

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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EINAR UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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Can 4 Inch Tail Wag An 8 Foot Dog?

Marathon Community Farm Bureau is named for a township in Lapeer county. A few nights ago the members discussed the anti-inflation bills before Congress.

They discussed what the farmer and other groups handling farm crops can do about starting a price inflation.

They compared prices paid the farmer at the farm and prices paid by consumers for several farm crops.

If the farmer gave milk away, observed the Marathon group, city consumers would still pay up to 9 cents per quart, since the farmer averages about 4 1/4 cents per quart at the farm. If the farmer gave wheat away, bread would sell at 9 1/2 cents a loaf instead of 11. A loaf contains about 1 1/2 cents worth of wheat. There's about 3 cents worth of raw cotton in a \$2.00 dress shirt now selling for \$2.25 or more.

The Farm Bureau has no quarrel with the necessary processing and distribution expenses required to bring farm products to consumers. But it is obvious that if farm prices were doubled in some instances, and if only that increase were passed on to consumers, it would make little difference in retail prices.

An increase in farm prices is usually reflected in a higher price to the consumer. The increase is often explained as due to a higher price paid to the farmer, whereas a matter of fact it is very largely an increase in processing, manufacturing, transportation and distribution charges.

Price Administrator Henderson told Congressman Barden of North Carolina recently that prices for canned goods were up 15%. A 15 cent can of beans, said Barden, contains about a penny's worth of dry beans. That leaves 14 cents for the can, labor, and distribution charges. To blame the farmer for increases like that is like saying that a 4 inch tail can wag an 8 foot dog.

Farmer Stands Up and Fights

The struggle in Congress over anti-inflation legislation during the month of September focused on farm price ceilings and the question of whether or not farm labor costs should be considered when arriving at such ceilings.

The struggle was joined when senators and representatives from farm states, and the Farm Bureau, Grange, and National Council of Farmer Co-operatives said farm labor costs must be considered.

They were determined that the farmer should get equal treatment with industry, business and labor when price controls are established.

Farmers insisted that the bill include controls for other prices, wages, and salaries. They didn't object to wages and salaries being stabilized at the level of September 15, 1942, with provisions for reasonable adjustments.

No one objected to 100 per cent of parity prices to farmers for their crops, as established by the parity formula developed in 1933.

But when farmers sought for the first time to include in the calculation of parity for farm prices the cost of hired help and the farm owner's labor in producing those crops, what happened?

The administration, the metropolitan press, and radio news service commentators rose as one to assail the idea as one that would wreck the anti-inflation bill.

Authorities in Congress said that the inclusion of farm labor in the parity formula could raise the level of parity prices as much as 12 per cent.

So what? Should industry and business figure cost of labor in their price schedules, and agriculture leave its labor out?

The fact that the cost of farm labor was not included in 1933 in the original formula for determining parity prices does not mean that farm labor costs should never be included. They should be when universal price ceilings are being determined, and when farmers have to compete with war time wages to hire and to hold farm help.

However, the issue has been settled by a compromise in which agriculture will get less recognition for farm labor than it asked for, but much more than the original price ceiling bill provided.

Will that defeat the anti-inflation bill?

Congressman H. F. Fulmer, chairman of the agricultural committee of the house, asked during the debate, "How can farmers, comprising 25% of the population and receiving less than 10% of the national income, be responsible for inflation?"



This Sugar-Rationing Thing

In Hiram and in me there is a streak
Of red-squirrel habit when the Fall is here;
We like to crowd the cribs until they squeak
In this, the in-gathering season of the year.

We like to feel, when Winter flaps its wings;
When nights are cold and harvest is complete
That nothing on our place shall lack the things
Which our own labor can provide to eat.

And likewise for ourselves we gather in
What all it takes to see us through till Spring;
So that I rather took one on the chin
When first I met this "sugar-rationing" thing.

We've always kept a hundred pounds on hand
Because it's cheaper if you buy that way
And, furthermore, because we own this land
And here we live—and here we aim to stay.

I flazed around and used up what I had
And got the cards like everybody did,
But up till now it hasn't been so bad
And I feel reassured and comforted.

The canning ration didn't can so much
(I could have cried at that one pound for jelly
With not a smitch for marmalade and such)
But all in all we made out pretty well.

For there are only two of us, you know,
And we have maple syrup every spring.
If Uncle Sam needs sugar—be it so;
We can abide this sugar-rationing thing.

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

The Editor and the Poet

The editor of the Farm News wrote to R. S. Clark, who has been writing verses for him many years, and he sez, sez he, "If you could say it in lines that are shorter, we could increase the size type and make for much easier reading."

The editor, of course, couldn't write acceptable verse in any length of line, were he to be hung for failure to do so. But it's easy enough to tell the poet something about his business.

Presently the poet replied. He sez, sez he:

"Long meter style is a smoother vehicle of expression for me, and, once started, burbles along a good deal like pouring water out of a jug. Also, it is more of a humorous and quizzical stanza. For example: John Gilpin's Ride, thus:

John Gilpin was a citizen of credit and renown,
A trained-band captain 'eke was he of famous London town.

"On the other hand, the eight foot line is often used for serious works and naturally keys to a little more doleful pitch. Consider these lines from Gray's Elegy on a Country Church Yard:

The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea.

"Nevertheless", sez the poet, "I enclose an 8-footer for your October 3rd edition and will try it again."

Behind the Wheel

(Continued from Page 1.)
States and Canada serving 2,478 retail outlets, says the magazine. It is estimated that these have about 755,000 members and 1,500,000 customers. Many of the customers have accumulated a membership by patronage dividends which apply towards purchase of a share of voting stock. National Co-operatives itself claims an 84% gain in business over 1940.

(Note—The Farm Bureau Services, Inc., holds a share of stock in National Co-operatives, Inc. and has two members on the board of directors of National.)

PATRIOTISM

"The patriotic man is not always

the conforming citizen who follows public opinion even when it errs. The most patriotic man, ladies and gentlemen is sometimes the man who goes in the direction that he thinks right even when he sees the world against him. It is the dictate of patriotism to sacrifice yourself if you think that is the path of honor and of duty. Do not blame others if they do not agree with you. Do not die with bitterness in your heart because you did not convince the rest of the world, but die happy because you believe that you tried to serve your country by not selling your soul"—President Woodrow Wilson in his 1914 speech on "The Meaning of the Declaration of Independence."

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.

FARM MACHINERY

MAPLE SYRUP EVAPORATORS—special discount for cash when ordered during fall months. Order now and get delivery. Next spring may be too late. Write Sugar Bush Supply Co., 217 North Cedar street, Lansing, Mich. for catalog and prices. (7-41-25b)

WOOL GROWERS

IF YOU NEED SHEEP, CALL FIRST at Parson's Sheep office, Grand Ledge, Mich., just as other farmers have done for 50 years. Breeder of pure bred Oxford, Hampshire and Shropshire sheep. Rams for sale. (831-24b)

WE GIVE YOU A YEAR AROUND wool market service. We buy or pool. Ship to our warehouse, 634 East Grand River Ave., North Lansing, Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. (10-21-29b)

WE GIVE SPECIAL MARKET SERVICE on lamb wool to feeders participating in the "shearing pool" program. Ship to our warehouse, 634 East Grand River Ave., North Lansing, Mich. Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. (10-121-29b)

FARM FOR RENT

200 ACRE FARM FOR RENT, 1/2 miles east of Ovid (Clinton-Shiawassee Co. line), share rent. Tenant must have his own stock and equipment. Wm. J. Herscher, Ovid R-1, Mich. Phone 239-14 Ovid. (10-11-n)

HELP WANTED

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ambitious married couple as caretakers of fine resort hotel at Portage Lake, Manistee county. Work includes care of lawns, flowers, shrubbery, care of water pumps, hot water and other automatic heating plants, etc. All-year position for right couple. Comfortable quarters. Write, stating age and qualifications. Personal interview arrangement for those well qualified. J. J. Smith, Okanama, Mich. (10-21-59p)

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

SHROPSHIRE BREEDERS—SELECT one of our best rams now. For more than 50 years we have maintained a noted flock of registered Shropshires and all Ingleside ram at the head of your flock will increase your prestige. Home of the 1940 All-American 2-year-old ram—now a proven sire, Ingleside Farm, Stanley M. Powell, Ionia, Michigan. (10-21-56b)

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-3-1f-22b)

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE, a farmer owned and controlled organization, is in position to furnish reliable feeders with feeder live stock, both cattle and lambs, of the very best quality and at satisfactory prices. Also finance feeding operations, with interest at 4 1/2%. No investment in capital stock, no red tape. For further information, inquire of J. H. O'Meara, Secretary, Hudson, Mich. (10-11-61b)

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES farmers can afford. Proto-4 for Blue Comb prevention. One quart \$1. Myco-Tonic and mycosis prevention. Iodine Vermicide. Merck's Tapeworm control and prevention of black head. Worm tablets at 85¢ per 100. 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. (7-11-64b)

WANTED FARM TO RENT

FOR RENT—200 ACRE FARM, 1/2 miles east of Ovid (Clinton-Shiawassee Co. line). Share rent. Tenant must have his own stock and equipment. Wm. J. Herscher, Ovid R-1, Mich. Phone No. 23914 Ovid. (10-11n)

GOOD ARGUMENT FOR MILKMAKER TYPE SUPPLEMENT

Single Protein Concentrates Do Well, But Variety of Them Do Better

By R. H. ADDY

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Cows can do well on single protein supplements such as soy bean oil meal, cotton seed meal, linseed oil meal, or gluten meal. This is especially true of average or a little better than average cows.

Many dairymen with good cows of great productive ability have come back to Farm Bureau Milkmaker after trying out single protein concentrates.

They believe that the combination of many quality proteins, along with molasses and bone meal makes it easier for good cows to produce heavily and reproduce regularly. Whether they are right or not, it is an established fact that it only costs about \$2 per ton more for the finished ration if Milkmaker 34% protein is used with home grown grain, than it does for a single protein supplement. Here's an instance to prove it:

Under average prices today of about \$1.80 per cwt. for a mixture of corn, oats, and wheat, \$2.40 for soy bean oil meal, and \$2.85 for Milkmaker 34%, here's how it would figure out:

To make about a 15% protein feed to go with real good alfalfa hay, take:
500 lbs. corn, oats, wheat..... \$ 9.00
100 lbs. Milkmaker 34%..... 2.85

600 lbs. \$11.85
Cost per cwt. \$1.97 1/2
With Single Protein Concentrate

700 lbs. corn, oats, wheat..... \$12.60
100 lbs. soy bean oil meal 44%..... 2.40

800 lbs. \$15.00
Cost per cwt. \$1.87 1/2

For 10 cents per 100 lbs. or \$2.00 per ton you get all the advantages that Milkmaker 34% adds to the ration, plus some new fortifications just added to Milkmaker.

There is irradiated yeast. Experimental work shows that there is a possibility that this may help prevent milk fever. We know it will produce milk richer in vitamin D. It will help cows assimilate calcium and phosphorous, which should promote health and better boned calves.

Manganese sulphate with cobalt, copper and iron as trace minerals has been added to Milkmaker. Again some experimental work indicates a possibility that these minerals may have a beneficial effect in preventing Bang's disease. It is a possibility that this will be proved by further work. In any case the addition of irradiated yeast and manganese sulphate

adds but 1/4ths of a cent to every 100 lbs. Milkmaker of feed the ration member it; if you receive one never above. If you confer a benefit, never forget it.—Chillon.

We're Busy Helping Uncle Sam

...—V...—

LAST YEAR, America's railroads moved 475 billion ton-miles of freight, history's greatest traffic job. (We'd like to tell you how many millions of soldiers and sailors we carried, but . . .)

This year the railroads may haul 50 million carloads of freight—10% to 15% more than in 1941.

We did the 1941 job pretty easily because freight shippers and receivers and the public cooperated. We can do this year's bigger job if we again get that cooperation.

This all-out war requires all-out transportation. Uncle Sam is depending on the railroads for that. We're handling 70% of his military freight. To let him down would be tragic.

So "the tall man in the high hat" comes first.

At any time now there may be one, even two or three fewer cars in your passenger train. You'll excuse it, won't you? Uncle Sam will be using them.

Or your freight may move out, or come to you, a little later than you had hoped. We're certain you'll overlook that, too. We'll be moving important things for Uncle Sam.

We knew you would. And you'll be helping him, too.

...—V...—

Michigan Railroads Association

Michigan Farmers Prevent the Sabotage of the 1941 Milk Market Act

SELFISH NON-FARMER INTERESTS SEEK PERSONAL FINANCIAL GAIN AT THE EXPENSE OF THE FARMER BY STOPPING IT FROM BECOMING A LAW.

20 STATES NOW HAVE MILK MARKETING LAW

The Michigan Act provides for State Control only in market areas where 51% of the producers—or 51% of the dealers or a group of consumers PETITION FOR STATE REGULATION, and is designed to guarantee uniform minimum prices to the producers—uniform minimum buying prices for the dealers, and a safe supply of milk for consumers, wherever the Order is operating.

NO EXPENSE falls upon the producers, distributors, or consumers where the act is NOT IN EFFECT—and no producer is forced to join any co-op or association.

EXERCISE YOUR RIGHTS AS AN AMERICAN

Vote Yes - Nov. 3 - Vote Yes Referendum No. 3

THIS ADVERTISEMENT SPONSORED BY

- KALAMAZOO MILK PRODUCERS ASS'N
- MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
- FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
- MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE
- MICHIGAN ELEVATOR EXCHANGE
- MICHIGAN MILK PRODUCERS ASS'N
- MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE
- MICHIGAN POTATO GROWERS EXCHANGE
- FARM BUREAU FRUIT PRODUCTS CO.
- MICHIGAN CO-OP WOOL MKTG. ASS'N

Protect Michigan's Dairy Income

War Time Income Pays Off Land Bank Loans

Recent reports to the Farm Credit Administration indicate that many farmers are utilizing the larger war time income derived to reduce farm mortgage debts. In 1941, both the number and the amount of payoffs were greatest in the history of the federal land bank system. Payments on principal amounted to 7.3% of outstanding loans. 25,407 borrowers repaid their loans in full as compared to 15,788 in 1940.

Commissioner loans are also being repaid faster.

24,704 were paid in full against 14,545 during 1940.

CONCENTRATES FOR HOGS INVITE STUDY

Quality & Amount of Protein Determine Rate Of Gain

By R. H. ADDY
Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Fast gains on young animals develop large frames that enable the feeder to get a 200 lb. hog before he knows it.

Porkmaker 44% carries 4% more protein than the usual hog supplement. The open formula shows you just how much of quality ingredients such as fish meal, meat scraps, and tankage are used.

With these ingredients scarce, most formulas have been changed. Open formula Porkmaker shows you what the changes are.

Closed formula supplements do not show changes because the manufacturer never tells you how many pounds are used at any time.

Since home grown grains require ample quality proteins, it is only smart to demand information as to how much and what quality proteins are used. It is too late after you have the supplement in your ration. Many hog feeders like the self-feeder with the supplement mixture in one hopper and shelled corn in the other. Have plenty of water available. It isn't a bad idea to have a simple mineral mixture available.

Porkmaker 44% now contains irradiated yeast (4,000,000 units of vitamin D per pound of yeast). This takes care of the sunshine vitamin requirements of brood sows or little pigs during the dark, gloomy months of winter or when pigs are confined to pens. The feed also contains manganese sulphate with cobalt and other minerals.

Railroads in the seven months from October 1, 1941 to June 1, 1942, put in services 69,339 new freight cars and 500 new locomotives.

Only Food Rationing Will Awake City Folk

High Wage Policy for Cities, Low Price for Farmer Will Bring It

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

The Secretary of Agriculture foresees a great shortage of food in the near future. He says also in the same speech that the farm labor situation is serious. The next day he issues a statement that farm machinery will be rationed and no farmer can buy a combine, for example, unless he pledges to cut the grain for a given number of other farmers.

A few days after the Secretary thinks farmers are inflationists because they ask that labor costs be considered in any price ceilings for their production.



Mrs. WAGAR

About the same time the farmer is told that plans are being made to import Mexican labor. The farmer hiring them must pay the transportation up to 200 miles and also provide satisfactory housing and pay not less than 30 cents an hour and provide work for at least three fourths of the time this labor is in the community not counting Sundays.

It is hard to decide what is best to do. You can see a lot of hard work ahead of you if you continue as a farmer. You can see your wife and your children working far beyond their strength early and late and no doubt see a part of your production rot or freeze because you cannot harvest it alone. You can sell it under price ceilings, far below what you feel you are entitled to when compared with all other classes.

But you can go to bed and sleep with a clear conscience. You have done your best to provide food and clothing for the boys in service and for the starving folks allied with our country.

Food Rationing May Come

If there must be food rationing, I don't care how quick it comes or how severe it is. That will be the only way that the public will realize the injustice that has been heaped upon the farmer not only now but for years back. The average consumer feels it is his right to have cheap food no matter how much others have had to sacrifice to produce it for him.

I was in the city a short time ago and met a group of women who were much concerned about the so called shortage of meat. They asked me if the farmers had fallen down on their job.

Now, I could have told them that there was no shortage of meat in the

country but rather Washington regulations had been so ruthless that farm production could not reach the consumer.

Job Farmer is Doing

But I wanted them to see the job that the farmer was trying to perform and so I said:

"Let's analyze the situation and see if you don't think we've done a pretty good job of it in going as far as we have."

"In the first place there are less farmers every year, and there's no real incentive for anyone to farm; but at that we supply the food for not only ourselves but for all other classes in this country. On top of that we're producing the food for our soldiers, not only in this country but also those scattered all over the world. Then we're producing for lend-lease to England, Russia, Australia, and others of the United Nations.

"Remember that our farm help is being taken by industry and for military service.

"Now if the country doesn't wake up to the farmers' plight before long, meat will not be the only food that will be scarce."

From that time on I heard no more about high cost of living but rather they seemed to want more meat regardless of the price.

No Scarcity of Food Now

Now I don't think this group or any other consuming group is any different than other folks. When they know there's plenty of food they want it as cheap as they can get it. If there was a scarcity of food now, do you think that Congress would have haggled as it has over the same wage standard for farmers as has been given others or do you think Senator Brown would have sent out an appeal to consumers "to flood representatives with letters and telegrams in favor of farm price ceilings."

On the other hand, we have the bomber plant not 30 miles away. It seems like the entire community around us has gone bomber minded, for almost every farm has someone making plans on going there and sharing the big money. I have been pretty warm when I've seen my son's wife mow away hay and dig potatoes and shovel grain from the combine early and late because there was no manpower left for the reason that they could get far more money working for the government in a factory. It's all out of reason to think that this can continue.

Letters From the Soldiers

Just lately two letters have come to my notice, one from a city boy in service. He had spent several vacations on a farm. He wrote—"I know you farmers will furnish the army with the best you have and I don't think there is a soldier in the army that has any doubt where his meals are coming from. We'll keep them flying if you keep them growing."

Another boy who has made rapid advancement since entering service wrote with much bitterness of the home front—strikes, political maneuvering, excessive wages, dawdling on the job, etc. He concluded with—"Wait until we get home again when we will hold a good many people up for personal accounting."

I feel certain that when these boys come home they are going to have much to say about the future of this country, regardless of the labor unions or the two old political parties or capital or even farm blocs. They have had to submit to army rules and regulations regardless of their individual ideas or desires and they will have earned a big place in the planning for all time to come. The veterans of this war may be the one group that will have more weight than either money or labor.

What Farmers Can Do

Until that time farmers should protect their interests to the best of their ability. They should not be swayed into indifference or opposition towards the leadership that is battling for them. They must realize that at times leaders are compelled to accept some things that are far different than had been hoped for altho it may be a step in the right direction.

In Michigan today our farm folks could protect their own dairy interests at the coming election if they will only vote yes on the milk marketing act referendum. They can also preserve long fought for agricultural benefits if they will vote against the Detroit home rule amendment and the same concerning a constitutional convention.

If these new propositions are written into our state constitution, it will sometime later require another statewide vote to change them or take them out all together.

Study these questions before you vote and if you do not thoroughly understand them and their consequences, go to someone in whom you have confidence who makes a study of all public matters and be guided by their advice.

How She Does it

For 20 years we have been impressed by certain characteristics of Mrs. Wagar's "copy" for the Farm News. It is written with a soft black pencil on plain yellow business letterhead size paper. She writes a firm round hand. But, most remarkable to us is the fact that in 8 to 10 pages of such "copy" there won't be an erasure, a word crossed out, or an insertion. It's perfect. We know that the work hasn't been recycled.

So we asked Mrs. Wagar how she does it. She told us:

"When once I decide on the theme, I go around several days with that in mind, and it must all be thought out before I begin to write.

"And when I start writing, I shoo them (the family) off to bed, unless they are away. I never attempt to write when anyone is around."

There it is. That's one way to write well.

responsibility of feeding the nation.

Sincerely yours,
A. S. GOSS, Master
National Grange
C. C. TEAGUE, President
National Council of Farmer Co-operatives,
H. E. BABCOCK, 1st Vice-Pres.
National Council of Farmer Co-operatives,
CHARLES W. HOLMAN, Secretary
National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation,
EDWARD A. O'NEAL, President
American Farm Bureau Federation.

Dry Rot in Wood Sign of 20 Pct. Moisture

There is no real "dry rot" that attacks wood and causes it to decay. Wood must contain more than 20 percent of moisture before fungi can

grow in it. What is ordinarily called "dry rot" is caused by one of a few species of fungi that grow root-like strands that serve as pipelines through which they draw into dry wood the water they must have to live and to destroy the wood. These rootlike strands must reach moist if the "dry rot" is to cause decay of the wood, say U. S. Department of Agriculture scientists who have studied the various forms of wood destruction.

Wood kept dry, they emphasize, is a permanent building material. One way to prevent decay of wood is to inject into it preservative chemicals that prevent fungous growth. The other way is to keep it dry so that fungi can not live. Even the "dry rot" fungi can not develop if water can be kept beyond their reach.



PREVENTED

is like a victory won without fighting. A constant vigilance for possible fire hazards will pay you a handsome return.

A little extra time and a few pennies more when installing stove-piping or electrical wiring may forestall a bad fire.

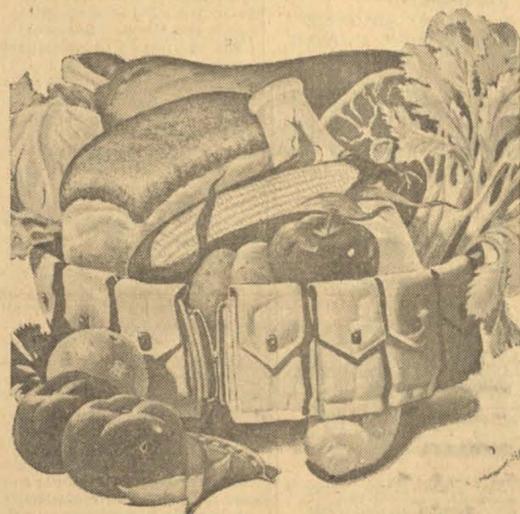
Check your chimneys regularly and be sure that each member of the family understands the SERIOUSNESS OF CARELESSNESS.

Fire destroys without prejudice—State Mutual can replace buildings and furnishings. (If permitted by war rationing.) But we cannot replace the heirlooms nor the sentiment attached to your possessions.

- ★ BUY WAR BONDS FOR NATIONAL SAFETY ★
- ★ BUY STATE MUTUAL FOR HOME SECURITY ★

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan
W. V. Burras, President H. K. Fisk, Secretary



TWICE AS MUCH goes under the FIGHTER'S BELT

AS FAR as the farmer is concerned, a man in uniform is a far better customer than a man in "civvies."

The soldier eats, for example, more than twice as much meat as the average for folks at home. The figures are: 153 pounds of meat a year for the average civilian—365 pounds for the fighting man.

It's almost the same with fruits and vegetables. The folks at home average about 500 pounds. But the man in uniform accounts for over 800 pounds per man.

Moving these foodstuffs quickly and properly is another of the railroads' wartime responsibilities—for food is an important part of the million and a quarter tons of freight the railroads move a mile every minute of the day and night.

It accounts for many of the cars in the loaded freight trains the railroads are sending off at five-second intervals.

To carry all the materials the railroads are asked to handle cars cannot be allowed to stand idle.

And you can help to keep them moving. Just remember this; load them as soon as they arrive—and load them to the limit.

Then it will be up to the railroads to speed them on their way—to get the double ration under the fighters' belts—and to get the usual food supplies to the folks at home.



DEAD ANIMALS COST MONEY

COPPER SULPHATE
NICOTINE SULPHATE
IN TABLET FORM

Millions of sheep have been treated this easy and safe way.



Only one tablet is a dose—WORM-I-CIDE TABLETS cost less per sheep.
See Drug & Farm Supply Dealers

Farm 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

TESTS SHOW HOW GASOLINE INCREASES TRACTOR LIFE

3448-hour Test of Identical Tractors Shows Distillate Wears Out Engine Parts Twice as Fast as Gasoline

"The farmer who uses gasoline is definitely reducing the danger of a breakdown at a time when every tractor hour counts and tractor parts are scarce," states one of the engineers who made this comparative test of gasoline and distillate under actual operating conditions.

Two identical tractors were run for 1384 hours in the laboratory and 2064 hours in the field—3448 hours total. One used gasoline, the other distillate. Careful examination and measurement of engine parts before and after the test disclosed that the parts of the tractor operated on distillate were, on the average, worn twice as much. (See chart at right.)

Ample supply of gasoline available Reduced passenger car driving creates a surplus of gasoline for tractor use. There is a shortage of distillate and fuel oil.

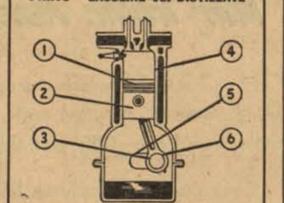
Tractors operated on gasoline consume less lubricating oil, too. At the end of the tests mentioned above, the gasoline-burning tractor required one quart of oil per twenty-four hours of operation while the distillate-burning tractor required eleven quarts.

More power from gasoline

Gasoline provides more power than low-grade fuels in practically every tractor. What's more, changing to gasoline plus high compression will increase tractor power as much as 30%. For this reason most new tractors today have high compression engines.

Many old tractors, with low compression engines, are being converted to high compression when they are overhauled. Installing high compression (high altitude) pistons, cold-type spark plugs, and setting the manifold to the cold position is all that is required. De-

COMPARISON OF WEAR ON TRACTOR PARTS—GASOLINE VS. DISTILLATE



- With distillate there was—
- ① 89% MORE WEAR on piston rings
 - ② 135% MORE WEAR on pistons
 - ③ 123% MORE WEAR on crankshaft journals
 - ④ 66% MORE WEAR on cylinder walls
 - ⑤ 147% MORE WEAR on main bearings
 - ⑥ 78% MORE WEAR on connecting rod bearings

tailed information regarding a high-compression change-over may be obtained from your tractor dealer or your gasoline supplier or by writing to the Agricultural Division of Ethyl.

Gasoline ideal tractor fuel

Summed up, gasoline is the ideal wartime fuel for tractors because: 1. It is plentiful. 2. It lengthens the life of vital engine parts, helps prevent breakdowns. 3. It's more convenient to use—more flexible, gives easier starting. 4. It saves oil. 5. It gives more power.

Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Bldg., New York City, manufacturers of anti-knock fluid used by oil companies to improve gasoline.

Beef Sale



H. J. GRAMLICH

Mr. Gramlich, secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders Ass'n, will speak at Lapeer Thursday evening, Oct. 8, at the Lapeer state home dining rooms at the banquet which precedes the annual Lapeer Beef Breeders sale Oct. 9. The banquet and sale are attended annually by more than 600 breeders and farmers. Choice stock of the several beef breeds will be offered at the auction October 9.

Verold F. Gormely

Verold F. Gormely, 53, who was a member of the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of directors for a number of years during the late '20s and early '30s, died suddenly at Newberry, his former home, Sept. 23. Mr. Gormely had been called there by the sudden death of his sister. He was a strong Farm Bureau member and served the organization well. In 1932 Mr. Gormely accepted an appointment to the state liquor control commission and later became its chairman. He served on the board for seven years and with distinction as a good public servant. Of late years he had been in the motor transport business in Detroit. He is survived by Mrs. Gormely and seven children.

Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau believes its 14 Community Farm Bureau groups are the most for any county.

FARM GROUPS CRACK BACK AT SENATOR BROWN

Tell Him That Food Shortage Looms if Farmers Can't Pay For Help

September 25, 1942
Honorable Elmer Thomas,
Honorable Carl A. Hatch,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.
My dear Senators:

A member of the United States senate took occasion on the floor of the senate yesterday to attack in the most extreme manner farmers and farm organizations because they exercised their constitutional right to petition Congress and to present their recommendations to Congress in order to meet the critical food situation. This issue will not be solved by name-calling, but by a careful consideration of the facts.

(Editor's note—Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan attacked the farm organizations in his speech to the Senate Sept. 24 in opposition to the Thomas-Hatch farm labor amendment to the anti-inflation bill.)

The farm leaders who were singled out for attack on the floor of the senate yesterday are elected by the farmer-members of their organizations. They are expressing the convictions and recommendations of these millions of farmers who produce the great bulk of the food and fiber of the nation. All of the national farm organizations, except one with a very small membership, are in agreement on the necessity for the Thomas-Hatch amendment.

Cost-Plus and Cost-Minus

Farmers cannot understand why they and their organizations should be subjected to abuse and vilification, and even be accused of "a crime against the President of the United States," merely because they ask that farmers' increased wage costs be included in maximum price ceilings on agricultural commodities. They cannot understand the attitude of those who give their approval to cost-plus for industry and industrial labor, but demand cost-minus for farmers.

Farmers are straining every effort to produce the greatest supply of food in the history of the country, working from 70 hours to as high as 100 hours per week yet receiving the lowest

Maurice Page has been named a director of the Oceana County Farm Bureau to succeed Dan Reed, resigned to become State Farm Bureau district representative.

Fire which started on a gasoline truck while it was being loaded caused \$1,500 damage at the Farm Bureau Oil Company plant at Eau Claire, July 23.

Increase farm productivity by building improvements with CONCRETE

Farmers today are stepping up production of dairy products, eggs, livestock and other essential foodstuffs. One way to begin the job is to build concrete barn floors, stock feeding floors, poultry house floors, manure pits, storage cellars and other improvements that make your farm more efficient and productive.

All you need are a few sacks of portland cement, sand, gravel or stone, and some boards for forming. Concrete conserves critical "war materials"; many farm concrete jobs need none.

Economical, life-time concrete improvements cost surprisingly little to build. You can do the work yourself, or ask your cement dealer for names of concrete contractors.

For helpful free literature on "how to do it," check list below and mail today.

- Plans on handy postal and mail**
- Dairy barn floors
 - Manure pits
 - Poultry house floors
 - Grain storages
 - Feeding floors
 - Storage cellars
 - Milk houses
 - Tanks, troughs
 - Foundations
 - Farm repairs

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dep't W10-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

BUY WAR SAVINGS STAMPS AND BONDS

NOW'S the TIME...

REPAIR ROOFS



Those Leaky ROOFS

For Roof Replacements and New Construction

It's Farm Bureau's ROOFING and ASPHALT SHINGLES

There is no finer asphalt roofing made. It will protect your home, barn, garage, or other buildings for many years to come.

ROOF COATINGS

Our Union Black Asphalt Roof Coating can be used on all types of roofing materials. Also on fence posts and other items needing a good weather protecting paint. Our Fibred Asphalt Coating contains asbestos fiber. Our Red Metal Primer retards rust and peeling. It's the proper base for all metal paints. We have a line of good roof paints.

Farm Bureau Services, Lansing

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

MINUTE MEN RALLY TO AID FARM PRICE BILL

Saturday Night Meet Sends Farm Views to Michigan Men in Congress

Upon advice from Washington that administration leaders were delaying a vote in the senate on the Thomas-Hatch farm labor amendment to the anti-inflation bill in order to deluge senators with wires and letters opposing the amendment, the Michigan State Farm Bureau swung into action again Saturday night, Sept. 26.

Word to key men among several hundred legislative Minute Men among the County Farm Bureaus brought upwards of 200 of them to Lansing Saturday night to hear Secretary C. L. Brody report on 14 days work at Washington in behalf of the amendment, and to take action in behalf of the amendment.

Farm Groups Almost Unanimous
Brody said that all farm organizations, except one small group, favor including farm labor costs for all farm products in the parity price formula by writing it into the law through the Steagall amendment which passed the House by 284 to 96, and by the Thomas-Hatch amendment in the senate.

The administration plan, and compromise amendments including the O'Mahoney amendment, would permit the President to include farm labor costs wherever he thinks it should be done. The farm organizations, said Brody, think the whole matter would be referred to Henderson or somebody else and that might be the end of it. Brody said the Saturday night meeting was a sample of a mighty farm protest going up throughout the nation over the administration's handling of the closely related farm price and farm labor problems.

Message to Congress
The Minute Men sent the following message Saturday night to Senators Prentiss Brown and Arthur Vandenberg (both opposing the Thomas-Hatch amendment) and to all Michigan members of the House:

To Michigan Members of the Senate and House of Congress:
The undersigned representatives of Michigan farmers in 45 counties, many of whom drove as far as 150 miles in the storm to meet at Lansing, Saturday night, September 26, call upon all members of Congress to support the Thomas-Hatch amendment to the anti-inflation bill to include farm labor costs in the parity formula for figuring farm price ceilings.

We do not favor the O'Mahoney amendment or other compromise amendments which seek to avoid writing into the law definite assurance regarding the inclusion of farm labor costs in the farm parity price formula.

This meeting is a sample of the agricultural protest which is sweeping the country against the proposals to treat the farmer in price ceiling legislation on terms less favorable than those accorded to other groups.

Price control for industry will include the cost of labor for manufactured products; the "Little Steel" wage formula is under consideration to protect the wage position of labor; agriculture is insisting upon a parity formula that will definitely include the cost of labor as is provided for in the Thomas-Hatch amendment. We appreciate fine support shown farmers by members of House this week.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Carl E. Buskirk, Chairman, Paw Paw.

BARRY COUNTY
Mrs. Floyd Miller, Bellevue, R-3
Miss Coral Miller, Bellevue, R-3
Mrs. Claude Hoffman, Dowling, R-1
Claude Hoffman, Dowling, R-1

BERRIEN COUNTY
L. R. Boyer, Watervliet
Roland Labery
Lucian Strong, Berrien Center
Harry M. Nye, St. Joe, R-2
R. C. File, Niles, R-3
J. Burton Richards, Berrien Center

CALHOUN COUNTY
Robert J. Farley, Albion

CASS COUNTY
Clyde D. Waltz, Jones

CLINTON COUNTY
G. V. Cathey, Jr., Lansing, R-1
C. F. Openlander, Grand Ledge, R-3
Vern Hand, St. Johns, R-5
Don E. Smith, Ovid
Joseph W. Thelen, Fowler, R-2
Lavern Ligg, DeWitt
George Bateman, Grand Ledge, R-3
King Lee, Lansing, R-4
Herman F. Openlander, Grand Ledge, R-3
Rollin Noble, Grand Ledge, R-3
Roy Van Nelson, Lansing
R. L. Beckwith, Ovid
R. W. Sleight, Lansing
Arnold J. Spitzley, Fowler
John A. Kramer, Fowler
H. R. Frizzell
Wm. G. Gladden
Edward M. Thelen
Urban Fox, St. Johns, R-4
Wm. Seeger, Bath
Willard Cable, Bath
A. J. Cable, Bath, R-1

George Heiler, Bath
Walter Geisenhour, Bath, R-1
J. R. Parker, Lansingburg, R-2
Albert J. Schaefer, St. Johns
E. C. Norris, St. Johns, R-6
E. H. Schultz, Ovid, R-2
Mrs. Lillian Schultz, Ovid, R-2
Mrs. A. J. Schaefer, St. Johns, R-6
Mrs. Theo. Lietzke, DeWitt, R-1
Mrs. George Baird, DeWitt
Mrs. Arthur Magsig, DeWitt, R-1
Frederick Horning
Alger B. Sibley, DeWitt
Archie E. Moore, DeWitt
George W. Baird, DeWitt
Arthur Magsig, DeWitt, R-1
Theodor Lietzke, DeWitt, R-1
Edward Seyfried
Florence Seyfried
Mrs. Alger Sibley, DeWitt
J. M. Cathey, Lansing, R-4
Oliver S. Angell, Lansing, R-4

EATON COUNTY
L. E. Johnson, Charlotte, R-4
Darwin T. Jaquette, Charlotte
Forrest D. King, Charlotte
B. I. Hice, Charlotte, R-4
Mrs. B. I. Hice, Charlotte, R-4
Mrs. Gladys King, Charlotte
Mrs. Clyde Thorneil, Charlotte, R-5
Clyde Thorneil, Charlotte, R-5
K. W. King, Charlotte, R-4
K. W. King, Charlotte, R-4
DeVere Grant, Charlotte
Frank W. Pifer, Charlotte
Alva West
Archie E. Moore, DeWitt, R-5
C. H. Parr, Charlotte, R-1

GRATIOT COUNTY
Clarence Muscott, Ithaca
Chas. E. Hopper, Ithaca, R-2
Edw. A. Hopper, Ithaca, R-2

GENESEE COUNTY
George A. Gillespie, Gaines

INGHAM COUNTY
Dell Wolf, Williamston, R-1
George Van Denmark, Mason, R-2
Chas. Van Denmark, Mason, R-2
Frank E. Collar
Reitz Glynn
Guerton E. Frost, Williamston
Wm. J. Renz, East Lansing, R-1
Wm. Renz, East Lansing, R-1
Ralph A. Edwards, East Lansing, R-1
Harvey L. Gleason, Leslie, R-1
Bernard Stilson, Leslie
C. N. Sherman
Loren J. Spink, Holt, R-1
Blanche Spink, Holt, R-1
Harold E. Spink, Holt, R-1
Ralph Stiles, Holt, R-1
W. F. Grettenberger, Okemos
Wm. Kirkpatrick, Okemos
John C. Grettenberger, Okemos
Roy B. Moore, East Lansing, R-1
Carlyle C. Walt, Mason, R-3

IONIA COUNTY
Stanley M. Powell, Ionia
Chas. H. Mattison, Ionia
J. Jay Chamberlain, Ionia, R-2
E. C. Longfield, Ionia, R-4
Mark Westbrook, Ionia
C. A. Rumsbaugh

ISABELLA COUNTY
Howard Kennedy, Shepherd, R-3
M. S. Glemore, Mt. Pleasant, R-4
Earl Seybert, Jr., Mt. Pleasant, R-1
Earl C. Richards, Mt. Pleasant
Victor Pohl, Mt. Pleasant, R-1
Mrs. Victor Pohl, Mt. Pleasant, R-1
E. F. Block, Mt. Pleasant, R-1
Mrs. E. F. Block, Mt. Pleasant, R-1

JACKSON COUNTY
Clarence Abbott, Albion, R-1
George W. Dean, Parma, R-2
J. M. Coffey, Parma, R-1
E. C. Horton, Parma, R-1
S. M. Garfield, Parma
F. M. Van Marter
Leigh Van Marter

KALAMAZOO COUNTY
Niles Hagelshaw, Climax
Merle E. Vosburg, Climax
Max Hayward

LAPEER COUNTY
Harold Kreiner, Lapeer
Ervin Haskill, Lapeer, R-1
George A. Greenlee, Metamora
Robert Myers, Lapeer County Press

Lapeer
H. G. King, Lapeer
Mrs. Mabel King, Lapeer
Frank Lapeer, Lapeer, R-1
Mrs. Pearl E. Myus, Lapeer, R-1
Mrs. Clinton Ducker, Otter Lake
John W. Beattie, Columbiaville, R-2
Albert Seelye, Lapeer

LIVINGSTON COUNTY
Harold Copeland, Fowlerville
W. B. Clark, Howell
C. D. Parsons, Fowlerville
Gail Hoisington, Fowlerville, R-2
Claude Copeland, Fowlerville, R-2
Arnos Emmons, Fowlerville, R-2

SAGINAW COUNTY
George Kueffner, Saginaw, R-4
Peter Young, Saginaw, R-4
Herbert Rathbun, Surt
Chas. J. Minuchkie, Saginaw, R-4
Martin Hoenline, Saginaw, RFD
Harold Frähm, Frankenmuth, R-1
Fred Reimer, Saginaw, R-2

SHIAWASSEE COUNTY
Winfield H. Aldrich, Ovid, R-1
Earl Hyde, Ovid, R-1
Clifton D. Warren, Ovid
Charles W. Warren, Ovid
Mrs. Charles W. Warren, Ovid
Albert M. Bullock, Ovid
J. H. Hubbard, Ovid
Mrs. J. H. Hubbard, Ovid

VAN BUREN COUNTY
Carl E. Buskirk, Paw Paw
George C. Schultz, Paw Paw
Jay L. Dodge, Paw Paw
Mrs. C. E. Buskirk, Paw Paw
Mrs. George Schultz, Paw Paw

WASHTENAW COUNTY
Ray L. Smallie, Ypsilanti, R-1
Robert H. Gilbert, Gregory, R-2
Lee J. Talladay, Milan
Albert H. Amheim, Ypsilanti, R-1
Charles McCalla, Ann Arbor, R-6
C. M. Breining, Ypsilanti, R-1
Walter Mast, Dexter
Gordon Gill, Ypsilanti, R-3
J. J. Waggoner, Dexter, R-3
Frank Kleinschmidt, Ann Arbor

WAYNE COUNTY
Mrs. Charles Scripps, Detroit

IT PAYS TO KEEP TOPNOTCH COWS

Cow Testers' Reports Prove Real Earning Value of Better Cows

Simple arithmetic again proves it pays to keep a cow willing and capable of paying her board with a margin for profit for Michigan dairymen. Another year's records obtained by cow testers in Michigan has been analyzed by A. C. Baltzer, extension dairyman at Michigan State College.

He takes a cow giving 4,000 pounds of milk or 200 pounds of butterfat and finds that she was able to provide a product worth \$33 more than the feed cost.

Then he takes the figures for a cow producing 12,000 pounds of milk containing 420 pounds of butterfat. The feed cost rose, but the return over feed cost increased amazingly. The roughage cost only \$5 more for the grain cost was but \$15 more for the better cow. Compare that with the \$102 that this better cow gave as a return over feed cost.

Starting with the 4,000 pound milk level, the D.H.I.A. records indicate that the average cows take about a \$2.10 feed cost increase for every additional 1,000 pounds of milk but the value over feed cost averages \$7.50 more. The 12,000 pound cow yielded three times the value over feed cost when compared with the cow that produced 4,000 pounds of milk.

On a herd basis, a dairyman with 10 cows yielding an average of 7,000 pounds of milk testing 4.6 per cent fat obtained as much total value as the dairymen who milked 23 cows producing 4,000 pounds of milk testing 5 per cent fat. The latter is close to the average annual production of all Michigan milk cows in or out of dairy herd cow testing.

TOO BAD FOR BEAN GROWER WHO DOESN'T STACK

Better Than 6 to 1 Bet That Pulled Crop Will Get Wet

Michigan's greatest navy bean crop goes into the harvest stage with an emergency warning by crops specialists at Michigan State College to remember the heavy losses encountered a year ago when many growers failed to stack beans to counteract wet weather.

Crop statisticians indicate field beans can easily set a state record of 8,864,000 hundred pound bags.

We reminds growers that weather records show how futile it is to try to outguess the weather. September and October chances for rainfall are good for fall seeded grains, but too bad for the bean grower who doesn't stack.

Chances for rain are about as follows: It's a better than 6 to 1 bet that any pulled bean crop in the field five days will get wet and about even that the bean crop will get a rain of at least a quarter inch in five days.

Experiences of three bean growers in the 1941 harvest are cited by H. C. Rother, head of the college crops department.

One farmer built good stacks, putting up 19 acres with the aid of a helper in 28½ hours. He threshed in November, had only a 2 per cent pick or a 22 cents a hundred deduction for culls and received \$4.33 a hundred pounds. Another bean grower built poor stacks, had an 11 per cent pick and got a \$1.21 deduction or a net of \$3.34 a hundred pounds. A third farmer didn't stack, his beans were 35 per cent cull. This man got \$1.25 a hundredweight from a sympathetic elevator manager.

What is taken from the fortune, also may have been so much lifted from the soil. The greatness of a loss, as the proverb suggests, is determinable, not so much by what we have lost, as by what we have left.—Bovee.

of \$2.88 for his 116 days on feed, whereas Andy paid a profit of \$5.90 in 79 days.

These pigs lived practically out doors. Water to drink. Andy was fed correctly and grew fast and profitably. Amos couldn't grow rapidly until his ration was balanced.

But it was too late to make Amos very profitable. He cleared a profit



MAKE YOUR TELEPHONE CALLS BRIEF

WAR CALLS MUST GO THROUGH

WE'RE BUYING SEED

(On a cleaned basis, or an estimated shrink for cleaning)

JUNE CLOVER ALSIKE MAMMOTH

W. B. SWEET CLOVER Y. B. SWEET CLOVER ALFALFA

MICHIGAN GROWN TIMOTHY SEED (Timothy bought subject to our test for germination)

FOR BIDS

Send representative sample of your seed. We will quote you on sample, on a cleaned basis or on estimated shrink. If you want some of cleaned seed returned for your use, we'll do that.

Let Us Clean Your Seed If you have special problems

Have your clover and alfalfa seed cleaned to A-1 quality in our modern seed cleaning plant. Very reasonable rates. Send sample for estimate. HAVE SEED CLEANED NOW. No seed can be received for cleaning after December 20, 1942.

Order Your Hybrid Seed Corn Now

Your Farm Bureau Dealer has a supply of the following hybrid corns: KINGS-CROST, Michigan grown 24-B, 25-B, 36-B and 51-B which correspond with the Wisconsin 645, 606, 531 and 355, Michigan grown Ohio M-15 Hybrid Corn, and Ohio Grown K-23, M-15, M-20, K-24, and W-17.

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

Keep off

War Traffic Now Crossing!

If you wanted to drive across a river and found the bridge already crowded with Army trucks, tanks and guns, you'd cheerfully give them the right of way.

Long distance telephone lines are bridges of speech. Today they are crowded with military and war production calls.

It's impossible to enlarge the telephone system enough to handle all the increased volume of calls. Materials are even more urgently needed for war production. So we must make the most efficient use of what we have... with the help of every telephone user.

Here's how you can help:

1. Keep all your telephone conversations as brief as you can.
2. Make only the most essential long distance calls.
3. When possible, give the number of the distant telephone you are calling.

War Calls Must Go Through

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

ARE FARM PRICES REASON FOR RISE IN COST OF LIVING?

State College Economist Says Not So Much; Quotes Some Facts

By R. V. GUNN
Professor of Agr'l Economics
Michigan State College

Are farm prices responsible for the increasing cost of living? To some extent, yes. But some information or misinformation on this subject almost comes under the heading of propaganda. Some would lead us to believe that the present prices of farm products are the main factor in causing the increase in the cost of living. One argument has been whether ceilings should be put on farm prices at 100 per cent of parity or 110 per cent of parity.

10% Could be 2% to Consumer
Assuming a ten per cent rise in the prices of raw farm products and no change in distribution costs, there would be, on the average, only about a five per cent rise in consumers' retail prices. This is for retail prices of food. Bureau of Labor statistics



indicate that food represents about one-third of the urban worker's cost of living. Therefore, the influence of an extra ten per cent in the prices of raw farm products on the workers' cost of living would be less than two per cent. Let us examine some of the facts that lead to these conclusions.

Farm Price History Since 1910
The concept of "parity" was introduced into the economic picture about 10 years ago. At first, "parity" was a theoretical goal toward which farmers were striving. It has now developed into real legislative importance. What is parity? Parity can be defined as a price relationship which gives to farmers returns in real purchasing power equal to that experienced under some previous period approximating normally. That normal period arbitrarily chosen was the pre-war period of World War I, 1910 to 1914. If the cost of commodities that farmers buy has advanced 50 per cent above the 1910-1914 period, then prices received by farmers should also advance 50 per cent in order to be at parity.

At the peak of prices reached following the close of World War I, farm prices, as reported by the U. S. Dept' of Agr'l, rose to an index of about 225 from a base of 100 during 1910-14 while prices paid by farmers rose to an index of approximately 200. In other words, at that time and for a period of two or three years, farm prices were relatively higher than prices paid by farmers by about 10 or 15 per cent.

Below Parity for 20 Years
But after 1920 and until about a year ago, farm prices were relatively much less than prices paid by farmers. In fact during the depression years, 1931-1934, farm prices averaged only about 60 per cent of parity. It is only in the last 12 months that farm prices have been back up to parity. August 1942 was the first time in over 20 years that average farm prices showed a tendency to really advance much above parity. They reached seven per cent above parity for that month.

Now, when Congress passed the price control act which was signed by the President on January 30, 1942, it specifically stated that no ceilings should be put on raw farm products at less than 110 per cent of parity, or 3 other choices, whichever was the highest. So when Mr. Henderson of the O.P.A. issued his price ceiling regulations on April 28, most raw farm and greenhouse products were specifically mentioned as exempt from price ceilings. Just why ceilings were not set for raw farm products as apparently they could have been, just so they were not less than 10 per cent above parity, is not entirely clear.

Retail Price Ceilings Prove Point
During the four months following the issuance of price ceiling regulations on Apr. 28, we find according to the U. S. Dept' of Agr'l, that the average of all wholesale prices in the United States has remained stationary at an index of 144. Retail prices of cost of living items, exclusive of food prices, advanced only one point. Retail food prices during this period have advanced about five per cent. On the other hand, prices for farm products on the average have advanced about 15 per cent.

So, on August 15 the ratio of prices received to prices paid by farmers was 107. Now the current debatable question is whether ceilings on farm prices should be held at the 110 per cent of parity as required under the price control law, or should it be put back to 100 per cent of parity? There-

fore, how significant is the exact position of prices of raw farm products as between 100 per cent of parity or 110 per cent of parity.

Must Be Labor & Distribution Costs
Statistics published by the U.S.D.A. from time to time show the percentage of the retail price of food products that gets back to the farmer. On the average, it is about 50 per cent. It varies as the general price level varies, and, it varies by individual products depending primarily upon the amount of processing that needs to be done. During the depression period in the early 30's when all prices were relatively low, the proportion of the consumer's food dollar that went to the farmer was about 35 per cent. Latest figures, now that all prices are relatively high, show the proportion to average about 52 per cent.

Simple mathematical calculations indicate then that this difference of 10 per cent in the prices of raw farm products means only a 5 per cent difference in consumer retail food prices. And, if food represents only a third of the urban worker's cost of living budget, then the influence of the extra 10 per cent in the prices of raw farm products on the worker's total cost of living would be less than two per cent. Our conclusion is that some factor other than a 10 per cent rise in the prices of raw farm products is of far more significance in any serious advance in the cost of living than are prices of raw farm products.

Branch County Farm Bureau publishes a monthly Branch Bureau Booster.

Every five seconds throughout the day and night, a new freight train departs on its way in some part of the United States.

WE'RE BUYING SEED

(On a cleaned basis, or an estimated shrink for cleaning)

JUNE CLOVER ALSIKE MAMMOTH

W. B. SWEET CLOVER Y. B. SWEET CLOVER ALFALFA

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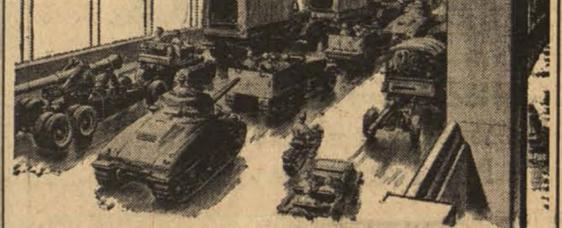
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3. When possible, give the number of the distant telephone you are calling.

War Calls Must Go Through

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

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 lamba.

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
Frank Oberat, President; J. H. O'Malley, Secretary & Treasurer; George J. Boutell, Manager

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

Over the State With the Junior Farm Bureau

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

175 JUNIORS ATTEND CAMP AT WALDENWOODS

County Counsellors May Have Training Session in November

The State Leadership Training Camp ended successfully September 5. Two weeks of intensive leadership training was engaged in by 175 rural young people from 36 counties.

Aside from the usual leadership practice sessions, commodity exchange talks, recreational activities, etc., the camps added three accomplishments over previous years:

Under the guidance of Dr. David Trout of Central Michigan College of Education the camps discussed present camp practices and developed an entirely new procedure for the camps. These recommendations are now in the hands of the camp committee.

A second contribution came in the form of a new device for studying and learning organizational skills. The campers on several occasions put their ideas and techniques to the test by forming football teams. Each player would have a special name and function from which definite plays would develop to carry objectives and goals.

A third development was a request from the county counsellors to have a training session exclusively for county counsellors of Junior Farm Bureaus. If approved and support is given to this venture by the commodity exchanges it will be held sometime in November.

Juniors Seek Wheat for \$10,000 War Bond



Junior Farm Bureaus in 40 counties are well along in their campaign to buy \$10,000 in war bonds with wheat and other farm products donated to the Juniors by farmers. The campaign has been for a bushel of wheat from a farm. After the war it

is the intent of the Junior Farm Bureau to use the bond in the educational work of the Junior Farm Bureau.

In the picture above are several members of the Isabella Juniors and some of the wheat they brought to the Mt. Pleasant Co-op Elevator. The young people are: Betty Powell,

Alice and Helen Windel, and Esther Schafley; Dan Stacey and Earl Seybert, Jr., chairman of civilian defense for the State Junior Farm Bureau. In mid-September Isabella Juniors reported about 300 bushels of wheat, and Washtenaw Juniors about 500 bushels or its equivalent.

Activities of the Junior Farm Bureau

William Bateson, member of the Bay County Junior Farm Bureau of directors, installed the new officers of the Bay County Junior Farm Bureau at their 94th meeting. New officers are: Stella Schmidt, president; Robert Ruhlster, vice president; Anita Tomke, secretary-treasurer; and Alvera Neumeyer, publicity chairman.

Plans were made for the wheat drive to be held September 22, with members dividing into three competitive teams on a community basis. Reports were given by the campers attending Waldenwoods Camp August 23 to August 29. After the meeting moving pictures of the Bay County Junior Farm Bureau's activities of the past year were shown by Herb Schmidt.

The wheat drive held September 22, on a community basis proved very successful with about 60 donations being gathered. After the drive, all members met at the Farm Bureau Store with their donations. The Bay County Junior Farm Bureau held its 95th meeting after the wheat drive. It was decided to continue this wheat campaign until September 30. A motion was made that the Junior Farm Bureau express their thanks to the Bay City Times for their co-operation on the news articles.

The next meeting will be held October 6, at the Beaver Town Hall with the new officers in charge.

MONTCALM
The Montcalm County Junior Farm Bureau met at the home of Perry Rossman, September 10. New officers were installed: Melvin Jensen, president; Lena Rader, vice president; Madeline Mosier, secretary; Ted Ward, treasurer; Herman Rader, publicity chairman; and Perry Rossman,

counsellor.

Reports were given by Lena Rader, Ted Ward, and Melvin Jensen who attended the leadership training camp at Waldenwoods August 30 to September 5. Further plans for the wheat drive quota were discussed, and also plans for a membership drive which will start at this meeting and continue until the fall state convention.

WASHTENAW
New officers installed at the September meeting are: Albert Gall, president; Kathrene Boyce, vice president; Gertrude Flick, secretary; Phyllis Glass, treasurer; Wilma Weber, publicity chairman; Amy Fee, camp chairman; Dorothy Forshee, program chairman; and Audrey Gilbert, recreation chairman.

Those who attended Waldenwoods camp were Albert Gall, Bee Boyce, Mary Lesser, Lillian Haas and Robert Gilbert.

September 22, we discussed dividing the county group into community groups with each group having its own officers, and meeting on the second Tuesday of every month. The county group would meet the fourth Tuesday of every month.

ST. JOSEPH
The Junior Farm Bureau members installed officers, as follows: President, Randall Neaman; vice pres., Lola Fairchild; sec'y-treas., Lucille Borge; publicity chairman, Burdena Decker.

Plans were made for raising money for our War Bond. Tickets are being sold on a registered calf, which we are giving away at the fair on Saturday, September 26. The member selling the most tickets receives a prize.

A very nice attendance enjoyed this meeting. The next meeting will be a party at the Mintdale Community hall on Saturday night, October 3rd.

PENNY MILK FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN

AMA Announces Expansion of Program Used by 3,355 Schools Last Year

The Agricultural Marketing Administration has announced that, during the current school year, the community school lunch and penny milk programs will be expanded in Michigan. The programs operated in 3,355 Michigan schools last year and over 185,000 school children received the benefits of a wide variety of health-building foods which the AMA made available without cost to the sponsors.

Community school lunch programs are sponsored by local groups, such as school boards, Parent-Teacher Associations, 4-H clubs, women's clubs, farm organizations, veterans, civic clubs, and fraternal and church groups. Applications for AMA foods for Community school lunch program purposes may be filed with any county welfare director.

For the present, the AMA's Penny Milk program will be confined to communities with populations of less than 10,000. This program makes milk available to school children who need it, at a cost of one cent per half-pint. The AMA is now receiving applications for this program from all parts of the state. Detailed information concerning the

PLENTY OF FEED GRAINS CALLS FOR SUPPLEMENTS

Concentrates & Home Grown Grains For Good, Low Cost Foods

By E. H. ADDY
Feed Specialist, Farm Bur. Ser. Inc.

A super-excellent corn crop along with fair crops of oats, barley, and wheat, gives the Michigan farmer an opportunity to lower his feeding costs. This can be done by purchasing high protein supplements, adequately fortified with quality proteins, needed minerals, and essential vitamins.

Where the feeder grows his own grain, it is smart to use it effectively by balancing it with open formula supplement that tells him just how many pounds of each ingredient he is paying for. Only in open formula feeds can he get that information.

Using his own grain, the feeder gets the ingredients at wholesale prices—what he would get for them if he sold them. He pays no freight or middle-man's profit.

The feeder must remember that "critical feeders" such as hogs and poultry can't be fed efficiently or profitably without the addition of animal proteins to home grown feeds. The animal proteins containing superior amino acids are fish meal, milk, meat scraps and tankage.

He must also remember that supplemental, because of the smaller amount required, must be unusually rich in vitamins and minerals to balance the larger amounts of home grown feed.

To illustrate a high quality supplement, let us use our own Mermade Balancer 37% protein. It is designed to allow the feeder who has an ample supply of homegrown grains a chance to use a Mermash mash and use his own grains liberally. A Mermash mash contains 10% of Mermaker. Mermade Balancer 37% is made of 1000 lbs. of Mermaker, 500 lbs. of dehydrated alfalfa meal 17% protein and 500 lbs. of first quality meat scraps. This combination enables the feeder to use 400 lbs. of his grain to 100 lbs. of Mermade Balancer 37%.

He will have a ratio of 200 lbs. of Mermaker, 100 lbs. of meat scraps and 100 lbs. of dehydrated alfalfa meal per ton when using home grown grains at the ratio of 4 to 1.

Dehydrated alfalfa meal is rich in vitamins A & G. The Farm Bureau uses alfalfa meal for which 100,000 units of vitamin A are guaranteed per pound.

Only cod liver oil or feeding oil remains to be added to supply vitamin D in the quantity desired. Additional vitamin G is recommended through the use of milk or whey if producing eggs for hatching.

Farm Bureau Services at 221 North Cedar street, Lansing, will supply on request a booklet giving various formulas for home grain and Farm Bureau concentrates.

Community Farm Bureau Activities

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education

NORTH THORNAPPLE COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Barry County
The duties of each new officer were read from the Farm Bureau paper. Each member will bring the October Farm News to the October meeting in October at the home of Herbert Lamphier.

SOUTHWEST OAKLAND FARM BUREAU—Oakland

Letters from Representative Dondero and Senators Brown and Vandenberg were read by Grant Steele. He had been appointed to write them regarding their stand on the question of parity prices. Joe Pitinger, discussion leader gave a digest of an article in the September Farm News regarding the qualifications of officers.

VICKSBURG COMMUNITY GROUP—Kalamazoo

Merritt Harper, asked that we all use our right to vote, both at the primaries and the November election. It is one of our greatest democratic privileges, and that in this way we can help on the home front by electing the best men possible.

BLOOMINGDALE—Van Buren

Mr. Schultz spoke on what the Farm Bureau has done and can do if we all stand united. In closing, he said, "While we are winning this war, we must not lose our Democracy." Mr. Dobbin suggested that we read our Farm News and study them thoroughly, so that we would have a clearer understanding of the Farm Bureau activities.

BROOKSIDE—Newaygo

Upon motion by Mrs. Joe Brinkman a committee was appointed to make arrangements for the supper to be given to the departing draftees.

BERRIEN CENTER—Berrien

Our discussion leader spoke on the year's topics for forum. He led the discussion of the duties of our officers.

BRIGHTON—Saginaw

Chester West explained some of the amendments to be voted on in November. He urged all the people to vote.

AUGUST—Washtenaw

Don Stark, specialist in co-operative marketing at Michigan State College, spoke on "Defense Transportation and Marketing."

This is a survey made by the M. S. C. for the benefit of the farmers to determine what is essential for farm transportation during these war times. Information obtained by discussion and questionnaires is to be used for making recommendations and suggestions to the Office of Defense Transportation. Mr. Stark also mentioned briefly the need for shearing pellets for aviator suits.

MONTCALM—Montcalm

Elsie Hansen moved that candidates be asked their position on the change of time. LeRoy Kelpin moved that we send a resolution to the Michigan State Farm Bureau resolutions committee to have the time changed. Motions carried.

BANFIELD—Barry

Each member will try to write one membership and give it to the secretary of the County Farm Bureau before the Roll Call drive.

Ideas on what we can do as a group that we cannot do as individuals were as follows:

We can pass on to others knowledge that we have gained in our experience.

We can help direct public opinion.

We can learn first aid.

We can co-operate to defeat John Lewis' attempt to organize farmers.

We can pull together.

We can learn what and where material is available for fire fighting.

We can fellowship together for spiritual uplift.

SUMMIT PERE MARQUETTE FORUM—Mason

Wesley Hawley, district representative, spoke of the advantages of having a local Farm Bureau paper. Our next issue will be a group hospitalization special. We must keep community groups active even though gas is rationed. A farmer who stays at home and minds his own business does not help solve farm problems.

The future of the people is up to the people. There is no short-cut to peace, security and a genuine democratic victory. But surely if we work toward that goal—when Freedom will be a fact and not merely a word. The Farm Bureau motto is parity, equality and justice for all.

BURLINGTON-RICH GROUP—Lapeer

Short discussion of local topics followed the discussion of hospitalization.

The labor situation on the farm and deferment of farm help are problems. Our group feels that the Nations looks to the American farmer today for the great quantities of food essential to victory, but the farmer is put on the spot for help.

REEMAN FORUM—Newaygo

The chairman reported that the scrap iron was gathered and that there was 8500 pounds. The group discussed the parity bill and agreed that if there was a parity price on farm prices, then there should also be a parity price on labor.

HASTINGS GROUP—Barry

A list of ten names was made out for the Farm News for the next six months in order to interest them in our organization. Motion was made by Charles Woodruff that the groups get paid a per cent of the dues collected, according to the number of

new members and delinquents we can collect. Carried.

GAINES GROUP—Genesee

Many people capable of holding offices in our group were not willing to do so. Some do very good work after being elected. Sometimes it is not a very good idea to replace all officers because meetings will not run as smooth unless some officers with experience are there to help the new officers.

Not having a publicity chairman has caused us to lose some newspaper publicity that we might have been able to get.

SAGINAW & KOCHVILLE GROUP—Saginaw

Mr. Reimer emphasized the necessity of going to the polls and voting. Mr. Ure also talked on government conditions.

KILWATT LAKE GROUP—Kalamazoo

Jay Bush made the motion that the group should go on record as being in favor of retaining the Constitution in its present form at least for the duration.

Conclusions drawn during the discussion of taxation were:

1. We favor the maintaining of the 15 mill tax limitation which we now have.

2. An effort should be made to curtail public expense and duplication in government agencies should be eliminated.

METAMORA GROUP—Lapeer

Six young people from the Junior Farm Bureau attended the meeting. Charles Myus spoke about the \$10,000 War Bond drive that the Junior Farm Bureau is putting on. Each township is to be canvassed in the next few weeks and each farmer may contribute a bushel of wheat or its equivalent. This bond, upon maturity, will be used as a student loan fund. The Metamora group voted to sponsor and help these young people in their drive for the bond. Roy Best kindly offered to assist them in this community.

Mr. Greenlee reported that our group went over the top with 68% in the group hospitalization plan. Much credit for this should go to Mr. Greenlee as he has given much time to the work.

BINGHAM FORUM—Leeelanau

A resolution to accept the monthly reports given by the Action Committee group as the topic for our discussion for each month of the coming year was passed unanimously by our group. The Action Committee meetings reported on the two monthly meetings held in July and August. With a camp fire and a corn roast, a social evening was enjoyed by all.

BETHANY—Gratiot

Dr. D. J. Shepard of Breckenridge gave an interesting talk on First Aid care. He named the things to do before a doctor comes, and said there were two doctors in Breckenridge who would give a course of instruction if the group was interested. Twenty adults voted for it and we hope to have a class organized at the hall.

Cooking with Gas in Baking Co. Farm Bureau

"Cooking with gas" is one of those slang expressions used by the young people to indicate performance to a superior degree.

Mrs. Claude Hoffman of Dowling, president of the Barry County Farm Bureau, and Mr. Hoffman attended the Farm Bureau minute man meeting at Lansing, Saturday night, Sept. 24 they telephoned farmers in their day and reported in this paper. Sun-Community. Between 25 and 30 people came to the Hoffman home for further information and to write their letters. Altogether, 17 families wrote 3 letters each, one to Senator Brown, another to Senator Vandenberg, and a third to Congressman Clare Hoffman. The letters were taken to Battle Creek, Sunday evening in order to get them to Washington by Monday.

Never was love, or gratitude or bounty practiced but with increasing joy, which made the practitioner still more in love with the fair act.

East Jordan Creamery Joins the Mid-West

The Jordan Valley Co-operative Creamery of East Jordan, Michigan, has become affiliated with the Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc., South Bend, Indiana, a regional marketing and purchasing co-operative, which serves producer creameries in Michigan, Indiana, Tennessee, Ohio and Illinois. H. C. Stephens of Charlevoix, is president of the Jordan Valley Co-operative Creamery and Mr. Percy Penfold is manager.

The addition of the Jordan Valley group to the Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc., brings their membership to 27 creameries with a butter production in excess of 30,000,000 lbs. annually.

Million Lbs. of Sugar Aim of 2 Sanilac men

Gus Rickett and Henry J. Pries, Sanilac county farmers, are planning to produce a million pounds of beet sugar in 1942. They expect to harvest 350 acres of beets. A 10.6 ton yield per acre will do it. In other years their yields have been around 11 tons per acre. The men have 1,500 acres and expect to have 1,000 acres in crops this year. They planned 120 acres for such canning crops as peas, carrots and red beets. They have a herd of 80 purebred Holsteins producing market milk. These and 32 dairy heifers and 60 head of Angus feeder cattle will use most of their beet tops. The partners employ 11 full time hired men and have a \$32,000 investment in 5 caterpillar and standard tractors and other farm machinery. This year they have used 80 tons of fertilizer.

BUY UNITED STATES WAR BONDS AND STAMPS



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3 Special Issues on November Ballot

Background Material for Discussion in October by our 295 Community Farm Bureau Groups

By STANLEY M. POWELL

The corner-stone of self-government is the sacred right of the franchise and the privilege of selecting our leaders and settling basic policies through the use of the ballot. It is certainly regrettable that the distractions of these hectic days are seemingly resulting in less general interest in the qualifications of candidates and the merits of questions which are submitted for decision at the polls.

At the general election November 3, three important issues will be submitted to the voters for decision. Farm Bureau Community Discussion Groups can render a great service to their members and to the cause of good government by promoting an intelligent study of these questions, so that there may be a clear understanding of just what is involved. Neglecting to vote on any of these matters would be inexcusable negligence on the part of any citizen. Possibly, even worse than not voting at all would be to vote ignorantly and, thus, run the risk of having one's ballot tend to retard progress and good government.

Proposal No. 1—Constitutional Convention

The first question on the special ballot at the November 3 election will be whether or not the voters desire to have a constitutional convention assembled for the purpose of drafting a new constitution for the state of Michigan, which would later be submitted to the people for adoption or rejection. This matter comes on the ballot automatically, in accordance with the provisions of our present constitution which specifies that this question is to be submitted each 16 years. When the same proposition appeared on the ballot in November, 1926, it was rejected by the following vote: For, 119,491; against, 285,262.

Farm Bureau Against Convention

At their last annual convention nearly a year ago, the State Farm Bureau delegates urged our members to vote NO on this question. The Farm Bureau resolution was, in part, as follows:

"We fear that such a procedure might result in serious confusion to the electorate, and that the will of the people would be expressed more clearly and satisfactorily by submitting specific amendments to the constitution, each of which would then be considered on its own merits. From time to time during recent years, the voters have adopted or rejected constitutional amendments which have been placed on a ballot either as a result of legislative action or through the operation of the initiative provisions of the constitution. We feel that this method of revision minimizes confusion and permits the voters to register their desires as to each specific proposal for amendment."

Amendments Every Election Since 1910

That it is entirely possible to make desired changes in our state constitution without tearing it all to pieces at any one time is evident when we realize that since it went into effect in 1909, 80 separate constitutional amendments have been submitted to the voters at April or November elections, and of this number 34 have actually been adopted and 46 have been rejected. In fact, at every April or November election from 1910 until the present time, there have been from one to several constitutional amendments on the ballot, with the exception of the elections held in 1925, 1929, 1933, and 1937.

As you probably recall reading in a rather comprehensive article appearing in the July, 1942, issue of the Michigan Farm News, the Governor, late in 1941 appointed a commission of 32 men and women to study our present constitution and suggest what changes, if any, should be made in it. It is significant that these 32 men and women finally adopted recommendations calling for 68 amendments to our present state constitution. Some of these changes would be very drastic and, from the farmers' point of view, exceedingly dangerous. A constitutional convention would consist of 96 delegates—three times the number of members on the Governor's

study commission. If the ratio of amendments to delegates was the same as prevailed in the study commission, there would be three times 68 or 204 changes in the constitution. Of course, it isn't the number of changes, but the character of them which would be most serious.

Prospects Farmers Should Face

It is well within the realm of possibility that a constitution drafted under present conditions might result in a basis of legislative apportionment which would give complete control of the legislature to the metropolitan areas, abolish the protection of the 15 mill tax limitation, and so streamline our form of government—state, county, and municipal—that many checks and balances and time-honored safeguards would be abolished. Space here does not permit a detailed review of the recommendations of the Governor's study commission, but the most important of them were outlined in the article in the July, 1942, Michigan Farm News, to which reference has already been made.

The final portion of the resolution on this subject, adopted by the delegates at the State Farm Bureau convention in November, 1941, is a fitting summary for this part of this article.

"In view of the above considerations we earnestly urge that our members vote 'No' on the proposal to call a Constitutional Convention which, as stated above, will automatically appear on the ballot in the November election in 1942."

Proposal No. 2—Wayne Co. Home Rule

Proposal No. 2 is the so-called Home Rule for Wayne county constitutional amendment. This matter will be submitted to the voters as a result of initiative petitions which were circulated by the Citizens Committee on Home Rule for Wayne county.

If this proposed amendment is adopted, it would permit Wayne county to set up its own form of government, which would be separate and distinct from that which prevails in the other 82 counties in the state. Although the proposal would apply directly only to Wayne county, being an amendment to the state constitution, it, of necessity, must be submitted to the voters of the entire state for adoption or rejection.

This subject has arisen since the last annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau Board of Delegates and, hence, there is no resolution on the subject to commit the State Farm Bureau for or against the proposal. No action on the subject has been taken by the State Farm Bureau board of directors.

No Farm Bureau member would want to be placed in the light of opposing any plan which would help Wayne county improve its government and rid itself from the deplorable conditions which have been brought to light by recent Grand Jury investigations. On the other hand, it might be said that honest and efficient government does not depend nearly as much on the form of the government as on the individuals who are elected to positions of public trust and responsibility by the voters.

Many people in out-state areas have voiced the fear that if home rule was granted to Wayne, other populous counties would soon demand similar consideration and we would, thus, disintegrate the uniformity of our county government and find it difficult to enact state laws which would be readily applicable to the counties having such divergent local governmental machinery.

If this proposed Home Rule amendment is adopted, a Wayne county charter commission of 19 members would be elected to prepare a county charter. None of the members of this commission could be paid county, city, village, or township officials. Of the 19, 11 would be elected from the city of Detroit, one each from the cities of Dearborn, Hamtramck, and Highland Park, and 5 from the remainder of the county.

Under the terms of the proposed constitutional amendment, such a charter would provide for a chief executive, a legislative body of not more than 21 members, and other necessary county officers and employees. The amendment specifically states, "No

present county office, or board, need be retained under said charter, provided, however, that nothing in this section shall authorize any change in the time and manner of election, term of office, or jurisdiction of circuit judges or probate judges, or in the provisions of Sections 16 to 19, inclusive, of this Article, pertaining to townships."

While a large number of civic leaders in Detroit and Wayne county are apparently strongly in favor of the adoption of this amendment, other influential individuals and organizations of industrialists and property owners are opposed to it. It is also being opposed by the CIO. It has been condemned by a special study committee appointed by the State Association of Supervisors. Since the Michigan State Farm Bureau has taken no official position regarding Proposal No. 2, I suggest that each of you learn all you can about the merits of the proposal and then vote your convictions, being governed solely as to whether or not you feel that it would advance the cause of good government.

Proposal No. 3—Milk Mktg. Act Referendum

Proposal No. 3 is a referendum on the milk marketing act, passed by the 1941 legislature. This law would have gone into effect several months ago, but its enemies circulated referendum petitions and secured just enough valid signatures, after the illegal names had been thrown out by the state board of canvassers, to insure putting this question on the November ballot. Meanwhile, the law remains inoperative.

The Farm Bureau, Grange and other farm groups urge a YES vote to save the milk marketing act.

Briefly, the history of legislation in this state on this subject is as follows: In 1939, the milk marketing conditions in Michigan, particularly in the Detroit area, were especially chaotic and distressing. Through the efforts of the dairy groups and Michigan farm organizations, a milk marketing law was enacted along the general lines of measures which have been operating successfully in more than 20 other states.

The law was attacked in the courts by a distributor who found it to his advantage to fight the law rather than comply with it. The constitutionality of the act was attacked on five different points. After very extended consideration, the supreme court upheld the law on the four principal contentions, but declared it unconstitutional on the fifth point, because certain members of the board might have a selfish interest in connection with rulings which they might make. This decision was a great surprise to supporters of the law, because the provisions of the Michigan act, as relating to the make-up of the state milk marketing board, were the same as are contained in at least three-fourths of the laws on this subject, which are in effect in the more than 20 other states.

Good Results From 1939 Act

During the 15 months when the 1939 Michigan milk marketing law was in partial operation, even though it was being attacked and full compliance had not been secured, farmers supplying the Detroit milk market benefited from the law to the extent of \$1,793,862.01, in addition to what they would have obtained had it not been for the beneficial effects of this law. During this period and as a result of milk marketing board action, the pool fee, averaging 4.8c per cwt., was eliminated, freight rates were reduced an average of 5c per cwt., class 1 price was increased 18c per cwt., the market was stabilized, and the spread between producer and consumer was reduced. The 18c per cwt. increase in the price of class 1 milk in the Detroit area occurred during a period when the condensation price of milk showed a decline of 6c per cwt.

Because of the very substantial benefits which had been realized from the operation of the 1939 milk marketing act, the dairy and general farm groups promptly prepared a new bill on this subject meeting the objection which had been raised in the supreme court decision and embodying certain other changes, which experience with the 1939 law had indicated as being desirable.

One objectionable feature of the 1939 law was that it required the licensing of all milk dealers, even in sections of the state which would obtain no direct benefit from the law. This feature was eliminated from the 1941 act.

The 1941 act has no direct effect on producers, consumers, or the general public, except where a special milk marketing area may be set up, after petition by consumers, producers, or distributors, and the holding of a hearing on the subject. Any costs of the program would be borne entirely by producers and distributors by very nominal levies on the milk involved.

There are a great number of state boards and commissions before whom relatively minor groups of people can

go and present their case and receive a proper hearing and adjustment of difficulties. Dairying is responsible for one-third of the income of Michigan farmers and yet there is no board or tribunal before whom dairymen can go and present their case and have proper consideration of it.

I have recently read the 1941 act in its entirety and can't help but feel that it is just and fair throughout, and that no dealer who is operating in an honorable manner would have anything to fear from its provisions. It would help the dairy farmer obtain at all times a fair price for milk in any area which might be established, would insure an adequate supply of wholesome milk to consumers, tend to protect producers from loss from distributors who might, otherwise, fail to make settlements and leave the dairymen holding the bag for substantial amounts of milk. It would insure proper tests, weights, and reports, and generally supervise and stabilize milk marketing conditions and prices.

Experience in other states having this type of legislation indicates that the mere fact that the law is on the statute books is insurance against many of the evils towards which it is aimed and, thus, satisfactory market conditions are maintained without, in each instance, bringing all the machinery of the law into actual operation.

Without the benefit of such a law, when negotiations between producers and distributors do not produce the desired results, the only recourse which the farmers have is to go on a milk strike. After the strike there has to be arbitration, which, under present conditions, would be before a board having no knowledge of milk production or distribution. Such procedure might result in increasing the charge of the handlers and widening the spread between producers and consumers, thus leaving the dairyman worse off than he was before the strike was called.

In circulating the petitions for the referendum, very careless and inaccurate statements were made by those securing signatures. Similar tactics are now being employed to mislead the public as to the merits of this proposal. It is charged that the bill is aimed to prevent having milk store or depot prices lower than prices for milk delivered to residence door-steps. This is entirely opposite to what the bill actually says. The law specifically states that in determining the retail price of milk, the Board shall make proper allowances for the difference in cost of selling and delivering milk between those persons selling from a retail store and those selling from a delivery vehicle. It is also charged that the law was drafted to insure collection of membership dues by the Michigan Milk Producers' Association. This is entirely contrary to the provisions of the law.

There is a traditional tendency for people to vote NO on any proposition which they do not understand. That is exactly what certain distributors who are fighting this law want. Undoubtedly they will expend large sums to poison the public mind against the law. Consumers can hardly be expected to work very hard for its adoption. They have been accustomed to enjoy regular milk deliveries regardless of whether or not farmers are receiving costs of production for their product. All of this adds up to the fact that the fight to secure approval of the milk marketing act will not be easy.

A top-heavy negative vote would not only throw out the 1941 law, but tend to discourage enactment of similar legislation in Michigan for several years. It is, hence, very important that all farm folks understand the merits of this proposal and vote YES and thus support the action of the legislature and place the law in full force and effect, so that it will be constantly available to protect the interests of Michigan dairymen and consumers of dairy products.



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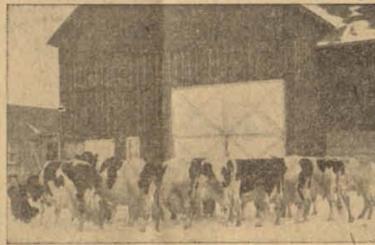
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New Health in Milkmaker



No better feed goes into the manger than MILKMAKERS (34% protein for you with lots of home grown grains or 24% protein when your supply of feed is limited).

BUT — the Farm Bureau, as a farmers' organization, tries to keep up to every feed requirement as practice proves the need. Cattle in many counties in Michigan suffer from COBALT DEFICIENCY which often causes severe losses.

NOW — MILKMAKERS have sufficient cobalt when fed as a supplement to your home grains to correct this deficiency—and to furnish manganese to aid in reproduction. During the long dark winter months cows often lack sufficient Vitamin D to insure proper assimilation of lime and phosphorus.

NOW—MILKMAKERS carry Irradiated Yeast to insure even better nutrition. It will make better calves and better milk. Ask for MILKMAKER with Irradiated Yeast and Manganese Sulphate. Your cows will thank you with more milk and better health.



Ask Your Local Farm Bureau Dealer or Write Us for Our New Feeding & Formula Folder

Farm Bureau CONCENTRATES Enable Home Grains to Produce Meats, Milk and Eggs at a Lower Net Cost!

for MORE Milk

Only 100 lbs. of MILKMAKER 34% protein concentrate is needed to balance 400 lbs. of your home grown grains when real good alfalfa hay is fed liberally. This will make you 500 lbs. of profitable 16% dairy ration.

for MORE Eggs

Only 100 lbs. of MERMADE BALANCER 37% protein concentrate and 400 lbs. of your own grain and you have an excellent 16% egg mash carrying 10% of our famous Mer-maker along with dehydrated alfalfa meal 17% and top quality meat scraps.

for FAST, CHEAP Pork Gains

Last winter the Chesaning Farmers Elevator bought two pigs, littermates, not too thrifty. One named AMOS and one ANDY. They were placed in a pen on November 10 with water to drink, no heated quarters or extra comforts. From there on they proved to themselves and many farmers that Porkmaker 44% made pork raising profitable. Below are two tables showing how these pigs grew.

ANDY — born Sept. 20 — started test Nov. 10 — Feed: Porkmaker with ground oats, wheat, and shelled corn.

DATE	AGE	WEIGHT	CUMULATIVE FEED	PROFIT	LOSS
Nov. 10	7 weeks	31 lbs.			
Dec. 3	10 weeks	56 lbs.	80 lbs.	\$.90	
Dec. 27	13½ weeks	111 lbs.	275 lbs.	2.50	
Jan. 15	16½ weeks	160 lbs.	430 lbs.	4.30	
Jan. 28	18½ weeks	200 lbs.	561 lbs.	5.90	

ANDY ate 3.32 lbs. feed for each pound gain.

AMOS — born Sept. 20 — started test Nov. 10 — Feed: ground wheat and oats and shelled corn to Jan. 25. From there on PORKMAKER 44% was added.

DATE	AGE	WEIGHT	CUMULATIVE FEED	PROFIT	LOSS
Nov. 10	7 weeks	35 lbs.			
Dec. 3	10 weeks	44 lbs.	45 lbs.	\$.13	
Dec. 27	13½ weeks	56 lbs.	160 lbs.		\$.64
Jan. 15	16½ weeks	79 lbs.	265 lbs.		.13
Jan. 25	18 weeks	98 lbs.	348 lbs.	.35	
Mar. 6	24 weeks	200 lbs.	708 lbs.	2.88	

AMOS ate 4.29 lbs. feed for each pound gain.



BUY U. S. WAR BONDS and STAMPS TODAY

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!

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STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES of Bloomington, Illinois

DRIVE SAFELY and CARRY INSURANCE THAT WILL PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS