



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS



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Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger, Director of Membership Relations

BLAMES THE FARMERS

Will Rogers used to say that all he knew was what he read in the papers. Careful newspaper reading is of considerable value. It's quite an education . . . that is, if you don't swallow everything whole. News is quite frequently a report of what someone said, and what someone says may not always be fact.

Take the recent item in the news where R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers (CIO) blasts away at farmers and farmer-minded congressmen and accuses them of wanting to increase food prices. Thomas is quoted as protesting against increased bread and flour costs to consumers. In a telegram to Price Administrator Brown and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard Mr. Thomas is quoted as saying, "This is just another example of the farm bloc's attempt to raise food prices."

Now, the paper may not have interpreted Mr. Thomas's remarks correctly or quoted him exactly.

LABOR HAS EDGE
If the newspapers did quote Mr. Thomas correctly, however, he's all wet. Let's analyze the food price situation a bit. The farmer-minded congressmen are not interested in "just raising food prices." The congressmen are interested in getting a square deal for farmers even as Mr. Thomas is interested in getting more for the United Automobile Workers. Incidentally, Mr. Thomas has done quite a bit better along this line, with the assistance of a friendly administration, than congress has so far been able to do for farmers.

Figures of the department of labor show that the average wage of the Michigan factory worker is about \$1.10 an hour while the average farm wage is not over 40 cents an hour according to Michigan State College economists. Seems to us that Congress, or someone, ought to pry up the farmer wage a bit.

Now let's get down to bread . . . and wheat.

FARMERS GET 2c
The farmer gets not more than 2 cents out of a 10 or 12 cent loaf of bread. Is that too much?

The rest is divided up among the processors, the wholesalers, the bakers, the transporters, the retailers, etc. Most of the business of handling wheat, flour and bread is a job of labor. Labor costs in the various processes contribute much more to the cost of a loaf of bread than the farmer ever thought of getting. And which would add materially to increased costs, a small increase in the 2 cents that the farmer gets or an increase in the already larger labor costs? And what about increased management costs and profits?

Now, it may be OK to increase labor income. We won't argue that. Let the woman who buys the loaf of bread discuss that. It does get us mad, however, to have a leader of workers in one of the highest paid labor groups in the country yelp to Heaven because some congressmen are trying to get a much under-paid group of farmers just a few more pennies, especially when that labor is buying food the cheapest it has in years when labor is more of the costs involved than the farmer's portion ever thought of being.

FARMER'S MORALE
It's all right to read newspapers, but you better analyze what you read.

At the close of the news item we read, Mr. Thomas is quoted as saying, "The most serious repercussions on wage standards and labor morale in war plants are taking place because of this."

My, my . . . And what about the farmer's morale?

ON SYNTHETIC RUBBER
By the way, you can get a lot more education if you read Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round article on the synthetic rubber situation in the Detroit Free Press and other newspapers for January 19. If Mr. Pearson's facts are correct his little article should make you feel very happy as you trudge about to save the rubber on your car . . . or will it?

Beg Your Pardon

It was Bay County Junior Farm Bureau that celebrated its 5th anniversary during December instead of Saginaw. Fifteen Saginaw Juniors were guests.

BACK PACE BILL TO INCLUDE FARM LABOR COSTS

Farm Bureau Directors Act On This and Other Matters

The Michigan State Farm Bureau board of directors meeting at Lansing Feb. 1 and 2 telegraphed all Michigan members of Congress asking them to support House Bill 1408 to include all farm labor costs at the price for hired labor in figuring the parity formula for farm prices.

The bill offered by Rep. Stephen Pace of Georgia would amend the Agr'l Adjustment Act of 1938. "Michigan farmers," said the Farm Bureau board, "have good reasons for wanting all farm labor costs included at the price for hired labor in figuring farm parity prices. Michigan is one of the top rank food producing states—eighth or better for all major farm crops excepting corn, wheat, rye and barley; in the first 11 for producing vegetables, fruits, milk, butter, cheese, eggs and poultry last year."

"We want to achieve the substantial increases in production goals set for Michigan for those crops for 1943. Farm prices control our ability to risk expansions, to finance them, and to compete for labor. The surprising increase in farm auction sales and the movement of farmers to other work indicates trouble in farm income. We think the Pace amendment is in the right direction and should be adopted."

Dec. 15, 1942, a comparison was made of commodity prices under the present parity formula and as they would have increased at that time under the Pace amendment including farm labor costs. We quote a few: Wheat \$1.37 to \$1.60 a bushel, corn \$1.10 to \$1.15 a bushel, potatoes \$1.12 to \$1.24 a bushel, hay \$18.40 to \$21.37 a ton, apples \$1.49 to \$1.73 a bushel, milk \$2.71 to \$3.15 per cwt.

The Farm Bureau directors recognized the reapportionment problem before the legislature and gave their support to a proposed constitutional amendment which would limit any county to 25% of the house or senate seats. The bill has passed the house and is before the senate.

The directors considered several suggestions for the election of Farm Bureau directors by districts rather than at large, as proposed in a resolution offered by the Branch County Farm Bureau at the annual meeting in November, 1942. No decision was reached. Discussion brought out that membership, area and geographical considerations have entered into all Farm Bureau elections for 24 years, and that directors have always been pretty well distributed by regions. Some State Farm Bureaus elect at large as in Michigan, others their congressional districts, others simply partition the state into geographical or membership areas. The proposal to elect by districts is interesting, and the discussion is to be continued.

Reapportionment Bill Stopped in Senate

The House bill to limit seats in the legislature for any one county to 25% of the seats or 8 in the senate and 25 in the house may be dead. Feb. 4 state senators from Kent, Calhoun, Ingham, Saginaw, Grand Traverse, Genesee and Bay counties joined forces with 7 Wayne county senators to send the bill adopted by the House back to committee in the senate. It may never come out again. That clears the way for the Munshaw-Baldwin bill which would give Wayne 29 House seats instead of 21 now, 11 senate seats instead of 7 now. The Wayne delegation demands apportionment of seats strictly according to population, or 38 seats in the house and 15 in the senate, or virtual control of the legislature.

HYBRIDS MADE '42 BEST CORN YEAR

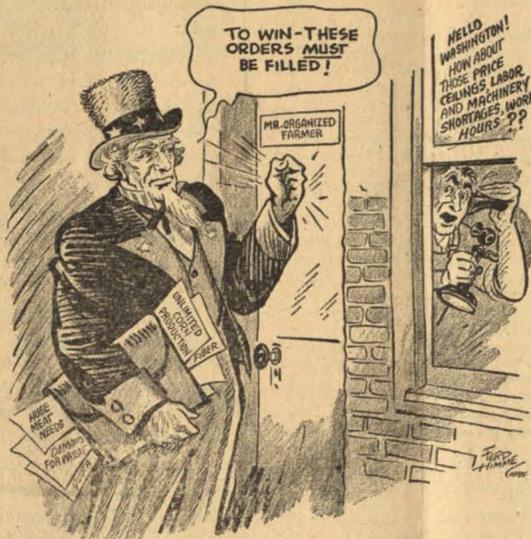
State Average Topped Best In 20 Years by 3½ Bu. Per Acre

Increased use of hybrid seed gets major credit for the fact that 1942 corn production in Michigan yielded an average of 42½ bushels an acre and a total record yield of 66,930,000 bushels for the state.

Compare that with the highest acre yields in more than 20 years, the 39 bushel average of 1920 and 1921 says H. C. Rafter, head of the Michigan State College farm crops department, and there is reason to give due credit to hybrids. On 1942 acreage the 3½ bushel increase over the 1921 record put an estimated 4,700,000 extra bushels of corn in cribs on Michigan farms.

In central and southern Michigan the hybrids yielded an estimated 20 to 30 per cent over the open pollinated varieties and 10 to 15 per cent in more

WE'LL NEED HELP TO FILL THIS ORDER!



MASON REPORTS ON GROUP HOSPITALIZATION

25 Cases Averaged Better Than \$40 in Benefits To Subscribers

A short time ago the Mason County Farm Bureau reported its first 11 months experience with group hospitalization insurance for its membership.

Four hundred Farm Bureau members have the service through individual and 140 family contracts with the Michigan Hospital Service, through an arrangement developed by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

During the 11 months period, there were 25 cases of hospital care and payment of expenses by the Hospital Service, in accordance with the provisions of the contract. Such payments totalled \$1,027.85. The longest period of hospital care was 21 days, the shortest one day. The average was 8 days. There was a total of 203 days of care at Ludington, Hart and Manistee hospitals. The average of hospital expenses paid was a little over \$40 per case. The maximum case benefit was \$117 and the lowest \$8.

The kinds of service rendered by the hospitals were: Surgical 11, medical care 10, maternity care 2, fractures 2. The service provides a substantial amount toward hospital room and board for a period of 21 days in any year for each member of a family, plus an additional 90 days care at 50% discount of the hospital rate. Regular hospital nursing care and routine medications and dressings are provided for.

Mason County Farm Bureau was the first to adopt the service. Branch, Lapeer, St. Joseph, Saginaw, Newaygo, Barry have enrolled hundreds of their members in the program. Other County Farm Bureaus are working on it.

Brody Helps AFBF on Nat'l Farm Price Bill

Sec'l C. L. Brody of the Michigan State Farm Bureau was called to Washington, Jan. 30, to assist the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau on its farm price program for congress. The American Farm Bureau discussed with Rep. Pace his amendment to include all farm labor at the price for hired labor in determining farm parity prices. It has been reported unanimously to the House by the House committee on agriculture. The National Grange, the Farm Bureau, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, and the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation—the big four among farm organizations—have decided to support the Pace amendment in a united front.

Unusual Properties Of Some Metals

Metals are usually thought of as hard, bright, strong, permanent materials. Yet magnesium, when powdered, is very inflammable, and is used in photographers' lights. Strontium, another metal, burns with a red flame, and in the form of the nitrate is used in making flares, Roman candles and similar products; while strontium hydrate is used in beet sugar refining.

northern corn sections. 109½ bushels to the acre was harvested October 2 on the Gerbert Gettel farm near Pigeon, Huron county. Michigan experimental hybrid 236 took the honors. Ninety-seven hybrids were tested.

Let's Have Faith In Our Future

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

There have been so many new things developing, so many unlooked for changes and so much apparent confusion, that I've tried to accept life as it is dealt out to me day by day. There's too many "ifs" in most of our propositions these days for me to foresee very far or to foretell anything.

On every occasion there's someone who thinks everything is going to the dogs, if not already there. It's easy to drop into his track of thinking and to help him along a little by relating some of our pet peeves. Before we are aware of it, we're just about joined up with the gang that lives life as fault finders and obstructionists.

The majority backside as soon as removed from that influence. Deep in their hearts they know that time will iron out the upheavals and sometime in the future this old world will be moving along, perhaps all the better for its disturbed experiences.

But there's a few who would never be happy unless they had something to growl about. I've often wondered just how far they would go if they had the running of affairs for about a day. Usually if they have any business of their own it is neglected or never done at all.

THINGS CITY MAN DOESN'T HEAR

President Hagberg of Van Buren Farm Bureau Speaks

"We cannot understand why the excitement at the rise of a few cents in food prices when the record shows that while income of wage earners went up 113% from 1935 to 1939, their living costs went up only 17%."

Thor Hagberg, president of the Van Buren County Farm Bureau, continued at the recent annual meeting: "We read constantly newspaper comment referring to the plight of consumers because of the high prices they pay for food. They should be reminded that not all the money they pay for food reaches the farmer. They pay 10 to 13 cents for a loaf of bread, the farmer's share is about 1½ cents. One bushel of corn may sell from 80c to \$1.00. When processed into cornflakes or other corn products, it may sell to the consumer for as much as \$12 a bushel. When consumers pay 2c, 15c or 18c for a quart of milk, the farmer is getting 4 to 5 cents a quart. There are a lot of things we'd like to explain to our brothers and sisters among the consumers before their vision is permanently distorted by radio commentators and metropolitan newspaper statements regarding the cost of foods."

Snow has held up the campaign for 180 members, but 19 workers have been doing individual work. Charles Johnson has nine members. John B. Ranger of Carson City is campaign manager.

St. Joseph
The goal is 600 families. Despite the snow, 300 were secured quickly, including 150 new members. 75 township workers' increased their own quotas. Harrison Walkins and Frank Shellenbarg made five calls and enrolled five members in half a day. Ed. Davis and Leon Holmes of Leonidas got four out of five. George Falkenstein and Merrill B. Rice of Sturgis got six new members and collected three old memberships to put them in good standing. The hospital service offered by the County Farm Bureau is of great interest. G. W. Copenhafer of Mendon is campaign manager.

How George and Ed Started a Campaign

Recently George Cox, past president of the Gratiot Junior Farm Bureau, and Ed Hooper, president today invited 74 neighbors and farmer friends to Ed's parent's home. Fifty-four came for a meeting on farm affairs. Charlie Openlander, Farm Bureau district organization man, told the need for farm organization. After the meeting many of the guests approached both George and Ed expressing their appreciation for being brought the information and telling them that they were ready to join the Farm Bureau. Now George and Ed have got themselves a job conducting a membership campaign in their township.

BRANCH HAS 1,000 MEMBERS, OTHERS GAINING

Ottawa, Northwestern and Others Get Many New Members

Branch County Farm Bureau has enrolled more than a thousand members for 1943 in the Roll Call campaign now under way, and expects to have 1,200 or more when the campaign ends.

Berrien and Saginaw, first to have 1,000 or more Farm Bureau members in recent years, expect to increase to 1,400 in Berrien and 1,200 in Saginaw.

Ottawa, Northwestern Michigan, and Van Buren counties have reported more than 700 each so far.

Near zero weather and snow blocked roads during much of January made it impossible to carry out many of the campaigns on the dates set for them. Several thousand and membership workers in 45 County Farm Bureaus will invite other thousands of farm families to become members during February and March. Every county has a goal. The Michigan State Farm Bureau goal is 20,000 or more paid-up memberships by April.

Branch County
The membership has been increased from more than 700 to more than 1,000. No detailed report has been made to date.

Ottawa
Three hundred thirty-five families have been enrolled as new members, bringing the total to 753. The campaign continues until April 1. Jamestown township leads with 142 paid-up members, of whom 66 are new.

Sam Rymer of Spring Lake has enrolled 103 new members and has collected 31 old memberships. Fred Beuschel, having his first experience as a membership worker was assigned to territory covered by Mr. Rymer. He came in with 15 new memberships and 3 collections. "A better man than I," said Sam at the Ottawa victory dinner at Coopersville January 29.

Other high ranking Ottawa workers are John Tigelar and Peter H. DeWeerd of Hudsonville, 35 members; Clarence Dykema, Hudsonville, 17.

Ottawa has been campaigning on the central time issue, that farm parity prices should include cost of all farm labor, and that farmers must have organization to work on farm problems untidely and intelligently. Gerrit Elzinga of Hudsonville is campaign manager.

Van Buren
Forty campaign workers have enrolled 700 families for 1943, including 200 as new members. The campaign will continue to April 1. It is being done by township leadership and groups. M. G. Dickerson of Bloomingdale is high with 36 memberships. Max Hood of Paw Paw and Lloyd Hoffman were second and third. The Farm Bureau's fight for central time has farm interest here. Jay L. Dodge of Paw Paw is campaign manager.

Isabella had 354 members in 1942 but is well on the way to 700 for 1943. Fifty families are new members so far. Russell Johnston enrolled 7 members. So did Robert Watson. A group of ladies is going to make a farm canvass for membership. The need for farm organization and a fair farm income and the time issue are what farmers are talking about. Robert Watson of Mt. Pleasant is campaign manager.

Montcalm
Snow has held up the campaign for 180 members, but 19 workers have been doing individual work. Charles Johnson has nine members. John B. Ranger of Carson City is campaign manager.

St. Joseph
The goal is 600 families. Despite the snow, 300 were secured quickly, including 150 new members. 75 township workers' increased their own quotas. Harrison Walkins and Frank Shellenbarg made five calls and enrolled five members in half a day. Ed. Davis and Leon Holmes of Leonidas got four out of five. George Falkenstein and Merrill B. Rice of Sturgis got six new members and collected three old memberships to put them in good standing. The hospital service offered by the County Farm Bureau is of great interest. G. W. Copenhafer of Mendon is campaign manager.

Washtenaw
Washtenaw's 80 campaign workers are finding that six of every 10 families invited to Farm Bureau membership for the first time are joining. Snow and lack of time makes contacts difficult, but there's the answer. Most old members are continuing their memberships. 316 members have been enrolled toward the goal of 550. Clyde Breining of Ypsilanti is campaign manager.

Huron
Snow has interfered with the campaign, but 200 members have been enrolled toward the goal of 400. Fifty new members. The campaign (Continued on page three.)

How We Turned Clock Back an Hour

Farm Bureau Told Legislature What Eastern War Time Did to Farm Production; Farmers Lost An Hour Daily

By EINAR E. UNGREN

February 15 Michigan turns the clock back one hour and goes to central war time.

Farmers are indebted to the legislature and to Governor Kelly for prompt and vigorous action on this question. They are especially appreciative of the leadership of Senator Don Vanderwerp of Fremont, and Rep. Colin L. Smith of Big Rapids. They introduced the bill. These men and the membership of the house and senate state affairs committees piloted the bill through public hearings, through an all-important hearing before federal authorities at Washington, and finally through the Michigan legislature.

But the testimony which counted most at Lansing and at Washington for turning the clock back was the voice of the Michigan farmer. It was expressed directly at Lansing and indirectly at Washington by the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Michigan power companies testified at Lansing that the eastern war time had made no worthwhile savings of power. They said power companies could do as well for the war effort on one time as the other. That was no help to eastern war time.

But the Farm Bureau told the legislature that eastern war time—two hours ahead of sun time—has caused great loss to Michigan farmers. In one of the largest producing farm states, it has wasted about an hour a day throughout the planting, growing and harvesting season. The hour lost in the morning waiting for the sun to provide working conditions could not be recovered at night. Hired help quits by the clock.

Stanley Powell of the Farm Bureau was the spokesman for all farm groups and farmers. He estimated that the new time had cost farmers at least 10 per cent of their productive effort. He said that during the crop season probably 175,000 man hours were lost daily on as many farms because of the new time. Such a loss, he said, would be a national scandal if it were discovered in another war industry.

Mr. Powell emphasized Michigan's importance in food production. He said that the U. S. Department of Agriculture has listed Michigan among 12 corn belt states that grow 54% of the nation's food supply. Beyond that, said Powell, Michigan Crop Reports tell us that in 1941 Michigan ranked 8th or better in the production of all major farm crops, except corn, winter wheat, rye and barley. Michigan ranked from 1st to 11th in the production of milk, butter, cheese, eggs, poultry and all vegetables and fruits produced in this climate.

"Michigan has been asked to increase substantially her farm production in 1943. Eastern war time," said Mr. Powell, "has wasted an hour of the farmer's time every day. We need that hour and should go back to the old time."

If the legislature had needed convincing, it needed no more. Agriculture had established a solid case. Friends of the new time all but gave up.

At Washington the Farm Bureau's argument for farmers was presented to War Production Board Chief Donald Nelson and War Man Power Commissioner McNutt and others. Nelson said:

"For 1943 food is of first importance, munitions are second." Nelson, McNutt, and J. A. Krug, director of electric power, agreed that Michigan could change its time to suit Michigan conditions. U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle said "yes."

Michigan farmers needed to have the right thing said on the time question at the decisive moment before the house and senate state affairs committees January 13 at Lansing. The Farm Bureau was prepared. It was there and made the statement that ended eastern war time for Michigan and placed us on central war time.

The act placing Michigan on central war time provides that after the war emergency, Michigan will be returned to the eastern standard time belt. That will require no changing of the clock at that time. Ohio and Georgia are the first of other states to be turning their clocks back an hour.

Notice to County Farm Bureau Secretaries

You are urged to send your reports and lists of new members enrolled in the 1943 Roll Call to the membership relations office at Lansing as soon as possible so that the members may get the March 6 or April 3 Michigan Farm News. The names must be cleared through the membership office before they are entered into the Farm News mailing lists. There is much to do and the work takes time.

WOULD PENALIZE HALTING OF TRUCKS

Legislator's Bill Is Aimed At Union Action on Milk, or Produce

Representative James I. Post of Hillsdale has introduced House Bill 103 which would impose penalties up to two years imprisonment and \$1,000 fine upon any person who "without lawful authority" would stop or hinder any motor vehicle transporting farm produce or commercial products with intent to prevent or delay their delivery.

Post said the measure was aimed especially at labor unions which might attempt to dump milk trucks or prevent delivery of any produce during progress of a strike.

His Projects Worth \$6,113 in Club Work

Further proof of the practical knowledge gained in 4-H club work appears in the 10-year record of Donald Corwin, of Coldwater in Branch county. He is now 21, a freshman at Michigan State College. In his projects of poultry, beef, potatoes and handicraft he obtained a total of \$6,113. Home consumption took \$750 of this total. In 1942 he had 1600 chickens, raised an acre of potatoes and two beef animals.

Elmer Thomas

"No organization at Washington is more active and influential than the Farm Bureau. Every farmer should be asked to join."—Elmer Thomas, U. S. Senator from Oklahoma.

Striving to improve makes work interesting.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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Hiram on Income Taxes

The work of the winter's day is done
And here in the lamp-light's glow
The farmer scratches his weary head
With measured strokes and slow.

His pencil clenched in his horny hand,
He thumbs his account book through
And grabs out facts for his income tax,
Even as I and you.

He reads the wordy instruction sheet,
Numbered and neat and fine.
He totals Schedules I and H
And enters as Item Nine.

Marthy, what do you make of this,
And what do you s'pose that means?
What did we pay, along last May,
For repairs to the moicing machine?

Bring me the last year's calendar pad.
How many hens did you set?
Get me the tax return I made;
We'll settle this matter yet.

Sometimes I wish they'd send some bright
Young chap from Washington
To just take hold and run this place
The way it should be run

To do the planning and take the risk;
To labor early and late;
To act as boss of profit and loss
And keep the accounts all straight,

And then when wintertime rolled around
To work with the saw and ax
Till night had come, and then, by gum,
Make out my income tax.

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

Do You Agree with This?

Any Farm Bureau member can sit by his reading lamp and get four times as much information as he can get from a meeting and in much less time. And this statement doesn't take anything away from the many values of meetings. First among them are the opportunities for thinking together and for debate on policies, and finally, the meeting is a most convenient starting point for action.

But, the Michigan Farm News, for example, enables 20,000 farm families to consider the same Farm Bureau information at the same time once each month. They do that in their homes in 45 counties. We have known this advantage of the printed word all along, but gas rationing and other things affecting meetings have emphasized anew the importance of publications and the mails. Kenneth Hinshaw of the Eastern States Farmers Exchange is the source of our opening statement. He thinks we are going to depend more and more on interesting and informative printed material. We agree with him.

Farm Prices Will Go Up

It is remarkable how national thought has come around in recent weeks to the necessity of higher farm prices in keeping with the general situation.

Something has happened.

Perhaps it was the announcement that food rationing will include most items on the grocery list. Then too the public and those in charge of the war effort have been reading the newspapers. They have been told about the large number of farm auctions and the selling off of dairy cattle. They have read that the federal government has decided to buy up dairy cows rather than permit them to be butchered. They have read that the farmer is having a time in getting concentrate feeds, farm machinery of any kind, and labor. He is likely to pay more for well used equipment of any kind than it cost new. He must meet in one way or another industrial competition for labor or he is without help. It is obvious that farm costs are moving up right along.

Last September and October metropolitan newspapers and radio news broadcasters called the farmer unpatriotic, grasping, selfish and so on. That was when the Farm Bureau, Grange, and National Council for Farm Co-operatives told Congress what was happening on the farms, and asked that the farm parity prices be increased by including the cost of all farm labor.

Now it's different.

One of the nationally known radio news analysts and commentators at Washington summed up the opinion of many in Congress and the administration recently by saying:

If we are to ask the farmer to increase his production effort from 20 to 50%, we will have to give him the incentive of higher prices.

When you go to a contractor and say that he has got to double his production, or get it out in one-half the ordinary time, you are not surprised when he expects to be paid accordingly. When you ask the farmer to raise more than he ordinarily does—he is usually raising all he thinks he can anyway—it is natural that he expects some sort of material reward.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown has completed the thought by saying that we may expect a gradually increasing level of prices.

We Agree with Rickenbacker

Eddie Rickenbacker said to the nation two weeks ago:

"If you could understand what our boys are doing in the hell holes throughout the world that our way of life may be preserved, you would not worry about eight hours a day, overtime, or double time for Saturdays and holidays."

He proposed that Congress enact a law to provide that service men in this war "can be employed by any employer without having to join any organized labor unions" and furthermore, that where seniority applies, their time in the service be counted full time.

He said a great deal more, but those parts of his radio address have been praised by everyone except some state and national labor leaders. They didn't like it and spoke up. Others in the war effort who may have been offended have kept quiet.

Phil Murray, national president, and R. J. Thomas, state UAW president of the CIO, meeting in Detroit at the same time to sound a call for "higher wages to meet higher prices", said Rickenbacker was misinformed, didn't understand, was a labor-hater, etc.

That's no answer to the statements Rickenbacker made.

Who Will Pay These Bills?

Last month we reported that the Michigan CIO will ask the legislature to reduce and eventually eliminate the sales tax. It would repeal the 15 mill tax limit on farm and other real property.

The United Automobile Workers of the CIO have announced they will ask Congress to require that government, employers and employees finance a greatly expanded social security program. It will cost seven billion dollars annually instead of three billion as at present.

Participation in the proposed program would be compulsory for all salaried and wage workers, and optional to farmers and other self-employed persons. But in one way or another, all of us would help pay for it.

The Automobile Workers of the CIO would add to social security benefits: temporary and permanent disability benefits from illness or accident, a lump sum paid upon the birth of a child, hospital benefits or hospital care for the worker, his wife and dependents, and other medical benefits, old age income starting at 60, funeral benefits, death benefits to a worker's widow, and unemployment payments at higher rates than present for a period up to 30 weeks each year.

These things are fine if the people who are to enjoy them are the people who pay for them. At present farmers and other self-employed persons are paying in higher costs for manufactured articles for some of the other fellow's social security and none for themselves. The CIO proposal looks like some more of the same. It also appears that workers would pay about a third and the employers and the government the other two-thirds.

The Farm Bureau will fight any attempt to take away from farmers the protection accorded by the 15 mill tax limitation. We believe that the state sales tax equalizes the general tax burden. It provides more than \$40,000,000 of Michigan's funds for educating children. We shall be heard from on social security or any other legislation affecting the farmers' interest.

Where Electricity Can Be Saved

Last March we said in this column that farmers doubted that there would be any savings of electricity under eastern war time then, during the summer, or this winter.

We said that in our opinion much electric power could be saved if everyone were to reduce home lighting, if cities were to reduce street lighting by a third, perhaps, and if we were to turn off the myriad of advertising signs and merchandise display windows that blaze with light for hours every evening. We did that during the last war.

January 13, 1943, the men in charge of producing power for the Detroit Edison Company and for the Consumers Power Company said before a committee of the legislature that very little electricity has been saved under the new time. Trivial, was the word they used.

These companies serve most of industrial Michigan and three-fifths of the area of the lower peninsula.

January 23, 1943, Mr. J. A. Krug became the new director of electric power for the war production board at Washington. His first act was to announce that there is under consideration a national dimout for electric lighting and the probable elimination of electric signs

and show window lighting and other uses he termed as non-essential.

Good Farm Prices Will Do It

"Food is the first necessity of the war, and munitions are second," said Donald Nelson of the war production board in late January in a public statement. He was discussing the time change with Michigan and Ohio officials.

At the same time Congressman William W. Blackney of Michigan made another significant statement. He said:

"Agriculture produces 65% of all the raw materials needed for food and other industries in the United States, and is the biggest single industry. It is imperative that proper steps be taken to safeguard our agricultural economy both as to production and farm income. These safeguards must be taken now in order that agriculture may exert maximum effort in the winning of the war and securing the peace."

It is our opinion that adequate farm prices are the final answer for increasing food production and for keeping farmers in business to produce food. Farmers know before they plant whether current prices justify risking their money and labor on a crop. They know the uncertainties of weather and the present supply of labor. They know that they must pay today's prices for labor or they won't have any.

In this edition we are publishing a few excerpts from farm letters to Congress. The letters indicate that present price ceilings are making it impossible for some heretofore successful farmers to continue their former production, let alone increase it. See page 3.

Incentive Bonuses and Penalties

Under the crop production goals for 1943, it appears that the Agr'l Adjustment Administration will pay incentive bonuses for production of selected crops above 90% and up to 110% of the goal set for the farmer.

If he fails to make the grade of 90%, he is subject to cash penalties, presumably from whatever other payments he has coming from AAA. There have been penalties for over-producing of surplus crops. Now it's penalties for not producing enough of desired crops. Natural and war hazards may be covered by crop insurance and war risk insurance.

We believe that the incentive idea is the right one, and that farm prices which make all crop risks look worth while taking are the best incentive. Otherwise, bonuses merely improve the situation for some, penalties make it worse for others, and the great majority in between are where they were in the beginning.

COLLEGE OFFERS WAR PRODUCTION INFORMATION

Eight Printed Pieces Carry Information Suited to 1943 Crop Season

Help for reaching Michigan's 1943 farm goals of adequate food production and for protection of the financial stability of the individual farmer appear in eight sectional reprints of the Quarterly Bulletin of the agricultural experiment station of Michigan State College.

Copies of these sectional reprints, available singly, can be obtained by writing to the Bulletin Room for specific subjects.

"Farming in 1943" by the college farm management department points out that 95 per cent of marketed farm produce comes from 60 per cent of the farms in this state, showing need for concentration of labor on better land.

"The Farmer and His Soil Have Volunteered", by the soil science department, outlines soil management and plant food additions with curtailed commercial fertilizer supplies.

"Michigan Crops for 1943", by the farm crops department, lists war types of crops and suggests short-cut methods and varieties.

"Fruit Industry Problems of 1943", by the horticulture department, stresses quality but indicates time-saving plans for the fruit grower.

"Overcoming Some of the Dairy Problems", from the dairy department, serves as a guide for the average Michigan dairy farmer—the man whose cows produce from 200 to 300 pounds of butterfat in a year.

"Our 1943 Meat Supply", by the animal husbandry department outlines feed, equipment and labor-saving ideas useful in producing pork, beef and lambs.

"The Poultry and Egg Situation" has been described by the poultry husbandry department. Markets, feeding and management suggestions are offered for producers of chickens and market eggs, turkeys, geese and rabbits.

"Agricultural Engineering Suggestions for 1943" includes practical suggestions for overcoming shortages of new equipment. Maintenance of buildings, fences, field equipment, tractors and electrical services and the improvement in minor ways of drainage systems are outlined.

29 Farmers in the Legislature

Twenty-nine members of the 1943 legislature give farming as their chief occupation. Of the house membership of 100, 24 are farmers. Five of the 32 senators are farmers.

PRESIDENT REID Invites Every Farm Family



CLARENCE J. REID
President
Michigan State Farm Bureau

I invite every farm family in Michigan to join a group of American farmers who have worked for nearly 25 years in bettering the condition of Michigan agriculture.

We are the membership of the Farm Bureau. We work for our membership and for all farmers. You have received great benefits from our program.

Because of our work, your property taxes for highways and schools have been reduced greatly. Think back to what your road taxes were before the gas tax, the township road act, and the Horton act. The Farm Bureau helped enact them. We helped bring about the present state aid for schools and payment by the state of high school tuition for rural students.

Because of our Farm Bureau, you are buying better seeds, feeds, fertilizers, farm machinery, and automobile insurance than you could before we pioneered with improvements and savings farmers wanted.

Again, I invite you to join your County Farm Bureau, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and the American Farm Bureau Federation. We are American farmers who are fighting and toiling to win this war. We are co-operating with other loyal Americans to win an early peace and a lasting security.

Use This Application Form

To MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
221 North Cedar Street
Lansing, Michigan

ACTION IS OUR WATCHWORD!
Acting together is necessary to get fair prices for our products. Please sign up for membership in the Farm Bureau, which will entitle you to receive the Michigan Farm News without additional cost.

Please enroll me as a member of the.....
County Farm Bureau, the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the American Farm Bureau Federation. I enclose \$5.00 for membership dues for 1943. You may count on my help in working for parity prices for farm products.

NAME

POSTOFFICE

Please send a membership invitation to my neighbor:

NAME

POSTOFFICE

BIG FOUR FARM GROUPS UNITE AT WASHINGTON

Farm Bureau, Grange, Nat'l Council & Milk Producers State Policies

America will be faced with acute food and fiber shortages and possibly with actual hunger unless changes are made in the present price ceilings and farm manpower conditions are improved.

This was the opinion of leaders of the Farm Bureau, Grange, National Council of Farm Co-operatives, and the National Milk Producers Federation January 8 as they concluded a conference which developed a united front of a number of farm policies.

The big four farm organizations reasserted their willingness to cooperate with the government in carrying out sound plans to prevent inflation. They said that most farm price ceilings tend to discourage production. They will try again to have Congress increase farm parity prices by including the cost of all labor on the farm in the parity price formula.

The farm groups will demand that the national work week be extended to at least 54 hours, with all overtime rates of pay eliminated. It was added that increased profits accruing to employers through such action should be recovered by the government through adequate taxation.

The farm representatives objected to subsidies to agriculture in order to force food prices down. They declared for a fair price in the market place. They asked the OPA to increase the manufacture of farm equipment and machinery.

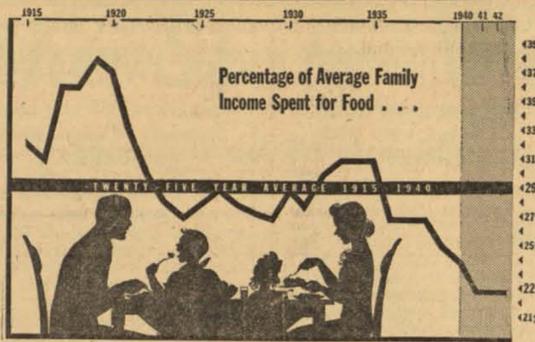
The big four farm organizations urged the further importation of Mexican and West Indian agricultural labor under fair and reasonable conditions. They urged full utilization of voluntary and school help for farms, and the deterrent of necessary farm labor from selective service. They called for the abandonment of efforts by some groups to impose union conditions in the employment of farm labor, and for the elimination of efforts by some government agencies to impose labor union conditions in the employment of farm labor.

National leaders attending the conference were A. S. Goss, master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Charles C. Teague, president of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives; John Brandt, president of the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation.

Branch Has 1,000 Members Others Gaining

(Continued from Page 1) Campaign continues. Ervin Buchholz of Pigeon and George Bauer of Bayport are campaign managers.

Saginaw Snow has interfered with the campaign for 1,400 members, but it will be resumed soon. Mrs. Grace Fischer of Saginaw R. 7 is campaign manager.



What About Food Prices?

Food prices are up some, of course. They've had to go up, because the cost of production and distribution has increased materially during the past couple of years.

But the cost of food prices has not increased in the same proportion as wages and other income of non-farmers. This is borne out by the chart above, made from figures supplied by the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It shows that the average American family today is spending a smaller percentage of its total income for food than it has in more than 25 years.

Importing Farm Help May Create Problems

We Need The Help, But Who Is Thinking Of Their Future

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

Having always lived on a farm, naturally I'm thinking of the farmer's position, now and when peace comes. I don't think farmers should be a favored class; neither do I think they should be penalized because they are farmers. We should be given equal opportunity with industry and labor according to our investment, our hours of service and the demand for our production. We should be on an equal footing, no more nor no less.

I believe that with the development of synthetic rubber, plastics and new scientific and laboratory research that there'll be much greater demands for farm production than we've ever had before. This means that our farm leadership must be on the alert to safeguard the farmer's interest as these developments expand.

Mrs. Wagar is a woman who has been somewhat disturbed over the increasing migration into Michigan of so-called farm laborers. We must admit that Michigan farm help is just not here any more. In my opinion far too much of our own manpower was taken into armed services, most of it voluntarily because there was no public encouragement.

contributed to set it in motion were (1) a strike at the Coldwater Dairy Company a year ago to force a closed union shop of creamery workers, (2) the movement by John L. Lewis to bring Michigan farmers into the United Dairy Farmers, branch of the United Mine Workers, (3) trouble experienced by the Hamilton Farm Bureau Ass'n with the egg candlers' union of Chicago, truckers' unions at Chicago and other large cities which refused to recognize union cards carried by truckers in Michigan unions.

FARM CO-OPS START LABOR RELATIONS SERVICE

Eight State and 54 Local Farm Co-op Bureaus Represented

The Michigan Public and Labor Relations Service dept. of the Michigan State Farm Bureau was approved and placed in operation by the State Farm Bureau board of directors meeting at Lansing, February 2.

Eight state-wide farmers' organizations and 54 local farmers' elevators and creameries have subscribed a fund of \$17,000 to hire a staff, and to finance research and field work and legal services as required by the department. J. F. Yaeger, director of membership relations for the Farm Bureau, will manage the Public and Labor Relations Services and the Membership Relations Dept. under the title of director of field services for the Farm Bureau.

The Public and Labor Relations Services was established at the request of the farmers' co-operatives. They will advise with the State Farm Bureau directors and management in its administration through a representative committee of the subscribers known as the Public and Labor Relations Advisory Council.

The Public and Labor Relations Service dept. has been developing for more than a year. Incidents which

ment for them to remain on the farm. Those who did not enter service took advantage of high industrial wages.

In order to harvest the crops last year, trainloads of people were brought up from the south with the promise that they would be returned after the crop was harvested if they so desired. I have had no way of checking this, but in my opinion very few would care to return if they found any chance whatever of sharing the high industrial wages paid here.

Just this week we are reading of 10,000 Japs being selected to be divided between the states of Michigan, Ohio and West Virginia in the very near future. The great majority are to be assigned to agriculture. In the same breath we are urged to greatly increase our production for this year. I am certain that the Michigan farmers want to do their utmost in providing food for everybody needing it, but I doubt very much that they will welcome the type of help that they are expected to take. Again I'm thinking of the future from another viewpoint. If history repeats itself and a depression follows the war rather than a country with a floor under everything, as some prophesy—what then?

Who's going to care for all of these train loads of transients who were brought here by others?

During the last depression in my own township there were no welfare cases of people who were native to the community, but there were so many among families that had moved in to have easy access to industrial plants. When the shops were closed they became public charges and the load was way beyond the township's ability to carry. Federal and state aid had to be sought.

Two meetings between farm groups and representatives of the CIO and American Federation of Labor at State College last spring strengthened the movement for a farm co-operatives' labor relations service. Union labor declared flatly that any group of employees, whether employed by private industry, co-operatives, or by union labor groups themselves are prospects for organization into employe unions and affiliation with organized labor in general. The farm organizations and farm co-operatives disagreed. They held that the relationship between the owners, management, and employes in a farm co-operative is based on patron-ownership for service without profit. This relationship, they said, developed on a proper basis with due regard of the rights and privileges of each of the groups, is suggested as the finest example of united effort in the interest of all concerned.

In the field of labor relations, the Labor Service Dept. will carry on a general educational program to the farm co-operatives, to the public and to labor unions. It will study labor legislation, combat any form of labor or other racketeering upon agriculture, particularly in the freedom of delivery of farm products to market. Other duties of the dept. will include assisting co-ops in changing from war time to peace time economy, to better understanding of government rulings, suggest proper educational and public relations methods to farm co-operatives, etc.

Tri-County Annual Meeting

Tri-County Farm Bureau annual meeting and Farm Mobilization day program were held together recently. Farm Bureau and AAA leaders spoke to 100 persons. Four reels of sound pictures and a co-operative dinner were features. Farm Bureau officers elected: Bernice DeYoung, vice pres., Charles Mascho, sec'y-treas., Rowley Williams, Clinton Blanchard, James Heeres, John Tillotson, directors.

WHY DO FARMERS QUIT IN WAR TIME?

Ottawa Co. Farmer Writes His Views to His Congressman

(Congressional Record, Jan. 1943)
Hon. Bartel J. Jonkman
Congressman from Michigan
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Jonkman: I am a farmer in Ottawa county, Mich. Yesterday I filled out a form sent by the government, what and how much we intend to raise in 1943.

We are discouraged; hardly know what to do. Many farmers in the vicinity of Grand Rapids have had sales and work in factories. Their farms are idle. Why do they quit?

Let me give you some of the many reasons: They can get no hired men. If they are lucky enough to get one, the wages they have to pay are impossible. Still the hired man feels he is underpaid; look at the hours he puts in and no pay and a half for overtime. He doesn't earn 30 cents an hour. Women in the Grandville factory get 60 cents. So they up and leave.

The farmer faces all the hard work again. He could not pay more; in fact, he is working for less himself and worries his head off. Why not sell, too? But if we all sell, then what? What is going to become of our land, our people, our armies?

Ceiling prices on our goods—not allowed to figure labor cost. Whoever heard of such a ruling? Everything went up. But did goods we produce?

I make my living as a dairy farmer. I got 5 cents a quart or 20 cents a gallon average for milk in 1942. We had no corn in 1941. Little oats or hay, so the feed I had to buy was \$35 to \$40 a week. I had two hired men, at \$15 and \$20 a week. Then taxes, insurance, tool and building repair, interest on mortgage, veterinary, cows dying, etc.

Do you know how much I got for myself and wife to live on in 1942 from earnings? Less than \$400 and I have a \$20,000 investment, 30 cows worth \$125 each.

We raised 57 tons of sugar beets but sugar was less than \$5 a hundred, worse than in the depression. What do we get after the Mexicans get paid for labor, the seed bill, fertilizer, trucking to the factory, etc.? Precious little. I sold wheat at \$1.09. Farmers got a dollar when wages in factories were 12 1/2 to 20 cents an hour.

So there you are. We can't get decent help because we can't pay them, and we can't keep on because prices are too low comparatively. Wheat sold for \$2.50 and \$3 in 1918. We bought sugar at \$30 a hundred pounds. Talk about inflation! We have not enough to live on and work all the time. So there are reasons why farmers are quitting.

John P. Glashower, Grandville, Michigan.

LABOR SHORTAGES, PRICE CEILINGS CUT FARM OUTPUT

Indiana Farmer Tells What Is Happening on His 350 Acres

(By an Indiana Farmer)
From Congressional Record, Jan. 8, Page A56

As a practical farmer, I write in the hope that I may throw some light on the reasons for the impending food shortage, just as I see them developing on our 350 acre central Indiana farm.

Our normal labor force was two hired men, my two sons and myself. My unmarried son, aged 23, was taken in the draft over a year ago. Our hired men long ago left for factory work, though we normally paid them each \$70 a month and furnished a good house, electricity, fuel, meat, milk, and garden stuff for themselves and their families.

Our present force is my married son, aged 25, and myself, 59, and such help as our wives and my daughters can give. We cannot hire help of the kind we need, not in competition with the 8 hour day and over a dollar an hour and overtime in the factories.

Normally we fed around 300 head of cattle a year, or about 350,000 lbs. of corn feed. To feed this many cattle, with grinding, shelling and unavoidable rehandling of roughage, bedding, etc., it is necessary to handle about 14 tons of material every day, rain or shine. Manure hauling on our farm ran to around 900 loads a year, all of which has to be forked.

Then came ceiling prices which removed all chance for a reasonable profit. Obviously, two men could not do all this work as only a part of the necessary work of the farm, and since, under the ceiling, there was no profit in it anyway, our feed lots are empty, and beef will soon be rationed.

We planned to increase our hog production to around a thousand head a year. In spite of ceiling prices on pork, the farmer has all the best end of the hog business. However, we ran into difficulties. We could not get sufficient metal water tanks, self-feeders, or posts or fence for temporary fencing. Hogs cannot be kept in the same lot two years in succession without

inviting diseases. Under these conditions our production will hardly reach 500 head this year. Even that makes a lot of work for two men, even though we are both trained down as hard as nails.

This year we produced and delivered 260 tons of tomatoes. To get this crop in, two of my daughters rode the tomato planter and a third drove the tractor. My wife and I separated some 80,000 plants, and I kept the plants and water up to the planter with the truck.

We hired a crew of 10 pickers from Arkansas and furnished them with housing and about everything they needed. They agreed to pick the crop for 7 cents a hamper. Later we raised to 8 cents, then 9 cents, and then they struck and walked out because we would not pay 10 cents. A good picker will average close to 150 hampers a day. So what they wanted was about \$15 a day for their individual work. . . . Incidentally, we received 8/10ths of a cent gross per pound for over a half a million lbs. of tomatoes—14,850 hampers—and at the same time they were selling in Indianapolis supermarkets for 7 cents a pound. Next year, if we have to abide by the present restrictions on our farm truck, we cannot raise any tomatoes at all.

A bureaucrat sitting in an office in Detroit has decided in granting us a certificate for our truck that we can drive it 717 miles per year. . . . By what logic the odd figure of 717 miles could be arrived at as our needed use is a mystery to me.

It requires some 25 trips of 50 miles each to market our hogs, so how can we deliver 260 tons of tomatoes next year as we did this year, or a crop of canning peas, to say nothing of several thousand bushels of soy beans, wheat, besides distributing feed on the place, and bring in supplemental feeds, fertilizers, etc.?

If we have to abide by this final regulation, it will cost hundreds of tons of food which we could otherwise produce in the next two years.

SAYS CEILINGS AND LABOR HAVE FARMER STUMPED

California Producer Tells His Story to U. S. Senators

From Congressional Record, Jan. 21, Page A 243

Following are excerpts from a statement by C. A. Garnier, president of the Los Angeles County Farm Bureau. It was made to a U. S. senate committee investigating agricultural labor shortages in the west. The complete statement was placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Downey of California.

"You cannot blame the farmer if the nation does not get the necessary wartime production. . . . With the labor problem being thrown from pillar to post, the tomato grower is expected by the government to enter into fixed price contracts. He has no control over 70% of his production costs yet he is expected to risk all his life's earnings to produce this vital crop while common sense dictates the opposite. . . . Why isn't the farmer treated like the rest of the manufacturers of war supplies? Unless he is very shortly, we will have dire food shortages.

"The ill-considered office of price administration illustrated in the dry bean price ceilings. Last year we sold kidney beans for \$9 a bag. This year ceilings were set at \$6 on the wholesaler. After the wholesaler takes the cost of freight, handling and commission, there is only \$5.70 left for the grower. . . .

(Labor, beans, and throwing costs for kidney beans were shown by Mr. Garnier to have increased nearly 50 percent.)

"How then," he asked, "can the farmer sell these beans for 60 percent of last year's easily paid by consumer prices? The result, farmers will not plant in 1943.

"There are 800 acres of grain land near my ranch which is idle this year. The tools are in the sheds. The farmer and his wife work in factories in small towns nearby. They are earning twice the money, while working short hours, and have no capital risks as they had in farming.

"Another 40 acres adjacent to my ranch, in vegetable production for 20 years, has been idle since March of 1942. When the owner had to discard under 10 acres of onions and 15 acres of cabbage, he said he was through.

"My Mexican walnut picker laborer for 20 years is an apprentice carpenter at an air corps center at \$62 a week. You can imagine how that labor cost would fit in with Mr. Henderson's price ceilings.

"How does the government in entering into contracts with builders so they may pay such wages expect its food supply to be plentiful? . . . It is possible to have cheap food. It is also possible to have abundant food, but it is axiomatic that over long periods it is impossible to have food both abundant and cheap. . . . Government has decided on cheap food. Consequently, it will not be abundant as long as this policy is continued."

ed that government consider well the effect of every farm regulation on production.

Hoover Says Prices Will Get Production

Herbert Hoover spoke recently in New York, to the National Industrial Conference board. Mr. Hoover made some recommendations on the food situation: Mr. Hoover would abandon most of the price controls that relate to retail food prices and instead would help farm production with higher prices. He put food production on a basis of equal importance with arms production.

Asks Wickard Why Not Ration Oleo

Feb. 3 at Chicago, Fred Walker of Carson City, Mich., president of the National Dairy Union, put a problem up to See's Wickard. The government said Walker is asking farmers to produce milk and butter to the limit as a war contribution. Thirty per cent of all butter is set aside for armed forces and lend lease. Domestic consumption of butter is rationed, but government is encouraging unlimited production of butter substitutes and diverting milk to that end. Where is the dairy farmer coming out in the future on that one? Why not ration oleo too?

Potash GROWS NITROGEN

Good stands of well-fertilized legumes will take from the air and return to the soil more than 100 pounds of fixed nitrogen per acre. To have the plants operate at full capacity and efficiency, a balanced fertility program providing for lime, phosphate, and potash must be followed. Since legumes are greedy feeders on potash and remove large amounts of it from the soil, this nutrient is very important in "growing your own nitrogen" for the following crop or grass-legume pastures.

If you are in doubt as to the fertility of your soil, consult your official agricultural authorities regarding soil tests and proper fertilization. Write us for free information and literature.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE
Incorporated
1155 Sixteenth St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

American Potash means More Crops

THE POTASH YOU ARE USING IS AMERICAN POTASH

Hitler gives them propaganda —

WE GIVE 'EM FOOD!

Biggest U. S. farm production program of all time calls for full use of tractor power

A SQUARE meal will win more cooperation from a hungry man than all the "hot air" in the world. That's why we must feed—not only our own armed forces and our allies—but millions of people in the countries our troops occupy.

The burden of raising all this food falls squarely on the American farmer—already hard pressed by shortages of manpower, fertilizers and farm equipment.

No Shortage of Gasoline
There is no serious shortage of gasoline for tractor use. Nationwide rationing for cars and trucks is necessary to save rubber. In most areas gasoline is more plentiful than kerosene or distillate.

Why not switch to gasoline now and get the most out of your tractor? For full details about needed adjustments, see your tractor dealer or write to the Agricultural Division, Ethyl Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City—manufacturer of antiknock fluid used by petroleum refiners to improve gasoline.

How Can We Do It?
Farming has never before—and that means they must make full use of every bit of labor-saving machinery at their command.

For that reason farmers everywhere who were burning kerosene or distillate in low compression tractors are switching to gasoline. With only a few minor adjustments, gasoline will step up the power of a tractor as much as 12 per cent. And by installing high altitude pistons at the time of an overhaul you can convert a low

FARM POWER
FIGHTING POWER

STATE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

702 CHURCH STREET
FLINT, MICHIGAN

TO BE SURE

. . . to avoid loss by fire be prepared for it. State Mutual can give you the security you are looking for. The safety of size. The soundness of ample assets. The satisfaction of a personal interest in your welfare.

See your local agent before you need it.

BUY BONDS FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE
BUY STATE MUTUAL FOR HOME SECURITY

MARKET INFORMATION

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter Daily, Monday through Friday

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

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

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

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

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

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE Secretary's Office
Frank Oberst, President; J. H. O'Malley, Secretary & Treasurer;
George J. Boutell, Manager

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT

Michigan Livestock Exch. Detroit Stockyards
Producers Co-op Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

SHIAWASSEE COMMENTS ON WAR PROBLEMS

Rationing Practices Need Over-Hauling to Fit Farm Conditions

Shiawassee County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting, Jan. 28 demanded reforms in rationing practices, protective guarantees for sugar beet farmers. The County Farm Bureau opposed any form of farm subsidy. It said no price ceiling should be placed on a farm product until its price has reached full parity with labor and industrial prices.

Einar Ungren, editor of the Michigan Farm News, told how the Farm Bureau has represented farm interests in the fight to return Michigan to the central war time and turn the clocks back an hour. He predicted the change would be made. He said the farmers' case was strong and gaining every day whereas those opposed were losing ground. Their hardest blow has been the testimony of power companies in Michigan and Ohio that the new time does not save power. That was the principal reason advanced for establishing eastern war time. Ungren said that the action of Georgia in seeking to return to central time and bills in congress proposing national abandonment of war time may indicate that the entire country is discovering that the new time does not really save electric power.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl M. Waters and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Reuss were elected to the board of directors. Summary of Resolutions on Rationing

All applications for gasoline, fuel oil, etc., be simplified. Farmer's gas application should be changed so he can honestly and intelligently set forth the gasoline requirements of his business. Distance from business and market centers should be made a factor in farm gas requirements. Offices of defense transportation affecting rural districts should be moved out of Detroit and such centers into the country where board members can get some understanding of farm transportation problems. The patriotic service rendered by volunteer members of ration boards and their helpers is deeply appreciated, but their hard work is no substitute for efficient machinery and organization. Federal, state and local rationing boards should eliminate the causes for people waiting in line for hours and coming back to do it over and over again.

Sugar beets—Production of sugar beets is an expensive operation. The goal for increased production cannot be met unless sufficient adult and skilled labor is provided for harvesting. Farmers should be guaranteed that labor before he is asked to sign contracts and before planting. This resolution was sent to the Michigan State Farm Bureau for immediate reference to the war manpower commission and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Farm subsidies—We oppose any form of farm subsidy. It deprives the farmer of fair consideration in the markets. A portion of the loss suffered by the farmer in the market place is returned to the farmer by the government, but not until the farmer has complied with a multitude of red tape obligations.

Farm Bureau's War Time Program for Agriculture

1 PRODUCTION. Farm Bureau pledges farmers to produce as never before to help defeat Germany, Italy and Japan.

2 AGRICULTURE AN ESSENTIAL INDUSTRY. Farm Bureau is leading in convincing federal government that agriculture should be recognized as an essential war industry. It should be treated as such by all branches of government, including the selective service, War Manpower Commission, and those offices dealing with farm supplies and transportation.

3 FARM PRICES. Farm Bureau's position before Congress is that a fair price policy for farmers will encourage peak production. Unrealistic farm price ceilings will discourage production. Farm Bureau has asked the new Congress to attain fair farm prices by including farm labor costs in figuring the formula to determine parity prices to farmers for farm products. Price Controls—must be applied equitably to all groups and should, recognize the parity principle as between labor, industry and agriculture.

4 WORK WEEK. Farm Bureau challenges industry and labor to approach farmers' 60 to 70 hour work week for winning this war. Farm Bureau has asked Congress to abolish 40 hour industrial work week for duration and substitute therefor not less than a 54 hour basic week for industry.

5 LABOR RELATIONS. Farm Bureau recognizes right of labor to organize. The Farm Bureau is asking Congress to protect agriculture against interference by any element in organized labor with farm production or with free use of highways to deliver farm products to any market.

6 WAR TIME. We urge Governor Kelly and the 1943 legislature to place Michigan in the central time zone where our state properly belongs.

Income Tax—Nearly every farmer will have to make an income tax report. He should have a convenient source for information on these reports.

Price ceilings—Price ceilings should be placed on any farm product only after it has attained full parity with labor and industry. Farm labor costs should be included in figuring farm parity prices.

Faith—The American farmer can and will feed the world if he is permitted to do so. Bankrupt farmers can do it. The farmer must have machinery, efficient labor, a decent income and the support of all government and war agencies.

The resolutions committee was E. L. Steb and F. F. Walworth of Cornum, and Frank Gilna of Owosso.

Suspend Food Stamp Program March 1

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture has suspended the food stamp program, effective March 1. Providing foods for community school lunches will be continued until further notice. The food stamp program started in May, 1939 for the purpose of increasing general consumption of certain surpluses. The stamps were used in connection with the public welfare program. At its peak in 1941, some 4,000,000 persons were using the stamps, according to the dept. of agriculture.

COLLEGE TELLS HOW TO INCREASE MILK PRODUCTION

Offers Folder on Feeding; Lists Other Factors That Count

Every cow can yield in a year between 1 and 2 more ten gallon cans of milk, and some cows can be made to yield 3, 4 and even up to 6 more cans of milk per year according to C. A. Baitzer, dairy extension specialist for Michigan State College.

The small herd is important, financially and in the program to increase the production of food. Mr. Baitzer said that of the 150,000 farmers in Michigan keeping dairy cows, less than 12,000 of them milk eleven cows or more. The three to nine cow herds account for a very large volume of milk.

This program is recommended for more effective milk production:

1. Feed more roughage, especially alfalfa.
2. Feed more cereal grains.
3. Feed cows grain in accordance with production. Weigh milk from each cow at least once a week.
4. Feed dry cows well during six weeks or more rest period. Keep cows heavily bedded for comfort. Watch the little things like regularity in milking, plenty of water, ample ventilation without drafts, salt and bonemeal as needed, and control of lice.

The Michigan State College dairy dept. at East Lansing has prepared Extension Folder F-49 which discusses the amounts and kinds of grain to feed for more milk. This circular may be had for the asking. The table is sending with it a printed table showing the pounds of grain recommended per day for cows producing from 8 on up to 30 lbs. of milk per day. The table is printed on a sticker for posting near the milk scale or feed bin. One table is for cows testing above 4% butterfat; the other is for cows testing under 4% butterfat.

SAM RYMER NOW HAS 103 MEMBERS

In our edition for December 5 we reported that Sam Rymer, of Spring Lake, Ottawa county, had attended a farmers' auction and there enrolled 25 members for the Ottawa County Farm Bureau.

Gerrit Elzinga of Hudsonville R-3, secretary, wrote, "Send more Farm Bureau membership agreements for Sam. There's another sale soon."

Our last report on Sam is that he has enrolled 103 new members as his share in the 1943 Roll Call for members, and is continuing. He collected 31 old.

Sam's method? He sees a farmer. He invites him to become a member of the Farm Bureau.

4-H Club Scraps Buys Bonds

Martin County, Minnesota, 4-H club members in a 36 hour scrap drive recently gathered 400,000 pounds of scrap metal from the county's 2,000 farms, selling it for \$1,300 which was immediately exchanged for war bonds.

Speed-up for Cows



O. E. Reed

U. S. census figures show that 60% of the nation's dairy cows are in herds up to 10 cows. These herds produce 55% of the milk. That is why Dr. O. E. Reed, chief of dairying for the U. S. Dept. of agriculture and former head of the Michigan State College dairy dept. in the 1920's, is urging a step-up in the handling of these herds to produce more milk for the war time food program. He says that high producing cows, especially after freshening, can be fed more and be milked three times daily. He says it will increase their production 10 to 25%. If they can't be milked three times daily, feeding the herd three times daily will produce more milk.

RUN DOWN BATTERIES ARE WITH US

Batteries Need Extra Care Because of Load Imposed By Gas Rationing

From R. F. McLaughlin of the petroleum division of the Ohio Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, and Geo. Begick of the petroleum division of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Michigan we have secured this information regarding run down automobile batteries under gas rationing, and what to do about them.

We can expect many more run down batteries. Before gas rationing our monthly driving was sufficient to keep the battery charged. Now we are restricted to 200 to 300 miles a month. We make many short drives. An automobile must run from 10 to 20 miles, depending upon the charging rate of the generator, to replace the power taken from the battery to start the car. In zero weather the battery is only 35% as effective as in summer. Heavy oil takes a battery to the limit in starting.

Shorter days mean more driving with lights and that drains the battery. Heater and defroster fans consume considerable battery current. Car radios take their share every hour of operation, too.

But greatly reduced driving will be at the bottom of most battery trouble. Most of us can expect that in winter at least our battery will require charging about every 90 days. If your battery runs down a second time, don't assume that it is defective. Have it checked by a reliable person. It may need recharging only.

There are several things you can do for the battery:

1. Keep battery fluid up to proper level always. Use distilled water.
2. Keep battery terminals and cables free of corrosion. A solution of baking soda and water will clean them. A thin layer of grease over terminal connections will prevent corrosion.
3. Be sure the generator is functioning properly. Perhaps a mechanic can set it to charge more for winter driving.

Farm Bureaus Place In Farm-to-Prosper

Western Michigan rural community organizations, are looking forward to the fourth annual West Michigan Farm-to-Prosper contest following presentation of awards to 1942 winners at the annual Round-Up in Muskegon Jan. 28.

Hart Grange won the sweepstakes award, which carried with it, a cash prize of \$100, besides the \$20 prize as first place winner in Oceana county. Shelby Community Farm Bureau was second in Oceana, with a cash award of \$10, and the Oceana County Junior Farm Bureau third, for \$5.

In Muskegon county Fruitland Grange placed first; Ravenna and Cloverville Granges tied for second, and Silica Grange and the Muskegon County Junior Farm Bureau tied for third.

In Newaygo county first place went to Big Prairie Grange, Garfield Community Farm Bureau won second and Reeman Community Farm Bureau third. Other entries were the Brookside and Silka Community Farm Bureaus.

Would Repeal All Sunday Hunting Acts

Senator Ben Carpenter of Harrison has introduced measures to repeal all anti-Sunday hunting acts which have been adopted in other sessions for various counties. He would forbid such legislation in the future. Farm groups will oppose such action.

HEARING ON TIME CHANGE FAVORS FARM VIEWPOINT

Utilities Say New Time Has Saved Very Little Electricity

Michigan moved far in the direction of turning the clock back an hour as the result of a hearing held January 13 at Lansing by the senate and house state affairs committees of the legislature on bills proposing to return to eastern standard time as war time.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau, two large power companies, and state officers of organized labor made statements which friends of the bills said, but not all support the proposed change, but demolished arguments against a change.

Detroit officials opposing the bills went home convinced that the legislature was ready to return to eastern time.

Harry Snow, chief engineer for the Detroit Edison, and Frank G. Boyce, vice-president in charge of power production for the Consumers Power Company said their companies have no stand on the time question. Both observed that the change to eastern war time had effected very little net savings in the consumption of electric power.

Mr. Snow and Mr. Boyce said in response to questioning by members of the committee that a return to eastern time would not interfere with the war effort in the production or supply of electrical energy. They said their power companies had plenty of generators in reserve. Mr. Boyce added that return to eastern time would not bring about rationing of electricity. Mr. Snow estimated that advancing the clock an hour had decreased residential consumers' bills about 2% or 30c to 50c per hour. He spoke of it as trivial.

Senator Joseph Baldwin, member of a committee of legislators sent to Ohio by Governor Kelly to investigate a similar situation with respect to war time, said that large power companies serving Cleveland, Cincinnati, Dayton disagreed with the War Production Board and reported to the Ohio public utilities commission that there is no saving of power under eastern war time. The Ohio legislature is moving to return to eastern time, said Baldwin.

Stanley Powell, speaking for 60,000 farm families who are members of the Farm Bureau or affiliated organizations, said farmers are unanimous for the old time. He charged the new time with reducing farm production efficiency by at least 10%. Powell said haying, harvesting, spraying, and some cultivation conditions must wait for the sun. He declared that the hours lost on 175,000 Michigan farms under the new time would be a national scandal if it occurred in the munitions or other war industries.

John Reid, state secretary of the American Federation of Labor, and Ben Probe, of the State CIO Council, said their organizations would have no objection to changing the time.

Peter Revelt of the War Production Board at Detroit and Henry S. Sweeney of the Detroit common council opposed a return to eastern time. Mr. Revelt told the legislators it would interfere with the time co-ordination of war plants in Michigan with Washington and other war plants to the east. He said that time co-ordination has been established and should not be changed.

Mr. Sweeney presented the same argument and added that Detroit wished to remain on eastern time after the war. He pointed out that the bills under consideration would return Michigan to the central time belt and to central time after the war.

ADVICE ON ALFALFA AND SEED CORN

By ROY W. BENNETT

Farm Bureau Services, Seed Dept Michigan has 600,000 lbs. less of home grown alfalfa seed than was available for spring of 1942. Other seed producing states report a very short seed crop.

Good quality alfalfa seed has been selling around 50 to 55c a pound. Nevertheless, 22 years ago alfalfa seed sold at 72c a pound. We don't believe it will get that high this year.

To save money and make the available seed go around, seed for hay and pasture as follows: 7 lbs. alfalfa, 5 lbs. bromegrass, 2 lbs. red clover per acre.

Protein feed concentrates are scarce. Plan to sow pastures that will help a great deal. Sudan grass is good catch hay or pasture. When 12 inches high it will feed lots of stock. A half acre will keep a cow from mid-summer to frost. Sudan likes it hot, so don't sow before June 10. It grows better if not sown by cold by being sown too early. Don't bother to save a seed crop. Seed grown in Michigan is too low in germination.

Good, adapted hybrid seed corn helped Michigan far more to the largest corn crop in 1942. For 1943 be sure you get a hybrid known to be adapted and a high producer. Get seed corn early and take care of it.

Cows produce according to what they eat. Feed Milkmaker concentrate to produce more.

FARM BUREAU IMPORTANT IN FOOD PRODUCTION

Ranks as one of our Largest Suppliers of Seeds, Feeds And Fertilizers

Every Michigan farmer—and there are nearly 200,000 of them—is making a contract with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture to produce in 1943 more of beef, pork, dairy and poultry products, more of potatoes, corn, beans than he ever produced before.

That calls for good seeds, feeds, fertilizers in plenty for every farm. It is a tremendous job. Some phases of it require months of work for assembling, processing and distributing. Field seeds and fertilizers for spring crops all move onto the farms within a few weeks. They are being prepared now.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau organization is one of Michigan's largest suppliers to farmers. It is one of the largest assemblers, cleaners, packers and marketers of all types of field seeds. It directs the manufacture and distribution of much of the commercial fertilizer used by farmers. With a large supplying feed mill at Chicago and working with a hundred or more farmers' elevator feed mixing plants in the state, it has become one of the largest manufacturers and distributors of poultry, dairy and hog feeds.

There are more than 1,000,000 dairy cows on feed in Michigan. The task of supplying concentrate feeds to balance home grown grains for thousands of herds takes some organization and planning in peace time. In war time, the job becomes quite complicated.

The Farm Bureau distributes seeds, feeds and fertilizers through nearly 250 associated farmers co-operative elevators. The bureau operates 23 branches, which include four county Farm Bureau oil and gasoline companies. All of the elevators are assemblers, storers and marketers of locally grown crops, including grains, beans, potatoes. Some pack fruits. Most of them manufacture home grown grains and shipped-in poultry concentrates into livestock and protein feeds to go into the production of meats, milk, and eggs.

The Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company operates three plants. Much of the production has been taken by the government for the armed forces or the lend-lease program. At Coloma and Hart the Farm Bureau cans cherries and other fruits. At Essexville, near Bay City, it canes tomatoes, potatoes and other vegetables.

All of these enterprises were created by the farmers who own them co-operatively. The Farm Bureau seed, feeds, and fertilizer programs are owned jointly by the Farm Bureau membership and by the members of 139 farmers' elevators associated with the State Farm Bureau in the operation of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

The men in charge of the elevators

and other phases of the Farm Bureau's supply program as a rule have been farmers. They have come up through the business. They know the government's war time program for food production and are promoting that program.

Directing the State Farm Bureau are 17,000 families who are members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. They elect a state board of directors of 17 men and women who are in general charge of the work of the organization.

WOOL CROP IN GREAT DEMAND

Michigan Will Supply About 7 1/2 Million Pounds of Clip for '43

Three million dollars worth of wool vitally needed for war use now covers the backs of Michigan sheep.

Proof of the government's recognition of need for wool in war appears in a priority rating of AAA-1 granted firms needing steel for shearing combs and cutters. No ration board action is needed by a flockmaster. Nationally there is a forecast of 450 million pounds as the 1943 clip. In Michigan the estimate is for a total shearing of 7 1/2 million pounds in 1943.

Army needs are estimated at 600 million pounds. Civilian needs are about 400 million pounds more. In storage is 700 million pounds of foreign wool.

In the meantime, flock owners should keep chaff out of the animals' fleeces and house the sheep to keep them dry during storms. Proper types of feeding racks prevent sheep from getting chaff into heads and necks.

Nitrogen Fertilizers

In order to extend the supplies of chemical nitrogen fertilizers for the production of vital food crops, their use has been prohibited for wheat, watermelons, cantaloupes and cucumbers, and for ornamental plantings, golf courses, cemeteries, and athletic fields.

IF ANYONE IS INJURED IN YOUR CAR...

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

LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTS The Family Circle



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

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

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

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

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). (7-2-4296)

FOR SALE—TWO YEARLING, REGISTERED milking shorthorn bulls. Record of Merit background. Vaccinated for Bangs, Donald McPherson, Lowell, R-1, Michigan. (1-21-201)

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES farmers can afford. Proto-4 for Blue Comb prevention. One quart \$1. Myco-Tonic and mycosis prevention. Iodine Vermicide Merck—Tapeworm control and prevention of black head. Worm tablets at 85c per 100. Available at leading hatcheries, feed stores and Farm Bureau Services, Inc. at their stores and co-ops. By mail, postpaid, if no dealer in your community. Holland Laboratories, Inc., Holland, Michigan. (7-11-648)

POULTRY LITTER—USE SERVALL STAZDRY for economy. Made from sugar cane. No dust—no dirt—goes farther—lasts longer. Will keep brooder and poultry house floors dry. 100 pound bales. Most feed dealers have it. Ask for descriptive booklet. Harry D. Gates Company, Hudson, Michigan distributor. (1-51-469)

MAPLE SYRUP EQUIPMENT

ESSENTIAL MAPLE SYRUP MAKING and marketing equipment and supplies, including felt filter bags for cleansing, thermometers, hydrometers, tin and glass containers, fancy labels, sap spoons, etc. New King Evaporators and buckets are classified as farm machinery, production of which is regulated by the government. Sales are restricted to necessary repairs. We urge producers to order all supplies early to be assured of delivery in time for spring use. For prices and information, write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, 217 North Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (Next door to State Farm Bureau). (1-11-591)

MAPLE SYRUP LABELS

SPECIAL MAPLE SYRUP LABELS for glass and tin containers. Attractive all-over illustration in three colors of sugar bush in operation. Place for your farm name. We print that for you. Label designed to draw attention to and sell your syrup. Label for can covers three sides of can. Curves recipe too. For samples and prices, write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, 217 North Cedar street, Lansing, Michigan. (1-11-666)

FARM FOR SALE

FOR SALE OR RENT ON SHARES—A farm located south of Fennville, Mich. About 900 acres, mostly muck, well drained and fenced, good house and outbuildings, 3 car garage, chicken and hog house, large silo, horse barn, modern cow barn and milk house, completely equipped, 37 stanchions. Running water in buildings. A great opportunity for capable farmer. Address James B. Balch Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan. (2-11-626)

WHITE ROCKS

The Two-Profits Breed—HOLTZAPPEL Strain White Plymouth Rocks. Get BOTH high broiler profits and high egg profits. Breeding flocks include 12,000 daughters of R.O.P. females . . . 1,000 R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels with dams' records of 200-225 eggs and sire's dams' records of 200-206 eggs! 95% livability guaranteed! U. S. pullorum tested, Ohio U. S. approved. Send a post card for big, colorful, 24-page illustrated catalog. \$2. FREE. Send today. Holtzapfel Poultry Farm, Box 82, Elida, Ohio. (12-41-75b)

BABY CHICKS

EGGS AND MEAT NEEDED—MAKE More money with Silver Ward, Michigan bred chicks from stock carefully culled for size and vigor. Bloodtested for pullorum. Profits for hundreds of Michigan poultry raisers prove their value. Barton or Hanson White Leghorns up to 324-egg breeding; Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, White Giants, Leghorns, Les-Rocks, Red-Rocks, turkeys. Chicks grow rapidly into heavy producers of big eggs. Sexed chicks, COD shipments if desired. Free catalog, reasonable prices, early order discounts. Also quality Turkey Points. Write, Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 100, Zeeland, Mich. (1-61-965)

CHICKS—MICHIGAN APPROVED chicks from large type hens, White Leghorns, Whites and Barred Rocks. Get these better chicks for more eggs for defense. Sexed and unsexed. Write for prices. Winstrom Hatchery, Box B-7, Zeeland, Michigan. 1-61-5213

Over the State With the Junior Farm Bureau

By MRS. MARJORIE KLEIN of Fowlerville, State Publicity Chairman for the JUNIOR FARM BUREAU

STATE COUNCIL MET AT LANSING, JAN. 23

Several important matters were decided by the State Council meeting of the Junior Farm Bureau, Saturday, January 23. This was the first council meeting presided over by President Norris Young. Seventy-two young people were present for the session. Only four counties were not represented.

Vice Presidents Robert Smith, of Fowlerville, and Raymond DeWitt, of Buchanan, led the discussion on program building and activities. Guerdon Frost reported on camp matters.

Representatives of Junior Farm Bureaus decided to establish a membership contest between the east and west side of the state with the two vice presidents to captain the respective sides.

The young people decided that a councilors conference was very much needed and set matters in motion to accomplish this.

County secretaries were given a good going over in a committee report for failure in some instances to appreciate the importance of their job. Reporters of some of the Junior Farm Bureaus were also called upon to adequately discharge the responsibilities of their job.

Camp training school plans for 1943 were laid in the lap of the State Camping Committee, after some sharp debating on plans and policies for 1943. The wheat drive came in for some constructive discussion and renewed energy is being thrown into completing this project to secure \$10,000.

Noting the number of Junior Farm members coming into Junior Farm Bureau and the tendency to have Junior Farm Bureau activity on community level, Community Junior Farm Bureau came in for considerable discussion. Plans are under way to adequately service Community Junior Farm Bureaus as discussion groups. President Norris Young did a fine job in keeping the council on a progressive and constructive basis. Toward the close of the day's session, J. F. Yaeger spoke to the group about the later development in agricultural problems.

JUNIORS ADOPT 8 POINT PLAN

The State Council of the Junior Farm Bureau adopted eight definite "musters" for the program for this year. Every Junior Farm Bureau has been asked to emphasize their program along the following lines:

1. The counties should insist that the regional directors should function.
2. Each county should feel obliged to contribute their best effort towards some part in the war effort, particularly the bond drive.
3. To carry on some activity that will educate the membership to the war effort.
4. Each Junior Farm Bureau, or district, should promote some activity to keep abreast of the latest farm problems.
5. Each Junior Farm Bureau should constantly hammer at the responsibility that each farm young person has the responsibility to help maintain maximum food production.
6. There must be a councilors school.
7. Camp is of greater importance this year than year before. The counties are to be held strictly accountable for maximum attendance of their leaders at this leadership training school.
8. An insistence that next year's Junior Farm Bureau program for each county shall be made out by August 1.

376 Attend Tuscola Annual Meeting

376 persons attended the annual meeting and dinner of the Tuscola County Farm Bureau at Caro, Jan. 13. J. F. Yaeger of the State Farm Bureau said that in 1942 farmers produced more food than any time in our history. At the same time predominantly agricultural midwestern states bought more war bonds per person than the states of the industrial east. The farm states also furnished their full quota of fighting men. People make government policies, he said, and that is why agriculture needs an organization such as the Farm Bureau to voice its views.

Directors elected were Jesse Treiber, Grover Bates, Milton Otto, J. C. Kirk, Mrs. Mrs. Bendor, Lincoln Horst, Robert McGarlane, Donald Stoll. Officers for 1943 are Mr. Treiber, president, Mr. Horst, vice pres., Mrs. Monti, sec'y-treas.

District Meetings Continue

Berrien, Cass, and Van Buren Counties are not letting gasoline shortage stop them from having district meetings. Eight young people went to Dowagiac February 2 to attend the district meeting.

Cass county has elected a new councilor, Mr. Steward, the agricultural teacher at Cassopolis.

It Happened in the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau

GRAND TRAVERSE
Our group entertained a number of underprivileged children with a Christmas party at the high school cafeteria recently. The children were 7, 8 and 9 years of age, and were found for us by Major Tibbets of the local Salvation Army post. Games were played, songs were sung, and Marion Alpers read the Christmas story. Charles Hilbert, vice president, showed a western movie. Santa was there, and gave to each child an article of clothing.

LOWELL
The hay ride, November 27th turned out fairly successful despite the weather. The December 10th meeting was held at the Vergennes Grange Hall. The December 22nd meeting was a Christmas party held at the Vergennes Grange Hall.

BERRIEN
Berrien county Junior Farm Bureau met at the River school in Sodus, December 14th for their annual Christmas party. Following games, Ralph Tenny, director of the short course program at Michigan State College, spoke.

The wheat drive was discussed. Helen Preston, Eleanor Steinke, Harold Steinke, Dick Koenigshof, Raymond DeWitt and Norris Young gave reports of the National Farm Bureau convention held in Chicago recently. The group exchanged Christmas gifts. The committee in charge were Wesley Strong, Barbara Preston, Florence French and Dick Koenigshof.

CALHOUN
Our December 31st meeting held at the Eckford Community Hall was a New Year's eve party. The fun consisted of games. Bingo with noise makers as prizes, square and round dancing, punch and cookies.

During the business meeting, we discussed our part in the purchase of the \$10,000 war bond. The next meeting is to be devoted to a discussion of insurance.

OCEANA
Miss Emma Jean Lewis entertained the Oceana Junior Farm Bureau with a New Year's party at her home, Jan. 2. It was voted that the Oceana Junior Farm Bureau enter the Farm-to-Prosper contest. Miss Jean Purdy, vice president, appointed Mary Heer and Harrietta Shaw to complete the booklet of the Junior Farm Bureau activities for entry in the contest. Jean Purdy of Hart invited us to hold our next meeting at her home.

BAY
Our annual Christmas party was held at the Kawkawlin Bank, Dec. 29, with some thirty members attending. Reports of the State Board meeting at Lansing, Dec. 23-29 were given by Stella Schmidt and Alvera Neumeyer. The committee in charge of the party were, Fay Goulet, Kathleen Hartley and Donna Martin.

William McCarthy, county agricultural agent, spoke at our meeting, January 11th, at the home of Doris Ittner of Beaver. His topic was the Junior Farm Bureau and its place in the community.

Rolan Sleight of the State Farm Insurance Company will be our guest speaker February 9th at the community church in Kawkawlin. His topic will be "Insurance as Protection". The committee in charge is Stella Schmidt, Carl Buchnager, Herb Schmidt and Alvera Neumeyer.

Representing Bay County at the State Council meeting at Lansing.

Two Rural Schools Win Honors in Scrap Drive

Two Manistee county high schools, Onekama and Kaleva, and Popkins grade school of Ann Arbor, Washenaw county, gathered the largest number of pounds of scrap metal per student enrolled in the recent scrap drive. A student from each of the schools was awarded a trip to Washington and to Baltimore. At Washington, they joined students from other states whose schools had won top honors in the scrap drive. Students at Onekama elected Miss Dorothy Sellers to represent them. Miss Sellers said they had two days in Washington to visit Congress, the White House, and many points of interest. At Baltimore they were guests at the launching of a Liberty ship. The scrap metal contest for schools was sponsored by the federal government office promoting the collection of scrap.

After All, Congress Enacts but Few Laws

The 77th congress adjourned in December after having been in session almost continuously. It enacted 1,485 laws out of a total of 7,869 bills introduced in the house and 2,024 introduced in the senate. All bills are first considered by appropriate committees in the house and senate. A major problem for any bill is to win approval of the house and senate committees and be reported for a vote. The number of laws enacted does not follow the number of bills introduced. For example, the 62nd congress had 33,015 bills introduced and enacted only 584 of them. Many of the laws enacted do not affect the general public.

Order Farm Bureau mash for baby chicks.

January 23th were Stella and Herb Schmidt and Alvera Neumeyer.

KALAMAZOO
The Kalamazoo Junior Farm Bureau entertained at a victory dance the senior members and friends in appreciation for their contributions to our wheat drive. Everyone had an excellent time. \$367 has been turned in to the state fund.

GRAND TRAVERSE
The January 12th meeting was taken up with planning the program for the coming year. Each member worked on a designated committee; goals and objectives, the calendar, membership lists, and dedication page. The group will meet at various members' homes until it becomes too large. Members have been invited to the wedding dance of Dorothy Kroupa and Elmer Pavalis whose wedding will take place in the near future.

BERRIEN
Berrien County, as of the evening of February 2, had \$900 in their wheat bond drive. Harold Steinke, chairman reports that there is every indication that \$1200 will be reached by the time of the Berrien county annual Farm Bureau meeting, February 6.

Barbara and Florence French were appointed on the yearbook committee. There will be no banquet this year because of the tire and gas situation. Carlton Hewitt was elected vice president, succeeding Leroy Hetler, now in the U. S. Army.

ST. JOSEPH
The Junior Farm Bureau met at the home of Lucille and Frank Bergert, Jr., January 16, for its first meeting of the new year. A sleigh-ride party through the Sherman hills was the main event of the evening.

LIVINGSTON
The first meeting in February is to be a panel discussion with the members of the Livingston Senior Board. The Juniors are also slated to provide the entertainment at the annual meeting of the Seniors this month. Every meeting and each meeting two new members were voted on and accepted into the group. Three of our members hold positions on the State Board; Robert Smith, Marjorie Klein, and Jonathan Musch. The same three are on the Council, in addition to President Clayton Klein.

ISABELLA
Union Community Junior Farm Bureau met at President Dan Stacey's home on January 29. Our membership campaign is paid in what money has been turned into the state office. The February meeting will be with Stanley Klumpp.

WASHTENAW
The Washtenaw group has chosen the captains for the membership drive. Mary Lesser in North Lake, Audrey Gilbert in Ann Arbor, and Warren Finkbeiner in Saline. Ray Smalley, counselor for the group gave a number of suggestions as to how to obtain new members: (1) Each person in the organization see at least five persons, (2) Using the local papers for publicity, (3) Inviting interested persons to the meetings so they may see for themselves what the organization is like. At the county meeting in February the group is having a Valentine-Box Social just among the Valentine members in order to raise money for the treasury.

MICHIGAN RANKS NEAR TOP FOR FOOD PRODUCTION

25 States Have More Land in Farms, But We Do Very Well

Not many people realize the high rank that Michigan has for agricultural production. We are thought of as an industrial state.

Nevertheless, while 25 states outrank us with more lands in farms, Michigan generally ranks about 8th or better in the production of all major field crops except corn, winter wheat, rye and barley.

The United States Department of Agriculture includes Michigan with the 12 corn belt states that supply 54% of the nation's production of food.

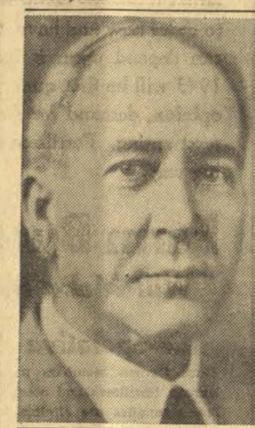
- For the crop year of 1942, Michigan's rank for production is given by the statistician for the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture at Lansing as follows:
1. Agriculture beans, carrots, cherries, cucumbers for pickles, cantaloupes.
 2. Celery, strawberries, peppermint, spearmint.
 3. Sugar beets, cucumbers, grapes, onions, tomatoes, buckwheat.
 4. Butter, beets, pears.
 5. Alfalfa hay, asparagus, maple products, apples.
 6. Lima beans, snap beans, alsike clover seed.
 7. American cheese, peaches, oats, soy beans, pot corn, field peas.
 8. Milk, potatoes, cabbage, green peas, all time hay, red clover seed.
 11. Eggs and poultry, winter wheat, rye, alfalfa seed.

NATIONAL LEADER TELLS NEED FOR FARM BUREAU

Farm is Family Enterprise, But Deals with Large Organized Groups

By EDWARD A. O'NEAL
President, American Farm Bureau Federation

There is not now, nor can there ever be, a farm counterpart of General Motors, of U. S. Steel, or of the Standard Oil Company. The farm is still essentially a family enterprise, with every member of the family sharing in the duties and responsibilities of the enterprise.



EDWARD A. O'NEAL

The farmer is an individualist; the farmer is a capitalist who knows that his investment must be protected if he and his family are to survive; the farmer is a laborer whose daily toil must be directed intelligently by himself if he is to receive any return either from his investment or from his labor; the farmer believes more deeply perhaps than any other individual in the fundamentals of true democracy. His methods have been industrialized, but not his philosophy.

If farming is to be an individual enterprise, then there is only one way in which farmers can secure for themselves advantages equivalent to the advantages which industry secures through corporate set-ups, large units and mass production, and that is through banding together in groups for economic action.

Industry is strongly organized in corporations many of which have monopoly privileges. Labor is powerfully organized in labor unions which have enormous influence on Congress. Farmers are outnumbered, three to one. Therefore it is urgently necessary that farmers pool their strength through organization in order to make one. Therefore it is urgently necessary.

The Farm Bureau movement has brought farmers together to think collectively, plan collectively and act collectively. They have developed their leadership to mold public policies and to restore agriculture to its rightful position in our national life.

INFORMATION ON ANTI-FREEZES

Public Likes 3 Types Best; Leakage and Clogging Make Trouble

By GEORGE BEGICK
Farm Bureau Services Petroleum Department

Today three basic anti-freezes have come into general use: methyl alcohol, also called methanol; ethyl alcohol, also called ethanol. These are the low boiling point and low priced anti-freezes. Then there is ethylene glycol. Under various trade names ethylene glycol is the permanent type and expensive anti-freeze.

Methyl and ethyl alcohols have very wide use. One may be added to the other in the radiator in case of necessity. They mix and have about the same boiling point, but neither of them will mix with ethylene glycol anti-freezes.

The public has come to regard salt brine, kerosene and honey or sugar mixture anti-freezes as trouble makers.

Contrary to popular opinion, little anti-freeze is lost from car radiators by evaporation. Leakage and after-burn are the chief causes of anti-freeze solution loss.

Clogged radiator tubes, loose fan belts, sticking thermostats cause overheating and loss of anti-freeze. Scale or rust in the cylinder block or engine head causes what is called after-burn, and a serious loss of anti-freeze, perhaps a quart or more at a time. A 20 degree rise in temperature of the anti-freeze after the engine stops is approved by automobile engineers when the engine operating temperature does not exceed 160 degrees.

"Freeze cracking" of engine blocks has been featured in some anti-freeze advertisements in recent years. This danger has been exaggerated greatly.

Community Farm Bureau Activities

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education

Minutes from Community Farm Bureau for the month of January emphasized changing back to central war time. So many community and County Farm Bureaus and individual Farm Bureau members wrote this of rice and their senators and representatives that it is impossible to give each one credit in this column. Mr. Powell advises that many comments were heard in the legislature regarding the interest shown by Farm Bureau members on the time question.

EAST LEBLANC COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—NWMFP

"How am I going to help in the war effort in 1943?" was the question answered at roll call. Each farmer planned to increase one or more of the following: potatoes, corn, beans, cows, pigs, chickens, and home gardens. Wives expect to give more aid to their husbands in the fields and with the livestock, as well as canning more than ever.

PAW PAW—Van Buren

Paw Paw Community Farm Bureau at its regular monthly meeting at Cotterle Club House sat down to a cooperative dinner. It gave ample proof that American farmers eat of the best.

The chairman was instructed to get in touch with the proper highway authorities, relative to removing the danger spot on U.S.12 at the junction with the road running south to the Lee school, with a view of getting it graded down for clear vision for the safety of the driving public.

Jay Dodge, county secretary, announced that 22 families had been added to this group in the membership canvass now in progress. This brings nearly 100 families into the Paw Paw group.

BENTLY HILL—NWM

We had debated reasons for or not joining the Farm Bureau. Affirmative: Paul Doctor, Leonard Hillman; Negative: Bernie DeYoung, John Tolton; Judges: Lucille Peables, Mrs. McElroy, Mrs. Carpenter.

MAYFIELD COMMUNITY GROUP—Lapeer

We appreciate Mrs. Clinton Ducker's publicity and we resolve that the American state and county Farm Bureaus should publish small sayings; such as, wheat 3/4 cent per pound raise for farmer, bread 2 cents increase. Beef steak, 3 cents per pound for farmer, 39 cents to consumer. Wages, 39 cents for farmers, \$1.10 for factory man. We should have thousands of these comparisons in all papers. If possible, a little display ad in the Wanted Columns, as: Wanted, a square deal—Farmers, 75 cents per hour; factory men, 75 cents per hour. As it is now—farmers, 39 cents per hour; factory men, \$1.10 per hour.

ELBA—HADLEY—Lapeer

On the milk question of signing with CIO, Mr. Broecker reported that the haulers in Ortonville district will not sign with CIO. The CIO say that they work for the farmer's interest. But, this is not true for they wish to do away with sales tax and are for low cost of living and high wages for urban workers. Senior officers and Junior officers are to plan a Junior-Senior Meeting.

CENTRAL HILLSDALE—Hillsdale

The Resolutions were discussed with the labor problem bringing out the strongest arguments. Mr. Woodman explained the "unit system" for deferment under selective service. Our group has sent a telegram to Lansing asking that a farmer be given the third place on the local Draft Board.

FIVE CORNERS—Eaton

Leonard Johnson read to the group the detailed list of 23 resolutions adopted by the Michigan State Farm Bureau Board of Delegates, at East Lansing, November 12 and 13.

Discussion followed and it was decided that farmers in general were not in favor of subsidies—that supply and demand is the best regulator of farm prices. Also, that subsidies benefit the consumer more than the farmer and give the bureaucrats a better hold on the farmer.

BLOOMINGDALE—Van Buren

George Fritz gave a talk on the good of Farm Bureau, saying, "Now is the time for farmers to be united in both money and power, so as to have men fighting for us in Lansing and Washington." Lloyd Hoffman, chairman of Pine Grove township also gave a short talk and explained to the new members and visitors present where and how their \$5.00 dues were being used. He also said "it seems as if the farmers are beginning to realize what organization means".

Reliable tests have shown that as little as 5% to 10% of methyl or ethyl alcohol anti-freeze will prevent freeze cracking at a temperature far lower than contained in a 40% solution. If the radiator encounters in Michigan of methanol anti-freeze, or enough to protect to 25 below zero, 80% must boil away before the methanol concentration would be reduced to less than 5%.

BURLINGTON-RICH—Lapeer

The American Farm Bureau Convention was discussed. Also, the 1943 farm plan work sheet for maximum war production. The following resolution was approved and is to be sent to our County Farm Bureau secretary: "That in the interest of economy we earnestly recommend that all government agencies, boards and bureaus not essential to the war efforts and necessary functions of Government be abolished by Congress."

"We recommend further that an honest effort be made to eliminate unnecessary forms and questionnaires and to simplify as much as possible those that are found to be essential."

SODUS GROUP—Berrien

The discussion leader took charge of the meeting, leading a group discussion on what the members thought the Farm Bureau should be doing that it was not, and what it was doing that it should not. The Farm Bureau was commended for having a legislative counsel at Lansing and for discouraging a bill to abolish soil conservation work in Michigan.

MONTCALM—Montcalm

Karl King suggested and we supported a proposal that those who live near electric lines be allowed to purchase necessary wiring to install electricity for agricultural purposes.

BERRIEN CENTER—Berrien

Motion made by Mr. Rigterink and carried unanimously that we endorse action of the recent State Farm Bureau convention in regard to labor relations, and that each member take the responsibility of writing to his congressman and senator urging them to enact legislation requiring labor unions to incorporate and thus become financially responsible for their actions and agreements, and thereby insure freedom of delivery at markets for farmers and their co-operatives.

NORTH FABIUS—St. Joseph

Roll call was "What resolution passed by the delegates affects me the most?" Reappointment we feel would affect us most over a period of years as many things we worked long for would be taken away and undesirable things might be thrust upon us. Subsidies were next. If farm prices were high enough there would be no necessity for them. We do not feel one group should receive a government payment for a product at the expense of the rest. Time, labor and machinery rank about the same level.

ALBION—Calhoun

The topic of the "Membership Drive for 1943" was discussed extensively. We all know the membership in Albion township should be increased as it seems to be a very sure way of receiving straight news of what farmers are doing and are expected to do.

THORNAPPLE—Barry

Mabel Adams read the reply to the resolution signed by the North and South Farm Bureau groups asking for assistance in securing steel and other material for the local blacksmith for welding of farm machinery. Alton Finkbeiner received a letter also, and forms, to be filled out by the blacksmith which would give him a rating.

to help him in securing the proper material for welding.

SUPERIOR—Washtenaw

One minute speeches on the "True-False Statements" in the News were given by Mr. Gordon Gill, Mr. Gordon Gill and Mrs. Grace Gill. Ivan Galpin carried on a "Test Your Knowledge" test on the resolutions passed at the convention.

BLISSFIELD—Lenawee

This group went on record as being in favor of placing Michigan into central time zone thereby making our time one hour slower than it now is. We favor more emphasis on the making of synthetic rubber. We think farmers should be exempt from gasoline restrictions in their farm business activities.

National Co-operatives, Inc. have purchased the Universal Milking Machine Co. at Waukesha, Wis. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., distributes the machines in Michigan.

HOW TO BUILD IN WINTER WITH CONCRETE

You needn't wait 'til spring to do farm concrete work. Valuable winter production aids such as labor-saving barn floors, sanitary farrowing floors and other inside jobs are easily protected from the weather. Precast watertight troughs can be built in the barn. Foundations can be trenched, filled with straw to keep out frost, and concrete placed anytime the weather is above freezing.

The necessary precautions for winter concreting are simple. Write for free instructions and plan now to make repairs and improvements as weather permits. Concrete materials are widely available. Reinforcing steel seldom needed.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. W2-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing, Mich.
Send me cold weather concreting instructions!
Name _____
Street or R. R. No. _____
City _____ State _____

AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE FOR CLEANING MILK EQUIPMENT

calgolac

- REMOVES MILK FILM
- PREVENTS MILK STONE
- REDUCES BACTERIA COUNTS
- WORKS IN HARDEST WATER

Calgolac makes use of the revolutionary properties of Calcium... the normalizer that makes any water raindrop soft.

CALGON, INC.
PITTSBURGH PENNSYLVANIA
"Calgon is the Reg. T. M. of Calgon, Inc. for its glassy sodium phosphate product."

BUY CALGOLAC AT YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Kill CATTLE GRUBS

(OX WARBLER)

with Berako ROTENONE LIQUID

Cattle grubs prevent fattening—contaminate meat—damage hides—reduce milk flow. Don't accept these pests as a necessary evil! Berako Rotenone Liquid will clean your herd of grubs. Berako has been tested and approved by many county agents and extension specialists. It is safe and simple to use—just add water and apply as a wash or spray. Berako is economical too. A treatment costs only a few cents per head.

When grubs appear in the backs of your cattle this winter—kill them with Berako.

Write for Free Control Bulletin
CHIPMAN CHEMICAL CO., Inc.
6225 W. 66th Place Chicago, Ill.

BERAKO IS DISTRIBUTED BY
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Lansing, Michigan
Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'n.

The Why of Farm Organization

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

By EUGENE SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education,
Should Farmers Organize?

The American Federation of Labor has 5 1/2 millions of workers in its 106 international unions; the C.I.O. has an estimate membership of six million members and approximately 2 1/2 million laborers belong to independent labor unions, such as the Railroad Brotherhoods.

Industrialists are united in their Manufacturers Association, Chambers of Commerce, and similar organizations. Capital, of necessity, learned long ago that it must organize and has maintained that organization successfully due to the limited number of people in control.

Farm organizations account for approximately 3 1/2 million farmers out of the six million in the United States. This includes the members of the National Grange, National American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Co-operative for Milk Producers and the National Council for Farmer Co-operatives. Nearly 600,000 of the American Farm Bureau Federation members are included in this total. While farmers organizations seem to be over-shadowed numerically by the size of the labor unions and the effectiveness of industrial organization, yet, the Brookings Institute reports that in the United States, there is a total of 58 million laborers employed as of April 1, 1942. There is an additional 20 million women potential workers who may be available for war work.

From the standpoint of representing the membership of their vocation and with the thought of the representation for the good of all people, farm organizations have made great strides, but have farmers organized enough? Are they prepared for the battles that lie ahead?

What Are Possibilities of Organization?

In the past, farm organizations have effectively carried on a legislative program designed to benefit the agricultural industry and have promoted reforms in the distribution and marketing fields.

There is opportunity for much greater work along this line. At a time when agriculture has been asked to produce more than ever before in history with less labor, machinery and materials, and with a total war being waged by Democracy which fixes the responsibility of directing the war effort upon the people, such people who speak only as a group, ask for parity or equal treatment with other groups.

Farmers have watched industrial wages soar, the work-week decreased; have seen more and more, the rapidly increasing foreign demand for their products; have begun to realize the absolute necessity for organization in gaining the right and ability to produce food, their weapons in the war.

Pioneering in legislative planning for agriculture on a national basis, our farm organizations now meet the responsibility of coping for farmers with confusing OPA regulations; cutting down red tape; for establishing sound credit for the farmer; making available sufficient manpower, ma-

WKAR MONDAY ROUNDTABLE FOR FEBRUARY

Time1:00 to 1:30
Time870 on your dial

THEME: Functioning of Organizations of Farmers, Laborers, Consumers, and Business Men in a Democratic Society.

Feb. 1—Reasons for Organization.

Feb. 8—Duties and Responsibilities of the Organization.

Feb. 15—Determination of Policy and of Program.

Feb. 22—Evaluation and Criticism of Organization.

chinery and transportation to provide for maximum agriculture production; gaining for agriculture an economic position through fair prices and protection from other economic groups; meeting their responsibility in seeing that rationing attains its goal of seeing that everyone has his share of limited commodities; in helping to prevent inflation; guarding against "outside" control of agriculture; insisting upon fair taxation for financing the war effort based on the ability to pay on the "pay-as-you-go" plan; making sure that sufficient feed is available for production; guaranteeing the preservation of constitutional government; planning for the post-war world, and maintaining unity in agriculture.

Farmers, through organization, voiced their opinion on the recent "return to central time" issue and will be called upon to maintain their legislative representation in the reapportionment of the seats in the senate and house in the state legislature.

What Can You Do?

An organization represents you only in so far as you meet your responsibility in understanding the obligations of the organization and in letting your leaders know your desires in regards to legislative action. Free discussion of agricultural issues is proclaimed the best tool for farmers in meeting this responsibility. By promoting discussion within their community, farmers understand the issues pertaining to agriculture and enable them to make an intelligent decision as to the course of action that

should be followed and to inform their leaders of this decision.

Suggested Reading for February
These reading lists have been compiled by the Michigan State Library at Lansing. Many of the books, pamphlets and magazines may be borrowed from local county and public libraries. If you live where there is no library, write to the Michigan State Library, Lansing, and ask to borrow by mail. Your only expense will be postage both ways. In case you wish to purchase items from the publishers or governmental agencies, the prices are given.

BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS
Bizzel, William B. The Green Rising; an Historical Survey of Agrarianism. Macmillan, 1928, \$2.00.

Buck, Colonel J. The Agrarian Crusade, a Chronicle of the Farmer in Politics. Yale University Press, 1921, \$1.50.

Daniels, John, Co-operation, an American Way. Covici, 1938.

Farm Credit Administration. Co-operative Marketing of Agricultural Products. Bulletin 3, 1935, Free.

Farm Credit Administration. Farmers Co-op in Michigan, 1939, Free.

Hedrick, W. O. A Decade of Michigan Co-operative Elevators. Michigan State College Special Bulletin 291, May, 1938, Free.

Hibbard, Benjamin H. Marketing Agricultural Products. Appleton, 1921, \$2.50.

Kille, Orville M. The Farm Bureau Movement. Macmillan, 1921 o. p. \$3.00.

Minnesota University. Agricultural Extension Division. County Co-operative Councils. 1941, Extension Bulletin No. 217.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A History of Agricultural Experimentation and Research in the United States, 1907-1925, including a History of the United States Department of Agriculture. Misc. Publication No. 251, 1937, Supt. of Documents, 25c.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. A History of Agricultural Extension Work in the U. S. 1785-1923. Misc. Publication No. 15, 1923, Supt. of Documents, 75c.

West Edward. Agricultural Organization in the United States. Univ. of Kentucky, 1923, \$3.00.

Wing, DeWitt C. Trends in National Farm Organizations, 1940. (In U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Yearbook 1940, p. 941-979) Free.

Works, George A. and Lesser, Simon O. Rural America Today: Its Schools and Community Life. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1942, \$3.75.

ARTICLES IN MAGAZINES
Civil Rights in California. LaFollette Civil Liberty Committee Hearings. Carey McWilliams. New Republic, p. 106-10, Jan. 22, 1940.

Coast Farmers Map War on Unions. Business Week p. 29, Dec. 2, 1939.

Cool to Lewis. West Coast Farm Groups Prepare to Fight U M W Drive to Organize Dairyman. Business Week, p. 61, May 30, 1942.

Co-operative Town: Farmers' Union, Co-ops, Williston, N. D. Scholastic p. 14-15, March 2, 1942.

District 50 Goes Rural. Commonweal p. 4-5, April 24, 1942.

Farm Machines Fight for America. B. Isely. Nation's Business, p. 36-5, Aug., 1942.

John L. Lewis: Last Bid? His Adventure with the Dairy Farmers. D. Kramer. Harper, p. 275-83, Aug., 1942.

National Grange: 75 Years of Self-help. C. M. Gardner. National Grange Monitor Magazine, p. 8-9, Nov. 15, 1941.

Who Speaks for the Farmers? H. Fuller. New Republic, p. 267-8, Feb. 23, 1942.

LOOKING A MONTH AHEAD ON THE THEME "PRODUCTION GOALS"
Pamphlets

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. More Food Through Conservation Farming: Food for Men at War: Food for Men at Work: Food for our Allies. Farmers' Bulletin No. 1909, 1942, Free.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Teamwork to Save Soil and Increase Production. Miscellaneous Publication, No. 486, 1942, Free.

U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. War and Farm Work. Misc. Publication, No. 492, 1942, Free.

Articles in Magazines
Agricultural Situation (monthly). Gov. Ptg. Office, 5c per copy, 50c per year.

Changing American Farm. Time, p. 72, Jan. 20, 1942.

Farm Program for 1942. Country Gentleman, p. 15, Dec., 1942.

Farming for War: Department of Agriculture Faces Big Job, p. 81-83 Life, Jan. 25, 1943.

Food for Victory: 1943 Goals. Business Week, p. 90, Dec. 5, 1942.

How to Increase Farm Production with Reduced Man Power. Agricultural Engineering, p. 309-11, Oct., 1942.

Mens. Machinery and Materials are Keys to Record Farm Goals. p. 46-50, Newsweek, Jan. 15, 1943.

nut crushers, and are even being shipped west for processing in copra crushers that produced coconut meal.

This readjustment in the feed business will take some time, but it is hoped that by March the middle west production of soy bean oil meal will be taking care of this section.

All feed mills are two to four weeks behind in shipments. Local feed dealers can't do anything about it and should not be held responsible. Farm Bureau Services has allocated its feed tonnage to the amounts used each month last year by each dealer. One of the largest feed dealers in the nation has allotted his dealers one-half the feeds shipped in November. Another is shipping one-half the average of September, October and November shipments.

BLAMES OPA FOR BEEF SITUATION
Michigan Feeder Says Prices Set Forced Producers To Sell Out

J. S. Mitchell, Farm Bureau member of Holly, Oakland county, has been writing to the newspapers about the effect of price ceilings on beef production. He caused the Detroit Free Press to say editorially:

"What they (American farmers) need more than these bonuses are adequate supplies of labor and machinery and prices that will give them a profit. Without these they are handicapped."

Said the Free Press:
"American farmers are just as patriotic as any class . . . they are anxious to get this war over . . . they will strain every muscle to meet Secretary Wickard's demand to increase essential crops . . . They would have done this without incentive payments." The Free Press continued:
"J. S. Mitchell, a Michigan farmer, writes in the Holly Herald that last July, as commercial feeders were just getting their cattle on full grain feed 'the OPA comes along and fixes the asking price of choice beef sides at a figure that would not let the feeders of choice cattle get cost of production. They immediately began to market these cattle in a half-fat condition and at much lighter weights rather than to continue to feed high-price grain and finish the cattle and take a much larger loss."
Mr. Mitchell said more in the Holly Herald:
"Last October I ordered 50 choice 400 lb. steer calves that would cost me \$3,000. To have made them weigh 1,000 lbs. in a year the grain, hay silage, concentrates, labor and overhead would have made the total cost \$7,500 . . . The OPA fixed the price of choice beef sides so the 50 head of cattle would have netted me \$6,500. I would lose \$1,000. I countermanded the order."
"Twenty-one per cent of the beef feeders apparently felt the same way. It looks to me like consumers will have to choose between cheap beef and have none, or pay a price that will permit the producers to furnish the beef."

Michigan hens in 1942 laid an estimated 120,100,000 dozen eggs.

CHOOSE These Partners For Bigger and Better Crops...



Farm Bureau
FERTILIZER
For More Per Acre

Now is the time to buy or book fertilizer for next spring. See your Farm Bureau dealer and order Farm Bureau fertilizer. Common sense tells us that transportation problems being what they are, it's good business to order now and have it when you want to use it. You can depend upon it that Farm Bureau fertilizers for 1943 will be first quality plant food as always. In our opinion, demand for fertilizer will be bigger than ever next spring. Fertilized crops are going to pay off in a big way.

Farm Bureau Fertilizer
Will Make More Money for You

Co-operative Buying

Farm Bureau members purchasing Farm Bureau fertilizers and other Farm Bureau brand supplies are eligible to membership credits as declared. Take a part in your business by buying Farm Bureau brand products.



ORDER SEED AND FERTILIZERS FROM LOCAL DEALERS NOW

RATIONING ? For Hens and Cows

IT PROBABLY WILL BE HERE. Too great a shortage of meat scraps, fish meal and dried milk, plus more poultry on feed means that rations will have to change in greater or lesser degree. At present there are not enough Vegetable Protein concentrates to meet the demand caused by better feeding practices, and more of all kinds of stock on feed.

What to Do?

Changes will be necessary. With poultry it will be wise to get a new ration on hand early enough so you can mix it with the old ration, and make the change gradually. Take a week or ten days for the complete changeover from one ration to another.

For COWS

Check the quality of your roughage carefully. Maybe you can reduce the amount of protein concentrates that you now use. Do that and feed a little heavier.

For HOGS

The same advice as for cows regarding protein. A lower protein ration won't be as efficient as your present ration, but you will produce pork efficiently and profitably.

Consult your feed man, your county agent, or Ag teacher. Do the best that can be done with the material you can get. It looks as if it will be March before the bottleneck in protein concentrates will be broken. Be sure your rations are rich in vitamins A-B-C-D, also that they carry the minerals the birds need. Feed goes farther and does more when properly mineralized and vitaminized.

MILKMAKERS — PORKMAKERS — MERMAKERS

These Farm Bureau feed concentrates are open formula and have no superiors. Ask your local Farm Bureau Feed dealer about them or write us for our Open Formula booklets in these modern and popularly demanded feeds.

Farm Bureau REPAIR PARTS

- PLOWS • HARVESTING MACHINERY
- HARROWS • TILLAGE TOOLS

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

Buy War Bonds and Stamps Today

FARM BUREAU BRAND SUPPLIES AT 300 FARMERS' ELEVATORS

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, FEED DEP'T, Lansing, Michigan

Farm Bureau's Good, Adapted Seeds HELP PRODUCE TOP YIELDS for VICTORY

Unusually large amounts of Farm Bureau seeds have been ordered by our dealers. Farmers are out to make their production goals for 1943. We suggest you help yourself by ordering seed from your Farm Bureau seed dealer now. You know what you'll want next spring. Make sure about having it.

CLOVERS

Our Michigan clover seeds hold all records for hay and seed production. Thoroughly cleaned, high germinating. We have plenty of alsike and timothy.

ALFALFAS

(and BROME GRASS)
Michigan's crop of alfalfa seed was poor last year. Alfalfa is scarce and high priced. We have limited supply of good, adapted seed and suggest that you use 5 lbs. of alfalfa with 3 lbs. June clover and 5 lbs. brome grass per acre.

CORN, Etc.

Many farmers are arranging with Farm Bureau dealers for our good, high yielding husking and ensilage seed corn. We have the following adapted hybrids for all Michigan corn growing sections: KINGS-CROST, and MICHIGAN GROWN 24-B, 25-B, 36-B, 51-B and M-15; OHIO GROWN K-23, M-15, M-20, K-24 and W-17.

CLOVERS SUDAN GRASS FIELD PEAS ROBUST BEANS
ALFALFAS BROME GRASS BUCKWHEAT MICHELITE BEANS
TIMOTHY SOY BEANS MILLETS RAPE