

The Community Farm Bureaus During February

Many War Time Topics Discussed by Group

By KEITH A. TANNER
Membership Relations and Education

The material found in this column is taken from some two hundred sets of Community Farm Bureau minutes sent in to Lansing each month. Just those reports having materials which might be of interest to other groups are included; a line from some reports, a whole paragraph from others.

This information is presented to give you some idea as to how other groups conduct their meetings, the local topics discussed, activities sponsored, committees that are functioning, and the opinions and attitudes prevailing in different localities.

SO. WHEELER COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Gratiot County

The chairman appointed committees and plans were made for the dinner. Our group is to serve the school of instruction for the membership drive.

FIVE CORNERS COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Eaton

Our group will oppose legislative re-appointment. Mr. Patterson showed moving pictures of how jay-walkers disobey all rules and regulations of the highway.

GULL-PRAIRIE COMMUNITY GROUP—Kalamazoo

It was stated that the school faculty served coffee and doughnuts to soldiers who came from Fort Custer to the school gym to play basket ball on Wednesday evenings. It was agreed that the Farm Bureau sponsor the next meeting.

ATTICA COMMUNITY GROUP—Lapeer

Mr. Leach, chairman of membership drive, for Attica township, reported his progress.

Mr. Kreiner explained what was being done and what was to be done during the drive. Motion carried that our meetings last for 2 1/2 hours.

MAYFIELD GROUP—Lapeer

Eleven of 16 boys in the army answered Christmas greetings sent by members of the group. Mrs. Joe Cox read the replies before the group. The chairman appointed 18 members to help canvass the township during the membership drive.

THREE OAKS—Berrien

It was voted to give Red Cross \$5.00. Milton Francis, Jr. talked to us of our need to buy Defense Bonds and Stamps (\$3.50 in Stamps bought). Hospital service discussed. Farm Bureau group and local Lions club joint meeting was discussed. The date to be set later. Mr. Myers, the local shop teacher, offered the use of the school shop for implement repairs. An invitation was extended to attend agricultural night classes. Alex Gale gave a pep talk for the Farm Bureau drive.

BURLINGTON-RICH—Lapeer

The following subjects were briefly discussed:

1. The latest report of the hospital service plan.

2. A scrap book for our group. Mr. McCready asked all members to help with it by saving newspaper clippings regarding the Farm Bureau.

3. Mr. Dwyer read a letter from Mr. Brody in regard to the new day-

light saving time for Michigan. The fact that 10 years ago Michigan adopted eastern standard time, although much of the state geographically lies within the central time area, and that this new daylight saving time means to Michigan the advancing of clocks another hour into morning darkness was discussed by the group. The secretary was directed to write a letter to the Governor of Michigan stating our group favors that Michigan continue on eastern standard time. The February topic: "The Farmers' Relationship with other groups" was presented by our discussion leader. Interesting figures showed:

1. That the weekly earnings of industrial workers has advanced 290% over the 1910-14 level, while farm prices have only advanced 143%.

2. The rate of annual earnings per employed factory worker was higher in September 1941 than 1920-29.

3. Farmers share of the consumers dollar has increased this past year, but we are still below the base period.

4. Farmers are not on an economic level with labor and industry.

5. Industrial labor unions and farm organizations are naturally on opposite sides of the economic fence.

We concluded:

1. That the time has come for unity of agriculture. Farmers must organize and work together to formulate plans for a more constructive farmer program.

2. That farmers should awaken to the necessity of faith and belief in a good farm organization, where the members have an opportunity to assemble information, analyze facts, voice their opinions and exchange ideas.

3. That it is not a question of, can we afford to belong to a farm organization, but of, can we afford not to?

GARFIELD—Newaygo

Mr. Hathaway made the motion, "That the chairman appoint a committee of 3 to draft a resolution to be sent to the State Farm Bureau office requesting them to take the matter of agricultural deferments up with the state draft board" carried. Twenty dollars were received as a first prize for our entry in the Farm to Prosper Contest.

CENTRAL HURON—Huron

A card was read from the Turner group that they had made a recording of National Secretary Blackburn's talk at the Huron Annual meeting. It was decided to get the record for the March meeting.

BLOOMINGDALE—Van Buren

Jay Dodge, our County Secretary, was present and gave the report on the membership drive which made us all feel that the farmers are becoming more united.

BINGHAM—Northwest Michigan

Mr. R. Seaberg, chairman of the membership campaign, explained plans for the membership drive. Jay Valiska of the committee in charge of our banquet at Lake Leelanau discussed same. Plans were made to assist with the banquet.

DAYTON—Newaygo

During an interesting discussion, led by Erwin Price, and actively entered into by many members on the topic, "Our Relationships to Other Groups". It was brought out that our aims and the present labor movement have little in common. Their leaders are grasping for power and wealth, and are exploiting their following. We endeavor to achieve our

just rights in a clean manner as against methods of some rackets in labor. The Farm Bureau should in a stronger, more active and legal manner set itself up against this movement which is undermining the principles of our democratic government.

ELBA—Gratiot

A welcome was extended to our new members. They were also given a brief review of the Farm Bureau set up in this locality. Allan Overlin gave a fine report of the Farm Bureau program held at M. S. C. during Farmer's Week.

A special meeting will be held in about two weeks to better familiarize the people of this community with the Farm Bureau organization; its achievements and its aims.

CLAYTON—Genesee

A report was given by Ulysses Dieck on the Farm Bureau round table discussion at Lansing on Thursday of Farmer's Week.

BANFIELD—Barry

A communication was read by Mr. subjects for study—poultry, soil control, Hoffman regarding the labor control bill. Reports were given by three members who worked in the membership drive. Some discussion was had on how to get new members interested in discussion meetings; one good way was for older members to see that the new members attended meetings until they became enough interested to come by themselves.

IRA—St. Clair

All members present were pleased to welcome as our guests Mr. and Mrs. Fred Doehling, neighbor farmers, and Mr. and Mrs. Laudon Wilson, correspondent for the local paper. A report was made of the annual meeting of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau. Particular mention was made of the remarks of President Clarence Reid.

BROOKSIDE—Newaygo

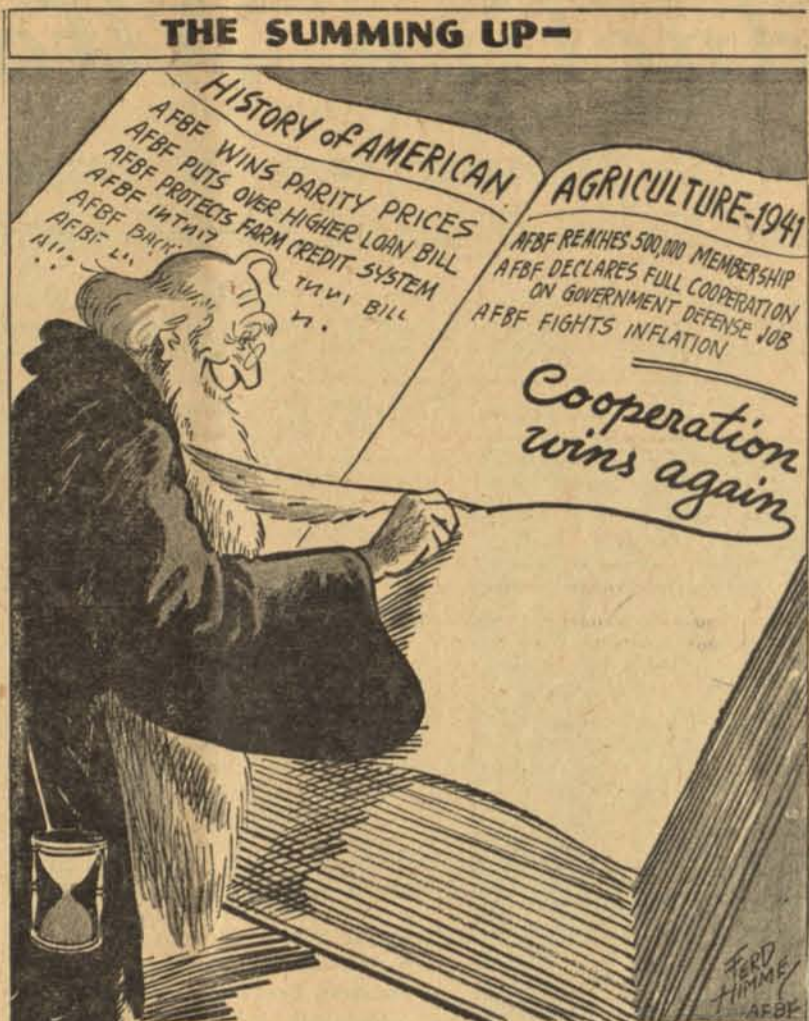
Discussion on the topic: "Our relations to other Farm Groups" was led by discussion leader Clyde Miller. We have gained and are therefore in better position than before, but still are not on equal basis with industry and labor. Agriculture must organize to obtain this equality. It was also pointed out that farmers must organize voluntarily or may be in danger of being organized by other groups.

LAKE LEELANAU—Northwest Michigan

The project of an evening school for farmers was planned with Mr. Popp. The group agreed on the following reservation, soil testing, and fertilizers. Explanation of the methods of soil testing and a brief discussion on baby chicks and on soil deficiency followed. The problem of farm labor and its relation with labor in industry was discussed. Further plans and arrangements for the evening were left to Mr. Popp, who promised to conduct the classes with the assistance of Mr. Deo, assistant county agent, of Leelanau county.

SITKA—Newaygo

Mr. Sparks reported that he had talked with the county nurses concerning Red Cross work our group might do. It was decided that several from our group would attend a meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Corbine at Brunswick on Thursday evening to give a demonstration of a typical Farm Bureau meeting and to help organize a Community Farm Bureau there. A collection was taken to be given to the Red Cross.



LINCOLN RIVER—Mason

Motion made by A. W. Thurston and seconded by Mrs. Eppard to turn money collected for Junior Camp Project over to Junior Farm Bureau to be used for Red Cross ambulance.

N. W. HURON—Huron

The metropolitan papers do not give the farmers a fair deal according to the Northwest Community Farm Bureau of Huron county. Their policy seems to be to play one group against another. The more bitter the controversy rages the better they like it. The opinion of our group is that this shortsighted policy is bad for the welfare of the country and should be remedied.

SOUTH THORNAPPLE—Barry

Mr. Bender asked for donations for Red Cross. Agreed that the Farm Bureau sponsor a Box Social and an all-games-party for the benefit of Red Cross.

CONSTANTINE—St. Joseph

Irene Miller reviewed the article, "Keep 'Em Working" in the February 7, 1942, Prairie Farmer. The article emphasized the fact that experienced help must be left on farms if farmers are to be able to raise more food for war. "Food will win the war and write the peace." But if the pruning of agricultural ranks by the draft is allowed to cripple the Middle West further, there may not be enough food to win the war, and none to write the peace."

LESLIE—Ingham

Mrs. Ingall was authorized to work with Mrs. Jewell on a scrap book contest. Mrs. Jewell reported on the Farm Bureau program at East Lansing, Farmer's Week. She said farmers must be organized in order to receive their fair share of the consumer's dollar and in order to receive their fair share of recognition. In order to get any recognition, we have to speak in large numbers and the

Comment on Lewis & UDF

In a recent article, Drew Pearson and Robert Allen, Washington authors of a daily newspaper column on national affairs, discussed the move of John L. Lewis to bring farmers in to the fold of the miner's union. Pearson and Allen pointed out that a number of Michigan farmers are being signed to the United Dairy Farmers "as members of District 50, a sort of catch-all UMW branch, made up of units of munitions, chemical, coke, cosmetics and gas workers. Head of District 50 are two Lewis appointees—Ora Gasaway, old-time UMW henchman, and Lewis' daughter and former confidential secretary, Kathryn. Gasaway gets \$10,000 a year; Miss Lewis, \$7,500.

"District 50 was recently in the news as a result of a purge of a number of crack organizers who didn't see eye to eye with Lewis' isolationist views.

"Directly in charge of the farmer drive are two other Lewis henchman—Ray Thomason, another old-time UMW official, who attracted attention at the recent CIO convention when he slugged two assistants of C.I.O. President Phil Murray, and Ralph Marlatt, labor publicity agent.

"Thomason and Marlatt boast that the Michigan drive is only the start of a nation-wide campaign by Lewis to unionize 3,000,000 farmers.

"In inner C.I.O. circles, Lewis' farm operations are viewed as a direct hostile move against the Farmers' Union, an established C.I.O. affiliate.

"That is, it is charged, Lewis is raiding a field already occupied by a C.I.O. union.

"Further, that he is organizing the farmers under challengeable authority.

"This charge is based on language in the UMW constitution which says that UMW membership is open to wage earners working 'in or around coal mines.'

Promises to Dairy CIO

Recently, Lewis' organizers in addressing farmer groups under the banner of the United Dairy Farmers, a C.I.O. affiliate through the miner's union, promised to devote 'hundreds of thousands of dollars' to organizing farmers and if necessary to bring '200 or more organizers' from the coal fields of Pennsylvania to do the job', according to some who have attended the meetings.

In talking to United Dairy Farmer groups the organizers said that they were responsible for election of such public officials as Governor Van Wagener of Michigan and 'if he don't give us what we want, we can elect someone who will,' according to a report in the Ingham County News. The article also stated that a Mr. George Foster of New Baltimore representing the union said that 'while we're 'one for all and all for one; nevertheless, if a union member is found to be in the wrong he will not get the union backing but must pay the penalty.' He was not quoted as saying who would determine what was right or wrong nor what the penalty might be.

Save paper and sell it.

What They Are Doing Now

James R. Howard of Iowa, first president of the American Farm Bureau, 1920-22, farms in Iowa. He has represented the Federal Land Banks in the middle west. Sam H. Thompson, third president of the AFBF, 1925-1931, lives at his farm home near Quincy, Ill.

PURE CRUSHED TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL

FOR POULTRY

MANUFACTURED BY FARM BUREAU MILLING CO., INC. CHICAGO, ILL.

Keep 'Em Working

PROTECT FARM IMPLEMENTS SOYA WAGON AND IMPLEMENT PAINT.

Your farm machinery has a tough job to do. Keep it in good working condition. Protect it with Farm Bureau's Unico Brand Wagon and Implement Paint. It will last years longer and give better service.

BARN PAINT

Farm Bureau's Unico barn paint is the cheapest because it gives added years of protection. It goes on easily and covers well in one coat. Protect your property against rot and decay with this ideal farmers paint.

HOUSE PAINTS ROOF PAINTS VARNISHES ENAMELS FLOOR PAINTS WALL PAINTS

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.

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS — MICHIGAN APPROVED chicks from large type hens. White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks. Get these better chicks for more eggs for defense. Sexed and unsexed. Write for prices. Winston Hatchery, Box B-7, Zeeland, Mich. (2-41-35b)

CHICKS FROM CHERRYWOOD

Champions will produce more eggs for victory and more profit for you. White Leghorns or Reds bloodtested and balanced breeding makes the difference. Cherrywood Farms Hatchery, Holland, Michigan. (3-11-31p)

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY LITTER—USE SERVALL—Standby for economy. Made from cane. No dust—no dirt—goes farther—lasts longer. Will keep brooder and poultry house floors dry. 100 pound bales. Most feed dealers have it. Ask for descriptive booklet. Harry D. Gates Company, Hudson, Michigan distributor. (2-41-44p)

POULTRY MEDICATIONS NOW AVAILABLE

at prices farmers can afford. Use Phenolphthalein Powder in mash or drinking water to prevent intestinal infection. Cold formula for respiratory troubles. Proto-4 to prevent Coccidiosis. Holland Laboratories Practical Poultry Medication is being made available by Farm Bureau Services, Inc. at their stores and Co-op elevators. Holland Laboratories, Inc. O. J. Welsner, Mgr. Holland, Mich. (3-11-35b)

MAPLE SYRUP EQUIPMENT

ALL MAPLE SYRUP MAKING AND marketing equipment and supplies, including felt filter bags for cleansing, thermometers, hydrometers, buckets, tin and glass containers, "KING EVAPORATORS", sap storage tanks, sugaring off rigs, sugar moulds, etc. For catalog and prices, write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, Display room and office, 217 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Mich. (Next door to State Farm Bureau). (3-21-58b)

FARM MACHINERY

SPEED MARL AS IT COMES FROM PLT. Flink Self Feeding Spreader does perfect job on manure. No helper required on back. Won't clog. Spreads more tons daily—saves wages 1 man. Flink dump truck like tailgate. Doesn't prevent use truck for other purposes. Simple—rugged. Write for catalog. Flink Company, Streator, Ill. (3-11-51b)

SEEDS

SPECIAL MUCK LAND SEEDS. Raised and used by us. Yellow Dent Corn, Muckland Barley. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, Mich. (3-11-20b)

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-3-11-22b)

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY bull, 16 months old. Good pedigree. From 711 lb. dam. Also, bull calves. Hooks Acres, Brighton, Mich. (3-21-18b)

DAIRY FEEDING

FREE—BALANCED RATIONS MAKE the most profit. Tell us the kind of hay, grain, and breed of cattle you have. We will suggest a balanced ration and feeding directions for you. R. H. Addy, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing. (2-11-40b)

MAPLE SYRUP LABELS

SPECIAL MAPLE SYRUP LABELS for glass and tin containers. Attractive all-over illustration in three colors of sugar bush in operation. Place for your farm name. We print that for you. Label designed to draw attention to and sell your syrup. Label for can covers three sides of can. Carries recipes too. For samples and prices, write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, 217 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan. (2-21-66b)

ORCHARD SUPPLIES

GRAFTING WAXES AND COMPOUND. One gallon syrup cans. Bee supplies. Berry baskets. Send for prices. Buy now for spring needs. M. H. Hunt & Son, Box 7, Lansing, Michigan. (3-21-29b)

FARM HELP WANTED

WANTED—TO HIRE MARRIED MAN by month. Tenant house will accommodate small family. R. L. Beckwith, Ovid, Mich. (3-11)

FARM WORK WANTED

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH or year by capable man, 50. Life time experience with stock and farm machinery. Can go ahead with work. Looking for that kind of job and pay. Steady, Good habits. References. Merrill Hall, 5 Jesse Coffey, 2435 W. St. Joseph St., Lansing. Phone 5-5731. (3-11)

WANTED—FARM WORK BY MONTH

by married man, 34. Dairy or general farm. Need tenant house. No children. Claude E. Simmons, 112 Regent St., Lansing. Phone 47195.

SO WAR NEEDS MAY BE MET

IN 1941, about \$300,000,000 was spent by defense industries in Michigan for new plants, new machinery and equipment, in preparation for war-materials production. That is a big sum of money.

Nearly 10 per cent as large, the \$28,000,000 spent by Michigan Bell for new construction was a record figure because of the same urgent defense needs. When industry expands for rearmament, it reaches for the telephone.

To meet the greatest demand for service in history, new telephone buildings, cables, and central office equipment were rushed into operation.

Telephone people had a big job in 1941, but surmounting that problem only served to condition them better to face the more difficult task in 1942. Increasing shortage of materials is hampering their efforts to meet service requests as readily as in the past, but they are confidently determined that every war need will be met.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

STRIKE A BLOW FOR AMERICA—BUY DEFENSE BONDS AND STAMPS

Morale & Equality of Sacrifice in War

Background Material for Discussion in March by our 225 Community Farm Bureau Groups

By KEITH A. TANNER

Membership Relations & Education
Foreword:—In a democracy, it is imperative that we start at the "grass roots". The Community Farm Bureau program has been designed as a medium through which the member may voice his opinions and ideas. The secretaries of the groups relay the summaries of these ideas to the State office in their monthly reports.

Heretofore, we have been painting a background for your discussion, but this month we would like to have the member speak. We should like to learn the thinking of members on controversial questions, and we are urging the secretaries to keep up their good work in giving us the conclusions and summaries arrived at during the evening.

Seeing that the war has interfered with the normal tariff problems and international trade, we are substituting the following problems for the scheduled discussion:

Unity of action and unity of purpose are much needed. Unity of purpose was established on December 7; strengthened with the fall of Singapore; and brought pretty close to home when the yellow fleet fired on our Pacific coast during the President's fireside talk.

Unity of action is dependent upon understanding, knowledge, weighed information and a determination to work together for the interest of all. We must have action. We need to know how others are thinking on these present day problems. Your Community Farm Bureau can amplify the voice of the organized farmer. What is the voice of your group on the following issues:

Morale and Sacrifice

Morale is defined as a mental condition relative to courage, zeal and hope. We may have morale associated with over confidence on the one hand or defeatism on the other extreme. The bombing of the civilian population, hospitals, schools and property is to destroy the morale of the man behind the man behind the gun.

When we are fighting for our democracy, we must have people willing to sacrifice in order to preserve and maintain those rights we cherish. We need equality of sacrifice; all people doing their share. Morale is inhibited when people are not willing to do their part, but expect all of the privileges.

How can we get people to think in terms of equality of sacrifice in the

PRIORITIES ON PURCHASES—



war efforts

1. What is the affect of high industrial wages on the morale of the boys getting \$21 a month?
2. Should time and a half and double time for industrial workers be eliminated for the duration?
3. What are the principal responsibilities of each group during the war period?
4. Should strikers in vital defense industries, who have been deferred from military service, be conscripted into our arm forces?

Inflation and Deflation

Inflation or prices would have a tendency to increase the cost of this war. Domestic goods would go to the highest bidder and usually not to those most needing the commodity. People having debts to pay, which were acquired during normal times, would be favored by inflationary prices. Salaried workers are buying inflated goods, but are not receiving any more money than during normal times.

Basic commodities sold by farmers usually demand a greater portion of the consumer dollar during inflation than normally; but they also represent less of the consumers dollar during that deflation drop.

Deflation is hard on those who have gone into debt during the rise in prices. Those stores that have acquired large inventories and allowed credit to their customers during the climb in prices are caught "holding the bag" when deflation jumps into the picture.

1. Should price ceilings be placed on agricultural commodities, wage

levels and industrial profits to help curb inflation?

2. Why do away with installment buying?
3. Should short term bank loans be discontinued? What effect will long term loans have upon inflation?
4. Can repairing of washing machines, farm tools, radios, etc., help in limiting inflation?
5. Why encourage cash sales?
6. Would you advise one to buy more land and additional new tools during this present period?
7. What plans can be made now to level off the deflationary period to follow this period of rising prices?

Control of Prices, Profits and Wages

The Farm Bureau has worked out a parity concept which takes into consideration the exchange value of farmer commodities in relation to the materials farmers buy, equivalent to the exchange of such commodities in the base period—1909 to 1914. Parity represents a fair price for the commodities sold off the farm.

If we could get labor and industry to govern their gains by the same "Golden Rule" concept, we would not have to be thinking about control measures. It seems that this is not the case and we are having strikes to gain wage advantages and some of our industries are profiteering on goods being sold during this war period.

1. Should profits in industry be eliminated during the war?
2. Should agricultural prices above parity be reduced?
3. Should the government freeze the prices of industrial commodities, the wage of workers, and the price of basic commodities as of a particular date?
4. How are farmers effected by an increase in factory payrolls?
5. What are the effects upon urban workers of a 20 per cent increase in the prices received by farmers for food products?
5. What are the effects upon urban Ever-normal granary wheat and corn at 100 per cent of parity have upon the market price of these crops? How would this effect the wheat grower? The feeder of livestock?

The selfishness of human nature and the desire not to do anything more than others will lead to more rationing and conscription. We have been taught to lay away for a rainy day and we hate to discipline ourselves to sacrifice those things we have been accustomed to having. It doesn't seem natural for us to do for others as we would like to have them do for us on our own initiative. We are reluctant to sacrifice unless we actually see the need for doing so, or are made to do so. Many see or duty but never get around to perform it. Some hesitate to sacrifice because they are afraid that others, more able than they, will not do their part.

1. Should all food, clothing, etc. be rationed?
2. Should all man-power be drafted and placed in its particular spot in defense effort?
3. Should capital be conscripted and put to work in the far effort?
4. Should personal property, vital to our military successes, be conscripted?
5. Should farm leaders and farm boys necessary to agricultural production be deferred in order that all people may have adequate food stuff?
6. How should conflicts among economic groups be settled during the war period?
7. Should reforms be shelved for the duration?

This is one of the important issues we must face. Some believe that a certain portion of this responsibility should be passed on to the coming generation. They state that democracy is a precious thing and that if

we win this war to preserve democracy for the coming generation, they should be willing to help pay for that preservation. They will have more respect for democracy if they, too, will have to sacrifice.

Others feel that we have been lax and it is this generation's fault that our present form of government is being jeopardized; it is our responsibility to win this war and to see that it is paid for.

Many advocate buying bonds. Some companies are assisting their employees so they can have a certain amount deducted from each pay to be set aside for the purchase of bonds. Others say we should get as much as possible from taxation because the government does not have to pay interest on tax money.

With the reduction of the manufacturing of consumer goods, it is said that by the end of 1942 we will not be able to get any more consumer goods than we were able to buy in 1932. And 1943 will find even less domestic goods available. In other words, we will have plenty of money to spend, but we will not have the goods available to buy. Then should we put this extra money to work for the government?

1. Should the war be financed by the sale of bonds, war stamps or by taxation?
2. What will be the long time effect of financing the war by bonds and by taxation upon farmers? Upon workers?
3. Should wide differences in income, after taxes, be permitted during the war period?
4. Is it wise to have people borrow money to purchase defense bonds?

Reference Material

I have not presented much background material for your discussion, because most of you are getting the Nation's Agriculture from the American Farm Bureau Federation which has three articles in the deal with the above topics, namely:

- "The Coming Crash" by Inle D. Morse.
- "The Farmers' Share" by Frederick V. Waugh.
- "Some Thoughts on Inflation" by E. J. Travers.

You may want to read some of the following articles before discussing the above topics with your group. Michigan Farmer (February 21, 1942)—"After the War" by H. S. Patton, Professor of Economics, M.S.C. American Magazine (March, 1942) "Your Place in the New Draft" by James W. Wadsworth.

- "V is for Vittles" by Jerome Beatty.
- "Costly as Sabotage" by John H. Tolian.
- "Newsweek (March 2, 1942) "The Perfect Example of Complacency" by Ralph Robey.

The WKAR Round Table of the Air which is presented each Monday from 1:00 to 1:30 p. m. will be discussing the above topics during the month of March. Some of the groups have a committee which listens in on the programs and report to their group as to the radio discussion. — Is your Farm Bureau taking advantage of the back ground material presented over the radio?

W.K.A.R. ROUND TABLE OF THE AIR

- 1:00 to 1:30 P. M. Mondays
- Theme for March: Morale and Equality of Sacrifice.
- March 2—Meaning and Problems.
- March 9—Inflation and Deflation.
- March 16—Control of Price, Profits and Wages.
- March 23—Rationing and Conscription.
- March 30—Paying for the War.

Berrien Bureau Gets Action on Time Change

Last week Governor Van Wagener told a committee of Berrien county fruit growers and towns people that he would not object to the board of supervisors returning the county to eastern standard time in the interests of handling agricultural production in the fruit belt.

Behind that announcement lies this story: Immediately after the Governor vetoed the bill to return the state to the central time belt, Berrien County Farm Bureau called a meeting to consider the position of fruit belt farmers. 600 farmers and towns people attended and found they were agreed on the need for the old time. They heard Stanley Powell tell the Farm Bureau effort to induce the Governor to approve the central time bill. The meeting appointed a committee of four to talk to Governor Van Wagener next day when he came to Benton Harbor for the launching of a ship.

Small Sum May Restore Farm Machinery

Some years ago the Michigan State College conducted farm machinery repair schools throughout the state. A disabled mower, binder or another machine was torn down, repaired and re-assembled before a group of farmers.

Often the average cost for parts to put a mower in good operating condition was less than five dollars. Repairs or replacements of knives, ledger plates and knife heads were the adjustments needed most frequently. Worn bearings or gears were not so common. Occasionally gummed oil in bearings gave trouble. That was remedied by washing the parts with kerosene oil.

Failure of the knotting mechanism on binders was a common occurrence, and was hard for owners to adjust. The Michigan State College Bulletin Dept. has a bulletin on that subject. It can be had for the asking.

It is tranquil people who accomplish much.—Thoreau.



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

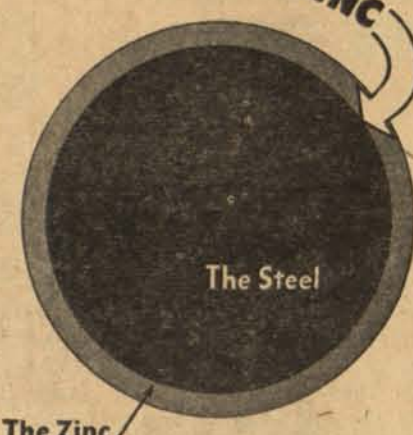
A vise-tight link

WHERE STEEL MEETS ZINC

There's no tighter fence-coating on the market than the 99.9+ per cent pure zinc armor on bethanized fence.

Why? Because every particle of zinc on bethanized fence wire is locked in place by electricity. The zinc is as ductile as gold leaf, free from any intermediate bonding layer of zinc-iron alloy. Bethanized fence wire can be twisted around its own diameter or bent flat back upon itself without flaking or peeling the coating or affecting it in any way.

Today, efficient farming is more than ever a necessity. The raising of good livestock and crops is aided by the use of woven wire fence. Bethanized fence is a modern scientific product, valuable equipment in the job of farm management.



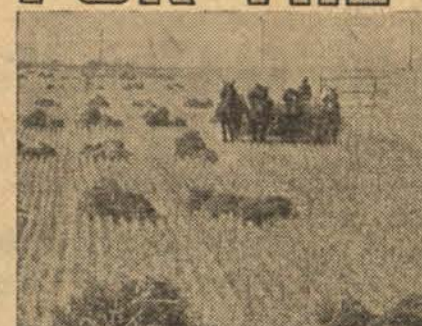
The Steel

The Zinc

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

LANSING, MICHIGAN

DOING THE JOB FOR THE FARMER



FACTS TALK- RESULTS COUNT

NOT MORE ACRES, but MORE per acre with

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS



Farm Bureau fertilizers are built to produce top yields of all crops. They are quick acting because their nitrogen is 90% water soluble and quickly available when young plants need it most. Good fertilizer works for you night and day. When the soil warms up and soil nitrogen is available, Farm Bureau fertilized plants are out ahead. Farm Bureau fertilizers use the highest grades of phosphorous and potash. They are kiln dried to insure perfect drilling.

ORDER NOW!

Buy your season's requirements at today's prices. Orders placed now will assure you of what you want when you want it. Prices may advance. It is quite certain that freight rates will be increased. There is the possibility that the government may ration certain ingredients used in fertilizers. Don't wait—Act now.

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