produced as by product in making ten pounds of soap is the amount required for manufacturing six pounds of dynamite.

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

### UDF Resumes Campaign In Lapeer County

United Dairy Farmer organizers resumed their campaign in Lapeer county in mid-June. Earl Buss, UDF publicity chief, said the UDF had been observing a "truce" since Dec. 20. He cautioned farmers not to believe anything published by newspapers or magazines concerning the UDF since they are controlled by the milk trusts through extensive advertising. Ho, hum!

For Roof Repairs
Roof Replacements and New Construction



Farm Bureau's ROOFING and ASPHALT SHINGLES

ROOF COATINGS

Our Unico Black Asphalt Roof Coating can be used on all types of roofing materials. Also on fence posts and other similar items needing a good weather protecting paint. Our Fibrated Asphalt Coating contains asbestos fiber. Red Metal Primer retards rust and peeling. Proper base for any metal paints. We have a line of good roof paints. Our Wagon and Implement Paints will protect your property against weather and rust.

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

KILL FLIES the Safe and Sure Way WITH UNICO FLY SPRAY

Guarantees Livestock Comfort

UNICO FLY SPRAY is a dependable contact spray. The basic killing agent in this spray is Pyrethrum Extract. The spray also contains Lethane to produce a more rapid knock down. Unico Fly Spray, if used according to directions, will not taint milk, stain or blister the animal's skin. The highly refined oil carrier is sufficiently heavy to remain on the hair for a reasonable length of time to retain the repelling agents in the spray.

Get Your Supply Now

With uncertain conditions ahead of us, it would be wise to get your summer's supply of dependable and effective Unico Fly Spray NOW.

UNICO FLY SPRAY SOLD BY FARM BUREAU DEALERS IN GALLON CANS AND IN BULK

KILL-FLY

For Household use. It is highly refined and deodorized. Contains Pyrethrum as its basic killing agent. Quick acting, non-staining and non-explosive. Get a can today. Sold in pints and quarts.

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

ATLACIDE CHLORATE WEED KILLER

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5 lb. | can | $1.45 |
| 15 lb. | can | 2.75 |
| 50 lb. | drum | 5.50 |
| 100 lb. | drum | 10.00 |

Atlacide sold by FARM BUREAU DEALERS

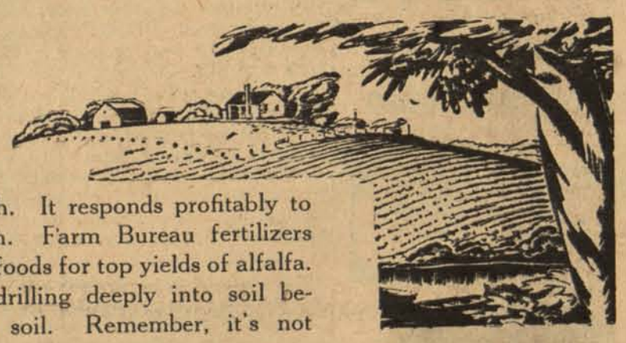
NEW COLLISION INSURANCE GETS DRIVERS' OK!

A new kind of Collision Insurance has won the hearty approval of automobile drivers from coast to coast. It is written by State Farm Insurance Companies. Under the plan, State Farm pays 80% of the first $250 of damages, and 100% of amounts exceeding $250. Cost of this new kind of Collision Insurance is very reasonable. The low-cost and unusual coverage of this plan helps explain why State Farm Mutual writes more collision insurance than any other casualty company in the world. Get the facts today.!

See Your Local STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. AGENT

STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES
*of Bloomington, Illinois*

FERTILIZER FOR ALFALFA



Alfalfa is a heavy feeder on phosphorous and potash. It responds profitably to fertilizer heavy in phosphorous and moderate in potash. Farm Bureau fertilizers use the highest grades of these two vitally needed plant foods for top yields of alfalfa. They are free running and drill perfectly. We advise drilling deeply into soil before or at time of seeding, or broadcast and work into soil. Remember, it's not more acres, but more per acre with Farm Bureau Fertilizers.

APPLICATION *for* ALFALFA

| LIGHT SOILS | HEAVY SOILS |
|---|---|
| 250 to 300 pounds of 0-14-6 or 0-12-12 per acre. | 150 to 200 pounds of 0-14-6 or 0-20-20 per acre. |

*AGR'L LIMESTONE* Agricultural limestone sweetens the soil and increases the yield of alfalfa and other crops. Place your order with your Farm Bureau dealer NOW.

☆☆☆

ALFALFA & BROME GRASS...

*. . . You Can Sow Them This Summer!*

Sow alfalfa and brome grass this summer. Sow 5 pounds of brome grass with half bushel of oats per acre together with usual seeding of Farm Bureau alfalfa for the most luxuriant and nutritious pasture or hay crop you have ever had. Long lived, too. Alfalfa and brome grass hay cures more quickly than alfalfa alone. More tonnage per acre. Careful buyers select Farm Bureau brand seeds in sealed bags because they have known records of performance. Insist upon Farm Bureau brand for best results.

Certified Canadian Brome — Certified Hardigan Alfalfa — No. 1 Canadian Brome
Certified Grimm Alfalfa — Michigan Variegated — Michigan Grimm
Canadian Variegated — Montana Grimm — Kansas Common — Nebraska Common

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS & STAMPS

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

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC., LANSING