



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS



Vol. XXI, No. 8

SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943

21st Year

Published Monthly

POWERFUL NON-FARM GROUPS ARE SEEKING CONTROL OF FARMERS

EDITORIAL

Farm Bureau Aids on Fruit Ceilings

The Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Berrien County Farm Bureau acted promptly to help fruit growers in Michigan when the OPA announced ceiling prices for red and black raspberries and other berries, effective July 19.

Michigan is a leading producer of berries, grapes and tree fruits. At Benton Harbor, Berrien county, we have the world's largest market for fresh fruits.

The State Farm Bureau wired the OPA at Washington that it should reconsider and adjust ceiling prices for berries. Growers said the ceilings were so low that they might better save further picking costs.

The Berrien County Farm Bureau, acting for 1,951 members and other growers, joined with buyers of fruit in explaining to regional OPA officials why increased costs for labor and materials made the ceiling prices first announced too low.

The OPA thereupon raised the ceiling price several cents per pint and quart and made other adjustments which improved the situation.

The Farm Bureau then joined with other fruit interests and the State Dep't of Agriculture in opposing ceilings for peaches, pears and other fruits. At the moment it was understood that Georgia and California producers were selling their crops at strong market prices. We held that if southern farmers were permitted to market their crop at the market, then northern fruit growers should have the same treatment.

August 1 the War Food Administration announced at Washington that there would be no ceiling prices on the 1943 crop of fresh peaches and Bartlett pears.

Farm Bureau's Wartime Feeds

When protein concentrates and feed grains were plentiful, the Farm Bureau Services offered upwards of 20 dairy, poultry and hog feeds and concentrates for certain purposes in the feeding program.

Now there is a shortage of every ingredient in feeds. In order to get the greatest tonnage of feeds possible to our farm customers, the Farm Bureau has limited its production to five concentrate formulas. The ingredients have been selected carefully as concentrates for balancing home grains and roughage, and in line with the possibilities for a continuous supply of the ingredients.

Milkmaker 24% protein, our first open formula feed, and 21 years old, is out of production at the big Farm Bureau mill for the first time. It is replaced by Milkmaker 32% protein. Hereafter the Farm Bureau Milling Company will make these formulas:

Milkmaker, 32% protein, with irradiated yeast and manganese sulphate, carrying cobalt, copper, and iron.

Porkmaker, 33% protein, with irradiated yeast and manganese sulphate.

Mermash, 16% protein, with Vitamin A & D feeding oil and lactoflavin for dried milk by-products.

Poultry Supplement, 32% protein, with A & D oil and lactoflavin.

Farm Bureau Laying Mash, 18% protein, with A & D oil, lactoflavin, and dehydrated alfalfa meal.

More Than a Spanking

Last March there was a considerable do in Congress and throughout the middle west when the Triple-A over-reached itself. It tried to influence Congress in behalf of legislation favorable to the Triple-A on one hand, and endeavored to silence critical farm organizations on the other hand.

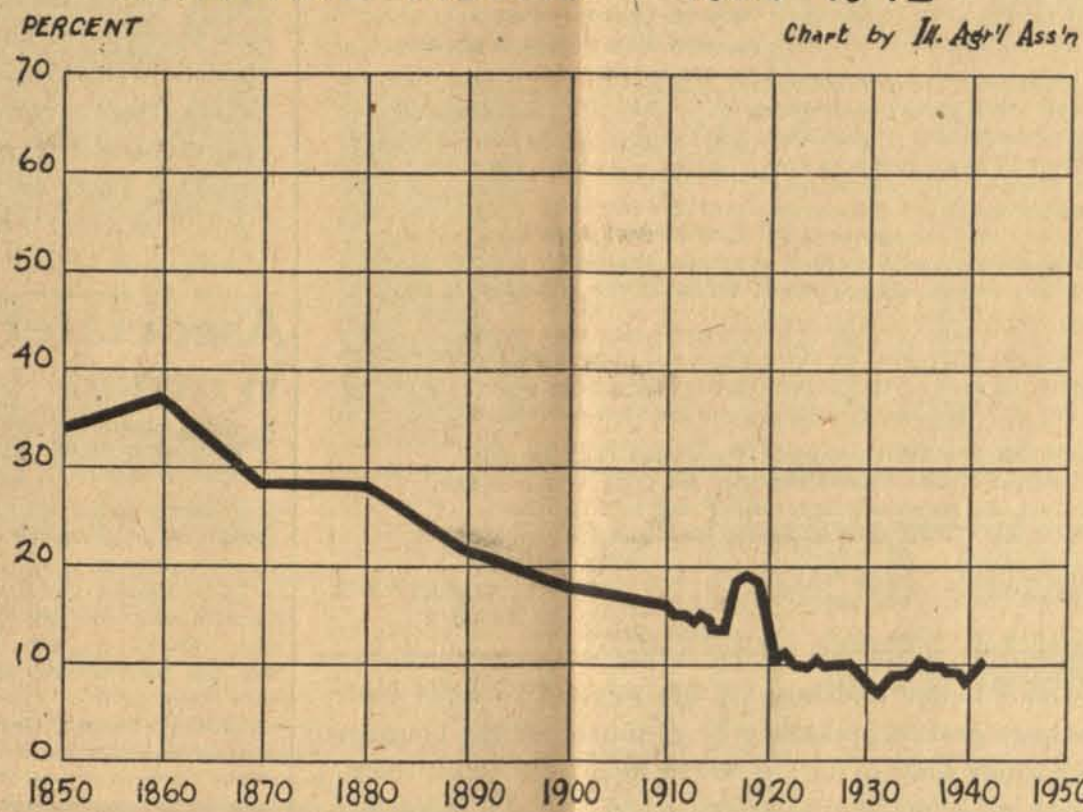
Congress convinced itself that federal money was used to promote mail to Congressmen, to pay for time devoted to meetings, radio, and newspaper articles,—all intended to bring pressure on Congress. Federal funds may not be used for such purposes.

A few days ago the War Food Administration told 200,000 Triple-A employees what Congress meant when it slashed Triple-A administration funds by half and prohibited all employees of Triple-A from giving information to the press or radio or making speeches boosting or criticizing the farm program or any other act of Congress. It meant that the Triple-A publicity departments are no more. The employees are limited hereafter to answering inquiries of individual farmers and to supplying information on how the Triple-A program works.

The limitation imposed by Congress was so complete that N. E. Dodd, chief of the Triple-A, issued a long list of public relations activities that must stop. It appears that the organization was about as well equipped as the movie industry for promotion. Some very worth

(Continued on page two)

AGRICULTURE'S SHARE OF THE NATIONAL INCOME 1850-1942



Farmers received more than one-third of the national income before the Civil War. During the last 80 years, farmers have received a constantly decreasing proportion of the national income. It is to be expected that as farmers become a smaller portion of the total population the percentage of national income going to farmers will also decrease. Organized farmers, however, must be on guard to see that it will be a proportional decrease.

Since 1940, farmers' share of the national income has shown a slow increase as a result of the unusual war time demand for farm products. What will farmers' share of the national income be in the postwar period when the demand for farm products may decline? Will it not be necessary for us to have membership in a nation-wide farm organization like the Farm Bureau in order to present the case for agriculture for a fair share of the national income?

SAY FOOD CONTROL PLANNED FROM FARMER TO TABLE

Hear U. S. Will Buy All Crops; OPA Has Promised More Rollbacks

There are indications that the government is preparing some far reaching changes for farmers.

In mid-July OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown spoke to the Boston Chamber of Commerce and declared that the rollback of retail prices on meats and butter would be followed by other reductions in the near future.

At the same time the press said that the War Food Administration had before it a crop production plan that provides for government contracts with the Nation's 6,000,000 farm operators for producing crops wanted under 1944 food production goals. Non-complying farmers would face curbs on fertilizer and gasoline and other production supplies.

Under the plan the government, acting through local war boards or other agencies, would let contracts to farmers to grow certain quantities of the crops wanted. The farmer would be assured a certain price for his products, with provisions to pay any excess labor costs necessary to grow and harvest the crop. The crop would be bought by the government and sold at a price to dealers. Their profit would be limited by an OPA price ceiling.

Implied in the new proposal, it is said, is a government emphasis on an increasingly standardized diet which could be determined by the crops to be produced. The new plan would be applied to all necessary food crops, including grains, cattle feed, dairy and poultry products, potatoes, beans, peas, vegetables, and meats.

Backers of the plan point out that through the contract system the government would gain more direct management of food at all stages, from seeding to eating. It would buy from farmers and resell to dealers at prices within levels established by the Office of Price Administration. They claim it will end the confusion that has existed over food prices fixed by the OPA.

Since there has been no official announcement that such a plan is under consideration, the Farm Bureau and other farm organizations have taken no action, but are asking their members:

- 1—Will such regulation and contractual relation, in your opinion, increase the total production of food?
- 2—Will it make your farm operations more or less efficient?
- 3—Do you feel that such contractual relationship will in any way destroy the freedom of action and initiative in producing food for the war effort among the neighbors in your community?

While this was developing in July

WFA Deal Brings Out 6,000,000 Bu. of Corn

War Food Administrator Marvin Jones reported July 19 that more than 6 million bushels of corn had been purchased since July 1 under the emergency program by the WFA to make more corn available to war industries and livestock producers in deficit areas.

The WFA has assured farmers—who by August 10 sell their corn to a country elevator buying for the account of Commodity Credit Corporation—will receive supplementary payments to cover any increase in corn ceiling prices from the time they sell their corn and October 31 inclusive.

SEN. FERGUSON TO ADDRESS NEWAYGO PICNIC

Farm Bureau Folk From All Counties Are Invited To Fremont Lake

Senator Homer Ferguson will speak to the annual summer meeting and picnic of the Newaygo County Farm Bureau at Fremont Lake, Tuesday, August 17. State Senator Don VanderWerp will introduce Mr. Ferguson. It is expected that Senator Ferguson will have some very interesting comments on farm policies at Washington.

The program will start with a basket lunch at noon. The speaking program follows. After that there will be a program of sports.

Newaygo County Farm Bureau is inviting Farm Bureau members and their friends from other counties to attend the picnic. Fremont Lake is one mile south of Fremont.

Ferguson and Figy at Lapeer Picnic, Aug. 19

Senator Homer Ferguson will be the principal speaker at the Lapeer County Farm Bureau picnic at Ann Arbor park, Lapeer, Thursday, August 19. Charles Figy, state commissioner of agriculture, will have a part in the program. The day starts with a registration for attendance prizes. That precedes a basket picnic at noon. The speaking will be followed by contests and sports.

If it won't help win the war forget it.

President Green of the A.F. of L. and President Murray of the CIO served notice to the administration that unless all cost of living items were rolled back drastically, they would not stand by the "Little Steel" or any other wage agreement. The newspapers reported that the War Labor Board would be asked to approve a \$3 per day increase for 35,000 United Mine Workers in Illinois for increasing their work week from 35 to 48 hours, and to include \$1.25 daily for time spent getting to and from their work in the mines.

TRIPLE-A NOW LARGELY A SOIL CONSERVING AGENCY

End Crop Control Functions; Curb Administrative Activities

Readers of the Farm News will remember that the Farm Bureau made certain recommendations to Congress in recent months regarding future activities of the Triple-A and the Farm Security Administration.

After much debate, a majority of Congress agreed with the recommendations and made these changes: Triple-A—Has become largely a soil conservation agency as recommended by the Farm Bureau. \$400,000,000 has been appropriated for soil conservation payments in 1943 and \$300,000,000 for 1944 which was the Farm Bureau recommendation.

All restrictions upon production of crops have been dropped. Congress said that beginning with crops grown in 1943 no federal funds may be used to curtail production of any crop. Congress appropriated \$170,000,000 for parity payments on such crops grown last year, but nothing for 1943.

Political activities and the growth of bureaucracy in the Triple-A were recognized when Congress reduced Triple-A's appropriation for administrative purposes by about 50%. The amount provided is \$30,000,000. An other \$25,000,000 was allowed to finance agricultural war boards in states and counties.

Farm Security Administration—Congress instructed FSA to limit its loans to individual farmers and forget its ventures into socialized farming in some parts of the Nation. Farm Security funds were reduced from \$97,500,000 to \$60,000,000 for rehabilitation loans, and from \$40,000,000 to \$20,000,000 for administrative purposes and to cut down on the number of political performers in FSA in some states.

OPA Explains \$14.75 Ceiling for Live Hogs

The Office of Price Administration announced July 20 that early in August a flat price ceiling would be set for live hogs at \$14.75 per hundred weight, Chicago basis. The ceiling of \$14.75 will apply to all grades and weights and assures packers an adequate margin between the price of live hogs and the OPA ceilings for wholesale pork cuts and processed pork. This price, while below the 22 year high of \$16.10 reached this spring, is slightly above prices prevailing in recent weeks and is substantially above prices which live hogs brought prior to 1942. It is anticipated that the price of hogs will continue to fluctuate seasonally, as in the past, between the ceiling and the floor prices.

Order Farm Bureau fertilizers now.

Politicians, Labor and Bureaucrats Head List

Farm Bureau and Farm Groups Fight Schemes For Advantage at Expense of Farmers Under Guise of War Emergency

By CLARK L. BRODY
Executive Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau

Farm and food issues are being used by labor, bureaucrats, and politicians as camouflage to serve their own interests.

Every farmer needs to look with concern on how agriculture is being used by various interests under the guise of contributing to the war effort.

1. There is a determined effort to convince the public that farm prices are the major cause of a higher cost of living and that they now threaten an inflation:

2. The bureaucracy which has grown to such proportions in recent years is determined to consolidate and perpetuate itself and its federal social controls under the opportunities offered by war conditions.

3. The political managers for the 1944 presidential campaign may be tempted to sacrifice the farmer through low farm prices rather than tax or bond purchasing power, the true preventative for inflation.

For Cheap Food At Any Cost

Regarding the cost of living, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics food now constitutes 21% of the total cost of living compared to 38% in the first World War. This relationship is also indicated in the following schedule:

	1910-14	Peak for World War I	World War II Jan. 1943
Farm prices	100	202	182
Hourly Earnings			
Factory Workers	100	193	441
Weekly Wage Income			
Factory Workers	100	182	377

Non-farm income has increased \$59,000,000,000 compared to \$1,000,000,000 increase for farm income. In January, 1943, Secretary Wickard said, "The retail cost of food now represents the smallest share of the industrial worker's income on record."

Yet these facts did not deter labor, consumer and political groups from attempting to secure legislation for low farm price ceilings and roll-back prices and other subsidies for the consumer. Despite these already favorable conditions the efforts of labor groups to secure the equivalent of increased wage levels through roll-back prices on foods have forced farm organizations to battle continually since 1941 to prevent these unfair policies from defeating the farm food production program. Also warding off the misguided attempts of the Administration and consumer groups to establish low farm price ceilings by branding farm prices as a major cause of inflation has required strenuous effort on the part of constructive farm organizations.

It is difficult to understand especially in the face of the most dangerous food shortage we have ever faced why this shortsighted policy has been attempted by our National Administration and consumer groups.

Inflation in Purchasing Power

That the real causes of inflation lie in the huge borrowings through bank credit amounting to \$40,000,000,000 in 1943 and so increasing the exchange medium or purchasing power is the fundamental cause of inflation has been well understood by the Administration and Congress from the beginning.

Because of this the circulating medium or purchasing power in the hands of civilians will have risen from \$37,000,000,000 in January, 1939, to

Rising farm prices are therefore the result and not the cause of inflation yet only recently has any appreciable effort been voiced to apply the true remedies for inflation, viz: removing purchasing power through heavier taxation and securing more war funds by the sale of bonds to civilian sources instead of disposing of them to the banks of the country.

Food Production is One Problem

In our contacts with the National Administration and Congress we have repeatedly emphasized that food production was one program and of first importance, and the prevention of inflation is quite another, and that endangering the food production program by booting it around and confusing it with inflation prevention and political considerations is certainly flirting with hunger. The farm organizations have constantly emphasized that food is as important as munitions but apparently our government is largely taking it for granted that we shall have plenty to eat.

Bureaucratic and Social Controls

Farm organizations have also had to devote much effort the past two years to block the efforts of federal officials and employees to extend and make permanent the bureaucratic and social controls under the guise of the war emergency. This is clearly shown in the activities of the Agricultural Adjustment and Farm Security Administrations. The manner in which the AAA has used federal money to perpetuate itself regardless of its value to the food program in paying expenses to meetings, circulating propaganda through letters and publications and other attempts to establish itself as a major pressure group on Congress required the

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CLARK L. BRODY

\$95,000,000,000 at the close of 1943. While consumer purchasing power has been rising by leaps and bounds the manufacture of civilian goods has had to be restricted because of the conversion to war manufacturing.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1923.
Entered as second class matter January 12, 1923, at the post-office at Charlotte, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Published first Saturday of each month by the Michigan State Farm Bureau at its publication office at 114 E. Lovett St., Charlotte, Michigan.
Editorial and general offices, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. Postoffice Box 960. Telephone, Lansing 21-271.

EINAR UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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

Vol. XXI SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1943 No. 8

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while kinds of Triple-A information work will stop because of the strong arm work done elsewhere through that division.

Congress did more than spank the Triple-A. It made an example of it.

What Davis Resignation Revealed

Chester Davis was considered by President Roosevelt and all who knew him as the best equipped man for the post of War Food Administrator.

He resigned after three months.

Mr. Davis' resignation has brought out the fact that the War Food Administration lacks authority. That's why Davis quit.

Today some 20 agencies within nine major war offices at Washington control policies affecting the production, distribution, and pricing of foods. They include the OPA, the Dep't of Agriculture, Lend Lease, Board of Economic Warfare, Army and Navy, War Manpower Commission, War Production Board, and War Food Administration.

As War Food Administrator, Mr. Davis let it be known that he was opposed to food subsidies and price roll backs. He said that they were not needed by consumers. He thought they would cause great confusion in all phases of the food program, and finally that they would speed rather than curb inflation. Nevertheless, OPA announced subsidies and roll backs for meats, butter and coffee without consulting the War Food Administration.

In this connection, Mr. Davis said that day to day and permanent policies affecting the food program were made by other agencies without consulting his office.

The Farm Bureau and others of the Big Four farm organizations, together with many members of Congress, agreed that the problems of production, distribution, and pricing of foods should be handled together in the War Food Administration. They opposed subsidies and roll backs for the same reasons Mr. Davis opposed them. Congress adopted legislation to bring those views into effect, but was unable to over-ride the President's veto.

Mr. Davis fought a good fight. He did the Nation and agriculture a service when he said that he quit for lack of authority that had been promised him. Also, when he said that in his opinion the subsidy-roll back program wouldn't work. He has returned to his post as head of the Federal Reserve Bank.

The Farm Bureau continues at Washington and throughout the Nation as an effective advocate for an efficient War Food Administration. It will follow through on the food subsidies and price roll back program now under way.

Food Subsidies on Trial

It will be interesting to observe what happens in the War Food Administration under the direction of Judge Marvin Jones.

Statements have been made and facts have been cited to show that Judge Jones has no more real authority as War Food Administrator than Chester Davis had.

It has been pointed out that when Judge Jones has a voice in the affairs of the OPA or the War Production Board or other non-agricultural war agencies making policies for agriculture, the Food Administration is outnumbered and can be out-voted anytime.

Newspaper and magazine writers at Washington think that the War Food Administration will be asked to carry out food policies that will be approved by labor, as represented by the CIO and the American Federation of Labor. When they asked for higher and higher wages, they were promised lower prices for food. Retail prices for meats, butter and coffee have been reduced a few cents a pound by subsidizing processors. Labor applauded and asked for more.

Congress doesn't like the program shaped for the War Food Administration. In late June it gave overwhelming majorities to legislation refusing federal funds for food subsidies. The President vetoed the bill and was sustained by the House.

So we're going to have a six month's trial of subsidies and roll back for meats, butter, and coffee. Congress will return to Washington September 14. However the program works, every Senator and Representative will have had an opportunity to observe it for himself in his own State.

A Symbol of Uncertainty

A packed suitcase is a symbol of uncertainty in occupied Poland, according to the magazine Poland



Farmer's Market

A city man to market went, all on a market day;
At seven by the wartime clock he fared upon his way.
He hastened to the market place where farmer folk displayed
The produce of their gardening; a hard-earned stock-in-trade.

Plump huckleberries met his eye, a tempting velvet blue.
"How much?" he asked the little girl, "and why are there so few?"
She smiled a dimpled smile and said, "They're fifty cents this year,
And I helped pick them yesterday. The water came to here."

"Yes sir, just these are all we have. Yes sir, the price is high.
But dad had too much other work, so mother picked, and I.
We stood in water to our knees—and once I saw a snake—
And we picked all these twenty quarts. How many will you take?"

"Two quarts," the city man replied, and laid his dollar down.
"At that I guess they're pretty cheap to us who live in town.
My feet were dry all yesterday, and I worked in the shade.
It looks to me like both of you earned every cent you made."

Another stall—red raspberries—only five quarts in sight.
"And," said the farmer ruefully, "That's all there were last night.
There should have been three cases, but they didn't set this spring.
I hate to ask you fifty cents, but that's the price they'll bring."

"I'll take a couple," humbly said the city man once more.
"Berries don't grow on water plugs, nor in the corner store."
And as he went along his way clutching his meager price,
The city man was heard to speak and thus soliloquize:

"Inflation is a bitter scourge. It must not come to pass.
And yet I cannot quite begrudge the price of garden-sass.
If I can lay my money in the hand that held the hoe
I've paid the one who raised my food—and I prefer it so."

R. S. Clark
315 North Grinnell Street
Jackson Michigan

Fights. Labor and farmers are advised to have their suitcases packed and ready at all times, for the German authorities may require them to report for work somewhere in Germany or in occupied territory at a moment's notice. The order to go may come unexpectedly, leaving no time for packing. Sometimes the only notice is a house to house search for slave labor. Those who go abandon their property and all their belongings except what they can carry in a small bag or suitcase.

However, the Poles are not the only ones who must live with a packed suitcase. According to the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, German authorities have advised the German inhabitants of towns and cities bombed frequently by the United Nations to have their bags always at hand, packed with their most important documents, linen and personal clothing. They carry them to shelters in case of air raids.

On Dehydrating Alfalfa Hay

Haying may be quite different in the future when farm machinery becomes plentiful again.

A midwestern manufacturer has announced what he describes as the first portable dehydrating machine for processing farm products right in the field. He says that his machine is capable of producing 1,000 lbs. of dehydrated alfalfa per hour. By the application of heat and air velocity in a large revolving drum, a ton of moisture is removed from each ton and a half of fresh, chopped alfalfa.

With this machine, we are told, a crop of hay can be harvested regardless of weather conditions. The dried product is highly concentrated and easily stored. Other advantages claimed for the process include a hay with a higher protein and vitamin content, presumably because there is practically no loss of leaves.

The manufacturer expects to sell the machine, so he must have arrived at some figures to show that it will more than pay its way as far as the farmer is concerned.

300,000 Tons of Steel for Farms

An advertisement in this edition of the News tells us that the War Production Board has allotted 300,000 tons of steel for the manufacture of farm machinery during the next three months.

That is for farm machinery for 1944.

The purpose of the advertisement is to get farm scrap for the manufacture of steel. Farmers are engaged in gathering 3,000,000 tons of farm scrap this summer to provide steel for the armed forces, for industrial, agricultural, and civilian uses.

Why is the demand so great for scrap iron and steel and other metals, and especially for farm scrap?

Well, it is a general practice in the manufacture of steel to use at least 50 per cent of scrap iron or steel. The remainder is pig iron. Every ton of scrap takes the place of one ton of pig iron. To make one ton of pig iron takes 2 tons of iron ore, 1.2 tons of coal and one-half ton of limestone. Think of the material and transportation that the use of scrap saves!

Farm scrap is twice welcome at the steel mills. Farm scrap is heavy scrap and good quality steel.

We have been gathering scrap for tanks, guns, munitions, ships and planes.

Now let's gather some more for farm machinery.

Woman's Work

From the Crow Indian reservation in Montana comes this experience of a motion picture company. A west-

ern picture was being made, and the need arose for some authentic tepees. Tepee building, said the Crow braves, is a woman's job. So the director called upon Lily Stewart, a matron of the tribe. In one day she constructed 17 historically correct tepees.

Roy Bennett of the Farm Bureau Services seed dep't says that tepee building is indeed a woman's job. In his youth he lived in western Kansas, and in Oklahoma, near that region once known as Indian Territory. He rode range two summers in the Texas Panhandle. He knew the villages of the Chippewas, the Senecas, the Pottawatomies, and saw the region called the Cherokee Strip. There the Indians often left the houses built for them by the government and built themselves a comfortable tepee nearby. The squaws did everything. They got the sapling poles. They tied them together with rawhide to form a tight apex for the tepee. They set those poles so that the tepee was practically wind-proof. A common covering was buffalo hides. In the early 1900's buffalo hides and robes were still very plentiful, although the buffalo herds had been gone for years. Then as now, no brave worthy of the name would demean himself by getting into such a job as building a tepee. He'd rather sleep in the rain.

Associated Women

of the American Farm Bureau
By MRS. RAY NEIKIRK
State Director, St. Louis, Mo.

Scrap Book Contest

The Associated Women of the Farm Bureau would like to have every County Farm Bureau represented in the Farm Bureau scrap book contest this year. The books were splendid in 1942, but unfortunately few of them were made.

Collecting material for Farm Bureau scrap books keeps us informed and helps us in preparing better publicity for the organization. Mrs. Clinton Ducker, Otter Lake, chairman.

Prizes to be awarded in 1943: Best book \$15, second \$10, third \$8, fourth \$5, fifth \$3.

Public Speaking and Farm Bureau Song Contests

Topic for Farm Bureau women's speaking contest is "The Farm Woman Faces Up to Her Problems." There will be no national contest in 1943.

Mrs. William Sherman of Vernon is chairman of the Associated Women's contest for the words and music for an official Farm Bureau song.

Rules for all contests are the same as for these events in 1942. Copies may be had by writing the Michigan Farm News.

PDB Controls Ants

P.D.B. has gone to war, but there are still some supplies available for use in and around homes in ant control and clothes moth treatments.

In full, this is a chemical in crystal form, paradichlorobenzene. Two to three teaspoonsful poured into an ant colony several inches deep will smother the ants or make them so miserable they will leave the vicinity. The gas action of the crystals lasts several days.

Consumers Liberalizes Monthly Minimum Plan

Thousands of Michigan farmers will benefit from a revision of the minimum guarantee provisions of Consumers Power Company's rural electrification plan which has just been announced. The Consumers serves 77,000 Michigan farms.

For some years the Company has been building rural lines under a plan calling for a minimum guarantee of \$12.50 per mile per month, or \$150 per mile per year. The revised plan provides that customers will be relieved of this guarantee whenever—
(a) the amount of electric service used per mile of extension amounts to \$150 during a period of 12 consecutive months; or
(b) the rural extension has been in service for five years.

Hitherto the guaranteed minimum was discarded only after revenue from the line amounted to \$150 per mile for each of three consecutive years. The more liberal policy will apply to all lines now in service as well as to those built hereafter.

Another change in the plan safeguards customers along a rural extension from any further increase in the monthly minimum guarantee. Hitherto, if there were five customers per mile of line, each might guarantee one-fifth of the monthly minimum; that is, \$2.50 per month. But if two of the five customers moved away or discontinued their electric service, the remaining three would have to split the guarantee of \$12.50 per month among them. Under the new plan, no customer will be required to bear a larger share of the minimum monthly guarantee than he now bears, regardless of any decrease in the number of customers on the line. But if less than five customers per mile become five or more customers per mile, the minimum monthly payments will be reduced to \$2.50 per month or \$12.50 per mile.

About two-thirds of the natural fat content of chocolate is removed in cocoa.

Asks Farm Bureau to Act on Bull Rings

Harry Green of Washington, director of the Macomb County Farm Bureau is spending the time between July 8 and September 8 in a full body cast, all because of the want of a new bull ring. He had been trying to purchase one since January 1, 1943, and then it happened. He suggests that the Farm Bureau see what can be done to make new bull rings available to farmers.

If all persons sick with tuberculosis were isolated, there could be no new cases. In the first 5 months of this year, 1,537 persons in Michigan discovered they had tuberculosis.

A TROUBLE FREE HARVEST



FARM BUREAU'S UNICO BINDER TWINE is an A-1 quality twine with trouble-free features that will save you time in the harvest field where time is money. Every ball is guaranteed full length and strength. Patent criss-cross cover prevents breaks, snarling, or bunching. Runs free to last foot. It's treated to repel insects. Buy UNICO twine and know you're getting the best.

UNICO—Seal of Quality!


UNICO DUSTS AND INSECTICIDES

your nearest Farm Bureau dealer. Don't wait — NOW is the time to get them.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing Michigan

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

FREE!



Ask us for your copy of this time-saving number booklet.

Personal Telephone Number Booklets

Michigan Bell Telephone Company has prepared PERSONAL telephone number booklets for its customers in two convenient sizes. One fits pocket or handbag, and has space for 215 names, addresses and telephone numbers. The other, for home or office use, will hold 228 numbers.

Even now, when operators are busier than ever before with vital war calls, more than a thousand hours are lost each day by unnecessary calls to "Information"—requests for numbers that are listed in the directory.

To help eliminate that waste of switchboard and operators' time, here are two things YOU can do—

- 1 Look up the number in the directory first. Call "Information" only when it is not listed.
- 2 If you must ask "Information" for a number, write it down in your personal directory so you will have it next time.

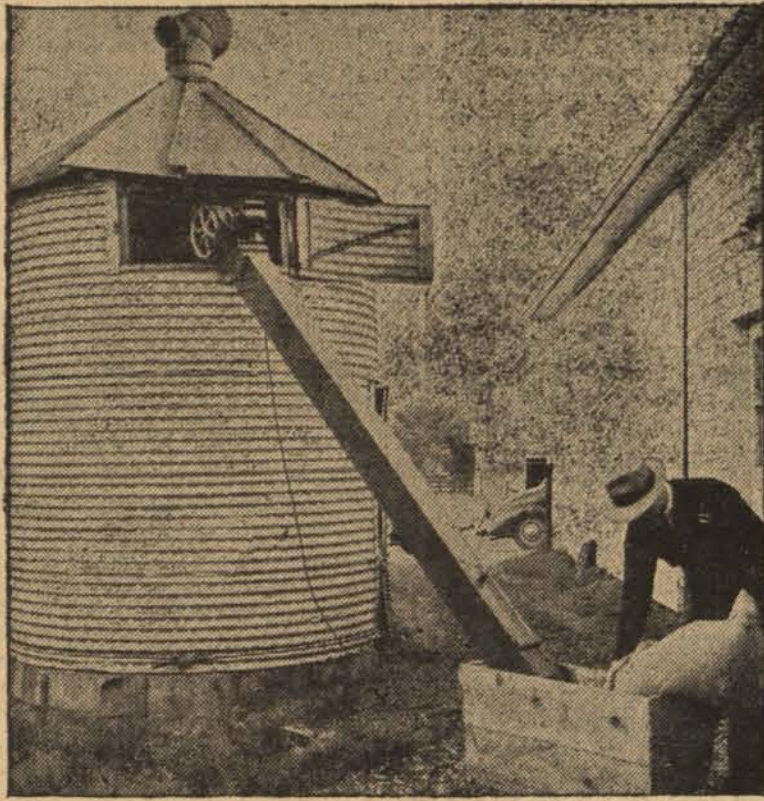
You can obtain your handy directory booklets—FREE—from any Michigan Bell business office.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Four Products for Killing Rats and Mice

Roy Bennett, manager of the Farm Bureau Services seed dept., says that a rat may eat or destroy \$2 worth of feed or food a year, depending upon his opportunities. The seed service has to guard against them constantly to protect seed wheat, corn, etc. Bennett conducts a five way war on rats—cats, and four rat poisons which he makes available to farmer and co-op ass'ns. Co-op rat bait gets them when they eat; Kil-Balm and Topzol kill them when they drink, and Cyanogas gets them when they sleep. That's the way he tells it. Co-op rat bait is deadly only to rats. Distribute the little cubes liberally. Kil-Balm is a deadly poison to all animals. It should be placed and guarded so pets and other stock can't get to it. Topzol is a liquid with squill and deadly only to rats and mice. Cyanogas dust is sure death to rats. If properly handled. Put the dust in the rat hole and close it. Farm Bureau stores and co-op ass'ns stock these controls for rats and mice.

250 Bushels up 10 Feet : One Cent



Materials cost \$20 to construct this mechanical hired man. Tests indicate the home-made device or one built by a community hired man will elevate as fast as three men can shovel grain into the hopper. Elevator above, 14 feet in length, on test near the MSC beef barns—carried shelled corn up 10 feet.

State Grange Plans Memorial Forest

State Grange and state conservation officials are inspecting possible sites for a State Grange memorial forest in the northern part of the lower peninsula as part of the Grange's conservation program.

W. G. Armstrong, of Niles, Master of the Michigan State Grange, and Mrs. Mabel Madison, of Hubbard Lake, conservation deputy for the State Grange, with representatives of the conservation department, have completed a survey of several possible sites in Roscommon and Crawford counties.

Half Million Pounds in First Pool for '43

Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n had 500,000 lbs. of wool in the first pool, which was shipped to Boston for final appraisal in early July. The federal government is receiving all wool. Final settlement to growers interested in Pool No. 1 is expected to be made sometime in August. Wool is being assembled at the Ass'n warehouse at 565 North Mechanic street, Jackson, for Pool No. 2 which will be marketed later in the year.

HOME MADE GRAIN ELEVATORS SERVING FARMERS

Inexpensive, Portable Device Does the Work of Three Men

Home-made or handy-man constructed farm grain elevators have proved their worth in serving Michigan farmers to such an extent that more than a hundred are at work in Shiawassee county and more than 200 in Huron county.

Increasing interest in the portable device follows a series of demonstrations scheduled recently with county agricultural agents and farmers by Richard Witz, farm engineering specialist at Michigan State College.

The elevators will handle small grains, shelled corn or beans at the rate of 200 to 300 bushels an hour. The elevating follows threshing or combining, putting grain into a bin over a feed grinder or sacker, or circulating grain from bin to bin to prevent overheating.

According to Witz, the elevators should be approximately 1 1/2 times as long as the height to which the grain is to be elevated. Materials cost approximately \$20 for a 16 foot elevator and consist of a 30-foot three-inch three-ply rubberized canvas belt, two wooden pulleys 3 by 3 inches, two V belt pulleys 12 inches and three inches, one V belt 46 inches "A" size, 52 board feet of white pine lumber, 15 inches of three-fourths inch shafting and washers, nails, screws and one bolt. Electric motors drive the elevators. Tests indicate a quarter horsepower motor serves a 12-foot elevator, a third horsepower up to 16 feet and a half horsepower up to 24 feet.

Blueprint plans for the elevator can be obtained from the Agricultural Engineering Department, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Huron Hears Wolcott Praise Farm Bureau

Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott, congressman from the Seventh Michigan district, praised the Farm Bureau for its constructive and patriotic program and deplored the attitude of labor in an address before the Huron County Farm Bureau at its annual picnic at the Caseville county park Thursday, July 22nd.

He denounced the administration for attempts to array class against class, particularly labor against agriculture and deplored what he characterized as attempts of the "kitchen cabinet" to foist a fascist state upon America.

Speaking on "Subsidies and Rollbacks," Congressman Wolcott declared that the governmental trend towards regimentation had been definitely stopped and called the attempt to force rollbacks and subsidies as the turning point in the battle. He said he anticipated further attempts under the guise of other programs, but declared Congress would stand firm and prevent any further inroads.

"Subsidies mean that we are calling on future generations, on the soldiers now fighting our battles, to pay our grocery bill, or part of it. This is a disgrace upon any people," said Mr. Wolcott.

Mrs. Carl Oehmke of Sebawaing led the singing. Ralph Brown, president, presided.

Pres. Reid Announces Resolutions Committee

Pres. C. J. Reid of the State Farm Bureau has announced the resolutions committee for the annual meeting at Michigan State College, Nov. 11 and 12:

- Allan Rush, Chairman, Romeo, Macomb Co.
- Carl Buskirk, Paw Paw, Van Buren
- James Harris, Traverse City, Gd. Trav.
- Harry Johnson, St. Louis, Gratiot
- L. Dean Steffey, Coldwater, Branch
- Mrs. Forrest Dunham, Shelby, Oceana.
- Mrs. Carl Oehmke, Sebawaing.

Talking Price of Food With Our City Cousins

They Like Subsidies, But Hit Roof When Stamp Plan Is Suggested

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

I listened to a woman lecture a group of ladies a while ago as to their duty on calling prices and on black markets. She mentioned potatoes and eggs and berries. I asked her if she could give any explanation as to why, where there is any great surplus of anything the farmer raises, we are told that supply and demand should establish the price, but when there is a scarcity a ceiling is imposed. She did not care to discuss it.

There are so many things that appear so unfair in the matter of ceilings and roll backs and frozen jobs that none of us can get very excited over black markets and snitching on all sides. For instance, in Monroe county, the excessive spring rains simply flattened many farmers. There will not be a 50% agricultural production this year from the



Mrs. Edith M. Wagar

some of these folks could get a little cash out of a short raspberry crop but even that opportunity was denied them thru an unfair ceiling regulation. Now if those folks went into the black market business, I really believe the Lord himself would overlook it.

How can anyone expect a distressed farmer to submit to such regulations when he lives almost under the eaves of defense plants which are paying the highest wages the nation has ever experienced and which are operated by the same government that curtails the price the farmer can get for his berries?

I spent a few days last week in Detroit and found the farmer so misunderstood and so little appreciated that I came home very much disturbed. The only hope I can see for opening some of their eyes is the prospect of the real lesson they are sure to get from their victory gardens. They spend in their gardens and how they are beginning to talk about the time small the production is. When you ask them how large their income would be if gardening was all they had to depend upon, they realize there is another side to the story.

I attended a social group meeting where one lady boasted about the good wages her 16 year old boy was getting during his vacation. She wondered if he would be ready to give up the job when school opens in September. She said \$42.50 a week was but a trifle less than his father was receiving at present, and a whole lot more than he got after he had worked for his firm for years. She was astounded when I said I was sorry to hear it because the boy is too inexperienced to even know the real value of labor and time. In my estimation, that was what I deemed vicious inflation, for no doubt, it would have its evil effect on the boy all thru life. Then I said, "How can you expect cheap food and cheap materials when untrained labor is paid on such a high scale?"

Later in the day she expostulated on the price of red raspberries and emphasized her remarks with, "and we used to get them for 10c a quart!" She cooled off somewhat when I told her the growers around us were offering 10c a quart to have them picked, besides they had to drive some 20 miles to pick up the pickers and had to take them home again, they had after the berries were picked, they had to deliver them on the market and that was only the immediate cost, saying nothing about the investment and the care of the bushes thru out the entire year.

Then came up the question of subsidies for the farmer. They all seemed disgusted with us that we would want more for our produce, yet disapproved of subsidies. They asked for my explanation. Oh! boy! Wasn't I happy to give it! I've since wondered if I was as patient and as meek and as tolerant and as sympathetic as I should have been. Most of these ladies came from homes where the men folks were of the white collared type and their salaries have not increased as rapidly as the paychecks of the common laborer in a defense plant, altho they were big in comparison to a farmer's income.

Well, I told them our farmers were doing a job that it looks like no one else would do, for we couldn't hire anyone else to do it for love or money. It's the most important job connected with national and international life at the present time and it is the poorest paid. I said we were proud of the fact that I had been able to feed our armed forces as well as the folks at home, but we had also retained our personal pride along with it all and felt it was an imposition to have a subsidy offered us.

Our country has dropped the WPA, yet expects its most essential group to be satisfied with underpriced returns plus a hand out. To farmers, it is in-

ment or else we should put forth our greatest effort to get rid of them. I lost all patience and all heart in our national government so far as agriculture is concerned. When Chester Davis was appointed to look after food production and distribution, his hands were so firmly tied that he could not work out a plan that he knew was right and fair to everyone. At last he was forced to resign.

When Congress meets again, I believe we all have a job to do. Let's do it and let's follow it up until we get what we are entitled to. It may take longer than we would like and in the meantime we may be offered some obnoxious sugar tits, but let's be satisfied with nothing less than a free

We parted good friends and I received a most cordial invitation to meet them again and I believe they meant it.

Another thing impressed me very much. I believe they disapprove of John Lewis and his arbitrary tactics just as much if not more than we do. They feel that his influence and power is the most dangerous thing in our country today.

We Must Help Ourselves

The public can never think our problems and offer sound solutions because they know so little farming. It's our job, and I think our first step is to stop this pronounced publicity on the high cost of living either by convincing our public officials that they are feeding the people a one sided argu-

ment or else we should put forth our greatest effort to get rid of them.

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American agriculture with the same recognition and privileges granted all other groups.

Two Michigan Men to Advise Meat Board

Reese R. Van Vranken, beef cattle feeder at Climax, and a member of the Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau, and Harley D. Peet of the Peet Packing Co. of Chesaning are members of a 53 man committee which will advise the national War Meat Board. The committee, announced by the War Food Administration, is predominant producers and feeders; 28 represent packers, stockyards, wholesalers, retailers and commission agencies.

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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. Through national connections. Can furnish at cost plus a reasonable handling charge all grades of feeding cattle and lambs.

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With present feed shortages, it is more important than ever to grow good grain and legume hay. A 30-bushel crop of wheat and a 2-ton yield of clover hay require 100 pounds of actual potash per acre. Potash prevents lodging and increases yield and test weight of grain. It helps insure a good stand of legumes. Use a recommended application of a high-potash fertilizer on your fall seeding for good grain next year and more and better clover or alfalfa the year following.

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Containing Nitrogen

AVAILABLE FOR FALL GRAINS

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZER containing nitrogen is available for fall grains. The supply of 2-12-6 analysis, compared to the demand will be limited. We advise you to see your nearest Farm Bureau Fertilizer dealer at once.

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Farm Bureau QUALITY FERTILIZERS for FALL GRAINS are made of the highest grades of vitally needed plant foods to produce top yields. Where a nitrogen fertilizer is not needed, we offer 0-18-0 and 0-14-7. These two analyses contain the best of phosphorus and potash. They are free running and drill perfectly. Don't wait—get your fall supply NOW.

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Agricultural Limestone sweetens the soil and increases the yield of alfalfa and other crops. Place your order with your Farm Bureau dealer NOW.

Buy More U. S. War Bonds Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns Farm Bureau Lansing, Michigan

CIO MAKES NEWS IN WEST MICHIGAN

Organizing Gr. Rapids Shops; Member in Muskegon Appeals to Public

An enlarged CIO organizing staff, under leadership of Gus Brown, formerly of Los Angeles, Russell Bogart, Jim Spaman and John Suttle, local 415 UFWA-CIO, is shifting into high gear in their drive to organize the furniture city. Gains in membership in the last two months goes over 400%, according to Union reports, the CIO News said recently.

About the same time, the Muskegon Chronicle published a letter to the editor from a CIO member employed in that western Michigan city. That letter, in our opinion poses a problem in freedom of speech and quite a number of other things connected with successful prosecution of the war for the responsible leaders of the CIO movement. The letter:

To the Editor, Muskegon Chronicle:

The night of June 22 at CIO headquarters. I was brought to trial by several unionists who have assumed dictatorial powers on charges which center around one theme, "conduct unbecoming a union member," and found guilty by a vote of five to two by a trial board of seven members.

I list some of the reasons why I was found guilty of the charges:

1—Speaking to a foreman without a steward as a witness to the conversation.

2—Refusing to sign a petition to the effect that I would agree to slow down my piecework operation fifteen to twenty percent on the grounds that my deliberate drop in production would be sabotage against the U. S. government.

I am one of those rare persons who thinks for himself and has the intestinal fortitude to express his opinion under the charges. I have not that right. I am accused of misconduct by not going along with the majority, and

It can be proven that the "majority" in this case constitute a mere handful of people who are doing everything in their power, including intimidation of the workers, to set up in Local 637 the same kind of dictatorship that we are trying to tear down in Europe.

I was told by members of the executive board that if I did not do as I was told something drastic would have to happen. It did. I was attacked by a steward, and as a result I suffered three broken ribs, and a cut bruised mouth and broken teeth, because I would not shut down my machine when he ordered me to.

I am warned that if I am ever caught in "conduct unbecoming a member" I will be banished forever from the ranks of organized labor. Do you want to work in fear of losing your job, on grounds as flimsy as speaking to the 'wrong' person?

As even speaking to a foreman could be misconstrued to mean misconduct, I do not dare return to my job, in fear of losing the right to be gainfully employed in these United States.

This same handful of people seem to be unaware of the fact that all men are created equal, and that under the U. S. Constitution I have the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

I do not want to work in constant fear that they will use the whip that those in power hold over me.

I am denied the right to be a real American.

I have been fined \$100, which I will never pay, because it would be an admission of the false charges placed against me.

As the penalty is subject to ratification or moderation or a reversal, by a two-thirds vote of all members present, I urge all free thinking members, all members who believe in a real democratic union, a fair union, to be present at the next membership meeting, and help clear up an un-American situation, which can easily be done, if they will only exercise their rights as citizens of the United States of America.

If they do not appear in large numbers to contradict the minority now in power, I and many others, will be railroaded out of their union, without a fair trial.

Yours, in the interest of clean unionism,
Andrew J. Baker
Twin Lake, R-2

Increased Plantings Sought for 1944

The War Food Administration has asked for a record total of 380 million acres in crops for 1944, a 16 million increase over 1943 plantings, and slightly more than the previous record of 377 million acres planted in 1932. The wheat goal for 1944 is 65 million acres, an increase of 26% over 1943. All restrictions of crop acreages are off. Goals to be announced later will emphasize certain crops, and seek to maintain the production of meat, dairy and poultry products at high levels in 1944.

Yorkwin is the coming soft winter wheat for Michigan.

There's satisfaction in a bin full of coal.

Feed Shortage Proves U.S. Promised Too Much

Farm Leader Says Gov't Food And Feed Policies Can't Be Carried Out

J. A. McConnell of Ithaca, N. Y., chairman of the Nation's Feed Industry Council, told the International Baby Chick Ass'n at Chicago, July 22 that our national food policy is insolvent. There is no way, said Mr. McConnell in which we can make good on important commitments the country has made to consumers, to farmers and to our allies.

Mr. McConnell is general manager of the Co-operative Grange League Federation of New York. It is a farmer's supply organization for 140,000 farmers in New York, New Jersey and northern Pennsylvania.

We have a food commitment to the armed forces that will be made good, said Mr. McConnell but there are others that cannot be fulfilled. He said that:

Consumers—The government made a promise to industrial workers and to city consumers that we would fight this war without making substantial sacrifices as to the kinds and the costs of food. Mr. Green of the A. F. of L. and Mr. Murray of the CIO have repeatedly reminded the President of this promise and have called upon him to make good. The latest attempt to make good is the rollback on food prices and the use of subsidies. This commitment cannot be fulfilled.

Farmers—The government asked farmers to produce as never before. The Triple-A canvassed farmers, setting up food goals and promising farmers the wherewithal to meet them. The government has not made good on this promise. It cannot. The present feed situation is ample evidence of this fact.

Lend-Lease—The government has committed itself to supply the peoples of the allied nations during the war and after with great supplies of food. We are attempting to fill this promise. But Dr. W. L. Myers of Cornell University has said that any thought of feeding many additional millions of people on the diet to which we have been accustomed is folly. The six per cent of our annual production used for lend lease in 1942 would feed 8 or 9 million people on a diet similar to our own.

Live Stock Industry Over-Expanded—Mr. McConnell charged that the so-called "cheap feed policy" of the government for the past 2 1/2 years has resulted in an enormous expansion of the livestock industry to meet these promises. We are now desperately short of feed. The situation will get worse in his opinion. He said that it

FARM ACTIVITIES IN SOME OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Everywhere the Problem of Food is of First Importance

What farmers are doing and are contending with in the United Nations throughout the world was told to nearly a thousand middle western Farm Bureau members at the Midwest Farm Bureau States training school at Chicago, June 21 to 24.

Mrs. Ruth Smalley of Ypsilanti R-1 reports these statements by speakers representing the agriculture of our allies:

Poland—Farmers and the Polish people are allowed very little of the food produced. Farmers may be punished if their hens do not produce what the Germans expect.

Greece—Food is so scarce that people are eating hulled weeds.

Norway—Norwegians are allowed but half the normal amount of food from their farms.

Holland—Half the Holstein cattle have been taken.

Yugo-Slavia—Many have abandoned farming for guerrilla warfare.

England—British farmers have changed their farming to almost double the food produced. The women's land army has proved to be a great help. It is composed of women from the cities.

China—The average farm is 3.3 A.

There are 40 million farms like that. Because of the effect of the war on the production and distribution of food, nearly ten million people are on the verge of starvation. Inflation has increased the cost of food to fantastic prices. Curiously enough, it is cheaper to import food for some coastal areas than it is to transport it from the interior of China.

Australia—The continent has a population comparable in numbers to that of Ohio. Many farmers have left their farms for the armed forces or for war industries. Two-thirds of the women are engaged in some form of war work.

Latin America—In much of this area the principle agricultural implements continue to be the wooden plow and the long knife called the machete.

Canada—Notwithstanding the fact that many farmers have gone, Canada doubled its exports of butter and cheese to England last year. Canada is shipping to Britain 80% of the pork products formerly supplied by Denmark. The Canadians have reduced their wheat acreage considerably, but they still have a great surplus of

is no longer a question of liquidation of livestock, but rather how soon shall we face the facts and start the program in an orderly manner?

The speaker said that since 1939 we have nearly doubled the number of hogs, increased the poultry by a third, beef cattle by a quarter and dairy cattle by a tenth. At the same time we have stepped up our feeding rates in order to market heavier hogs and to produce more milk, eggs and butter. We shall go into the new feeding season with numbers of livestock at an all time high.

Feed Shortage to Continue

Even when the new grain crops are harvested this fall, Mr. McConnell said, the Nation will be short at least 20% of enough feed to carry the stock, beginning in October. Farmers need twice as much of high protein feeds as now available or in sight. Our supplies have increased from 8 to 10 1/2 million tons since 1939. Corn comprises 62% of the livestock ration but it is being fed faster than it is being produced. We shall enter the new feeding season with half a billion less bushels of corn than last year. The estimated decline in yield for wheat, oats and barley for this year is equal to a loss of 350,000,000 bushels of corn. Canada's half billion bushel surplus of grain would help us out for about 30 days—if the Canadians would let us have all of it, Mr. McConnell said.

Mr. McConnell said that the government's policy on corn and hogs is at the bottom of the feed shortage. He said the "cheap feed policy" was aimed at an enormous expansion of pork and a more moderate expansion for other meats, milk and eggs. To get the pork, the government promised a floor of \$13.75 per cwt. for hogs until 1944 and guaranteed a ceiling of \$1.07 per bushel for corn for the same period.

These policies have stopped the flow of corn to market. Corn is largely reserved for hogs, because hogs make it worth \$1.35 a bushel. Dairy, beef and poultry farmers and corn processors, in and out of the commercial corn producing areas, are unable to get the 15 or 20% of the corn crop required to keep them operating.

"Now that corn has ceased to flow in trade channels, the country is in a dilemma. Shall we continue policies which now reserve the corn largely for the use of the hog, or shall we make 15 to 20% less pork and continue to use enough of the corn crop to keep dairy and poultry producers and industrial users of corn producing the large quantities of milk, eggs and industrial products which the nation has been accustomed to?" Mr. McConnell asked.

wheat they can't ship. The work being done by women is largely responsible for Canadian agriculture's wartime production.

Wolcott Speaks to St. Clair Members

Congressman Jesse P. Wolcott of Port Huron told 300 members of St. Clair County Farm Bureau clubs at Goodells July 15 why he considers subsidies are wrong.

It is economically wrong, he said, to pass on to our sons and daughters any part of the war debt, which we can possibly pay ourselves. It is morally wrong to obligate our children to pay in years to come for the food we are eating today. It is especially wrong now when the consumers' income is the highest it has ever been in history.

Congressman Wolcott was a leader in the House in the effort to refuse federal funds for food subsidies. The President vetoed the legislation and the House was unable to over-ride the veto.

Farm Bureau Radio

Farm Bureau on the Air is the title of a 5 minute program over WKZO at Kalamazoo at 12:20 each Friday, central war time. A representative of the Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau speaks on matters of interest to farmers. Everet Young, district membership representative, arranges the program. Dan Reed, district representative for Oceana, Newaygo, Muskegon counties, arranges for one program each month.

Insulate the ceiling or attic to save fuel in winter and keep cooler in the summer.

Classified Ads

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

LIVE STOCK
REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-2-15-22)

POULTRY SUPPLIES
POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES Farmers can afford. Proto-4 for coccidiosis prevention. One quart \$1. Phenol-sulphonate tablets 25¢, 50¢, 1.50; OK Spray for colds and lung infection, 1/2 pint makes 1 gallon of spray, 85¢. Available at leading hatcheries, feed stores and Farm Bureau Services, Inc. at their stores and co-ops. By mail, postpaid, if no dealer in your community. Holland Laboratories, (5-11-44)

MILKING MACHINE
FOR SALE—CHORE BOY PORTABLE Milker with or without Briggs-Stratton gasoline motor. Good condition. Used 10 months. Paul Manson, 5 1/2 miles southwest, Ithaca, Mich. (5-11-44)

BEAN HULLERS
UNDER THE USDA RULING THE Huber Manufacturing Co. has been allotted only four new beaners for Michigan this year. If interested in a new beamer, write J. H. Krause, care of Huber Manufacturing Co., 117 North Cedar St., Lansing, (7-21-38b)

WOOL GROWERS
ATTENTION—WOOL GROWERS, WE give year around wool marketing service. Deliver or ship your wool to our warehouse and grading station, 508 North Mechanic Street, Jackson, Michigan. Colling prices guaranteed. Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n. (5-21-35b)

FARM MACHINERY
WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER of farm for sale for fall delivery. Wm. Hasty, Batavia, Wis. (5-11-43)

HOSPITAL SERVICE ATTRACTS MANY BUREAU MEMBERS

Survey Shows That Surprising Number of Members Have Benefitted

Upwards of 2,000 families in County and Community Farm Bureaus are taking advantage of the benefits of the Michigan Hospital Service insurance program now being offered to Farm Bureau members in co-operation with the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Group hospitalization insurance programs will go into effect for additional community organizations August 1st. Other groups are making it their topic for discussion at their first fall meeting.

Branch County Farm Bureau has gone all-out for the program reports Secretary B. S. Newell. Twelve community groups totaling 478 member-families are receiving the service.

Oceana County Farm Bureau has 3 community groups which have adopted the plan with a total of 70 member-families participating. Another group is considering the service.

Mrs. Earl Smith, secretary of the Newaygo County Farm Bureau, tells us that 6 community groups with a total of 109 families in her county are now members. Another group hopes to take action on the idea soon.

According to J. Burton Richards, Berrien County Farm Bureau has 25 members in 2 community groups that are subscribers to the plan. Four other groups are considering it. Mr. Richards advises us that his county is just getting started on the idea.

Jackson County Farm Bureau subscribed to the hospital program in June with 15 member-families signing. Three other groups are considering the plan.

Mason County Farm Bureau reports after one year of service, 140 family contracts with the Michigan Hospital Service. Mason county was the first to adopt the service.

Van Buren county tells us that its Bloomingdale and Columbia community groups have 20 members participating.

Barry county's Banfield community Farm Bureau is a subscriber, with 16 family contracts in force.

St. Joseph Farm Bureau reports that two groups at Fabius have better than 35 member-families receiving the service.

Kalamazoo, Saginaw and Lapeer County Farm Bureaus are working on the hospital plans and promoting the service to their respective Community groups.

Other county organizations are working on it.

The value of this organization has brought quite a number of members a saving of many dollars for hospital care. Frank Krull of the South Fabius Discussion group in St. Joseph county tells us that 14 members participating 5 have received hospital care. A total of 57 days of care was received and paid for by the plan. The longest period of care was 16 days and the shortest was of one day.

R. F. Williams of the North Fabius group informs us that of 16 subscribers 4 have received benefits. The longest period was 12 days and the shortest was one day. A total of 25 days of hospital care has been given since the group enrolled in the plan one year ago.

"One family in the Shelby group has benefited from the plan, receiving 20 days of care. They had been a subscriber for only a short while," says Mrs. J. Birdsall, Secretary of the Oceana Farm Bureau. "A Hart family benefitted shortly after signing a contract when their daughter required a minor operation which required 10 days of care."

M. L. Vedder, manager of the Litchfield Dairy Ass'n, Inc., said, "One of our employees was in the hospital for approximately 28 days. Just the hospital expenses he saved \$150 on hospital expenses through his membership in the hospital service."

Grand River Longest

The Grand River, which winds over a distance of 300 miles in southern Michigan, is the longest river in the state. The Grand has its source in Great Lakes, near the southern county line of Jackson county, and empties into Lake Michigan at Grand Haven.

Isabella Farm Bureaus Have a Publication

The Junior and Senior Farm Bureaus in Isabella county have joined in the publication of a quarterly paper called News and Views of the Isabella County Farm Bureau. The May edition said that 526 families are members of the County Farm Bureau. The organization is offering group hospitalization service to members. Activities of a dozen Community and Junior Farm Bureau groups were reported. The editor discussed the relationship of the Farm Bureau to farm affairs in Isabella county. The staff includes: Herbert D. Hills, editor; Florence B. Richards, associate editor; Daniel N. Stacy, business manager; Earl Sobert, Jr., personnel manager; Betty Lou Block, Rita Bleise, Kaye Domeyer, make-up managers.

Portland Cement Offers Loan of Farm Films

The Portland Cement Ass'n, 2108 Olds Tower, Lansing, offers County and Community Farm Bureaus the loan of two interesting sound films in color. Titles are: "More Pork to Market with Hogs on Concrete." Deals with use and construction of concrete feeding floors, etc.; "Silos for the Hay Crop" shows operations of making grass silage, methods for preserving it, tests for value as feed, and step by step views of constructing silo for grass-ensilage. Running time of each film, about 20 minutes. About a dozen County Farm Bureaus own sound motion picture equipment. The Cement Ass'n will show the films for groups of 35 to 50 adults, as dates will permit. State police posts are glad to show their films to community groups, and have offered to show other films at the same time.

STRIFE BETWEEN NAZIS & HOLLAND'S FARMERS MOUNTS

Farmers Withhold Products And Sabotage Nazi Labor Program

The Netherlands Information Bureau of New York City reports that the strife between farmers in Holland and the Nazi-controlled Landstand, a sort of food control bureau, becomes more acute daily. Further, farmers defy Nazis in other fields.

Recently a Nazi controlled newspaper in Holland complained about the farmers in Friesland. Many farmers, it said, have suddenly employed three or more farm hands who know nothing about the work and often speak the dialect of Amsterdam, which is another province. It charged the farmers were enabling men to escape labor conscription, and at no small risk to themselves.

The failure of the Landstand to win farmers to the Nazi cause becomes clearer daily in the Dutch Nazi press. Letters from infuriated Dutch Nazi subscribers charge that the farmers wax fat on the produce they grow. They accept premiums for increasing production of certain crops, such as beets and rape seed for sugar and oil. Then they do the worst possible job of farming those crops.

Earlier this year the Nazi press charged that Holland's farmers were withholding 40% of their yield for the black market. The Landstand asked that Dutch farmers be forced to turn

in produce on the basis of their average yield per acre for the past 10 years, as already enforced in Belgium.

Bald Rock (red) and American Banner (white) soft winter seed wheat now available at Farm Bureau dealers.



Auto thieves are busier than ever these days! Protect the investment your car represents with State Farm Automobile Insurance. For very little you can get broad coverage for theft, fire, and a dozen other eventualities... insurance that really protects. State Farm's more auto insurance for your money plan has made it the world's largest automobile casualty company! End car worries—investigate today!

SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT
Write Mich. State Farm Bureau
State Agent
221 North Cedar, Lansing
State Farm Insurance Companies
of Bloomington, Illinois

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

FIGHTING FARMERS SAY: USE IT OR SCRAP IT!

300,000 Tons of Steel Have Been Set Aside for New Farm Machines

WITH the Axis reeling under tornadoes of bombs and shells, the time has come for the supreme effort... on the home front as well as the fighting lines.

Powerful blows will shorten the war... save the lives of those dear to us. But to strike those calls for steel... mountains of it. And half of that huge steel production must come from scrap.

Till now you've been asked for scrap to make tanks, planes, ships and guns. As a patriotic American, you've supplied it gladly for such purposes.

Now the scrap drive comes even closer home. For during the next quarter, 300,000 tons of steel have been earmarked by the War Production Board for farm machinery.

This action recognizes the importance of the farmer in supplying the food without which the war cannot be won. It makes available to you the new equipment which you must have to keep your farm going.

With this in mind, take another look around your farm. Organize the family... give everybody a section to cover. Look especially in ditches, grass-covered gullies and along fences. Don't miss a pound of old, broken junk. Experience has proved there's always more than you think!

You'll find ration boards very co-operative in allowing extra gasoline for moving scrap. So start today... and talk it up among your neighbors. Tell them that more scrap means more tools. Get started right away!

HOW TO TURN IN YOUR SCRAP

FIRST pile up every piece of scrap metal on your place.

NEXT sell it to a junk dealer. If you can't find one who will come and get it, call your Local Salvage Committee, County Agent, or your implement dealer, or your nearest newspaper. And by all means donate your scrap FREE—Send for these booklets, "Scrap and How to Collect It," and "National Scrap Harvest."

FARM PRESS SCRAP COMMITTEE
Room 1310, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.
Please send a copy of
"Scrap and How to Collect It."
"National Scrap Harvest."
Your name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____

Room 1310, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Farm Press Scrap Committee

Junior Farm Bureau

By MRS. MARJORIE KLEIN of Fowlerville, State Publicity Chairman

PROGRAM FOR JUNIOR FARM BUREAU CAMPS

Three Main Courses of Work Will Be Presented This Year

Former campers, returning to camp this year will hardly recognize the camp program by comparison with former years. The expressed desires and wishes of the 1943 campers and sponsors were so clear cut that the program took shape accordingly.

One third of the camp will assume the responsibility of taking the recreational leadership of course from Mrs. Gingrich. Another third will devote its time to the study and formulation of plans and policies for Junior Farm Bureau. The final third will develop the program of the counties for the year. Following the challenge period, the first class of the day, the camp will split up into the classes named above. At 10:15, the camp assembled for the assembly program. At this period each day commodity exchange representatives will present the work of his organization. Following the assembly, the camp schedule calls for classes to study the commodity exchanges.

In the afternoon, the campers again select one of three areas in which to work; recreational leadership (music), public relations, or officers training. Following this period the camp devotes the balance of the day to tribal games, swimming and other activities.

In the second section of the camps—two and 3½ days sessions approximately 250 additional young people will participate in much the same program although changed to meet the shorter periods. The same camp staff will function in both camps.

TEACHERS FOR JUNIOR CAMPS

The faculty for the 1943 State Leadership camps has been completed. Two prominent youth workers have been added to the staff for this year's work: Mrs. Frank Gingrich of Oak Park, Ill., returns to the staff after an absence of two years to conduct the recreational leadership classes, and Dr. Frank Stutz, of Dayton, Ohio, prominent in national youth counseling.

Other members of the staff are Nick Musselman, in charge of tribal games and athletics; Eugene Smaltz as research and discussion leader; Mrs. C. Kline of Fowlerville, music; Mrs. Ben Hennink, camp records; M. J. Bueschlen, Farmers and Manufacturers Beet Sugar Ass'n consultant on agricultural problems; N. Pederson, Michigan Milk Producers Assn., and George Begick, of the Farm Bureau Services will serve in the same capacity.

Dr. David Trout is maintaining his place on the staff although in a limited capacity this year. He is to conduct several demonstrations on discussion technique in the camp sessions.

Ben Hennink, director of the Junior Farm Bureau, will direct the camps.

Free of Bangs Disease

Fifteen hundred eighty-two counties in 14 states are considered to be practically free of Bangs disease by reason of the test and eradication program. Oscoda has joined the list of several northern Michigan counties free of the disease. Control work is in progress from northern to southern counties in Michigan.

Buy War Bonds and Stamps.

All Young Men Should Be Insured!

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

No one has devised a better plan than life insurance to accomplish these ends. Young men use good judgment when they start and develop a program of life insurance.

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

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO. Bloomington, Illinois MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU State Agent, Lansing

It Happened in the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau

St. Joseph Juniors on June 5th held Corporal A. Will of the Michigan State Police. In June Helen Bruick and Doris Burgess entertained seventy members and friends at a barn dance. The boys came in overalls and the girls in gingham dresses. The July 12 meeting was election of officers. Frank Borgert, Jr., is the new president; Joe Rocklein, vice-president; Helen Bruick, secretary-treasurer; and Jane Yarling, publicity chairman. Paul Smith of Centerville is the new counselor, and Lucille Borgert, Leslie Ely and Jim Fairchild are also members of the new board of directors.

Kalamazoo—Thirty members met on July 9th at the county center building at Recreation park. All came dressed as hoboes, and the evening entertainment was in keeping with the dress. Phyllis Smith won first prize for being the best hobo. Everyone brought his lunch in a tin pail. Clark Mowry is the new Kalamazoo president; C. B. Smith is vice-president; Beverly White is secretary; Fred Burger is treasurer; Don Peace is publicity chairman, and Ellen Early is camp chairman.

4-H State Fair At MSC Sept. 6

Topnotch samples of the 1943 projects of more than 50,000 boys and girls in 4-H club work in Michigan will be on the Michigan State College campus at East Lansing on Labor Day, Sept. 6, for the 28th annual State 4-H club show. Premiums made available by the State Department of Agricultural total \$11,000.

Exhibits, exhibitors and 4-H club delegates will arrive on the campus Saturday, Sept. 4, to participate in preliminary programs Saturday and Sunday. Judging of dairy cattle, sheep, swine, colts and beef animals begins at 8:30 a. m. Monday.

Monday's program includes an auction sale at 4:30 p. m. for fat steers, rams and horses. In the evening a livestock parade at 7 p. m. will precede the state 4-H dress revue and a citizenship ceremony.

Club members conclude their program Tuesday with judging contests in dairy cattle, general livestock, crops, vegetables, and home economics subjects of clothing, canning and foods.

RESUME DAIRY RADIO PROGRAMS

Dairymen Using Newspapers Also in Building Their Business

"The Voice of the Dairy Farmer," the American Dairy Association radio program, returned to the air Sundays, starting July 18, at 12:45 p. m. central war time.

With Everett Mitchell, probably the leading farm authority in radio, and Clifton Utley, famous news commentator, continuing as a team, this program will now tell the story of the importance of the dairy farmer to the nation's war effort to a greatly enlarged audience.

Announcement of the change in network facilities was made by Chas. E. Stone, manager of the American Dairy Association of Michigan. The program will be broadcast on the following Michigan stations: WWJ Detroit, WOOD Grand Rapids, WSAM Saginaw-Bay City.

In resuming this broadcast series Mr. Stone said that the ADA also plans to continue its schedule of newspaper and other advertising, giving a well-rounded, effective means for telling the nation the story of the nation's five million dairy farmers who are represented by the ADA.

Owen M. Richards, manager of the American Dairy Association in Chicago headquarters, pointed out that ADA newspaper advertising in the future will be geared to meet specific problems on the farm front.

The continuous educational program of the ADA is directed toward building public preference for dairy foods, to inform the public on farm problems, to protect the industry against substitutes, and to prepare for dairy sales opportunities now and after the war. Farmers provide funds on a voluntary basis through a deduction of 1c on each pound of butterfat marketed the first 15 days in June—in most states.

Holiday Turkey Sought For Overseas Forces

The War Food Administration has asked the American turkey industry to provide approximately 10 million pounds of turkey meat in August and September for shipment to American armed forces overseas. The turkey will supply the main course of Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day dinners on every battlefield.

The request, WFA officials said, also carries an appeal to processors, packers, hotel restaurant operators, and consumers to forego selling, serving, or eating turkey for a few weeks during the early season until this urgent requirement for American military forces is met.

camp chairman. Washnet Juniors groups held their meetings on July 13th. The Ann Arbor group met at the Farm Bureau Store and the Saline group met at the home of Wilma Weber. We always have such good times at these community meetings. The county group met on July 27th at the home of Warren Finkbeiner.

Livingston Juniors had a picnic on July 11th at Sharp's Landing on Crooked Lake. There was a milk can of lemonade, 5 gallons of ice cream and an abundance of food for everyone. There was also a baseball game and swimming! On July 19, Burr Clark, Jr., entertained the group by planning a hike at his home. Horace Taylor, of Brighton, is the new Livingston president; Margaret Strobby is vice-president; Virginia Nixon, secretary; Hallis Gehring, treasurer; Marjorie Klein, publicity chairman; and Clayton Klein camp chairman. President-elect Taylor called a committee meeting of the officers-elect on July 22nd for the purpose of planning the program for the coming year.

JONES BELIEVES FARMS WILL MEET 1943 FOOD GOALS

Crop Prospects Improved Substantially During Month of June

Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator said that the national crop report for July indicates that on the average farmers are meeting this year's production goals for field crops established last winter.

Earlier reports have indicated that overall production of livestock and livestock products also will approach production goals, even exceeding last year's records for some classes of livestock.

Since the production goals for crops and livestock were the basis of food management plans for the year, the crop report for July bears out earlier forecasts that we will have enough food in this country—given at least average weather for the rest of the year—to give civilians adequate and healthful diets, in addition to meeting military and other essential wartime requirements. This does not mean of course, said Mr. Jones, that there is any better chance than appeared earlier for having all the food that civilians would like to buy, or that civilian supplies for some individual items will not be far below the demand.

For some important crops—including rice, oats, flaxseed and potatoes, estimated 1943 acreage is well above the year goals.

Acreage of corn, hay, barley, grain sorghums, cotton, and tobacco is about at the goals. Acreage of sweet potatoes, dry field beans, peanuts, and sugar beets is below the 1943 goals.

Yields per acre indicated July 1 for the chief field crops are about equal to those of recent years, though below the phenomenal yields of 1942. The acreage planted, at the yields indicated, will give a volume of field crop output not greatly different from the goal set for 1943, though fruit and commercial vegetable output is indicated as falling somewhat below the goals.

Supplies of vegetables, of course, will be augmented considerably by victory garden production. All in all, there has been substantial improvement in production prospects during the month of June. Also farmers have made a remarkable accomplishment in seeding their crops under adverse conditions.

Even though the July report appears more encouraging than that of June, it gives no reason for any belief that we are out of the woods. Continuance of the July average weather is necessary if the least estimates of yields are to be realized. Even if present expectations are fully reached, the total wartime demand for our food will far exceed the supply. There still is every need to produce and conserve feed and food to the very limit of our ability.

Dr. Fabian Writes Book Home Food Preservation

Home Food Preservation by salting, canning, drying or freezing is the title of a 134 page book just published by Dr. F. W. Fabian, professor of industrial bacteriology and hygiene at Michigan State College. The book is written for the housewife. Dr. Fabian has had more than 25 years experience in studying the preservation of foods. He has national recognition in this field and is consulted by canners and pickling factories. The book is published by Avi Publishing Co., Inc., 31 Union Square, New York City, at \$1.50 per copy.

Unload 4,200 Cars Daily for Overseas

An average of 4,200 cars of export freight, except grain, were unloaded daily at American ports in June 1942, the highest average on record.

Community Farm Bureau Activities

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ Membership Relations and Education

BETHEL COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Branch

Duane Sanford gave a fine report on "What would be a fair ceiling price for milk in Branch Co.?" Mr. Sanford based his figures on 20 cows on an 80 acre farm, with investment of farm, cows, milking and dairy equipment, interest on investment, depreciation, veterinarian fees, feed, 12-hour day, 365 days per year, etc. If milk, with herd test of 3% could be sold at farm for .07c per quart, or \$4.90 per hundred, then a farmer could receive .75c per hour, the ceiling price for semi-skilled labor, where he has classed the farmer. He pointed out that milk could easily be raised two cents a quart in Detroit to cover raise in price to farmer. The committee on "Wheat Ceiling" for Branch Co. will report at June meeting.

AUGUSTA—Washtenaw A letter from J. Yeager about the newly organized national agricultural mobilization committee was read. A motion was made that each family write to radio station WJR and express their indignation at Duncan Moore's attack on the Farm Bureau. The county agent, Mr. Osler, introduced Mr. Geo. Hurrell who talked on "Land Use Planning." He said that Land Use Planning means a group of local people getting together and deciding how land in their community will be used with respect to agriculture, trailer camps, parks, beer taverns, etc. It is a program of the community.

AKRON & COLUMBIA—Tuscola A new committee called "Co-operative Assistance Committee" was formulated for the purpose of securing emergency farm workers wherever and whenever needed. The committee includes: Arthur Schofer, Charles Ewald, Henry Stoll.

SODUS—Berrien

Chairman, Don Bowers, asked John Handy to read the communication from a lakeshore cruise during the summer. The company offered a special rate to the group, with the opportunity to sell the tickets at the regular price, thus making some money for the group. Mrs. Arthur Lange moved that we plan to take the cruise the third Sunday in August.

ARCADIA—Lapeer

Questions brought up at the meeting of the County Board of Directors were discussed. Regarding membership credits, it was suggested by one member that they do away with the 1% credit as being unfair to members who live a great distance from the stores and reduce the membership fee instead; another suggestion was for someone to help with income tax returns or give instructions to farmers on this subject; still another suggestion was to have a district representative to attend the group meetings and help make them more interesting.

NORTHEAST—St. Clair

Clarence Reid, our State President, gave an interesting talk on the farmers' problems relative to farm prices and labor. Our group went on record as supporting the stand taken by Port Huron Times Herald in combating racketeering methods used by the organizers of the Teamster's Union of A. F. of L. in trying to organize our local milk peddlers, Louis Weil, Editor of the Port Huron Times-Herald, who is a Farm Bureau member, was present and gave a talk on the recent milk peddlers dispute in Port Huron. He listened with keen interest to the discussion among the members on the farm labor situation and other problems. He expressed great pleasure in the opportunity of hearing both sides of the question involved. The question of inflation arose and Alex Adams answered several questions brought out in the discussion.

SAGINAW & KOCHVILLE—Saginaw

A motion was made by Martin Hoernlein that Emil Hildebrandt write to WJR again for an answer to his recent letter regarding Duncan Moore's attack on the farm program. Mr. Dahl read letters from Mr. Brody, Crawford and Vandenberg in answer to the letters written to them on subsidies. Mr. Reimer made a motion that letters be sent to those congressmen who so graciously helped to do what they could for the farm program.

FRIENDLY NEIGHBOR—St. Joseph

Mrs. Wahl took over the meeting and we discussed "Co-operative Buying and Selling". The responsibilities of each member in making a co-op successful are: Have a good manager

and good board of directors; All members attend the annual meetings, and each member should do as much business as possible with the co-op in order to keep it strong and progressive. The co-operative should carry, or offer for sale, the best quality regardless of price. If a competitor still patronize the co-ops or they will help put their own business on the rocks. A co-operative should try and arrange prices to encourage good business and to compete with other business.

IRA—St. Clair

After a brief discussion on whether to continue our regular meetings for the summer, it was voted that we continue for we can then be informed of important issues that may arise. Motion was made and supported that the president or secretary write to the St. Clair Co. Road Commission asking them to help farmers with the mowers.

N.E. BURNSIDE—Lapeer

Discussion Leader Mrs. Olson Shoultz then gave us more information on rural zoning and then took up the discussion of "Co-operative Buying and Selling." The basic principles of a successful co-operative business were discussed. It was agreed that each member has a great responsibility in making any co-operative successful. Each member should be educated on the co-operative principles before starting a co-op. At the close of the discussion Roy Poth made a motion that members write to either their Senator or Representative on the topic of either OPA price ceilings and on food subsidies for consumers.

THOMAS—Saginaw

"We, the members of Thomas Township Community Farm Bureau club, being busy producers, feel that the price of beans is too low and is out of line with the increased costs of production and, with the uncertainty of weather conditions, is detrimental to maximum production and the war effort. It is not too late to rectify this mistake. Let's do something about it to insure an adequate supply of this vital food."

CENTRAL HILLSDALE—Hillsdale

Recreation is our main problem. Young people need some place for swimming, sports and dancing. It should be provided for them and be under proper supervision. A committee composed of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dimmers, and Mr. and Mrs. Earl Scholl were appointed by the president to contact the members of the council who are in charge of recreation for the Hillsdale city children to see if a place for such a program could be secured.

BETHEL—Branch

Discussion Leader O. E. Cole announced the subject as "Agricultural Planning". The assembly was numbered into two groups. Group No. 1, Mrs. O. E. Cole, chairman, reported the average farm garden could save \$250 that while the cost would be 40% higher this year, every available vegetable should be canned. Group No. 2, Hugh Foglesone, chairman, said that the government should be educated in placing men or women with some practical experience and knowledge such as farmers on boards who deal with farming problems. The group also pointed out that naturally it is hard for young people to see that over a period of years, an accumulation of live stock, poultry and farming equipment probably could equal salaries made by city citizens who work in factories, stores, etc. and accumulate little property.

BEULAH—Benzie

The group said subsidies are unnecessary when incomes in general are higher, which ought to keep the farm produce prices up. Jay Robohan encouraged the group to write to senators in Washington in regard to subsidies. The advantage and disadvantage of co-operative buying and selling were part of the discussion. Each of the 10 Rosedale principles in the Farm News were read and discussed separately.

SNOW—Kent

Each member responded to roll call with a service which could be done for our community through our Farm Bureau. These topics were used for the discussion by the discussion leader.

MAYFIELD—Lapeer

Membership credits were discussed. The members would like to have each county get a share of them, but as it would be too small an amount to really accomplish anything it was finally moved, supported and carried for the state to use the money for educational purposes to promote a better understanding of the Farm Bureau and its work and how best we can accomplish our aims.

SUPERIOR—Washtenaw

Mr. Harold Osler, Washtenaw county agricultural agent, attended the meeting and acted as discussion leader on

the topic "Land Use Planning and Rural Zoning." Mr. Osler said the planning was the study of the problems and the zoning is the part with the teeth in it or the legal part of it. We wondered, "If the land around Willow Run Bomber Plant had been had the power, above the zoning laws, to have taken this good farming land for the Willow Run project?" It was generally admitted that farmers must get over the idea of being so independent and think of the generations to come.

TRI-TOWNSHIP—Kalamazoo

The discussion was on "Post-War Agriculture." A comparison was made of the distributor's cost and the cost of machinery to the farmer. Quite a bit of discussion followed on what would happen to all the large contracts in effect in war time after the war is over. Will we return to individual enterprise?

The discussion group from Richland township sent us a letter saying they are interested in having someone that understands the farmers' needs appointed on the ration board. We decided to write the county clerk, Mr. Stam, also to ask the same of him, thinking we might get more action.

Powerful Non-Farm Groups Seek Control

(Continued from page one) American Farm Bureau Federation and National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and other farm organizations to devote a major effort to reduce the amount of money appropriated to that needed for soil conservation only, also toward a greatly reduced sum permitted for administrative purposes.

In connection with the FSA the American Farm Bureau has also put up a hard battle to eliminate the sums used for social experiment and its efforts in conjunction with labor organizations and the Administration to organize farm labor.

The results of this rapidly growing bureaucracy have also been reflected in the bungling and discouragement experienced with our food production program. Just recently impractical price ceilings on beef have caused untold confusion and discouragement in production. Apparently the minds of the authors of some of these orders are so strongly glued to the perpetuation of their jobs and bureaucratic controls that they lose sight of any real purpose in the project.

And uncertainties that have kept cattle out of feed lots, caused the sale of dairy herds and are demoralizing the farmer's fruit and vegetable production.

duction and marketing programs, closed canning, packing and other processing plants and food stores, and contributed to the general apprehension on the part of farmers of wondering what will happen next to interfere with their efforts to do their part in winning the war.

Because of the trifling with national farm and food issues the farmer has been compelled to use much of his energy fighting unnecessary obstacles instead of being able to use his entire resources in the production of food. If the farmer through his organizations had not been able to ward off or lessen the effects of the many impractical proposals designed primarily to serve the selfish interests of certain groups or to perpetuate bureaucratic controls on our food program defeat would have been facing almost certain defeat.

Federal Employees Doubled Since July, 1939

Too many orders have been written by inexperienced people who do not know the difference between a steer and a sawbuck or who believe we remove the shoes from horses at night to save metal. That this effort to permanently control all classes of civilians as well as the farmer is making alarming progress is amply demonstrated by the investigation of a Congressional Committee headed by Democratic Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia. This committee has found that—

"Our federal government now has more persons on the taxpayer's payroll than the combined total of all the employes of all the 48 states plus all the employes of all the country's county and municipal governments.

"Fifty-five percent of those persons are not directly engaged in the war effort. Since July, 1939, more than two years before Pearl Harbor, the federal government has increased the number of its new employes almost 50 percent every six months. Despite repeated recommendations to the contrary from Congress, the peak is nowhere in sight."

4,000 Executive Laws

The direction and distance in which we have been led away from our freedom of initiative is further shown by another Congressional investigation headed by Democratic Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming. Senator O'Mahoney states that—

"Policies are no longer being determined by the people or their representatives, but through Executive order by employees of the Executive arm of the government. These officials are neither chosen by nor accountable to the population they govern.

"In the last ten years, the nearly 4,000 Executive laws issued recently 4000 (Continued on page six)

Mr. Michigan Motorist:

if the
NEW LAW

1. Revoked your driver's license?
2. Tied up all your cars and trucks?

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

The New Financial Responsibility Law is Now in Effect

The law provides that any motorist involved in an accident resulting in any degree of injury to any person must have ADEQUATE INSURANCE to guarantee financial responsibility, or post cash or bond in the amount of \$11,000 with the Secretary of State to guarantee any liability. The law applies to liability for property damage in excess of \$50.

Failure to comply with the financial responsibility provisions of the law will result in suspension of the owner's or operator's driving license and certificate of registration for all of his cars and trucks. The new law makes automobile insurance almost compulsory.

Insure in the world's largest automobile insurance company. New, low rates.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
Bloomington, Illinois
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent,
Lansing, Michigan

AGENTS WANTED

The Insurance Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has many openings for agents to represent the State Farm Insurance Companies in Michigan. We would appreciate hearing from any of our Michigan Farm News readers if they are interested in talking the proposition over with one of our managers. It would be very helpful to us if any of our readers would suggest the names of likely agent prospects in their nearby cities and towns. The remuneration is good. This is a particularly good time to start. Address your inquiry to

INSURANCE DEPT. - MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
221 North Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

The Farmer of Tomorrow

Background Material for Discussion in August
By Our Community Farm Bureau Groups

By BENJAMIN F. HENNINK
Director of Mich. Junior Farm Bureau
Junior Farm Bureau Philosophy

Agriculture must assume its proper place in our society during the war and after the peace is won. The problem of assuring the nation a sufficient number of skilled and experienced farmers to enable agriculture to maintain its proper position is a challenge to each and every one of us.

Consideration of this vital problem is challenging in that it forces all of us who care to do some honest thinking about the subject to logically and systematically "think through" a course for agriculture from the present to the distant future. It is necessary that we examine frankly and fairly the position agriculture now occupies. If we are to do justice to the consideration of this problem, it is essential that we base our thinking on the aspirations, hopes and ambitions which we have for agriculture and our Nation 15, 20 and 100 years hence. With this in mind, we are compelled to face the problem of how to use our abilities, experiences and helpfulness, so that we may best prepare for the future.

This is what the Junior Farm Bureau, with its concept of "learning to do by doing" is trying to accomplish.

The Michigan Junior Farm Bureau in its aim, philosophy and concept is based on three principles. Throughout its organization and history the Junior Farm Bureau has adhered to these three principles.

Junior Farm Bureau Trains Leadership

The first of these principles has to do with building strong and well equipped individuals for leadership. This principle is based on the proven fact that an organization is only as strong as its leadership. Not that the leadership is the organization but that the leadership typifies and is responsible for the united effort of a strong membership.

A Means to an End

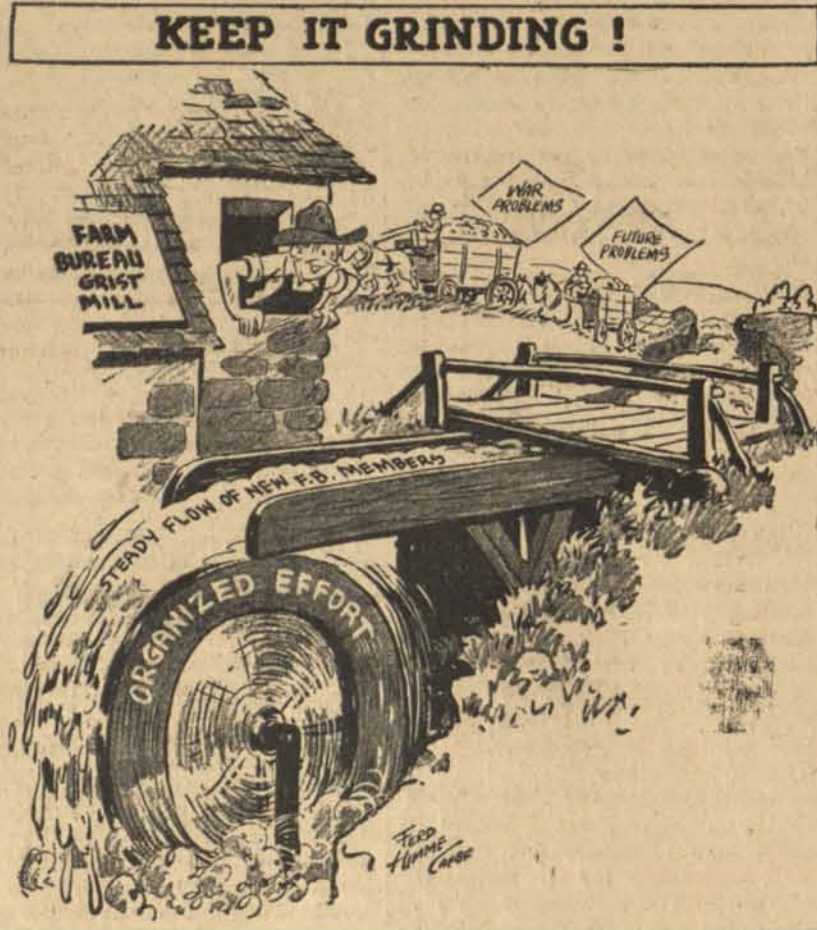
The second principle upon which Junior Farm Bureau work has been conducted is also clear cut. It can be stated in a clear cut fashion: the Junior Farm Bureau is a means to an end, and not an end in itself. If the Junior Farm Bureau were to be selfish in its approach, it would insist that young people brought up through its leadership training should remain in Junior Farm Bureau as its leaders and give their strength to the Junior Farm Bureau. The reverse is true. The Junior Farm Bureau insists that after three or four years of development within the Junior Farm Bureau the leaders must continue to look ahead and to proceed into bigger and heavier responsibilities. A large majority of the young people find this opportunity in the work of the Senior Farm Bureau. To the casual observer, it would seem that a continuous loss of this developed leadership would prevent the Junior Farm Bureau from becoming stronger as an organization.

More careful scrutiny, however, leads one to the conclusion that instead of being a weakness it is essentially a long time strength of the Junior Farm Bureau. Proof of this is seen in nearly every county having a rural young person of Junior Farm Bureau connection on the senior board of directors: Many of the young people are actively engaged in senior Farm Bureau membership work, having accepted this responsibility as an expression of their own desire. Former Junior members who have used Junior Farm Bureau to develop their abilities can be found in practically all fields of organized agriculture. These young people, as adults, realize and appreciate the outward look of the training that has equipped them to become a part of organized agriculture. They will insist that the training shall be maintained for others who follow. Junior Farm Bureau is Training Ground

The third principle is equally as simple. Leadership can only be developed through practice, so the Junior Farm Bureau is the practicing and training ground for leadership abilities. We admit that in the early part of a youth's training, mistakes will be made, weaknesses will crop out, counties will lag, etc. Here again, it should be pointed out that all this is evidence of the progress and the fundamental contribution that Junior Farm Bureau is making to organized agriculture.

Coaching, and advice is given to the young people when they ask for it, but essentially they must "sweat out" for themselves the experiences that are necessary for the building of leadership structure. Far better to make mistakes now, when they don't hurt too much, than to make them later when they'll hurt a lot.

A hundred illustrations could be used to emphasize the working out of these three principles. Time and space do not permit. The reading of the state secretary's minutes of the annual meetings, plus the yearly summaries of Junior Farm Bureau make fascinating reading for tracing the development and the expansion of these



three basic principles.

Tomorrow's Farmer and the Future

It is instructive to read some of the speeches and listen to some of the speeches concerning tomorrow and the future. There is an old philosophic statement that's been handed down through the ages which says this: "Let the Hours Stand in Silence before the Wisdom of the Centuries".

Who is mere man to declare something to be fundamental and eternal when his own vision is limited by his personal boundaries?

In other words, the Junior Farm Bureau can only equip the young farmer with such tools as will be useful to him in the future when problems arise that he must solve. A saw, a hammer, a crowbar, a pipe wrench, an auger and perhaps one or two other tools are a few but very essential tools in the hands of the craftsman. The craftsman, knowing the principle of each tool and having had experience in the use and care of the tools must then fashion the structure as he has in mind to meet the problem or situation that must be solved.

So it is with the Junior Farm Bureau. Young people are becoming familiar with the ways and means of solving tomorrow's problems.

This does not mean, however, that we do not know some of the things that must be faced in the future. We know pretty definitely that no one will look out for another person's interests, be it an individual, or a group. Hence, the young farmer of tomorrow must have the determination, courage and ability to vision the scope of the organization that is strong enough to protect and maintain the best interest of agriculture in its relation to our national interest.

We know that such protection comes only through strength of intelligent members and this involves emphasis and re-emphasis in the educational development of individuals. Tragic as the present war is, we know now that the pressure to win the war has created and has given birth to new methods, techniques, and products undreamed of before the war. We know that the farmer of tomorrow must be fluid in his adaptability to the profound changes these things will have upon the people of the future.

As a sample of this profound change, what is the Alaskan farmer going to do after the war when he finds 10 million people on the Alcan highway on their way to Alaska for summer vacations?

Young people of the future can certainly feel assured that they will have to stand the cost of this war in a large measure, as well as maintain a large standing army. Certainly no thoughtful person would dismiss the idea of a disciplinary force for the axis nations, leaving them to breed another world war 25 years hence. Knowing this, our rural young people must prepare to support and maintain an instrument of discipline for many years to come. This in turn emphasizes the need for greater and greater emphasis on efficient production and management of the farmers in order to have a decent living standard after the taxes are paid.

Some Things to Think About

In concluding this background material it should be said that we have tried, in a broad way, to challenge the reader to think in terms of the future and the young people who are to live in and manage this future. Present-day farmers can do much to make their contribution by insisting that good "tools for living" be handed to the young people.

The present day Farm Bureau members might do well to investigate the degree to which the county Junior Farm Bureau is maintaining a program

to carry out the three principles as mentioned above.

The several co-operative commodity marketing exchanges are again uniting their strength in support of the state Junior Farm Bureau leadership training camp.

Does the reader know the functions of this camp and how it might be expanded for the county young people?

Has the Community Farm Bureau ever discussed the chart which shows the system employed in giving young leaders progressive experience in greater and greater responsibilities in handling an organization?

Has the County Farm Bureau ever realized its place in selecting young people and sending them to obtain progressive experience at conferences and conventions?

After all, the parents' deepest hope and ambition is to realize their dream of making the future a little more secure for their children. The Farm Bureau is attempting to do this by giving the young farmer a chance to insure that security by training himself in leadership for the future.

Powerful Non-Farm Groups Seek Control

(Continued from page 5)

such orders. That number of orders is almost equal to all the laws passed in that period by Congress. The regulations which — by uncounted thousands — have sprung from these orders already fill 20 fat volumes.

"Unlike our laws, these orders were not publicly debated or voted on by the people's representatives. They were prepared in secret by persons unknown, and announced by the 110 order-issuing agencies of the Executive. They are Executive laws which our national law making body never saw until they were published.

"By them, America is being made over."

The Michigan State Farm Bureau is connected in Washington with the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and the American Farm Bureau Federation, (a member of the Nat'l Council) and other farm organizations. They will have to continue to devote their best efforts to curbing these bureaucratic and social controls over the lives of our people. Otherwise, we shall lose our democracy at home while our boys are giving their lives to establish it abroad.

The Presidential Campaigns in 1944

Lastly, the vulnerability of farm food policies to serve the purpose of the 1944 presidential campaign has resulted in major obstacles for farm organizations and greatly retarded constructive progress. This has resulted in reluctance on the part of leaders in both parties to invoke the true remedies for inflation, viz: higher taxation and greater savings in investments drawn from the excess purchasing power of civilian sources.

The present Administration's desire to placate the interests of organized labor and hold its vote in 1944 is common knowledge. That this has been attempted at the expense of agriculture. The last election shows that the Administration has lost agriculture. That accounts for most of the battles the farm organizations have waged since 1941. These include the first price ceiling legislation enacted early in 1942, the famous farm organization and Administration fight over price ceilings in September, 1943, and more recently the price roll-back and subsidy conflict in June, 1943.

Farmer Had Better Look Out

My personal experience in Washington in connection with all of these attempts of the A.F.B.F., the National Council and associated organizations to protect the farmer in his all-out food effort convinces me that making these farm food questions the vehicle to serve the 1944 Presidential campaign has been a major source of our difficulties. That a similar situa-

tion obtains in connection with prominent Republican leaders is equally borne out by my contacts in Washington.

Last September while in the office of one of our Michigan Congressmen an unusual circumstance permitted me to hear a conversation between one of our Representatives and a Congressman from an important farm state. This agricultural Republican Congressman said that regarding price ceiling legislation pending at that time he would be guided by the wishes of the Republican leader in Congress. This leader while a very fine personality comes from a strong organized labor constituency and is regarded as a leader for labor interests. Yet his wishes were determining the position of an out and out agricultural Congressman. This was reported to farm organization leaders from that state and the man in question changed his mind and stood with agriculture.

Now is Time to Fight

The following letter from Congressman Clare Hoffman of Allegan County under date of July 7 indicates another phase of this situation:

"Thanks for the wire signed by C. J. Reid, C. E. Buskirk and C. L. Sholly.

"I shall, of course, vote against subsidies but I very much fear the Republican leadership is inclined to leave the responsibility with the President. My judgment is that we should accept our responsibility, vote our convictions and that I intend to do. Subsidies are no more justifiable now than they were a week ago."

An extract from a letter from Senator Ferguson of July 5 and a letter from Congressman George Dondero of Oakland county of July 7 show how these two Michigan Congressmen, both with strong urban constituencies stood by the farm program:

"I received your letter this morning and wanted to get an answer off to you immediately.

"My reason for voting for the Clark amendment was that it eliminated more subsidies than any other.

Therefore the Clark amendment being in the bill, to have voted for the Gillette-Aiken amendment would have killed the Clark amendment, which I thought was the better of the two. The bill then went to conference and the Conference Committee broadened it beyond the Gillette-Aiken amendment and put in so many subsidies and such an amount that I just couldn't conscientiously vote for it." (Senator Homer D. Ferguson)

"Thank you for your telegram in regard to outlawing rollback subsidies.

"I intend to be honest with myself in the hope that I can always remain

honest with the people I represent. I shall not be a party to a program which leads them to believe that living costs will be less by voting subsidies. In truth they will be more." (Representative George A. Dondero)

On the Republican side Michigan Congressman Wolcott and Crawford, and Republican Senators Danaher of Connecticut, Butler of Nebraska and Aiken of Vermont stood staunchly by the farm program. Outstanding Democratic Congressmen of the country likewise led the fight for the farmers. These included Senators Tydings of Maryland, Clark and Cannon of Missouri, Steagall of Alabama, Brown of Georgia and others. The stand taken by these men is typical of many others including several of our own Michigan delegation outside of Wayne county.

Farmers Program for Agriculture

As indicated in the beginning of this article your farm organizations have been kept so busy fighting off the hindrances of destructive legislation that there has been only limited opportunity to launch or support constructive legislation to fortify the farm and food program. However, the pronouncements of the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, of which your Michigan State Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Services are members, coupled with my observations and experiences, indicate they would favor the following program:

(1) Support prices for farm products sufficient to encourage maximum farm production.

(2) Retail price ceilings intelligently determined and administered at a level to permit and encourage maximum efficiency of distribution.

(3) Ceilings on and control of industrial and labor prices in fair relationship to establish retail price ceilings.

(4) Consultation and collaboration with producers, processors and distributors in determining and administering policies concerning farm food matters.

(5) Simplification and where practical elimination of questionnaires and red tape methods in favor of a greater measure of local participation and responsibilities.

(6) No subsidies and roll-back prices except in rare and exceptional instances, viz: where new products are needed hurriedly for war purposes.

(7) Farm organizations are opposed to taxing future generations and the soldiers upon their return home in order to furnish cheap living to the highest income groups in history.

Critical Times Ahead on Food

In conclusion, it should be recognized that competent authorities be-

lieve we shall be extremely short of nutritional requirements for both humans and animals next winter. If they are right we can look for changes and uncertainties in food legislation that cannot be foreseen at this time. Such a situation will greatly intensify the danger of still stronger tendencies toward bureaucratic control of agriculture. It is easy now to discern the tendency to build up and prepare the way for this over the radio and in news commentators' columns. Indications are that preparations are being made for all-out purchase and control of the output of American farms by the government and the use of subsidies to an extent beyond the wildest imagination at the time of adjournment of Congress early in July.

Strengthening our farm organization membership is needed now as never before. The ultimate outcome of these control programs and subsidies will be closely associated with the retention of our freedom and initiative.

Crow Repellants Are Effective for Pheasants

The conservation department's game men are advising Michigan farmers that there is new hope for saving newly planted corn from damage by pheasants through the use of certain commercial repellants.

Field investigations carried on by the department's game division in cooperation with farmers in various parts of the state during the recent corn planting season convince them that such repellants as Crow-Tox, Crow-Fez, Unico, and Parson's tend to reduce damage to newly planted corn by pheasants. While such measures

do not entirely eliminate pulling of corn by crows and pheasants, they warn, they do minimize the amount of damage done in most cases.

Two-thirds of our meat supply is produced west of the Mississippi. Two-thirds of it is consumed east of the river.



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Do you know that 84 accidents out of 100 cost less than \$50 to repair? That's why so many drivers prefer State Farm Mutual's unique 80% Collision Insurance Plan to old-time "85% deductible." This modern plan pays 80% of every collision repair bill, however small, up to \$250 . . . and 100% of bills in excess of \$250, up to and including the actual value of your car! Get the facts today!

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This new Unico Fly Spray is a scientific blend of a specially refined light mineral oil base and a product known as Thanite. The spray is both effective and economical. It is safe, non-corrosive, and carries only a slight odor, as used in sprays. It will not stain the hide, blister the skin, taint the milk or cause accumulation of dirt on animals when used according to directions. Sold in 2 gallon cans, 1 gallon glass jars, and in bulk.

Ask your dealer for KILL-FLY for household use.

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

These are Tough Times...

BUT—We're Doing Things Just the Same!

Our new feed mill is pouring out feeds—Good Farm Bureau OPEN FORMULA FEEDS. However, this amount is not enough to meet all the demand because, as you know, ingredients are terribly scarce and the demand is the greatest in all time. Under these conditions — with an inexperienced feed crew, we can't do all that we would like to do.

YOUR PATIENCE IS NEEDED

All that we are asking is that you be patient with us—use substitute feeds, if necessary, to replace some of the Mermash, Milk-maker and Porkmaker you need. IT WON'T BE LONG BEFORE WE'LL BE ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF ALL YOUR NEEDS. We plan to ship as much poultry feed as we did in 1942—a little less Porkmaker and a little less Milkmaker during the pasture months.

SURE! The Feed You Use Is Good

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BECAUSE

- 1 Our feeds, first sold in 1922, are among the older and time-tested brands.
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- 3 No other poultry feed in Michigan can use our Mermash, the concentrate from the sea, rich in quality proteins, organic minerals and essential vitamins.
- 4 All our feeds — MERMASHES — MILKMAKERS — PORKMAKERS — are OPEN FORMULA. Feeds that don't try to out-guess you. They tell you, pound for pound, what ingredients are used. You judge their value.
- 5 You get feeds made by a co-operative farmers' organization to best serve YOU both in price and results.

For more detailed information on these feeds write us for our open formula booklets. Pick the feed that fits best into your program.

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