



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS



Vol. XX, No. 9

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1942

20th Year

Published Monthly

Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger, Director of Membership Relations

KIND WORDS

Everytime that I make up my mind that city folks just will never get to understand the farmer and his problems some editor comes out with an article that indicates that maybe there is hope for that.

Just recently it was the editor of Liberty Magazine, and now its Saturday Evening Post that proves to me that I can be wrong. In an editorial in the Post entitled "Our Misrepresented Farmers", E. H. Taylor wrote:

"Farmers are the most misrepresented group in America. . . The city press . . . portrays the farmer as a greedy special-interest figure trying to get away with a job of profiteering. The attitude of the farmers is both practical and patriotic. Cartoons and editorials in the city newspapers, representing them as selfish grabbers, are malicious and misleading."



J.F. YAEGER

Right now, American farmers are doing one of the toughest production jobs in this country. With severely reduced labor they are producing more than the land ever produced before—because it is the deep-rooted instinct of farmers to produce the maximum and because the Government asked them to do it to help win the war. They have nothing but scorn for the man who measures his contribution to the struggle by the hours of the clock or by the advantage his industry can get out of it. All they ask is Government policies that will win this war as speedily as possible and give them an honest return for the long, hard hours they are putting in. The city press ought to get them right. They are about the farthest from profiteers we've got in America."

IN THE ARMY

Have just received word that Keith Tanner is located at Camp Forrest, Tennessee, with the 80th RCN Troop, APO 80. The RCN means reconnaissance. That's the advance guard that goes into new territory and discovers "how the land lies" before the main army moves in. It's a very responsible job. Keith was chosen from 550 men who left Fort Custer with him. He's the only Michigan man in the troop, and although he's a month behind the rest of the troop, we have no doubt but what he'll come along with honors. We know he'd like to hear from his Michigan friends.

In writing about things Tanner says, ". . . the boys here speak in terms of a 5 to 15 year war. Everyone is determined that we must win this war and we are going to do everything in our power to do so; but after the war is over those who hindered the war effort had better take for shelter. The army has impressed the boys with the American way of life. The boys are determined to preserve it."

REALIZATION

Speaking of soldier communications, we recently saw one in which that particular soldier said, "They tell us a soldier doesn't become war conscious until he sees his comrade dead on the field of battle." Said this soldier:

"If that is necessary in the case of the soldier who is studying all types of guns, etc., how can the people at home be expected to become so conscious of the fact that we are at war as to do their utmost?" We don't know either unless it comes as the result of the building up of the items that go with fighting a total war. Such things as scarcity of food and clothing, higher taxes, casualty lists, a few bombings here and there, the necessary increase in "being told" instead of being requested, an increased "toughness" on the part of those responsible for conducting the war, the elimination of non-essentials, tire and gasoline rationing, automobile confiscation and allocation of them to spots where they are needed most, etc.

We've the notion that the ever increasing tempo of the war over a three year period should do a lot to get us in a fighting mood. Then maybe we'll cut out our factional bickering and get down to business so that we can start winning the war and maybe end it in the following five to eight years.

FUTURE

Recently certain governmental and state agencies were set the task of finding out what farmers might be able to produce in 1943 so that goals could be set on a logical basis. What surprised everyone was the optimistic outlook the farmer had on the possibilities. Even after the farmer had been told that labor would get scarcer, that new machinery was practically out, that repairs would be hard to get, that fertilizers, etc., would not be as plentiful as formerly, he predicted his

(Continued on page five.)

L. A. Thomas Would Like to Hear From Old Friends

Louis A. Thomas, manager of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., during the 1920's and early 30's, has been ill for some time at his home at 316 Oakdale street, Royal Oak, Michigan. He would enjoy having letters from Farm Bureau dealers and other friends of those days. After leaving the Farm Bureau, Mr. Thomas became associated with the feed mill in Chicago which manufactured feeds for the Farm Bureau. He has continued to be well informed on the Farm Bureau and the work of farmers' co-ops in Michigan, and he is interested in what they are doing today and planning for the future.

FARMERS DOING WELL IN WAR, MUST DO MORE

U.S. Dep't Man Tells Elevator Exchange We're in Only Ankle Deep Now

"Michigan farmers, as well as those in other States, have done an unusually good job of gearing their production to war needs . . ."

"Agriculture is setting the pace. There have been many difficulties. Many individual Americans have made great sacrifices, but as a Nation, we are not more than ankle deep in the war."

"We have done pretty well, but pretty well is not enough."

"Farmers will be called upon for increased production next year and the next year. At the same time the difficulties of producing will increase. Labor, machinery and transportation will all be more difficult to secure."

So said Mr. David Meeker, assistant director, Office for Agricultural War Relations at Washington, who spoke to the assembled stockholders of the Michigan Elevator Exchange at their annual meeting at Michigan State College on Wednesday, September 2.

Mr. Meeker said that with several years of war facing us he felt it was time for talking frankly. As tires on automobiles and trucks wear out transportation problems will become more acute. He predicted that this would throw an unusually heavy load on commercial truckers and railroads which might not be able to meet the increased shipping demands. He urged conservation of all rubber tired vehicles. The speaker said that more and more men would be taken from the farms and placed in the armed forces. It was predicted there would be little new machinery available next year with sources of raw material in steel and iron hardly able to keep pace with industrial production for military needs. Keep old machinery in repair. Other problems on the way include: inadequate storage facilities, limited rope and twine supplies, greater restrictions on fertilizer, building material and packaging materials.

Answers include: Building of increased storage facilities on the farm, conservation of all bags, rope, etc., because it will be almost impossible to secure new supplies. Fertilizer supply is expected to be about 70 to 80 per cent normal. Farmers will have to make changes in using both fertilizers and insecticides.

Said Mr. Meeker, "The job of solving these problems in 1943 is one that must be tackled and solved out in the communities."

He suggested starting now to pool farm supplies, man power, transportation facilities and machinery in the communities. He pointed out that it might be impossible to get some of the least necessary jobs done. "In much of the war work of agriculture co-operatives have been the spearhead," said the speaker. "They have been instrumental in carrying out programs to conserve trucks and tires and to avoid useless driving and hauls below maximum limits. They have played an active part in the salvage campaigns. They have taken the lead in the out-put of the dairy industry."

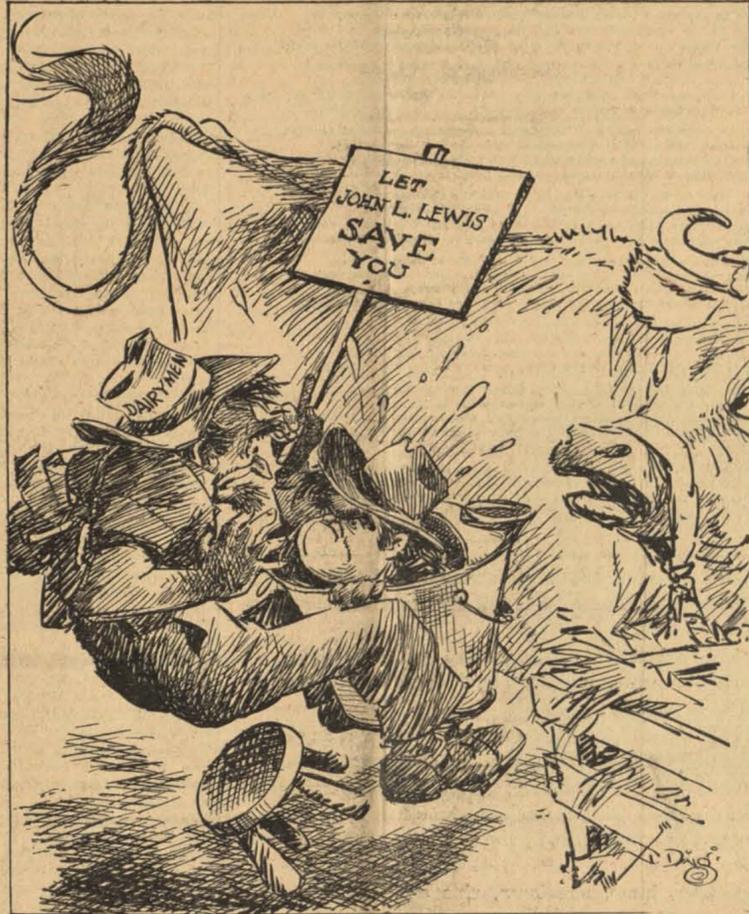
"Agriculture is also leading the way in the battle against inflation. Farmers are willing to accept ceilings on their prices, but if agriculture will take the lead, labor and industry must also accept controls," said Mr. Meeker.

Mr. Meeker's talk featured the afternoon program following the annual banquet. The group was welcomed to Michigan State College by Dr. J. A. Hannah, president. He pointed out that it was the college's job in the War effort to supply skilled young men for the armed forces. Said President Hannah, "The college will do its best."

Mr. C. S. Metzgar, president of the Bank for Co-operatives of St. Paul complimented the stockholders and management of the Elevator Exchange on the excellent service they were rendering farmers and the co-operation they were giving the bank at all times.

C. V. Ballard, county agriculture agent leader, acted as toastmaster. (Continued on page three.)

Why Daisy, What Have You Been Eating?



Courtesy of New York Herald-Tribune

Farm Bureau Women's Contests for 1942

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

SPEAKING CONTEST

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

SCRAP BOOK CONTEST

The purpose of this contest is to encourage Community and County

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

POSTER & LIMERICK CONTEST

This contest aims to encourage the use of Michigan farm products by publicizing their good points. Winners are determined at annual meeting time. \$1.00 will be awarded for each acceptable limerick for poster. For rules, write contest chairman, Mrs. Ray Nelkirk, St. Louis, R. 1. Closing dates for contest entries: About Oct. 1 in order to provide time for district contests to select finalists for state contest; scrap book contest, Sept. 30; limerick and poster contest, Sept. 15. Entries in scrap book, limerick and poster contests should be mailed to Associated Women, Michigan State Farm Bureau, 221 No. Cedar street, Lansing.

CALL THURSDAY COMMUNITY DAY

Farm Bureau Takes Part in Hillsdale County Idea For August

Hillsdale county people have a custom that might well be considered by others. During the month of August each Thursday is considered Community Day. The stores close and there is a program at the Hillsdale fair grounds.

August 20 the farm organizations had the program. The committee in charge was headed by J. I. Post, veteran member of the legislature and former member of the County Farm Bureau board. Other committee members were Orville Duryea and Ivan Maystead of the County Farm Bureau board of directors, Claude Betzer of the Grange, and O. D. Andre to represent the Grange and the Gleaners.

The Gleaners demonstrated their drill work. The Farm Bureau won a tug of war with the Grange. Merchants of Hillsdale and other towns donated many prizes for various program events. The grand prize was a \$25 war bond. It was won by the infant grand daughter of Otis Brott, chairman of the Reading Community Farm Bureau.

There was a basket picnic at noon. The afternoon program included a concert by a young people's band, a program of sports for all, and a good baseball game between Hillsdale and the Postum Cereal teams.

Michigan's lamb crop is the smallest since 1924.

ALL IMPORTANT TO VOTE SEPT. 15 AT PRIMARIES

Rep. Alpheus Decker, Sanilac County, Presents Case To Farmers

Failure to vote can be as fatal to America as failure to fight.

That is the message that Alpheus Decker, member of the state legislature from Sanilac county for many years, is preaching to the people these days in his campaign to emphasize the importance of voting, and voting in the primaries September 15.

To the Farmers Clubs and other groups, Rep. Decker is saying:

"We are a united nation, but only in the sense that we use our greatest power—the ballot—to preserve that unity. We have a two-fold purpose: to win the war abroad, and to save our freedom at home. . . . If we at home do our part, our armed forces will live up to every tradition that has been handed down to them."

"There is real cause for alarm in the shockingly light measure of the vote in recent elections. . . . For example, Michigan placed in the Constitution in November of 1940 a civil service law which was voted there by only ten per cent of the voters."

"It should be remembered that officials to be named now contribute toward running the Nation's war time affairs, and the successful administration thereof depends upon the type of public servants chosen. Consequently, elections are a part of the war, and a very vital part."

"In order to maintain a democratic form of government, the people MUST vote, and they must realize that an election is part of their war effort. Each election—any election—under our constitutional government is a test of people's desire and ability to exercise their sovereign rights wisely and well. Each election—any election—is the healthy function upon which free government feeds—the only and final safeguard upon which personal and national liberty depends."

"It is not only our duty to make every sacrifice to win this war, but, it is also our duty to preserve our form of government and the American way of life. . . . It is our duty to realize that freedom can be maintained only by free exercise of the ballot, and only by each and every one of us qualified to vote exercising that right religiously."

"Too much stress cannot be placed upon the importance of this primary election just a few days away, for primaries are really the key to politics. It is in the primaries that the people of a community select those, whom in their best judgment, are best qualified from a standpoint of ability and honesty to handle their government—local, state, and national, to be candidates in the general election."

"Don't wait until the general election." (Continued on page five.)

DIRECTORS OFFER MRS. WAGAR FOR AFBF AWARD

Farm Bureau Favors Change To Broaden F. B. Services As a Co-operative

The board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau at its quarterly meeting August 24 at Lansing: 1. Nominated Mrs. Edith M. Wagar of Carleton, Monroe county, as Michigan's candidate to the American Farm Bureau Federation for the Federation's award in 1942 for distinguished service rendered to agriculture. All State Farm Bureaus are asked to name a person from their



MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

state whom they think merits the national award. A committee of the American Farm Bureau selects two. The awards are made at the AFBF convention in December. Mrs. Wagar directed the women's work of the Michigan State Farm Bureau for 18 years, and served on the state board of directors during that time. She has made notable contributions to Farm Bureau, Grange, and farm co-operative work over a long period of years.

Those who have already received the award include: The President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt; Henry A. Wallace as Secretary of Agriculture; George M. Putnam and Mrs. Abbie Sargent of New Hampshire; George L. Cooley of Ohio; L. N. Duncan and Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama; C. V. Gregory and Mrs. Ellsworth Richardson of Iowa; Frank O. Lowden and Sam H. Thompson of Illinois; T. L. Haecker of Minnesota; Andrew Shearer of Kansas; George Warren, Wm. I. Myers, and E. V. Titus of New York; Mrs. Florence Bovett and Cecil Creel of Nevada; Dr. Tait Butler of Tennessee; Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska; Dr. H. A. Morgan Tennessee Valley Authority; Chester C. Davis, member of Federal Reserve Board; Dr. Benjamin Kilgore, North Carolina; Congressman Clarence Cannon of Missouri; Dean Joseph L. Hills of the University of Vermont.

2. Secretary Brody submitted and the board approved a general outline for preparation of Farm Bureau operating budgets for the year beginning Sept. 1, 1942.

3. J. F. Yaeger and E. E. Ungren presented preliminary plans for the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau board of delegates at Michigan State College Thursday, Friday, November 12 and 13. It is planned to precede the meeting with a group of commodity marketing conferences and the annual meeting of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau at the college during the day, Wednesday, Nov. 11. A Farm Bureau program will be offered at the Fairchild theatre at the college Wednesday evening, Thursday evening the Farm Bureau will have its annual dinner and program. President Edward O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau will be a convention speaker. The remainder of the program is in the making.

4. The directors instructed directors representing the Farm Bureau on the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., board to vote the Farm Bureau stock in Farm Bureau Services, Inc., at the special meeting of Services stockholders, August 24. They were instructed to vote in favor of amending the Services by-laws so as to make the Services completely co-operative in accordance with the state and federal laws defining co-operatives.

Officers and directors in attendance were: President C. J. Reid, Avoca; Vice-Pres. Carl Buskirk, Paw Paw; Directors: William Bristow, Flat Rock; J. T. Bussey, Lake Leelanau; G. S. Coffman, Coldwater; R. C. File, Niles; James Harris, Traverse City; John Houk, Ludington; Forrest King, Charlotte; George McCallis, Ypsilanti; Mrs. Pearl E. Myus, Lapeer; Frank Oberst, Breckenridge; Waldo E. Phillips, Decatur; Lloyd Ruesink, Adrian; H. H. Sandford, Battle Creek; Jesse Treiber, Unionville.

THREE PROPOSALS ON BALLOT IN NOVEMBER

Vote No on Constitutional Convention; Yes on Milk Referendum

Three proposals will be on the ballot at the general election in November. Two of them are of great interest to Michigan farmers.

No. 1 on the ballot is the question of revising the State constitution through a constitutional convention. A provision in the constitution brings the question before the people every 16 years. The people voted no in 1926.

Last winter Gov. Van Wagener appointed a commission of 32 men and women to study the constitution and make recommendations regarding amendments and regarding the advisability of calling a constitutional convention. The commission's twelve committees suggested 68 changes in the constitution. The members were far from being unanimous on the need for a constitutional convention. Seventeen voted for a convention. Six including representatives from the Farm Bureau and Grange, were opposed. The remaining nine were not present when the vote was taken.

The Farm Bureau is urging citizens to vote No. It sees no need for a constitutional convention in war time. It believes that necessary amendments can be made as we go along. Each can be considered on its merits. This method has worked satisfactorily for many years.

Home Rule for Wayne County

No. 2 position on the ballot has been allotted to the amendment proposed by Wayne county groups to provide home rule for Wayne county. In short, it provides for a reorganization of county government in Wayne county and limited to Wayne county. It would substitute a commission form of government for a system which includes a board of supervisors, partly elected and partly appointed, and larger than the state legislature.

The Farm Bureau has taken no position on the Wayne home rule amendment, since it is a local government proposal limited to Wayne county.

Referendum on Milk Marketing Act

No. 3 on the ballot will be a referendum on the milk marketing act passed by the legislature in 1941. The act had the support of Michigan farm organizations. It was written to provide regulations for the marketing of milk, subject to the authority of a state milk board appointed by the Governor. The act was designed to meet objections on which the courts held the 1939 milk act to be unconstitutional. The 1941 act has been inoperative by the referendum. Petitions for the referendum were circulated by certain dealers who want no regulations governing their dealings with producers.

The Farm Bureau urges a Yes vote. That will support the legislature in its judgment that such an act should have a thorough try-out by the Michigan milk industry. The 1939 act was credited with improving market conditions and adding about \$1,000,000 to the farm price for milk.

WE ARE ACTIVE IN STATE LAND USE PROGRAM

Extension Service Directing Planning Agency for Agriculture

With the elimination of federal funds, the State Land Use Planning Committee has been reorganized to include representatives of Michigan's major farm organizations including the State Farm Bureau. Ten of the 18 farmer members on the committee are Farm Bureau leaders.

The program, originally organized as a research program dealing with land-use and under the direction of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, developed over the years into an overall planning activity for agriculture. Dominated by federal agencies, it refused to recognize the opinions of the organized farmer and thereby encouraged the opposition of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The result was elimination of federal funds in July of this year.

At present the project is called the State Land-Use Program and is wholly under the sponsorship of the extension department of Michigan State College, Director R. J. Baldwin acting as chairman of the committee. P. M. Barrett, extension conservationist, acts as secretary and H. A. Berg of the extension staff as project leader.

Objectives of the Program

The objectives of the program are outlined as follows: (1) To secure basic information upon which to develop more effective state and county programs for Co-operative Extension Work. (2) To provide procedures whereby farmers and other local interests may take part in the development of land-use planning. (Continued on page five.)

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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EINAR UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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Too Quick on the Trigger

How are members of labor unions such as the CIO asked to regard farmers who are members of the Farm Bureau?

It apparently depends upon the question immediately before the house.

According to the editor of the Michigan CIO News, members of the Farm Bureau in Michigan are:

"Large, wealthy farmers who lay claim to the title through renting farms to tenants, or who operate their farms by remote control from seaside resorts."

The CIO editor had read a circular claiming the Farm Bureau is interested in the Michigan Labor Relations Service, an organization which the CIO calls fascist and designed to wreck labor unions. Without further investigation he launched an attack on the Farm Bureau along the lines of the foregoing quotation.

The fact in the matter is that the Farm Bureau is developing its own organization to study and promote good relations with labor and with other groups. As long ago as last March it announced in the newspapers and in the Farm News that, in co-operation with farmers' co-operatives, it would develop its own organization to study labor relations and other problems.

Representatives of the Farm Bureau have discussed the relations of the farmer and his co-operatives with representatives of the Michigan Labor Relations Service, and at other times with representatives of the CIO and the A. F. of L. After such discussions, the Farm Bureau board of directors announced March 16 that the Farm Bureau would welcome conferences, but would act independently as the Farm Bureau.

Why We Have Better Fertilizers

Twenty years ago about 100 analyses of commercial fertilizer were sold to Michigan farmers. Quite a number of them contained less than the 20% or more of plant food recommended by Michigan State College. The college soils department undertook a long time program of simplification and improvement which has brought results equalled in no other state. Fertilizer manufacturers have co-operated.

For the year of 1941 more than 92% of all commercial fertilizer bought by Michigan farmers were included in just 14 analyses recommended by the college soils department. More than that, 97 1/4% of all the fertilizer contained 20% or more of plant food.

No fertilizer will be sold in Michigan in 1943 which contains less than 20% of plant food. There will be no more 2-12-2, for example. This is by an agreement between the fertilizer manufacturers, the Michigan State College soils dep't, and the State Department of Agriculture.

There Was No Answer

The Prairie Farmer reports an experience of John L. Lewis organizers for United Dairy Farmers in Parke county, Indiana. For three hours the organizers presented their case before 300 farmers. Then they said they were ready to hand out membership cards and answer questions. First question:

Farmer: "Are you a member of the United Mine Workers?"

Organizer: "Yes."

Farmer: "Do you allow farmers to attend your meetings?"

Organizer: "Oh, yes, we have them as our guests."

Farmer: "Have farmers ever tried to bring you mine workers into a farm organization?"

The organizer didn't answer that one. It is reported that no one in the meeting signed a membership card, and that some of the nine who arranged for the meeting demanded that their names be withdrawn.

Sell Some Junk This Fall

This is national scrap metal harvest time.

Michigan farmers are asked to clean up every bit of scrap iron, steel, copper, brass, zinc, lead, and other metals from their farms and sell them to their local junk dealer.

The dealer will pay prices based on ceilings set by the government. He will sort and move the metal into production as soon as possible. The price he will get for it is set by the government.

The flow of iron and steel and other metals into war goods and their movement out of the country is one of the things that emphasizes the need for scrap. Another is the disappearance of usual sources of old



Daylight Saving

The farmer from his rustic couch was erstwhile wont to bound At five A. M., the crack of dawn, and start his daily round. He needed not the loud alarm to rouse him to his labors For dawn was the awakening time for him and all the neighbors.

The rising sun, the warbling birds greeted his soft haloo As he unlatched the pasture gate and let the cattle through. By six the separator's hum sank to a clicking mumble: The cream can waited on its perch the truck's approaching rumble.

Six-thirty found him at the board, by young and old surrounded, And he was in the field before the stroke of seven sounded. The sun was high. The dew was gone. The grain was fit for stacking, And thus began a perfect day—complete, with nothing lacking.

Then came the war, and Washington, for sound industrial reasons, Ordered the clock an hour ahead, regardless of the seasons. The creamy needed early milk. The cream truck came at dawn Unmindful of the farmer's sleep, and heedless of his yawn.

At four A. M. the brazen clock berates the slumbering swain, So out he stumbles in the dark and down the dewy lane In clumping boots he fares him forth to wake the resting cows And urge them toward the milking shed, reluctant to arouse.

By five the cream can must be out, and not a moment late. For with his schedule on his heels the truckman dare not wait. Five-thirty, and the sun is up, also a sleepy dame Has table set for just the men—and things don't taste the same.

At six the dew is on the fields, and all the world is moist. The farmer's eyes are misty too, who formerly rejoiced, For well he knows that eve will come in warm mid-afternoon And he must pail the cows again just one bright hour too soon.

Then after supper, while he rests, he'll take the team and go Out for another load or two before the sun is low. For farmers still must make their hay when as the sun is hot No matter what the bureau say, or what they think is what—

Oh, I was never one to gripe about the deal I'm dealt, And farmer folk can give and take, and I have always felt That farming is its own reward, BUT when my city friends Presume to mix my daylight up, right there my patience ends.

R. S. Clark

315 North Grinnell Street

Jackson, Michigan

metal. Automobile manufacturers and other metal workers were at once the consumers and principal sources of scrap metal.

How important is junk or scrap iron and steel? Remember that half of all steel is produced from scrap metal or junk.

Half the steel in a gun, a tank, a war ship of any kind, or a cargo carrier comes from the scrap pile.

Half the farm machinery, the tractors, the farm tools, and the repair parts comes from junk that is given new life and new usefulness by the foundry and the machine shop.

Copper, brass, aluminum, zinc and lead have important places in goods for war and for domestic uses. Anything including any of these metals and considered junk should be sold in the national scrap harvest.

The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau

Mrs. Pearl E. Myus, Director for Michigan

FARM BUREAU CONTRIBUTING TO CHINA RELIEF FUND

Contributions from Farm Bureau members for China Relief, ranging from a twenty-five cent piece to a check for \$100.00, have been received in the offices of the Associated Women of the A. F. B. since it inaugurated its nation-wide campaign in July to aid war-torn China, reports Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director.

Letters accompanying the remittances mention special collections taken at county and township Farm Bureau meetings, of contributions from home economics and farm women's clubs. Whether large or small, each contribution has been made with a spontaneity that is heart warming, and bespeaks a clear recognition of the needs and courage of the Chinese people, in their brave fight for freedom against such overwhelming odds.

First of the contributions to be received came from the Indiana Farm Bureau, which forwarded the donations from several local units, totaling \$13.30. The Mississippi Farm Bureau Federation writes that it will underwrite a penny a member.

A Ladies' Aid society in Missouri forwards a check for \$10.00. An Indiana township Farm Bureau sends its donation resulting "from a free-will offering last night at our Farm Bureau meeting." A busy farm housewife in Michigan pauses in her work to paste a quarter on a sheet of paper, and forward it with her wishes for the success of the campaign.

"The widespread response of farm people to our appeal for aid for the Chinese people is indeed gratifying," says Mrs. Sewell, "and it is my hope that this appeal will reach the heart of every member of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Associated Women.

"The need is for immediate action. Individual donations should be sent to the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Illinois. May I urge that you send in your contribution today?"

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Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES farmers can afford. Proto-4 for Blue Comb prevention. One quart \$1. My-Co-Tonic and mycosin prevention. Iodine Vermicide Merck—Tapeworm control and prevention of black head. Worm tablets at \$84 per 100. Available at leading hatcheries, feed stores and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., at their stores and copy or mail. Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. Holland Laboratories, Inc., Holland, Michigan. (7-11-64b)

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-3-17-2b)

WANTED FARM TO RENT

WANT TO RENT ABOUT 140 ACRE farm on 2/3 share. Have cows, brood sows, tractor and tools. Bank and business references. Write Charles J. Voorheis, Lyons R-1, Mich. (9-11)

WOOL GROWERS

WOOL GROWERS—SHIP YOUR WOOL to 634 East Grand River, North Lansing, Mich., for a year around wool marketing service. We buy or pool. Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. (8-21-29b)

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. (8-21-31b)

FARM MACHINERY

SPREAD MARL AS IT COMES FROM pit. Flink Self Feeding Spreader does perfect job on marl. No labor required on back. Won't clog. Spreads more tons daily—saves wages 1 man. Fits dump truck like tailgate. Doesn't prevent use truck for other purposes. Simple—rugged. Write for catalog. Flink Company, Streator, Ill. (8-11-51b)

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

PULLETS

FOR SALE—TWO THOUSAND LEGHORN and Barred Rock pullets. March, April and May hatched from Michigan ROP breeding. Mermaker fed. Phone, write, or see D. H. Ballard, Onondaga, Mich. (8-21-27b)

FARM HELP WANTED

PERMANENT FARM JOB FOR right man. Single. 220 acres. Forrest Williams, 1 1/2 mi. north Grand Ledge on N-100. Phone 31-F-2. (9-11)

MARKET FOR WOOL

WE ARE STILL OFFERING A wool marketing service. We give a liberal advance and hold the wool until a ceiling price can be obtained. Ship your wool to 634 East Grand River Ave., North Lansing, Mich., where it will be graded and appraised. Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. (8-21-31b)

FARM BUREAU AVOIDS SQUEEZE PLAY ON UNIONS

Labor Unions and Industry Groups Want Bureau In Their Camps

By D. L. RUNNELLS
Appl Editor of Grand Rapids Press

Had Michigan farm leaders been heard laughing in early August as they reset shocks of rain-soaked oats in their fields, there's a reason—the Aug. 7 issue of the Michigan CIO News. This publication disclosed how labor and industry have put on a "squeeze play" in an attempt to jockey the Michigan State Farm Bureau and its affiliated commodity organizations into their respective camps on labor policies.

In bold type across the front page of the paper the CIO News streamer read: "Farmers Tricked." The subhead goes on to charge that the farmers have been "snailed" into a "union wrecking" alliance with the Michigan Labor Relations Service, an industrialists' service organization directed by Arthur E. Raab of Flint, former chairman of the state labor mediation board.

Farm leaders chuckled that the labor unions, not the farmers, were the ones who have been "tricked" as no alliance ever has existed between the Farm Bureau and the Michigan Labor Relations Service.

Quotes Prospectus

The "tricking" was achieved by the MLRS in a prospectus it published for private circulation among clients and prospective clients. A copy fell into the hands of the CIO. One article outlined plans of the "powerful" Farm Bureau for a labor relations service.

Labor leaders were misled, the farm leaders explained, by the following statement in the MLRS prospectus:

"A good (farm labor) plan is being worked out by the Farm Bureau. We shall be in it in some measure. The State Farm Bureau directors agree with us in principle. It's a matter of details now."

Farm Bureau spokesmen admitted that Raab discussed the services of MLRS with members of the organization's labor relations committee and presented a proposed program. Raab's proposal, however, never was adopted. Instead, at the committee's second meeting April 9, it was unanimously agreed "not to recommend hiring any outside agency to operate a labor relations and research department to be created within the Farm Bureau."

This decision to operate independently was widely publicized at the time in the public press and in the Michigan Farm News.

Objectives of the Farm Bureau's labor relations department, as defined by the committee on April 9 and subsequently approved by commodity groups, were as follows:

"1. To strive for good will and understanding with groups in organized labor.

"2. To study legislation to prevent interference with processing of farm products, freedom of delivery of farm products to markets, and freedom of delivery of farm supplies to farmers and their co-operatives.

"3. To study need for legislation, if any, to require labor unions which enter the commodity marketing field to incorporate and to render the same accounting which is required of other groups rendering the same service in the same field.

"4. To be a source of information on national and state labor legislation, mediation processes and mediation problems."

Farm Bureau leaders said it was true that the organization was opposed to racketeering labor practices and would fight any outside group which seeks to dominate agriculture, "but that doesn't mean we are joining with anyone or any group on a union-busting program." It was pointed out that farmers recognize industrial workers have a need for bargaining agencies and their sympathetic views on unionization have been voiced repeatedly.

While plans for the Farm Bureau's research and labor relations department were approved last spring and funds were subscribed for its operation, it has not been set up. It was explained that the selective service program has created a shortage of trained personnel but the Farm Bureau expects shortly to have the department fully staffed.—Grand Rapids Press for August 13, 1942.

Jackson County Picnic To Be Repeated

One hundred and seventy-five members and friends of the Jackson County Farm Bureau attended a picnic dinner and semi-annual meeting of the Farm Bureau at Cranberry Lake, Sunday, August 9 as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hatt. Mrs. Ruth Day, president of the County Farm Bureau, presided.

The long picnic tables were decorated with garden flowers and red, white and blue candles. Two large American flags flew overhead. Rev. Thos. Murray of Concord spoke on "America for Americans." Rev. Wymer of Brooklyn gave the invocation. Mr. Stark of Michigan State College and the Office of Defense Transportation asked farmers to answer questionnaires as to the use of their cars, trucks and trailers.

Jackson County Farm Bureau has held its annual meeting in January of each year. This is the first time a second county wide gathering of the Farm Bureau has been called during the year. The board of directors hopes to continue the county picnic as a semi-annual meeting for Jackson

Farm Bureau. Officers of Jackson County Farm Bureau are: Mrs. Ruth Day, president; Roy Hatt, vice-president; Leonard Cuff, secretary; George House, treasurer; Clarence Pulver, Meade Allen, Sheridan Stewart, William Richardson, William Folks, directors.

ACT NOW!

Lime your sour fields now—do your part in our greater production towards all-out war effort.

FRANCE AGSTONE has been aiding production successfully for over twenty-five years.

Your local AAA Committee or Elevator Can Supply Your Needs.

THE FRANCE STONE COMPANY
Monroe, Michigan

MARKET INFORMATION

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter Daily, Monday through Friday

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

Early markets at 7:00 A. M., over Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR. Supplied by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

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

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

FINANCING—4 1/2% money available for feeding operations of worthy feeders who have feed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

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SAFE
LETHOGAS
FUMIGANT
Not a Fire Hazard
Leaves No Odor, Yet Kills
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In Bins or Granaries

Does Not Injure Grain or
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See your Dealer or
PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS LABORATORIES, Grand Ledge, Michigan

LETHOGAS has greater insect killing power than the common run of weevil liquids. It is a proven product, satisfactory to users all over the country for killing weevil in bins—ants in hills—rodents in hiding. A safe, local fumigant for use in bins, conveyors, loaded cars and farmers' granaries.



The calls you DON'T make help speed Army calls

War is on the wires. Many long distance lines are seriously overloaded with traffic.

But, war calls must go through! Every time one of them is stalled in a telephone traffic jam the nation's drive to Victory is delayed. Because of material shortages, no substantial increase in telephone facilities can be made at this time. Therefore, every one of us must find ways to reduce the overload . . . give war calls the right of way.

Here's how you can help:

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

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

CONCRETE materials are widely available



for needed farm improvements

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

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

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

- Concrete materials—portland cement, sand and gravel or stone—are widely available to help farmers build for greater wartime food production.
- Set the stage now for producing more eggs, pork, beef and dairy products by building clean, sanitary, feed-saving, concrete floors in your poultry house, feed lot and barn. By building a manure pit, storage cellar, water tank or other modern improvements of economical, long-lasting concrete.
- You can do your own concrete work. Or your cement dealer will give you names of concrete contractors. We will help with free plan sketches. Just check list below and mail today.

Portland Cement Association
Dept. W9-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.

Southwest Oakland Farm Bureau Picnic

Southwest Oakland Farm Bureau picnic was held at Recreation Pool, Cass-Benton Park near Northville, August 12.

Ray Smalley of Ypsilanti was present and told about the national meeting at Madison, Wisconsin. He spoke of the recent act of Congress to allow the sale of government owned wheat at 85% of parity. Mr. Holden said Wixom Co-op has bought some of the wheat and could sell it to farmers who want it for feed at \$1.00 per bushel. George Haack asked whether or not a farmer might not sell to the elevator wheat he had raised within his quota at the market (at that time about \$1.10) and then fill his bags with \$1.00 wheat and take it home to feed to his stock, and have some cash, too.

The cattle were calling for milking time when those present started on their homeward way, glad they had been there and sorry for several members who had been kept away because of threshing machines or because they had to help their neighbors harvest oats in return for help their neighbors had previously rendered them. The next meeting will be Sept. 14 with Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Haack.

Raymond Shaw

Raymond Shaw, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Shaw, members of the Barry County Farm Bureau, was killed Thursday, Sept. 2 when a tractor turned over on him on the Shaw farm near Nashville. He had been working the farm with his father since graduating from high school in 1941. The sympathy of the Farm Bureau membership goes to the bereaved family.

Howell Co-operative Company, Livingston county, has installed a new Crippen seed cleaner.

The national production of wool is barely in excess of the 1941 production, the largest on record.

How About Producers If Small Packers Go?

Case of Detroit Packing Co. Illustrates the Price Ceiling Squeeze

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR

Briar Hill Farm, Carleton, Monroe Co.

In this issue of the Farm News, I want to have a heart to heart talk with you about an enterprise in which I have been most vitally interested over a period of years, and that is the Detroit Packing Company.

This is the first and only farmer co-operative meat packing company in the United States. We have pioneered every step of the way, for we had no pattern in the trade to follow.

We had certain definite laws and regulations pertaining to all co-operatives. These we have endeavored to live up to, but the processing of their own production of live stock was and is a new field for farmers.

It was necessary to do at least 51% of the business with our members if we were to operate within the co-operative law. Further more, it was no easy task to approach and convert farmers of southeastern Michigan into membership into this new experiment. But that membership gradually became a reality. There have been months at a time when our business has been almost wholly with members, and they have grown to deem it their own market for their live stock because they have a personal interest in the plant.

We Have Built Soundly

To start this business it was necessary to acquire a loan from the Central Bank for Co-operatives, established by the federal government in behalf of farm co-operative enterprises throughout our nation. Since that time we have established a retain system to gradually provide much or all of current working capital. Under the retain system, the patron leaves and invests a given fee for each animal sold at the plant. This fee was considerably less than the regular commission charges made at the stockyards.

It has been our policy to make and keep, if possible, satisfied patrons. Any differences regarding weights or grades have been thoroughly investigated and satisfactorily adjusted. As a result we feel we have established a most needed and appreciated outlet for livestock covering a radius upwards of 100 miles or more from Detroit.

From an operating standpoint, we are proud of the fact that we have been adjudged the most sanitary meat packing plant in the State of Michigan.

Our trade mark has always been "Best Maid" brand. We have aimed to live up to it and have enjoyed the patronage of a continuous customer business.

Problems to Overcome

We have had many drawbacks to live with or to overcome. It has been necessary to repair and to remodel or to renew much of the old building in which we began operations. This has been made necessary as a matter of efficiency or as the result of rigid inspection. Whatever the cause, it has taken cash that we have needed in the business.

Then, we, too, have had our labor troubles along with every other industry in large cities. We employ on an average about 210 people. The plant is unionized and we have union rules as to hours and wages.

Taxes and utility services and insurance have always been with us, but now we must add to them social security, workmen's compensation and public liability insurance, all of which make tremendous inroads in the income of any business.

We Have Made Good

Not only has this plant served its 7,000 members as an outlet for their livestock and given them more dollars for it than they could have received through other channels, but it has also served the entire livestock industry of the nation as a research laboratory whereby we have available information on the inside workings of a meat packing plant that has been impossible to get in the past. It could be had by producers only through a plant operated and controlled by the producers themselves. Some of this information has proven to be the exact opposite that the packing industry has led the livestock groups to believe in the past.

But notwithstanding all of the good things we can say whereby we justify our existence, we admit we are facing our darkest days and unless something comes to our relief at once, we cannot survive.

To avoid inflation, Mr. Henderson, administrator of prices, placed a ceiling on all wholesale meats. This ruling put the small packers with their backs to the wall.

Ceilings Hurt Big Packers Least

They have all been compelled to curtail operations to the extent that many have already gone out of business and more are going every day. Those who remain are killing just

enough to keep their plants open but nothing more, for they are losing on every pound they handle.

One cannot continue in business long when it is so regulated by a federal law that the finished product must be sold below the original cash cost and when there is no inclination on the part of the administrator to alter the ruling.

The large packers of Chicago have contracts to supply lend-lease and war requirements and they have had some advantages over the small packer because they had by-products in volume large enough upon which there were no such rigid ceiling prices. These things, together, with a price differential during the early period of fixed prices has enabled the large packers to operate in a somewhat easier manner than the hundreds of small packers could, although we feel that they too are not making the profit they would like to. The big packers no doubt have reserves that can tide them over if in the long run they can acquire the position they once held in the packing industry. But what will that do to the producer? Well, when the small packer is out of business, the livestock industry drops back at least 50 years. My earliest recollection is the great dislike of the farmer for the Chicago packers and Board of Trade practices.

Producers Have Interest in This

The small packers have organized a national association just recently with the hope that collectively they can get recognition of their peril and can secure relief. But they look at it wholly from a processor's viewpoint and are demanding ceiling prices being placed on all livestock. If they should secure this type of relief, it would be detrimental to the producer and the farmer would be forced to accept a reduced price for his hogs, cattle and other livestock and would no doubt suffer from discrimination in proper grading, etc.

There has been some suggestion of subsidy through the Department of Agriculture to cover losses incurred under and above costs until adjustments and amendments of the Office of Price Administration can be worked out. We don't relish the idea of further subsidies, but personally I see no moral difference between a subsidy for the farmer and a subsidy for the laborer and certainly labor today is accepting and demanding what is actually a subsidy and of large dimensions too.

When I see and hear so much as I do these days about "doing the least work for the biggest pay," I do not fear inflation as some seem to, for I think we already have it in spots.

There's another angle to this packing situation that I want to bring to you.

We have 25% more hogs to market this fall than usual. The small packer has been a real factor in handling the hog killing during normal production. He will be all the more necessary when the new hog crop gets ready for market. How is it going to be when the market is centered around one spot and conducted by a limited few?

We Need Help

Not only am I worrying about our own farmers' plant in Detroit, I am also worrying about how the farmer is going to dispose of his hogs and cattle in the immediate future, and I am worrying about the co-operative effort we have made to "tend to our own business" and wondering if such an effort will ever be revived after we have been unable to endure the squeeze. I am worrying about the moral obligation we put upon ourselves when we induced our neighbor farmers to join us in this attempt and urged them to leave their retain payments with the company so as to help push it along.

I'm worrying about a policy of our government that will "freeze" a business in this way after canvassing the farmers to make greater efforts for increased production. There's something wrong some place and I fear it isn't all in Denmark either.

If any of you can offer any suggestions that may help us out of this enforced dilemma, please make them quick, for no company can continue to lose large sums of money every week and keep in business no matter how worthy the cause.

Farmers Doing Well in War

(Continued from page one.)

The morning meeting of the stockholders heard the report of the management which disclosed the year's total business as being \$7,500,000 with a net earning of \$114,000. All directors and officers were re-elected: President Milt Burkholder of Marlette; vice-president, Waldo Phillips of Detroit; secretary-treasurer, Frank Gilmore of Parma. N. H. Bass was named to continue as manager with Stanley Wellman as assistant manager and acting in the capacity of manager during Mr. Bass's illness.

Resolutions adopted pointed out the increased difficulty of producing an adequate supply of food and urged the problem of skilled labor on farms be given adequate consideration by all authorities. Another resolution urged ceilings on wages and all commodities, as well as upon farm products. A third resolution condemned any attempt of placing price ceilings on farm commodities at less than 110 per cent of parity at least until such time as price supporting legislation granted farmers 100 per cent of parity on all crops at all times.

Purebred Beef Sale At Lapeer Oct. 8

Application for consignments to the fourth annual Lapeer Beef Cattle Sale, October 9, are coming in to the office of E. L. Benton, extension specialist in animal husbandry at Michigan State College, at a rate that promises one of the largest beef consignment sales ever held in the nation. Last year 43 animals were consigned to the Lapeer Sale and 57 were

consigned at Gladwin in the spring. Applications to consign purebred beef cattle to the sale may be made to Benton at East Lansing until September 15. At this time survey committees will inspect the animals in order to make certain that only the finer of the state's purebreds will be offered.

The annual banquet for beef breeders will be held at the Michigan State Home at Lapeer the evening before the banquet. H. J. Gramlich secretary of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, will be featured speaker at the occasion.

BERRIEN COUNTY
Norris Young of Berrien County has been elected director of District No. 1, to succeed Richard Leech of Cass County.

IF ANYONE IS INJURED IN YOUR CAR...



A new kind of Automobile Insurance now protects your fellow passengers should they be injured while you are driving your car! State Farm Mutual's new Medical Payment Coverage now pays medical and hospital expenses (up to \$500 a person) regardless of whether you are responsible for the accident or not. The cost is nominal. Let me give you full details.

State Farm Insurance Companies of Bloomington, Illinois

USE GASOLINE IN TRACTORS U. S. Farmers Advised

Tests Show Gasoline Lengthens Tractor Life, Helps Prevent Breakdowns

The opinion held by many farmers that gasoline is "easier" on their tractors than low-grade fuels was confirmed by the results of tests run recently near Phoenix, Arizona. Two tractors of the same make and model were given a laboratory test for 1384 hours, then run for 2064 hours in the field—3448 hours total. One tractor was operated on gasoline, the other on distillate.

Then the engines were disassembled and the vital parts of each were measured for wear. It was found that the parts of the tractor burning distillate were, on the average, worn about twice as much. For example, there was 89% more piston ring wear, 147% more wear on the main bearings and 78% more wear on connecting rod bearings with distillate than with gasoline.

Gasoline helps prevent breakdowns

At a time when farmers are faced with the problem of meeting higher production quotas with limited manpower, the fact that gasoline helps prevent breakdowns is of prime importance. Today no farmer can afford to have a tractor idle for hours or days while repairs are being made. The shortage of replacement parts, too, makes it imperative that every step be taken to get the maximum use from each part now in service.

Use of gasoline helps national fuel and oil situation

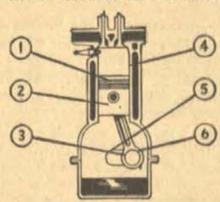
There is an ample supply of gasoline for farm tractor use. Reduced passenger car driving has created a surplus of gasoline for tractors. There is a shortage of distillate and fuel oil.

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

30% more power from gasoline

Gasoline delivers more power than low-grade fuels in practically every type of tractor. What's more, changing

COMPARISON OF WEAR ON TRACTOR PARTS—GASOLINE VS. DISTILLATE



- WEAR with distillate was
- ① 89% More on piston rings
 - ② 135% More on pistons
 - ③ 123% More on crankshaft journals
 - ④ 66% More on cylinder walls
 - ⑤ 147% More on main bearings
 - ⑥ 78% More on connecting rod bearings
- TRACTOR PARTS LAST LONGER WITH GASOLINE

to gasoline plus high compression will increase tractor power as much as 30%. For this reason the great bulk of new tractors being sold today are of the high compression type.

Many 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 are all that is required.

Detailed information regarding a high compression change-over may be obtained from your tractor dealer or gasoline supplier or by writing to the Agricultural Division of Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City, manufacturer of antiknock fluid used by oil companies to improve gasoline.



Four of the M. D. Harrison & Sons' Jerseys that classified excellent in June, 1942. They averaged 600 lbs. of fat each in a year on twice-a-day milking. Note depth of body.

It's what they develop into that counts — SO THEY'RE FED CALF MANNA!

M. D. Harrison & Sons, Farmington, Ky., founded their Jersey herd 20 years ago. Prior to feeding Calf Manna they tried a number of calf meals and feeds without success, so always returned to their Grade A milk feeding—which was expensive. However, since using Calf Manna their calves are taken from dams after 3 days and fed 2 lbs. of milk daily, plus Calf Manna and home-grown grains—tapering off on the milk so that by the first month's end none is fed. The Harrisons report Calf Manna develops larger, deeper-bodied stock, cuts raising costs in two. Successful breeders feed Calf Manna to herd sires—to cows off-feed—and to horses, sheep, hogs, beef cattle and goats of all ages.

Those who feed CALF MANNA longest like it best!

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

Feed Division Calf Manna Dept. Carnation Bldg., Oconomowoc, Wis. OR Feed Division Albers Milling Company 1000 Short Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Please send me a free copy of your "Why?" book that contains further information about Calf Manna feeding results.

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Plan Now to Sow the Very Best SEED WHEAT - RYE



THIS FALL replace seed stock of fair or shrinking yield and quality with strong, high yielding varieties, such as Bald Rock or Red Rock (red wheats) or with American Banner (white wheat). Sow Rosen rye. You'll find the net cost of changing to the best seed is very small per acre and that it is a GOOD INVESTMENT. For a cash crop and as a builder of nitrogen in the soil, sow 10 lbs. of vetch to one bushel of rye per acre. Sow Farm Bureau alfalfa up to mid-September.

Bald Rock Wheat
Red, soft winter wheat. Beardless. Very winter hardy. A heavy yielder.

American Banner
White, soft winter wheat. Beardless. Stiff straw. Best for lighter soils.

Red Rock
Red, soft winter wheat. Bearded. Very winter hardy. A heavy yielder. Supply is limited. Order at once.

You CAN SOW—BROME with Wheat

Rosen Rye
The best heavy yielding rye. Large and plump berries. You can't do better.

Sow the alfalfa as usual next spring and get your 1942 alfalfa and brome field started now. State College Farm Crops Dept. has successfully sown brome grass mixed with seed wheat or rye. Doesn't work quite so good as with oats, they say, but it can be done. Sow about 7 lbs. of Farm Bureau Brome Grass per acre.

CERESAN
Controls Smut
80c lb. 1 lb. Treats 32 bu. It Pays!

LETHOGAS kills weevil in stored wheat. Treat early.

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

Farm Bureau REPAIR PARTS

- PLOWS • HARVESTING MACHINERY
- HARROWS • TILLAGE TOOLS

They're Getting Harder To Buy—Inspect Your Equipment Now! See Your Farm Bureau Dealer for Replacements

MORE WHEAT... and MORE ALFALFA and CLOVER



DO IT WITH Farm Bureau FERTILIZERS

WHEAT responds remarkably well to fertilizer with increase in yield and better quality grain. State College soils department says, "Use 200 to 300 lbs. per acre, the larger amount if alfalfa or clover is to be seeded."

NO NITROGEN in any fertilizer this fall. It is needed for munitions. Most of the increase in wheat comes from phosphate and potash. Farm Bureau offers recommended fertilizers for fall grains. Fertilizers high in available phosphorus and potash to increase yield, plump kernels, increase test weight of grain. There's a second profit from fertilizer in the hay crop that follows fertilized wheat.

(1) Wheat allotments are down for 1943. (2) Grain prices are favorable. (3) You may market without penalty all wheat produced on allotment acres. These are three good reasons to use 200 to 300 lbs. of Farm Bureau fertilizer per acre this fall to produce MORE WHEAT PER ACRE at lower cost per bushel.

RECOMMENDED FERTILIZERS FOR WHEAT	
0-18-0	0-14-7
0-20-0	0-12-12
	0-20-20

BUY U. S. WAR BONDS & STAMPS

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

Farmer and Farm Organizations in World War II

This Time Agriculture Has Spokesmen

By CLARK L. BRODY

Executive Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau
Addressing Newaygo Co. Farm Bureau at Fremont, Aug. 20, 1942

Frequent contacts with the people for whom we are working are necessary for your State Farm Bureau officers to adequately represent you and accurately express the unified viewpoint of the Farm Bureau membership.

These occasions have not been as frequent as I could have desired in recent years owing to the increased responsibilities occasioned by the constantly growing business and service program of your State Farm Bureau organization.

The Farm Bureau membership has been rebuilt from almost nothing at the bottom of the depression in 1933 to over 17,000 members. There are 280 Community Farm Bureaus.

Farm Bureau Services, in order to save certain retail outlets and to render the service demanded by the stockholders and officers of several local co-operatives, is now operating 23 branch and management contract retail and wholesale outlets. A farm machinery program has been in process of development since 1935. We have developed a large petroleum business, taken on many new commodities, such as insecticides, steel, paint, and several other lines of products have been added to give more complete service to the local co-operatives and farmers.

Our automobile insurance business has grown so that we serve over 68,000 policyholders.

An extensive fruit canning business including the supervision of three fair-sized canning plants at Coloma, Bay City and Hart has been operated since 1936.

Organization Has Resources

A review of the annual reports for the period since 1934 would give a comprehensive and more detailed account, but the enumeration of these few projects will serve the purpose here. Regular employees have increased from about 50 in 1933 to 275, and during the canning season to 600 or 700.

The net worth of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Services combined has increased from \$120,383 in 1933 to \$516,497 in 1941. Total assets have increased from \$328,284 in 1933 to \$1,236,375 in 1941.

What has taken place in Michigan in Farm Bureau growth and experience has been a common development over much of the nation, so the organized strength and influence of the farmer in 1942 constitutes a decided contrast to his position in the first world war.

The Farmer in World War I

I am occasionally reminded of how inadequate the farmer was in voicing his viewpoint 25 or more years ago. He had no organized representation to speak for him. His fine response to the slogan Food Will Win the War is well known, but when the farmer attempted to emphasize his need for fair prices in line with his high cost for producing milk, for example, hearings were summarily adjourned by government officials.

In Chicago, Cleveland and St. Paul milk producers were thrown into jail for attempting to bargain collectively. In those days live stock producers were enjoined by the courts from marketing live stock co-operatively.

The Farmer is Represented Today

Today the farmer is represented by such national organizations as the National Grange, Farmers Union, National Council of Farm Co-operatives and the American Farm Bureau Federation. In addition to these four national ass'ns there are many powerful regional and commodity groups such as the California Fruit Growers Exchange, the National Co-operative Milk Producers Ass'n, National Live Stock Producers Ass'n and many others. These farm organizations together represent over 2,000,000 farm families and aggregate more than 2½ billion dollars of co-operative business annually.

Furthermore, there is a greater degree of co-operation between our farm organizations today than ever before. They are presenting a unified front in voicing farmers' interests.

These great aggregations of farmer opinion were largely born out of the adversities of the first World War. Inexperience and repeated failures have been overcome. The farmers' organizations have been tempered in the fires of adversity and disappointment. They have developed an active, intelligent and understanding membership.

These great national organizations are headed by experienced, courageous leaders, such as Albert Goss, master of the National Grange, James Patton, president of the Farmers Union, H. E. Babcock, president of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

On occasion I have witnessed the participation of these leaders in the highest councils of the nation, in conference with the President, secretary of agriculture, congressional committees, and with nationally organized trade groups. Our leaders can voice the farmer's interests creditably and effectively in any company. The farmers' organizations are playing an essential part in the war effort in assisting the farmer in accomplishing an outstanding record of production of food the past year to win the war and write the peace.

Farmers Have Responded

During the month of September, 1941, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard held a series of regional meetings of farm organization and educational leaders. At these meetings we were advised that the war food program would require the farmer to in-

crease his production of livestock, dairy and poultry products, and fruits and vegetables approximately 10 per cent. In Michigan this meant, for example, an increase of a quart of milk per cow per day and additional 17,000,000 dozens of eggs. Following these meetings the Secretary's office through the AAA organization called on each individual farmer and invited him to increase his production according to the plan. Let us take a look at the record, as Al Smith says, and see how the farmer has responded. There is no higher authority than the statement issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard on July 13, 1942 as follows:



CLARK L. BRODY

"American farmers may well be proud of the tremendous production of food and fiber indicated by the July crop report. Barring unforeseen difficulties they will make 1942 a year of record crop production. They are meeting production schedules despite some labor shortages, some unfavorable weather and other difficulties.

"American farmers realize the seriousness of their role in the battle of production—a role emphasized by the President when he commented: 'Each day the part that food must play in the winning of the war becomes more apparent.'

The farmer has accomplished this outstanding record in the face of an extreme labor shortage occasioned by the high wages in industry and the requirements of Selective Service. The costs of labor and other production factors have reached a high level. The farmer's wife and children have worked with him from dawn to dark in the fields and with the chores late at night.

The difficulty of obtaining supplies, equipment and repairs have also called for the utmost ingenuity and conservation to keep the farm production effort going.

No Demands for Over-Time

The above facts show that the farmer has overcome these and many other severe handicaps by greater effort and sacrifice. The farmer has not demanded cost-plus contracts, \$2.00 per hour or double pay for overtime, Sundays and holidays. He has only asked for parity prices in relation to the income of labor and industry. He has not demanded an unfair advantage over other groups as a price for producing the food required.

He has steadfastly expressed his willingness to accept price ceilings at the parity level provided similar ceilings were placed on labor and industry. The farmer is second to no other group in his desire to prevent inflation and avoid the distressing after effects.

Farm Bureau on Price Controls

When before the Senate Subcommittee on Banking and Currency last December I emphasized the following principles in the Farm Bureau program:

1. The Farm Bureau wants a price control measure that will be effective

in preventing inflation.

2. To be effective price control must be complete; that is, it must control wages and industrial prices and not farm price levels alone.

3. The Farm Bureau wants farm prices maintained in a fair parity relationship with labor and industry and that we are not asking for more.

4. That price ceilings affecting agriculture be subject to investigation and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

5. That the farmer's purchasing power must be on a par with other groups if he is to produce the food to win the war and write the peace.

These statements were made in support of the main brief of the Farm Bureau's position presented by President O'Neal, President Winslow of the Georgia Farm Bureau and President Green of the Ohio Farm Bureau expressed similar views as being representative of their respective states.

Labor Puts Living Costs Up

In his statement President O'Neal pointed out that labor items constitute 60% to 70% of the cost of living, while food costs amount to only 30%. It should be remembered too that with processed or manufactured foods the farmer receives only a minor percentage of the consumer's costs. For the wool in a \$35 suit of clothes the farmer receives \$2 to \$3, 3 or 4 cents for the cotton in a \$2 shirt and 1½¢ in a 12¢ loaf of bread. The price of steaks and pork chops too often do not show too close a relation to the price of the animals on the hoof.

Control for All But Wages

The price control bill was enacted by Congress a short time later but the power of organized labor groups prevented the control of wages being included in the measure. One of the provisions of this law was that no price ceiling should be placed on products manufactured from farm crops that would reflect less than parity to the farmer for the raw material, yet the Price Administrator has persisted in establishing ceilings without regard to the price received by the farmer and without the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture.

A condensed summary of the Farm Bureau's record of price control and its efforts to obtain effective control of all inflationary prices and wages follows:

1. On June 5, 1941, representatives of the Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Co-op Council met in Chicago and adopted a statement of policy on the National emergency. Among other things this statement said:

"The emergency requires that personal and group selfishness be subordinated for the common good, therefore, it is in the interest of all the people to develop and maintain a fair economic balance between farm prices, industrial prices and the wages of labor at a level that will assure the maximum production and consumption of goods and services. Wherever price controls are applied, they must conform to this fundamental principle."

This statement also called for a tax program with a broad base and for the recapture of all unwarranted profits of industry, labor and agriculture.

2. On September 10, 1941, the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at its meeting in Concord, New Hampshire, adopted a resolution on price control, urging effective legislation for the control of inflation, which read in part as follows:

"... We favor Congressional action to establish for the period of existing National emergency, and for an adequate time thereafter, a Federal agency with authority to establish maximum prices for commodities on a selective basis to the extent necessary to prevent inflationary price increases. If price controls are to be effective in preventing inflation it is also essential to prevent inflationary wage increases."

This resolution offered a formula for the control of inflationary wage increases and asked that price control be supplemented by substantial increase in taxes and the recapture of excess profits.

Mr. Henderson has attributed the necessity for raising the ceiling on canned goods recently to the price control bill. Albert Goss, Master of the National Grange replied that it is not surprising that the original ceilings did not meet the situation as they were determined without any regard to the farmer's prices and in some instances did not provide for even the cost of harvesting.

Shouldn't Be at Farmers' Expense

Our national farm organizations have been insisting that the roll back from prices on finished products not reduce the farmers' prices below parity and hamper the farmer in his war effort. The four national farm organization presidents, Messrs Goss of the Grange, Patton of the Farmers Union, Babcock of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and O'Neal of the Farm Bureau, called on the President and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard and insisted that the Secretary publish parity prices on agricultural products as specified in the price ceiling law and that the OPA comply with other features as enacted by Congress.

We Oppose Farm Subsidies

Your state and national Farm Bureaus have opposed subsidies for agriculture in lieu of parity prices paid by the consumer. We have objected

SWELL GROWING WEATHER THIS YEAR!



to policies in disposing of government held surpluses that would break down the parity price level to the farmer.

The OPA wished to sell government held crops below parity prices to provide cheap food. Then simultaneously the government would tax the consumers and producers for the difference required to bring the farmer to parity. Again quoting from President O'Neal's brief:

"Farmers would much prefer to get fair market prices than to be forced to depend upon subsidies out of the Treasury to supplement market prices when this is unnecessary. Consumer buying power is now at the highest level in the history of the nation. City workers are getting the highest wages they ever received. If there ever was a time when consumers could pay fair prices it is now. It is estimated by the Department of Commerce that consumers will have 17 billion dollars of excess income this year which they will be unable to spend for civilian goods because of the greatly reduced supplies due to the war program. Why, then, should it be necessary to hold down prices to consumers at such low levels as to require billions of dollars of subsidies out of the public Treasury?"

Not only would the consumer be deceived by such a policy, but making the farmer depend upon subsidies granted by a federal bureau still further clinches the grasp already held on agriculture by federal bureaucrats.

No other project in Farm Bureau history has occasioned more critical publicity than the farmers' recent effort to secure the enactment and maintenance of a fair price ceiling measure. This has been the result of misunderstanding, ignorance, political maneuvering and a short sighted attempt on the part of consumer and political groups to exploit the farmer and make him carry an undue proportion of the cost of war conditions.

In former decades other groups were dominant in Congress but today it is commonly conceded that the farmer constitutes one of the strong influences on national policies. Since World War No. 1 the farmer has built the great national farm organizations and he does not propose to let the selfish exploitation of other groups defeat his operations in growing food and fiber in his all-out war effort.

Recently a magazine of national circulation carried the pictures of the president and vice-president of the American Farm Bureau Federation and devoted a page to a "Five Billion Dollar Squeeze" charged to Ed O'Neal and Earl Smith through their relations with the farm bloc in congress. Another national weekly stated in this connection that they were probably playing for a strategic advantage about which very few farmers would know until they read it in the newspapers. As a matter of fact, every policy for which they spoke was the outgrowth of deliberations in county, State and American Farm Bureau meetings by the farmers themselves.

We Need Supplies and Transportation

In making this accounting to the owners of the Farm Bureau in Newaygo county, the activities of your state organization in national matters should be mentioned. We have been active on two national committees that are having a vital effect on the farmer's welfare and production program.

About a year ago it began to be evident that war requirements would create serious shortages in many lines of supplies needed in farm production. This led to the setting up of a nation-wide committee of representatives of farmers co-operative purchasing organizations. Also each of the four national farm organizations, the Grange, Farmers Union, Farm Bureau, and National Council are represented. This committee of fifteen represents such organizations as the Washington Egg & Poultry Association of Seattle, Utah Poultry Produc-

ers Association of Salt Lake City, Missouri Farmers Association, Illinois Agricultural Association, Farmers Union Central Exchange of Minnesota, Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Association, Eastern States Farmers Exchange of Springfield, Mass., G. L. F. of Ithaca, N. Y., Southern States Farmers Co-operative of Richmond, Va., Mississippi Federated Co-operatives, and Farm Bureau Services, Inc. of Michigan.

I have served on the committee as the representative of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives. In meeting with this committee from time to time the past year, in conference with government agencies I have had an opportunity to witness in an unusual manner the effectiveness of the large scale organized farmer influence. This committee has interpreted the farmer's needs for insecticides, chemicals for fertilizer, machinery, repairs, etc. It is highly respected by the government agencies having control of the distribution of these scarce materials. There is not enough of these materials for the war effort without any being allotted to agriculture, yet we had to advise the officials that agriculture would need to be allotted a reasonable quantity if the farm production program was to succeed.

Truck Service for Agriculture

Again, regarding transportation matters, when the ODT orders were issued effective July 1, the 75% return load requirement would have eliminated from the roads most of the trucks hauling farm products. The National Council of Farmer Co-operatives of which your state organization is a member, established a transportation committee consisting of the most competent traffic men in the large co-operatives of the nation. These were either the same or similar organizations to those enumerated in the committee for farm production supplies.

It has been my privilege to serve as chairman of this group. Our committee has held several conferences with the ODT officials at Washington interpreting the farmer's transportation needs in getting his crops marketed and the necessary supplies hauled to the farm.

The new Order No. 17 effective August 1 shows the results of the committee's work. The new order frees farm vehicles from the 75% return load and reduced mileage requirements for a period of three months to August 1 to enable the farmer to harvest and market his crops. Further consideration will need to be made beyond that time and we have confidence that the co-operation already shown our committee will accomplish everything possible to help the farmer meet the difficult transportation conditions with which he is faced.

Some idea of the seriousness of the situation can be gained from two paragraphs in our report to the National Council and the ODT as follows:

"The Committee had the privilege of conferring with representatives of ODT and Agricultural War Relations. From them the Committee received a clear picture of the transportation situation as viewed by governmental agencies. It seems certain that civilian uses will receive practically no trucks in addition to those that they now have and no part of the stock pile of crude rubber will be used for making tires for motor trucks for civilian use. Neither can any relief from synthetic rubber programs be expected for at least two or three years. Therefore the trucks now available to the farm co-operatives and their members and the tires now in their possession must serve them for the duration of the present war and a reasonable period thereafter; and when those trucks and tires are gone, nothing in the form of motor transport can be expected to take their place. Every economy in motor transporta-

tion is therefore essential.

"It is the unanimous view of the members of the Transportation Committee that consideration of the transportation problems of co-operatives and agriculture generally should be approached from the standpoint of conservation of transportation, and that every effort must be made to cooperate with the existing transportation agencies and governmental agencies in such programs of conservation. Criticism and proposed amendments of existing or prospective orders regulating motor and rail transportation should be constructive in character, with a view to pointing out ways and means of conserving transportation and not merely for the purpose of seeking exemptions of certain classes of trucks or commodities from the orders."

It is in this spirit that our recommendations were made. As the rubber and equipment now on the road wear out the situation at best will become increasingly serious so it is up to us to put forth every effort to conserve the rubber and truck equipment now owned by our co-operatives and on our farms.

No order as yet has been issued to cover the farmer-owned truck and car. In my opinion such an order controlling the individually owned farm car and truck will be issued unless we voluntarily show a genuine conservation in farm transportation.

State Issues Before Us

You have probably noted the many state issues with which your Farm Bureau has been concerned. Time permits mention of only two—reapportionment, and the question of holding a constitutional convention.

In regard to reapportionment, a statement by Stanley Powell last May pointed out the danger to rural people in an effective manner, as follows:

"If we suffer defeat on an ordinary bill which is a part of our program, we always feel that there will be another session coming and we regard this matter as 'unfinished business.' However, if labor unions and other big city interests are successful in writing into our State Constitution a plan of apportionment which would turn over definite control of both the Senate and the House to four counties, our future legislative prospects would be exceedingly dismal."

How Reapportionment Stands Today

Such a plan was recently sponsored by labor unions and big city groups constituting the "Michigan Council for Representative Government." It was backed by ample finances, and 190,000 names of 293,000 required were secured on the petitions. So this organization fell short 13,000 names required to place their plan of reapportionment on the ballot at the next November election. However, an effort is being made to secure permission to hold the 190,000 signatures over for the spring election. I am not informed whether such a practice will be permitted, but we should be on our guard as if the request is granted it would seem to be a comparatively simple matter to secure 13,000 more signatures to place the amendment on the ballot at the spring election of 1943. Your organization will oppose this with every means at its command. As has been true in the past undoubtedly thousands of the best people in the cities themselves will oppose throwing the State entirely under urban control as this amendment would do.

No Time to Rewrite Constitution

Likewise we registered our opposition to holding a constitutional convention at this time. Your delegates at the annual meeting last November went on record in favor of amending the Constitution step by step rather than a complete revision by constitutional convention. Also Stanley Powell and I registered opposition of the Farm Bureau and the Grange to holding a convention in the unusual time occasioned by war conditions. With the world upset as it is today, it is impossible to determine now what changes will fit the post-war conditions. Government authorities are now predicting a five to ten year war and we feel it is no time to make major changes in our fundamental law until the outcome and post-war conditions are known.

Domestic Problems in War Time

Up to this point I have dealt mainly with the farmer's struggle in the war effort. In conclusion, I should like to speak briefly on a broader phase of the war situation.

To date the war has gone badly for the United Nations. We are still being warned to expect more bad news. It has been said often that we can lose the war. With our defeat would come the loss of our liberty, freedom of initiative and all that makes life worth while. We must not lose.

Only a very small percentage of our own soldiers have yet met the enemy. In every contact our boys have had with the Japs and Nazis they have given an outstanding demonstration of what our American soldiers can do under fire. Yet on the home front life has been pretty much one of bickering and struggle between classes.

Industry has demanded advantageous cost-plus contracts with a five-year amortization plan on war plants and equipment. Labor has struck for higher wages and freely voiced its suspicions of capital and management. Agriculture has struggled to maintain its parity price relationship. Consumer groups generally have cried

out for cheap food without regard to the farmer's welfare.

The conditions seem to have been such as to cause all groups within our nation to struggle for advantage. We have exhibited a serious lack of mutual confidence and good will toward each other. This situation has been due to the suddenness with which the world catastrophe has upset our economy and ways of life. The sudden and unprecedented readjustments continually thrust upon us have forced all classes to struggle for self-preservation.

I believe the strife we are experiencing is due to the abnormal conditions rather than because we are inherently bad at heart. As this meeting is being held we are passing rapidly into an all-out stage of the war. The danger and sacrifice involved will come home with increasing severity to every home in the nation. Even the uncivilized head hunters and cannibals in the South Sea islands are not escaping the serious consequences. Recent announcements indicate the calling to the colors of all men up to the age of 45 regardless of dependents and other conditions. Casualty lists of those near and dear to us may soon be coming home by the thousands.

We are now told to prepare for five more years of war and possibly ten. If this is the case and there seems to be no good reason to doubt it, the inconveniences we have experienced to date will seem like luxuries compared with the hardships and sacrifices that will be our lot in the future.

What More Can We Do?

At a time like this we may well ask ourselves, "What more can we do than we are doing?"

We can seek ways and means to contribute to the war effort.

We can convert an even greater share of our income into war bonds.

We can participate in the national scrap harvest.

Michigan farmers, especially are being asked again to clean up every bit of scrap iron, steel, copper, brass, zinc, lead, and aluminum to be found on their farms and to sell them to their local junk dealer.

How important is junk or scrap iron and steel to the war effort, and to your own ability to continue in operation as farmers?

Just remember that half of all the steel produced is made from scrap iron or steel . . . junk!

Half the steel in a gun, a cannon, a tank, a war ship of any kind, or a cargo carrier comes from the scrap pile or the junk yard.

Half the farm machinery, the tractors, the farm tools, and the repair parts come from junk that is given new life and new usefulness by the foundry and the machine shop.

Remember too, that the flow of iron and steel and other metals into war goods means that they are moving out of this country. That movement and the need for more emphasizes the need for scrap. Remember too that the usual sources for old metal have largely disappeared. Automobile manufacturers, and manufacturers of all manner of metal goods were at once the consumers and the principal sources of scrap metal. Today they are making war material for shipment overseas.

Today, one of the most important sources of scrap metal is the 6,500,000 farms in this country. If we have anything made of metal and it has outlived its usefulness and is considered junk, let's sell it in the national scrap harvest.

Groups Need to Co-operate

As the pangs of hardship become more generally felt and there is a more complete and general realization that we are in a critically dangerous situation, it is not reasonable to hope that there will be great co-operation between the major groups in our country? What a picture it would be if industry, labor and agriculture went before Congressional committees saying, "This is what we have worked out together. We have mutually agreed to carry out this program for the good of our nation in this time of danger."

This indeed would be a contrast to experiences I have had. I have appeared before committees with the representatives of other groups sitting in the room glowering at me and by their demeanor attempting to belittle or ridicule what I was attempting to say. I have wished we could be co-operating instead of fighting each other.

This is the time when every one of us should be searching our own souls and asking ourselves whether we are doing our full part in perpetuating the precious heritage of freedom for which the flower of American manhood is dying on the battle fields of the world today.

The duration of this war will probably constitute a considerable portion of the remaining years many of us will have to live. You and I must carry on so that when we are done we can throw the torch of freedom to the generations now being born. If we do that, generations yet unborn will rise to call us blessed.

At Elkton, Huron county, the Co-operative Farm Produce Company has built additional storage space for grain.

The European corn borer is moving slowly westward. 43 Illinois counties reported it in 1941.

Over the State With the Junior Farm Bureau

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

Activities of the Junior Farm Bureau

MUSKEGON
Results of our election: Betty Huston, president; Don Friday, vice-president; Lois Veenstra, secretary-treasurer; Arthur Kaule, publicity chairman.

July 28 the Montague Junior Farm Bureau voted to have a County Jamboree August 14, at the club house. The money earned at this event will be used to buy war bonds.

Reports from Arthur Kaule and Betty Huston were given on the Midwest Training School they attended at Madison, Wisconsin July 17-19. Pictures of the Red Cross presentation were shown the club members.

GRAND TRAVERSE
On August 8, the Grand Traverse County Junior Farm Bureau sponsored a Red Cross Benefit Dance at the Lake Ann Town Hall. It was a success and the amount derived was \$47. Another benefit was held on August 22, \$36 being cleared. The finance committee met the week of August 24, and decided to have another benefit on September 12.

At the next meeting a new president is to be appointed to fill the vacancy of Harry E. Heller, who is being called into the service. He will be leaving September 2.

LOWELL
The July 30 meeting of the Lowell Junior Farm Bureau was held at the Lone Pine Inn. A new secretary, Edith Farrell, was elected at this meeting. Eleanor Bowen was appointed assistant counselor.

WASHTENAW
Plans are being made for the collection of the bushel of wheat donations which were pledged in a drive at its height the week of the Washtenaw County Fair when a registered Holstein calf and a purebred Berkshire sow were given to two pledge card holders. Approximately \$400 has been cleared, \$115 of this being donations from business concerns and the County Senior Farm Bureau. A booth was set up at the fair to assist in furthering the drive and for publicity.

A meeting was held August 11 at the Washtenaw Farm Bureau store, where plans were made for continuing the wheat drive into September. Don Smith was appointed committee chairman to make arrangements for the picking up the wheat.

The Junior Farm Bureau accepted the challenge of the Pleasant Lake All Stars to a soft ball game on August 16. The All Stars won 17 to 5.

Scholarships were awarded to Albert Gall of Saline, Katrene Boyce of Stockbridge, Mary Lesser of Dexter, and Lillian Haas of Ann Arbor. Robert Gilbert of Gregory was awarded a counselor scholarship. These campers were at camp the week of August 23 to the 29th. On August 25, about 20 members visited camp instead of having a regular meeting.

BAY
Members of Bay Co. Jr., Farm Bureau met recently for their 93rd meeting at the home of Anita Tomke.

New officers for the coming year are: Stella Schmidt, president; Robert Ruhstorfer, vice president; Anita Tomke, secretary-treasurer; Alvera Neumeier, pub. chairman.

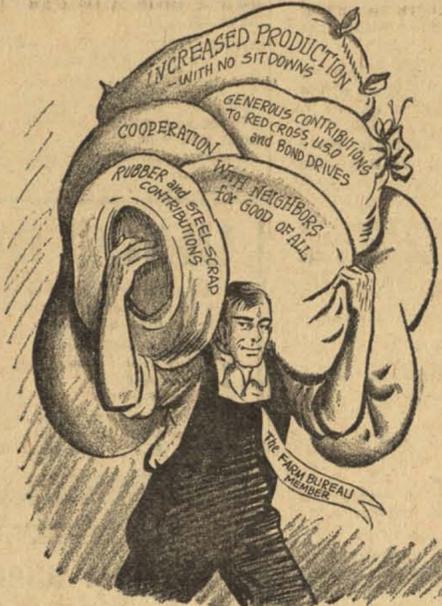
These members together with Joan Goutlet attended the leadership training camp at Waldenwoods, Aug. 23-29.

At the next meeting to be held at the Boy Scout cabin, installation of officers will be held with John Ziegler chairman of the senior group as installing officers.

Miss Alvera Neumeier attended the Mid-west Training Camp held at Wisconsin in July as delegate of the Bay Co. group.

Our group is still working hard on its quota for the wheat drive. The

EARNING PUBLIC RESPECT FOR AGRICULTURE



committee is Robert Ruhstorfer, Herb Schmidt, Anita Tomke, Ray Braziel. The juniors also put on a program at the senior picnic, Aug. 20.

OCEANA COUNTY
Election of officers took place on Wednesday evening, July 29, at the home of Harryetta Shaw in Shelby. The following new officers were elected:

President, Henry Fischer, Rothbury; first vice president, Glenn Trommarter, Hart; second vice president, Jean Purdy, Hart; secretary-treasurer, Harryetta Shaw; assistant secretary-treasurer, Ethel Porter, Shelby; recreational leader, Gertrude Clark; assistant recreational leader, DeLoris Clark; camp chairman, Dorothy Fischer; adult advisor, Mrs. Neil Weirich. Dan Reed, district representative, discussed plans for camp.

A wicker roast and beach party was held in the sand dunes at Silver Lake Saturday evening, August 15. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fischer and Cecil Kerr were named as a committee to arrange exhibits at the fair. A series of husking bees are planned to raise money for the defense bond project.

Chester Clark Writes From Australia

Most Australians have never seen snow, said Chester Clark, former editor of the Junior Farm Bureau page in another of his letters to Junior members. The letter was written July 16, which would correspond to Feb. 16 for winter in the States. Nevertheless, the Australian winter is winter, but not nearly so cold as in Michigan.

Clark is quite taken with Australia and its hospitable people. He has attended their churches, taught Sunday school, and led games at church socials in the Junior Farm Bureau manner.

The Americans notice the little differences in the terms for everyday things. Cookies are biscuits there, and what we call biscuits are scones. Squash is known as iron-back pumpkin. Candy is lolly, street cars are trams, and gasoline is petrol or motor spirits.

Recently, said Clark, he drove a civilian car. It was a 1926 Essex touring car, made in Detroit. It had the appearance of being almost new. The Australians take care of their cars. Some of them are more than 20 years old.

George Cook of Lapeer is in the same medical unit with Chester Clark. They may be addressed at the: Medical Detachment, 162 Infantry, APO 41, U. S. Army, P. O. Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

Handling Lower Analyses
One caution should be given regarding war time commercial fertilizers. Some chemicals normally used in making higher analyses of commercial fertilizer are needed for explosives and other war production effort. This means we will have somewhat lower analyses for the duration. Because these lower analyses carry less plant food per bag, we will need to apply more bags per acre.

Farmers on sandy loam soils who have previously used 300 pounds per acre of an 0-12-12 analyses for wheat will need to apply 500 pounds per acre of an 0-20-20 analyses for wheat of plant food per acre. The cost per acre, however, is substantially the same in either case.

The 1942 commercial fertilizer recommendations for wheat are:
For heavy soils—clay and clay loam soils—Superphosphate—either the 18% or 20% strength—with or without manure for nitrogen.
For light soils—sands and sandy loam soils—0-20-20 or 0-12-12, preferably with manure for nitrogen.

Winter and early spring topdressing of wheat fields with manure is recommended, especially on sandier textured soils.

Three Rivers Co-op Co. operates a harness shop. So does Oxford Co-op Elevator Co.

Community Farm Bureau Activities

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education

August is the month for picnics for Community Farm Bureaus. Many groups report successful get-togethers. Some of these have been on a county basis with County Farm Bureau boards acting as hosts.

Along with the regular business, and in addition to the discussion of the tax problem, the community discussion groups have co-operated with Donald Stark, extension specialist in co-operative marketing at M. S. C., in making a survey of the farm truck transportation situation. With rubber to be available only for absolutely essential carriers, information must be made available for creation of a satisfactory program for conserving the rubber that we have. Community groups are rendering a real service to the war effort by co-operating in this survey.

FIVE CORNERS COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Eaton

One thing concerning the farmer very much is the talk of lowering the price for hogs. The sale of pork has been practically the only source of profit the farmer has had, and he has made good use of it by paying old debts and replacing tools. The farmer has to have more modern machinery in order to be able to get along.

GAINES COMMUNITY GROUP—Genesee

The discussion leader divided the members into three groups and each group discussed different items from "Our Tax Problems" and one reported from each group. Following are some of the conclusions:

In the past, property took care of schools, roads, and relief, but recently much of that has been shifted to consumer sales tax.

Direct taxes in the 20's and 30's put a heavy burden on farmers.

Burden is shifting to consumers by way of sales and income taxes which is fair to everyone.

Some taxes could be lowered by less official help.

Present 15 mill tax limitation should be left as it is. A higher mill tax would be a hardship on farmers and if raised, it may not be put back.

Buying bonds will relieve the tax load.

Sales tax is fair because everybody pays.

Paying of income tax yearly an advantage to farmers—less work in book-keeping. Also would be less expense.

Higher taxes will help to prevent inflation because it will take away purchasing power.

BANFIELD—Barry
Mrs. Hobbs asked about organizing a woman's group. Women present thought the regular meeting of the community group was all that could be attended by women in these busy times, but that we could plan on organizing later.

BINGHAM—Huron
The material on tax problems was discussed. We all know that we will all have to pay more taxes as well as buy more bonds. We cannot compete with the war workers' wages for our school teachers, as we are unable to get money enough to pay them anywhere near what they can get in defense work.

BURLINGTON-RICH—Lapeer
This is the last meeting before the election of officers. This is the report of the Burlington-Rich group for 1941-42:

Family membership for 1941.....18
Family membership for 1942.....43
Av. attendance members 11
meetings.....20
Av. attendance visitors 11
meetings.....5
Number member families represented 11 meetings.....11
Largest attendance of members and visitors at any one time.....36
Smallest attendance of members and visitors.....19

GREENVILLE—Montcalm
Mr. Openlander, district representative, who gave us an illustrated talk on taxes in the past and present. He showed the value of combined efforts. Also a brief idea of what we may expect in the future.

Mr. Openlander then divided the group in two parts, and each was given some question to find the answer in the Farm News. This proved interesting as well as instructive.

Merle DeSpelder suggest that we inquire as to what other Community Farm Bureau groups thought of our new time, and if a general request could make some effect on having the time changed to central war time.

Note—With the primaries coming up, now's the time to question the various aspirants on this and other vital issues. Also notice of action on the subject to the state office.

Your delegate to the state convention in November should know what your group wants on this and other issues, so that he, along with the other delegates, may tell your "hired men" here in Lansing what to do.

BRIDGEPORT—Saginaw
Kenneth Morrow, representing the Junior Farm Bureau, asked each senior member to help them raise a \$10,000 war bond by donating a bushel of wheat or its equivalent. Chester Weston read a letter concerning the new federal tax bill. A group discussion was held while we sat in the blackout. Majority voted in favor of a 2 per cent tax, but all were in favor of it not exceeding 5 per cent. Chester also mentioned that the

labor union was out trying to organize the dairy farmers, and advised them not to join. The subject developed plenty of discussion among the members.

OAKRIDGE—Isabella
The majority of the members of this group thought that the war taxes are all right, if they would pay the debt as we go along, but when the taxes that we now have are only paying the debts for six months out of the year, or one-half of the debts, then we think that taxes aren't so good. The 3 per cent sales tax is the fairest tax, and we want this one to stay.

WHEATFIELD—Ingham
The group was divided into two parts, and leaders were chosen to debate the problems of taxation. It was decided that we pay for this war by taxes now insofar as possible and each family or person be taxed according to ability to pay, and pay all that we are able. Income taxes seemed to be the most equitable way, as we already have a sales tax to support our state government. We should study the tax question thoroughly and let our congressman know how we feel about various taxing methods, and also about wasteful spending.

All drivers present took a "40 Mile Top Speed Road Club" sticker.

VICKSBURG—Kalamazoo
The subject for discussion was "Taxation as it affects the farmer". Mr. Harper explained the purpose of taxation; the 15 mill law; talked on the property tax and sales tax and explained the purpose of the equalization committee. He then presented the Farm Bureau plan for raising emergency taxes to pay for the present war. It was discussed pro and con. Mr. Richardson felt that it was somewhat inflationary in character; but added that no doubt a sales tax in combination with an income tax would be the fairest tax possible.

Walter Weinberg stated that he liked the provision of the sales tax was only for the duration.

As a result of the discussion, Forest Weinberg made a motion that the group go on record as being in favor of the Farm Bureau plan, with emphasis on the idea that the 3 per cent Federal Sales Tax is only for the duration.

Mr. Harper mentioned that a move is under foot to take part of the road tax funds for other purposes. He felt that we should think carefully before approving such a plan.

ARCADIA—Lapeer
In the tax problem discussion, a poll was taken and all the group except one favored the income tax rather than more sales tax as being fairer to the man of a low income.

It came out that people with large families and small incomes, having to pay a large sales tax, would be unable to buy the necessary things. A farmer would be paying more than his share in sales tax in comparison with shopworkers making high wages.

Income tax reports should be made by everyone, whether or not they were making enough to pay a tax. There should be no tax-free stocks or bonds. All government employees should pay income tax. Suggestion made that the dues of labor unions should be taxed. If a sales tax is used some thought that all articles should be taxed, even those costing 10 cents or less. Another suggestion was that a higher tax be put on beer and liquor so that those who could afford to buy these would pay more towards the war effort.

WEST JEFFERSON—Hillsdale
Discussion centered around the history and defeat of the parity bill in Congress. Farm leaders O. K. D. placing selling price of feed wheat at corn parity, but objected to setting the selling price at less than corn parity. Mr. Blackburn stated that the index of wages is now 300 with farm prices at 149.

Harold Duryea took roll call on the question "Why I do or do not favor a Federal Sales Tax". The members agreed that it was an easy tax to collect, makes everyone tax conscious, as it reaches everyone. Ten per cent seems too high, but after once started we'd probably get used to it if we really feel it's necessary for successful operation of the war. Everyone is eager to do everything to terminate the war. Collection of all scrap was again emphasized.

We Are Active In Land Use
(Continued from page one.)
sic land-use plans, programs and policies which will be helpful to all State and Federal agencies having responsibilities in the rural field.

(2) To develop and make available to all agencies basic information essential to planning and program making in the field of organization, extension, education, transportation, conservation, recreation, taxation, public lands, park services, finance and other rural services.

(4) To provide a means of bringing together the representatives of Michigan State College, agencies of the United States Department of Agriculture, Departments of the State Government, and farm organizations in a harmonious and mutually helpful relationship in matters relating to rural planning based on information regarding natural, human and governmental resources.

These Counties Surveyed
Counties in which intensive land surveys and land-use studies have been made include Alcona, Calhoun, Cass, Charlevoix, Dickinson, Genesee, Iron, Manistee, Mason, Menominee, Midland, Oakland, Oceana, Osceola, Otsego and St. Joseph.

Similar studies are planned as needs indicate and finances permit.

The state committee is made up of 18 farmers selected by the extension division from differing land and agricultural areas of the state and the representatives of 12 state and fed-

eral agencies of government, and President W. G. Armstrong of the State Grange and President C. J. Reid of the state Farm Bureau. Agencies represented include the AAA, the F.S.A., Michigan State College, the state experiment station, the extension service, the S.C.S., the F.C.A., the Forestry Service, the Conservation Department, the Highway Department, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Planning Commission, and the University of Michigan.

Farmer Members of Committee
The selected farmer members of the committee and their homes include Ernest Gilbert of Waldron, G. Elwood Bonine of Vandalia, E. A. Chase of Paw Paw, Leonard Swamy of Allegan, Walter R. Carven of Mason, E. D. Younker of Columbiaville, Arthur Merideth of Snover, Ross Thayer of Freeland, F. B. Sheppard of West Branch, Dan Reed of Shelby, John Houck of Ladington, Russell Bush of Thompsonville, O. R. Frederick of Glennie, G. H. Raynard of Pickford, Albert Kiper of Stephenson, Wesley Mawby of Grand Ledge and Fred Beckman of Pontiac.

Of these Gilbert, Bonine, Chase, Swamy, Carven, Younker, Reed, Houk, Bush and Beckman are Farm Bureau members.

Aside from the program of Land-Use, the project also has standing committees on Agricultural Production, Distribution and Markets; Education, Health and Housing; Farm Finance, Costs and Credit; Farm Tenancy and Land Tenure; Post-War Planning; Conservation and Land-Use Adjustments.

Behind the Wheel
(Continued from page one.)
ability to step up production quite a lot over even this year's all-time high. In some cases the farmer was so optimistic that the "professionals" cut down the figure before sending it in to Washington. As an example, the farmers predicted their ability to increase dairy production 17 per cent. This the specialists thought too high and cut the estimated increase down to six per cent.

When we asked those making the survey how the farmer expected to get the job done with labor, and machinery becoming scarcer, they said that they didn't know. The farmer told them, when asked the same question, "We don't know how either but if that's what it takes to win the war, we'll produce the foodstuffs, God and the weatherman willing."

The survey was made in areas throughout Michigan and among all classes of farmers.

EDUCATION
The Arthur Hill high school at Saginaw is to have an agricultural course. It is being established in answer to a call from young farmers in the county. Howard Lytle, who has set up similar departments for the Berrien Springs and Boyne City

high schools is to be the new instructor. Lytle said, "No textbook has been written to suit entirely the agricultural situation in Saginaw county. Therefore our course will be a discussion course with problems supplied by the Saginaw county farmers, the Farm Bureau and Grange."

There's a new idea in agricultural education. We'll be watching with considerable interest. Good luck, Mr. Lytle.

PARITY?
The cash income of the American farmer is expected to jump to 14 billion dollars in 1942. That's quite a lot of improvement over past years but it's still only 12% of the national income. Compare that with the fact that the farmer is 25% of the population, has invested 20% of the national wealth, raises 30% of the children of the nation and is perhaps the greatest single source of new wealth years of 1909-14 the farmer received 17% of the national income.

Dairymen Returning to Milk Maker Feeds
Many dairymen are returning to Farm Bureau Milk Maker concentrates. Prices for milk are fair. The dairyman remembers how well his herd did in the old days on Milk Maker. So the Farm Bureau reports a tremendous increase in all feed business during the past year.

Milk Maker and Pork Maker feed volume has shown increases greater than for poultry feeds. Altogether, the feed volume is double that of a year ago, which is some indication of the amount of feeding being done.

Carpenters
Workers in the United States buy more milk for fewer minutes of labor than in any other country. Carpenters in this country, for example, work only four minutes for a quart of milk; in other countries they work from seven to 24 minutes.

DEAD ANIMALS COST MONEY
COPPER SULPHATE
NICOTINE SULPHATE
IN TABLET FORM

Parsons
WORM-CIDES
TRADE MARK REGISTERED OFFICE

Only one tablet is a dose—WORM-CIDE TABLETS cost less per sheep.

See your Farm Supply Dealer

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!

STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES of Bloomington, Illinois

LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTS The Family Circle



When the head of a family gets somewhere near the halfway point in bringing up his family, he is probably around the same point in paying for his home. He finds it very difficult to make substantial cash savings.

He can assure himself and his family a large measure of financial security by purchasing a fair amount of life insurance. He may assure his family a sum that will pay for the home, and raise the family in comfort.

State Farm Life insurance policy plans are especially adapted to farmers' needs. You should know what we have to offer before you buy a policy anywhere. We are glad to explain, and without obligation.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Bloomington, Illinois

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent, Lansing

GIVE YOUR HOME a Beauty Bath with Farm Bureau's low cost UNICO PAINTS

Farm homes and buildings must take a great deal of abuse from broiling sun, driving rain, sleet, heavy frosts. UNICO PAINT provides a film of protection that stands guard over your property.

They're very good. Compare the Prices!

For beauty and protection use specially formulated paints for special surfaces. Ask your local dealer or write us for our descriptive circular and color chart. There is a UNICO PAINT for every painting need.

VARNISHES HOUSE PAINTS FLOOR PAINTS BARN PAINTS WALL PAINTS ENAMELS

FARM BUREAU SERVICES - Lansing, Michigan

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Agr'l Planning In a War Year

Organization of Our Discussion Groups For the Year Starting in September

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education

World-wide conflict threatens governments of free people in all parts of the world. Freedom guaranteed by a democracy such as ours can be preserved only if the people who make up the democracy are willing to fight and work for those freedoms—both on the battle front and the home front.

Community Farm Bureau discussion groups, by creating understanding of the problems confronting us and making it possible to solve those problems through group action, are a means of helping win the war and writing a lasting peace. It is imperative that we keep these community groups strong at this time.

Every member of a discussion group has a definite responsibility in keeping his Farm Bureau organization instrumental in helping its members meet their wartime responsibilities.

As Frank Collar, president of the Wheatfield Community Farm Bureau in Ingham county, announced at the last meeting, "Everybody be sure to come to the September meeting of the Community Farm Bureau, because that's when we plan our next year's program and elect officers to carry it out. It's the most important meeting of the year, for on the shoulders of those officers rests the future of the Farm Bureau."

We must not and cannot shirk the responsibility that is ours in organizing our Community Farm Bureau for the coming year.

In our resource material for September, we want to (1) suggest methods of planning our year's program, and (2) review the duties and qualifications of the community group's officers.

An analysis of the State discussion program for 1942-43 shows that the theme of "Agricultural Planning in a War Year" will be worked out by discussing legislation—both State and National, inflation, Farm Bureau organization, food production goals, agricultural planning, co-operative buying and selling, post war plans and the farmers of tomorrow—our young people.

Planning the Program

What shall our objectives be? In planning the year's program, a definite goal for the community group is essential. We must know where we're going!

Keeping in mind the State theme for the year, the community group's goal might be along lines of "adjusting our activities to war-time conditions". This might mean breaking down into smaller units, even bringing members within walking distance. It may mean finding social and recreational opportunities in our own organization instead of in cities and towns. It may mean studying the effects of war, more food (especially milk and other livestock products), less driving, pooling loads, farming with less machinery, labor shortage, etc., and finding solutions to these problems as a group using group thinking and group planning. Whatever the goal, it should represent what the people want and expect of their organization, and the local topics for discussion and the monthly program should be developed to achieve that objective.

What about the monthly topics? The local Community Farm Bureau goal will be developed by twelve well-planned steps, using outside speakers, demonstrations, tours, discussions and social activities aimed at accomplishing the objective decided upon. Each one of the meetings will bring the group a step closer to realization of the goal—if the program is well planned and co-ordinated. There are innumerable topics for meetings, such as: "Proper nutrition—preventing farm fires—neighborhood pooling of machinery and labor—a tour of the local co-ops—good soil management for war-time food production," etc., all offer the members a chance to present their viewpoint, to understand the "why and wherefore", and decide on a course of action for the group. These topics for the local group will be chosen only after members of the group have carefully considered the various phases of the local and State goal, and have geared the monthly action of their own group to that of other groups to assure a co-ordinated year's program.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS—Duties and Qualifications

Elect officers on the basis of their qualifications for the position not on the basis of their merit for the honor.

CHAIRMAN—His Duties. The chairman holds the position not only of the highest honor, but also of the greatest responsibility. It is his duty to see that the state theme and the local goal is achieved by the monthly meetings of his group. He must see that the program as planned by the members of the group at the September organizational meeting is carried out. He is responsible for seeing that all officers elected by the group and committees elected or appointed perform their duty. He must plan the meeting beforehand, and make

sure that everything is in readiness at the time for calling the meeting. The meeting itself is run by the chairman, in accordance with parliamentary procedure. The chairman must, therefore, be regular and prompt in attending meetings, and see that the meeting is called at the appointed time. He must preserve order, and direct all business of the assembly. He must put all questions to vote after allowing discussion, and determine the decision of the group. He must be impartial and fair in the conduct of the assembly's business. He must so conduct the meeting that everyone gets a chance to discuss the business at hand so that the result is a true representation of the group's opinion.

His Qualifications. While no one person will meet all the qualifications for a good chairman, the following points might be used as a score card for choosing the most desirable: A good chairman should first of all have a knowledge of parliamentary procedure. The chairman should know how to direct a group and see that business is conducted in an orderly manner. He should be familiar with the Farm Bureau program. He should be recognized leader of people. The good chairman uses foresight in planning the meetings. He is courteous, respected, dependable, and punctual. He is an organizer. He is able and willing to listen to both sides of a question. The success of the meeting depends largely upon the attitude and skill of the presiding officer.

SECRETARY—His Duties. It is through the secretary that the decisions and action of the group is passed on to the state organization. Much of the value of discussion and local actions is lost if the results of the meeting are not accurately received by the state organization. This places much responsibility on the person who is chosen to serve as secretary.

The secretary's primary duty is to correctly record all business that is transacted at the meetings of the group. This is permanently filed in the secretary's book, and a copy sent immediately to the State Farm Bureau Membership Relations office at Lansing.

The exact wording of every motion must be included in the minutes as well as the name of the member making the motion. The secretary has the added responsibility of keeping a roll call of members, of counting a rising vote whenever called by the president, preparing a list of unfinished business for the president before each meeting, being prepared to read the minutes of any previous meeting at any time, keeping all the letters and records pertaining to the organization and passing them on to the next secretary, and conducting all correspondence for the organization under the direction of the Chairman. Besides this, the secretary must, in the absence of the chairman and vice-chairman, call the meeting to order and preside until a chairman pro tem is elected by the group.

His Qualifications. In view of the responsibilities placed on the secretary, he should be a person who is in attendance at all meetings of the group. Writing ability and ability to analyze the discussion by the group are also essentials for a good secretary. The secretary is required to keep a file of all letters sent or received by the organization, and should have a knowledge of filing and letter writing. The secretary should have a working knowledge of parliamentary procedure, and should be efficient, dependable, and punctual.

DISCUSSION LEADER—His Duties. Success in leading group discussion is an art that comes through training and experience. It is the duty of the discussion leader to get each member of the group to express his opinion on the matter for discussion, and from the opinions expressed, to get the group to arrive at fundamental conclusions on which all can agree.

The most difficult job of the discussion leader is to refrain from monopolizing the discussion, and to prevent any other member from doing the same without causing ill feeling, and at the same time to get free discussion from the group. It is the duty of the discussion leader to present the topic for discussion at the direction of the presiding officer, to give some brief concise background material on the topic, and to get each member to present their views on the subject.

Discussion leading involves getting acquainted with all the members of the group and making them know that their opinion is valuable to the discussion, it means seeing that the proper physical set-up is attained so that free discussion is promoted, it means guiding the discussion along the lines of the topic encouraging ease, informality and good humor. The discussion leader should foster friendly disagreement. In concluding a discussion, the leader must be prepared to summarize the thinking of the group, and express those conclusions which found mutual agreement.

Qualifications. Most important, the discussion leader should be familiar with his work. He should be familiar with the panel discussion, round table, debate, blackboard illustration, small group discussion, etc. Experience in discussion leading is one of the greatest assets for a leader. The fact that a person is a good talker does not mean that he will make a good discussion leader. The discussion leader should have an analytical and inquiring mind. He should be able to summarize discussion as it progresses. He must be able to get everyone—even the most timid—to express himself if the discussion is to be a success. The leader must have the "knack" of getting people to want to talk, to engage in friendly disagreement, to be willing to change their opinions if the other fellow's opinion seems right and they are wrong. The art of discussion leading is hard to define. A member with a good personality who is considerate of the other fellow and who enjoys good conversation will be a good choice.

OTHER OFFICERS—Their Duties and Qualifications

The vice-chairman is the right hand man of the chairman, and as such, should have a working knowledge of parliamentary procedure. In the case of the absence of the chairman, the vice-chairman takes charge of the meeting. This is by no means the extent of the duties of the vice-chairman. He is to carry out any activity that the chairman directs him to. He must see that all committees function. He must see that the physical arrangement of the meeting is proper; that is, he should see that the secretary and president have a table on which to work, that they are so situated that all the members of the group can see them, and that all members are seated by the time the meeting is to start. A vice-chairman can help greatly in making the meeting a success. The past chairman, or a person who may become a chairman in the future might well become experienced as vice-chairman.

The publicity chairman is charged with the responsibility of seeing that the activities and purpose of his group become known in the community. Contrary to popular opinion, this does not mean that the person should be an experienced news writer (although this might be desirable), but rather the publicity chairman should be a person who recognizes news and who develops the ability to make connections to get it across to the public. Some of the best news for the community discussion groups is undoubtedly overlooked by publicity chairmen. Radio, local papers, word of mouth, posters, demonstrations, pictures, etc., all offer means of

and the ability to lead songs—to put them across—are required for this office. Hospitalization has now been made available by the Michigan Hospital Service to all Farm Bureau groups in Michigan. There are certain standards that must be met before the group is eligible. If the group is interested, a chairman should be elected to study the feasibility of organizing the service for the group.

WKAR MONDAY ROUNDTABLE FOR SEPTEMBER
Time 1:00 to 1:30 p. m.
Note—Our first broadcast for this program year will be September 14 rather than Sept. 7.
Sept. 14—Agricultural Planning in a War Year.

St. Joseph County Farm Bureau is planning a monthly news letter to members.

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topics

"Agricultural Planning in a war year" is the general topic which members of 295 Community Farm Bureaus in Michigan will develop at 12 monthly meetings, starting in September. Background material for the discussions will be prepared by the State Farm Bureau membership relations office. It will be published in the Michigan Farm News the first of each month. Discussion group leaders will present that material and other thoughts to the meeting.

County Farm Bureau leaders at their meeting at Lansing in June named a committee from the Farm Bureau and the State College to prepare topics. The committee was J. F. Yaeger and Stanley Powell for the Farm Bureau, and R. J. Baldwin, director of extension work for Michigan State College. We present their schedule of discussion topics for Community Farm Bureaus:

- SEPTEMBER 1942**
ORGANIZATION MONTH—(1) Elect officers following the discussion of qualifications for president, secretary and discussion leader; (2) Plan year's program; (3) Fix time and place of meeting for each month of year.
- OCTOBER 1942**
THE ELECTION—A study of matters to be voted on at the November election.
- NOVEMBER 1942**
ANTI-INFLATION MEASURES—A study of what causes inflation, the problems involved and measures for its control.
- DECEMBER 1942**
THE STATE CONVENTION—A study of resolutions adopted at the State Farm Bureau convention.
- JANUARY 1943**
THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—A study of resolutions adopted at the national convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.
- FEBRUARY 1943**
AN ORGANIZED AGRICULTURE—A study of the "whys and wherefores" of farmer organization. (Bring non-member as your guest.)
- MARCH 1943**
PRODUCTION GOALS—A study of agricultural production goals in the war effort, the necessities thereof, etc.
- APRIL 1943**
AGRICULTURAL PLANNING—A study of planning for agriculture on a community, county, state and national basis.
- MAY 1943**
LAND USE AND ZONING—A study of the phase of planning which deals with the use of land and zoning.
- JUNE 1943**
CO-OPERATIVE BUYING AND SELLING—A study of the basic principles underlying successful co-operative business.
- JULY 1943**
POST WAR—A study of agricultural post war problems and trends.
- AUGUST 1943**
TOMORROW'S FARMER—A study of the farm youth and their aims and ambitions as well as their problems as future farmers.

getting the general public acquainted with the community groups.

The recreation leader will play an important part in the community circle as the war brings more and more change in our social life. Community groups provide the answer to the decreased commercial recreation due to transportation shortage by offering recreational and social activities right at home. It has been said that we do not know how to play. Perhaps that is the job of the recreation leader—to teach us how. New games, stunts,

quizzes, play of all kinds will help bring the members closer together and provide the friendly atmosphere needed for free discussion.

The song leader, chairman of the Associated Women, and hospital service chairman complete the list of officers needed to successfully carry out the program of the community Farm Bureau. As their names indicate, these chairmen are to answer the need for special lines of work by the group. The song leader is essential in any group. Musical knowledge

and the ability to lead songs—to put them across—are required for this office. Hospitalization has now been made available by the Michigan Hospital Service to all Farm Bureau groups in Michigan. There are certain standards that must be met before the group is eligible. If the group is interested, a chairman should be elected to study the feasibility of organizing the service for the group.

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All Important to Vote Sept. 15 in Primaries

(Continued from page one.)
tion in November to exercise your right to vote. If you do, you may have nothing but a choice between two evils. In the primaries now under way, support and vote for the strongest and best candidates available.

"If you will not govern yourself; if you will not stand up and make yourself heard in government; if you will not make use of the ballot given you, —then you have only yourself to blame if that ballot should ultimately be taken away from you.

St. Joseph County Farm Bureau is planning a monthly news letter to members.

UNICO DUSTS Increase Crop Returns

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

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

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

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

FARM BUREAU'S UNICO FLY SPRAY

Guarantees Live Stock Comfort

Unico Cattle Spray is a contact spray that is dependable. The basic killing agent is pyrethrum extract. The spray also contains Lethane to produce a more rapid knockdown. Oil carrier remains on hair for reasonable length of time to retain the repelling agents in the spray. Won't taint milk, stain or blister animal's skin if used according to directions.



It Knocks 'Em Dead!

Sold in Gallon Cans and in Bulk

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

Health-Production-Profit.....

One Usually Follows the Other in Dairy Herds MILKMAKERS

24% or 34% Protein

For 20 years Milkmaker 24 or 34% protein have been the choice of careful cautious and prosperous dairymen. NOW,—Irradiated Yeast with 4,000,000 units of vitamin per pound has been added to Milkmaker.

NOW, cows fed Milkmaker will be helped in assimilating the calcium and phosphorus in their feed. They should produce milk richer in Vitamin D, even in winter. They will be less apt to have milk fever.

Also, manganese sulphate with cobalt has been added to Milkmaker. The combination, we have reason to believe, fights cobalt deficiency and helps protect against Bangs Disease.

Buy Milkmaker the modern feed. Write for our new feeding and formula bulletin.



Improperly Fed Children

seldom grow into the vigorous men and women they should, especially if they start working hard at an early age

Neither Will Improperly Fed Pullets—

lay as many eggs or as large eggs as pullets fed on Farm Bureau Mermash. Records prove that

MERMASH 16 or 20

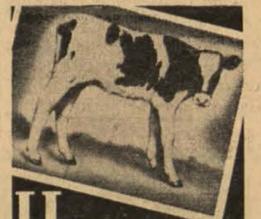
fed flocks have averaged as high as 180 eggs per hen. Mrs. Weiss of Saginaw has averaged 160 eggs from 400 hens and netted \$1.85 per hen over the cost of feed. The feed has been Mermash—since 1931.

Fast, Cheap, Profitable Gains with PORKMAKER 44%

ANDY, a pig, weight 31 lbs., got Porkmaker plus corn, oats and wheat. Weighed 192 lbs. 76 days later. Gain 2 1/4 lbs. per day. AMOS, Andy's brother, weighed 35 lbs., got corn, oats and wheat but no Porkmaker. Weighed 98 lbs. 76 days later. His gain was only 83/100 lbs. per day. Porkmaker 44% makes pork more profitable for you.

Get Your Share of U. S. WAR BONDS and STAMPS NOW!

Farm Bureau Brand Supplies at 300 Farmers Elevators
FARM Bureau SERVICES, FEED DEPT., Lansing, Michigan



Here's a most important picture of the World's Champion Cow

This was taken before she had that size, that capacity, that almost perfect functioning of the vital organs required to produce an average of 115 lbs. (13 gallons) of milk every day for 365 days.

For the first 9 months of her life she had Calf Manna as part of her ration, and the significant thing is that many of the greatest cows, and the greatest horses, and the greatest beef cattle, and hogs, and sheep have likewise received Calf Manna in those first months when bodies and body functions are being developed.



Drop in, and let us tell you about this great product

For Roof Repairs

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Farm Bureau's ROOFING and ASPHALT SHINGLES

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

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