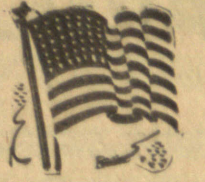


MICHIGAN FARM NEWS



Vol. XXI, No. 7

SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1943

21st Year

Published Monthly

EDITORIAL

The Issue Is, Shall We Eat?

After the newspapers had reported the discussion of the food situation on June 21 by the Michigan State Farm Bureau and 14 organizations of processors and distributors, The State Journal of Lansing published this editorial:

THE ISSUE IS, SHALL WE EAT?

State farm leaders have done a service to the whole State and to a larger public as well in meeting here to tell in a first hand way the dire effect bound to follow from the wholly artificial means proclaimed from Washington for handling food prices. The State Journal feels highly indebted to the farmers and food processors for backing up with their statements what this paper said would be the situation. The whole public should give heed. Not a matter of political theory is at stake; the issue is, Shall we eat?

Doing Well, but on Gov't Relief

Chief Community Farm Bureau in Manistee county says that the subsidy to roll back the price of meats, butter, coffee and perhaps other foods places the consuming public on government relief. This at a time when most wage earners are enjoying the greatest spending power they have ever had.

A few days ago Chester Davis, head of the War Food Administration, told the Nation that the past two years have been a great feast period for civilian consumers. We have eaten more food in those two years than in any two years in our history. As civilians we shall account for 85% of the enormous production of 1942. We are shipping 15% of it abroad to our armed forces and for Lend-Lease.

Mr. Davis said that consumers have had more money than ever before and they are trying to spend it. They appear to be eating very well. No one has any complaint about that.

Mr. Davis is the administration leader in charge of the production and distribution of food. It is significant that he has not supported subsidies as being helpful in any part of his job. In fact, his silence on the subject has been eloquent.

Farm Bureau and Triple-A and FSA

Because the Farm Bureau has criticized and has demanded changes in certain phases of the Triple-A and the Farm Security Administration activities, some believe that the Farm Bureau is opposed to both programs in their entirety.

That is not the case.

The Farm Bureau supports the Triple-A as a soil conservation agency and as an agency for promoting balance in crop production. It can serve a useful purpose in promoting those crops needed especially in the war effort. We have supported the Triple-A as a proper instrument for balancing agriculture with other industries in order to secure for agriculture a fair share of the national income.

The Farm Bureau is fighting a trend toward a centralized control for all agriculture which has been developing in Triple-A at Washington. This trend has been reflected by state officials in charge of Triple-A work.

Triple-A has been charged in Congress with controlling farm price ceilings to the extent of deducting farm parity price payments without authority of law.

Congress squelched a Triple-A program to ask farmers to accept subsidies or incentive payments for increased production rather than full payment at one time in the market place. Farmers didn't want it. Congress and the Farm Bureau suspected that iron hand of control would soon be apparent in a handout from the back door of the Treasury. Coupled with this was a promise of controlled and low prices for food as an appeasement to union labor.

The Triple-A leadership has been working the Triple-A into the fertilizer, seeds, and general farm supplies business on an ever increasing scale. This operation can be controlled from the top policymakers down to the individual farmer. If the business gets big enough it can eliminate the private and co-operative sources of these farm supplies. Then where are you?

Those in the Triple-A in charge of these developments did not hesitate last March to use federal money and Triple-A employes in an ill-starred attempt to deluge certain members of Congress with mail insisting on their support for these features of the Triple-A program. At meetings speakers for the Triple-A sought to discredit spokesmen for farm organizations in disagreement with the Triple-A.

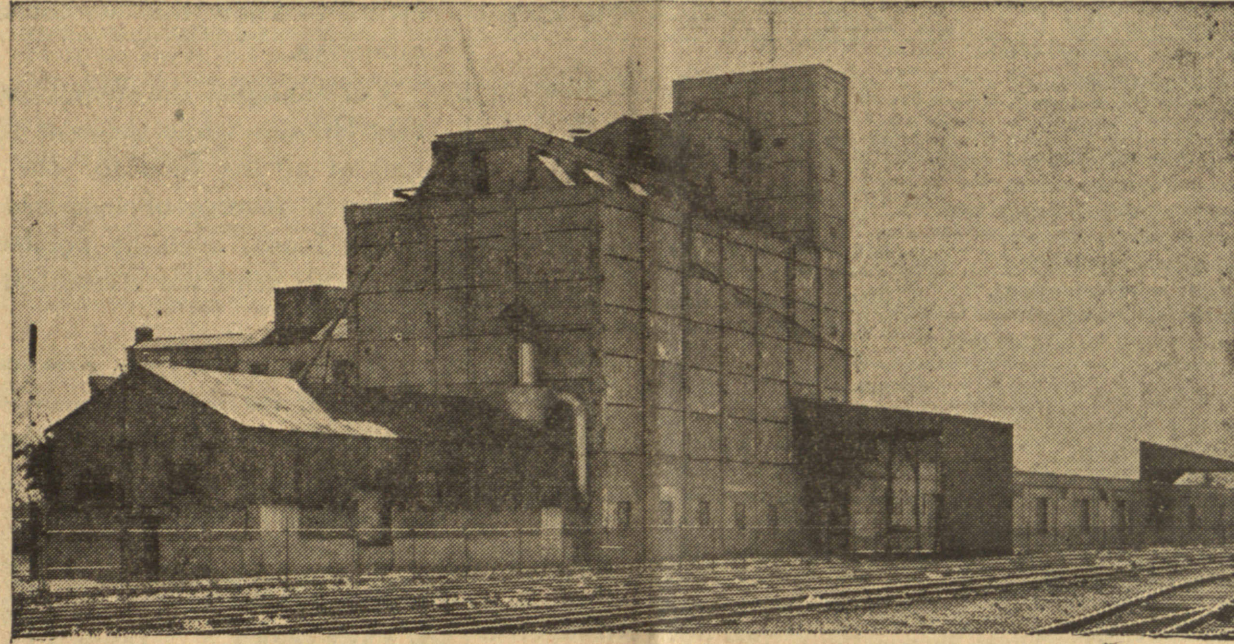
These things we believe are out of place in the Triple-A.

We have no fault to find with the Farm Security Administration as administered in Michigan by Roswell G. Carr.

In other states the FSA stands indicted before Con-

(Continued on page two)

Where Farm Bureau Feeds Are Being Made



FARM BUREAU MILLING CO. FEED MIXING PLANT AT HAMMOND, IND.

FARM BUREAU LEASES MODERN FEED MILL

Chapin Co. Plant Built To Be One of Best in Chicago Area

This is the feed manufacturing plant at Hammond, Indiana, now being operated by the Farm Bureau Milling Company for the farm co-operatives of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.

The Milling Company has leased the former Chapin & Co. plant for 5 years and will manufacture there the familiar line of Milkmaker, Mermash, Porkmaker and other Farm Bureau feeds.

The plant was built by Chapin & Co., feed manufacturers for many years. Out of that experience they designed one of the most efficient plants in the Chicago area. It has vast storage for bulk feeds, bulk unloading and handling facilities, grinders for use on cottonseed cake, a continuous mixing operation, and other features that assure efficient and large volume production. Some new machinery and other improvements have been installed by the Farm Bureau Milling Co.

The main plant, shown above, is concrete with steel reinforcements. The near building is the feed sack storage. The far extension is the enclosed dock for loading or unloading many cars at a time. A conveyor system serves all loading doors. The plant is located on the Indiana Harbor Belt railroad and has connections with all railroads in and out of Chicago.

Margins over the cost of manufacturing feed are to be credited to the state ass'ns in the Farm Bureau Milling Co. according to the volume of feed made for them. Eventually as the Milling Co. proceeds with its manufacturing operations, such margins will swell the total of patronage dividends paid to patrons of the several Farm Bureau co-operative supply services.

Farmers and their co-operative ass'ns who use Farm Bureau feeds are, without further expense than their continued patronage, taking the first step in coming into ownership of feed manufacturing facilities. Farmers have paid for other mills. Why not let their business earn a mill of their own?

BRANCH PAPER CHANGES STYLE

Branch County Farm Bureau, with 1,091 member families, has changed its publication, the Branch Booster, to a well printed four page newspaper. Gero Himebaugh is editor and business manager.

The County Farm Bureau program for 1943 is a 15 point affair and contains items of more than county interest. For example:

1. Branch County Farm Bureau directors suggest joint meetings of community groups from time to time to promote interest.

2. Branch county lacks facilities to accommodate large meetings of farmers. Branch County Farm Bureau suggests that it set aside funds and build some day.

3. The Bureau has suggested a full time secretary to service the membership, handle its extensive group hospitalization program, and do educational and membership work, perhaps in co-operation with the farmers' co-operatives in the county.

60% of all farmers in farm organizations are members of the Farm Bureau.

Six out of every 10 farmers in a farm organization are members of the Farm Bureau.

Farm Groups Help End Subsidy and Roll Back

Congress Refuses Money for Subsidies from Treasury or any U. S. Agency; Meat Butter, Coffee Roll Backs to Go

President Roosevelt vetoed the anti-subsidy provision on Commodity Credit Corporation Bill. The House sustained the veto.

The American Farm Bureau, the National Grange, the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives and the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation had much to do with Congress repudiating the food subsidy and price roll back program of OPA on June 26.

The four farm organizations told Congress that farmers were opposed to food subsidies and price roll backs for consumers when they are well able to pay fair prices in the market place. They told Congress that the subsidies and roll backs already had created such confusion for producers, processors and distributors that the subsidy of meats is affected.

The legislation which put an end to subsidies and roll backs was amendments to the Commodity Credit Corporation bill by Senator Aiken of Vermont and Rep. Wolcott of Michigan. They were prepared with help from the four farm organizations.

C. L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, was in Washington the week of June 20 at the request of President Edward O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He assisted the four national farm organizations and presented the viewpoint of the Michigan State Farm Bureau to Congress. Mr. Brody conferred with Senators Vandenberg and Ferguson of Michigan and other U. S. Senators. He has conferred with Rep. Jesse Wolcott of Port Huron. Congressman Wolcott led the Republicans and Congressman Steagall of

Alabama led the Democrats in carrying the Wolcott anti-subsidy amendment through the House. Mr. Brody also conferred with Rep. Fred L. Crawford of Saginaw, who made a most effective speech in favor of the Wolcott amendment.

The setting for the show down in Congress on food subsidies was this:

The Commodity Credit Corporation, a government owned agency was up for a two year extension of life. Its business has been to support farm prices through commodity loans, to fix

(Continued on page two)

ALFALFA, VETCH, AND FALL GRAINS ARE NEXT

Soon Be Time for Summer Seedings of Alfalfa; Less of Vetch

Summer seedings of alfalfa will be made by many who bought alfalfa seed this spring to sow with oats or barley and didn't get either crop in, according to R. W. Bennett of the Farm Bureau Services seed dept.

The Farm Bureau's seed dept is recommending that summer seedings of alfalfa be made the latter part of July or the first two weeks in August. A good combination is 8 to 10 lbs. of alfalfa per acre, together with 4 to 5 lbs. of brome grass and a half bushel of oats. The oats will pull the brome through the drill and act as a protection during hot weather.

Indications are that the 1943 crop of Michigan vetch will be light. The demand should be unusually good for seed vetch. Michigan and Oregon are the principal producers of vetch. Much of it goes to the southern states where it is used as a cover crop to be plowed under for early truck garden crops. In Michigan vetch is a valued crop. It is usually sown with rye. The combination makes excellent pasture. It may be taken as a hay crop, or for grain.

The Farm Bureau seed dept is now making arrangements for ample supplies of seed for fall grains. These will include Rosen rye, American Banner soft white winter wheat and Bald Rock soft red winter wheat. A newcomer to Michigan, which may be available in some quantity this fall, is Yorkwin, a soft white winter wheat from New York state. It is resistant to loose smut, outyields American Banner about 3 bushels per acre, and is popular with millers because of its extra milling qualities.

URGES FARMERS TO STOCK UP ON WHOLE GRAINS

New York Farm Co-operative Starts Rationing of Mixed Feeds

Farmers are urged to stock up on whole grains by J. A. McConnell, chairman of the Feed Industry Council, as the trend toward rationing of mixed feeds by manufacturers on a voluntary basis spread rapidly throughout New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

"Whole grains, which are unrationed, offer the best means of easing the difficulties of rationing," Mr. McConnell said. "The government has released another 50,000,000 bushels of wheat which will soon be available for feeding purposes at corn parity prices. Every pound of grain that you can get, whether it is wheat, corn, oats, or barley, should be put into your own bin now as insurance against your feed requirements next winter."

Pointing out that the country lacks "from 15 to 20 per cent enough feed, outside of roughage, to continue at the present rate of feeding of livestock and poultry now on farms," Mr. McConnell urged farmers to save every possible pound of feed by making the best use of pasture during the summer and to plan to lay in all the hay possible. He said that an acute shortage of hay will likely develop by next spring because cattle will have to eat more hay and less grain.

Turning to the organization he manages—the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange—Mr. McConnell said that orders for mixed feeds have in recent months increased nearly 50 per cent over a year ago and that a system of allocation to distributing points is going into effect right away.

(Continued on page two)

Food Group Warns Public of Shortages

Price Ceilings, Subsidies and Roll Backs are Reducing Prices; They are also Creating Conditions that Reduce Supplies

The Michigan State Farm Bureau joined with 14 organizations of processors and distributors of foods at Lansing, June 21, to tell the public that while subsidies and roll backs are reducing the price of food to consumers, they are also contributing to conditions which tend to interfere seriously with the supply of food.

The real problem before the Nation, said the group, is to increase the supply of food.

"Food subsidies, price roll backs and unworkable price ceilings for one part or another of our food producing and handling system are creating a lot of trouble," said W. E. Phillips of Decatur, chairman, and a director of the Farm Bureau.

"Regulations of this sort are followed soon by shortages for consumers. They are brought about by producers, or processors, or distributors shifting their operations in order to meet their costs."

The group decided to meet quite often hereafter to give the public and Congress first hand information on how government regulations are affecting the supply of food. It was indicated that an order which disrupts business in one part of the food program soon creates another kind of trouble in another part of it.

For example, Frank Oberst of Breckenridge, president of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, said that because of the situation in feeds and fear that the roll back may affect farmers, many of their 26,000 members are losing interest in feeder stock.

D. W. Rogers, manager of the Detroit Packing Company, said that small packers have been losing from \$5 to \$15 per head of cattle because of margins narrowed by price ceilings and other regulations. He said that his organization would lose 11 cents per hundred on hogs and \$3 per head on cattle on the subsidy to processors in the price roll back for consumers. Mr. Rogers predicted that many packing houses would have to quit.

L. P. Pettitt of Cherry Growers, Inc., at Traverse City, one of the nation's largest canners of cherries, said that wage regulations and price ceilings have narrowed operating margins for canners of fruits and vegetables so that they are hard put to meeting their operating costs.

Bruce Sickle of Sickle-Swift, Inc., Lansing, a bean marketing company, said that an advance of 70 cents per cwt. in the ceiling price for the 1943 crop of beans has practically stopped the flow of 1942 beans to market. In the meantime, canners have been permitted to resume canning of beans, but are without beans to can.

Arthur Schupp, executive secretary of the Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Ass'n, said that due to weather conditions and long uncertainty regarding the government program for sugar, the U. S. crop of domestic sugar will be two billion pounds under a normal crop.

Organizations represented at the meeting were: Michigan State Farm Bureau, Mid-West Producers Creameries, Inc., Michigan Retail Grocers, Michigan Allied Poultry Industries, Michigan Chain Stores Bureau, American Dairy Ass'n of Michigan, Michigan Allied Dairy Ass'n, Peet Packing Co., Detroit Packing Company, Michigan Bean Co., Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n, Farmers & Manufacturers Beet Sugar Ass'n, Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Sickle-Swift, Inc., Cherry Growers, Inc.

A Good Farm vs. Money at Interest

Farms are selling at a high price in dollars. Many are tempted to sell. Conditions determine the answer. A good farm will produce well and make a living whether prices are up or down. Money nowadays doesn't produce much. It takes \$100,000 at the government rate to produce \$2,000 a year interest. Dollars are buying less and less. The question is, will the interest on your money keep you as well as the farm will,—now and later?—From an editorial in the Lapeer County Press.

Eight New Community Groups in District 1

Eight new Community Farm Bureaus have been organized in Membership District 1 this year, according to Wesley S. Hawley, district representative. They are ANTRIM county—Vance and Kewadin Community Farm Bureaus; CHARLEVOIX county—Ironton; GRAND TRAVERSE—Hannah; BENZIE county—Platte; MANISTEE county—Pleasanton and Manistee Twp.; MASON county—Eden.

Place your order now for Farm Bureau fertilizer for fall grains.

Resigns



CHESTER C. DAVIS

Mr. Davis, War Food Administrator, since March 25, resigned June 28. Mr. Davis had the confidence of Congress and farmers and farm organizations as perhaps the one man who had the ability to straighten out the nation's food policy if he were given an opportunity to do so. Mr. Davis resigned because he was subjected to seeing authority on food questions parcelled out to OPA and other agencies, because they launched food policies without consulting the food administrator, and because he could not agree with the idea of making food subsidies a main issue. When he resigned Congress was completing work on the Commodity Credit Corporation bill, amended to prohibit use of any federal funds for food subsidies, and to place the war food administrator, meaning Mr. Davis, in complete charge of the food program,—production, processing, distribution, prices and rationing. President Roosevelt named as his successor Judge Marvin Jones of Texas, assistant to Judge Byrnes of War Mobilization. Judge Jones when in Congress was one of the authors of Triple-A law in 1933. He knows agriculture. It is to be presumed that he succeeds Mr. Davis because he agrees with the policies that caused Mr. Davis to quit.

Brody's Comment on Davis Resignation

The resignation of Chester Davis as War Food Administrator is a serious disappointment to all farmers. They had the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity. They considered his appointment last March as an assurance that the government's handling of the food program would be improved. Mr. Davis had moved steadily in that direction. He stood well with Congress. His continuance in office would have assured the War Food Administration the full support of Congress.

Mr. Davis saw eye to eye on basic food production and distribution policies with the four national farm organizations whose members are producing 75% of the food and fiber.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau regrets exceedingly that Chester Davis found his hamstrung by divided authority on food matters with OPA and other administrative bodies, and other internal complications in the government at Washington.

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gress on charges of waste and mismanagement. So much so that Congress has considered the transfer the genuinely useful parts of FSA, such as rural rehabilitation and tenant purchase loans to the long established Farm Credit Administration.

Farm Security Administration was once described to us as being permitted to loan money only to farmers who were without credit. FSA's job was to make the loan, providing the farmer would agree to a program of operations which promised to put his business in good condition once more. In Michigan a great many FSA loans have been made since 1934 and nearly all of them have been paid. The system works here in accordance with the intent of Congress.

The Farm Bureau is interested in retaining the useful features of both Triple-A and FSA. It will support every effort in Congress to maintain them for the purposes for which they were created.

Meat Industry Protests Subsidy

Representatives of the meat industry have estimated that the government subsidy to processors may reduce the costs of meats to the American people a total of \$1.50 to \$2 per person per year.

They also predict a headache that's going to cost everybody concerned a lot more.

There will be a headache for every food industry brought into the subsidy program.

Meat industry representatives, including farmers, packers, wholesalers, and retailers, spoke plainly at Washington recently when they said government subsidies and roll backs to keep food prices low to consumers were neither needed nor wanted.

They said the subsidy program would waste hundreds of millions of dollars while providing the means for completely enslaving a patriotic livestock and meat industry to bureaucrats at Washington. The meat industry issued this statement:

"Without prior consultation with any representatives of the live stock and meat industry, there has been announced a plan to pay to processors from the public treasury subsidies of 2 to 3 cents a pound on beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton.

"This subsidy will add hundreds of millions of dollars to an already staggering public debt.

"The subsidy will likewise add hundreds of millions of dollars to an already swollen and unmanageable public buying power.

"The reduction in the costs of living to the American people as the result of the subsidy will be infinitesimal (estimated in the case of meats to be \$1.50 to \$2 per capita per annum), in the case of butter at 60 cents per capita per annum, and in the case of coffee at from 24 to 36 cents per capita per annum.

"It is our firm conviction that the American people neither need nor want this form of public handout.

"Enforcement of present price regulations and elimination of black markets would save the American public many times the amount of the proposed subsidy.

"The subsidy will cost the live stock and meat industry millions of dollars in administrative costs.

"The subsidy will completely enslave the live stock and meat industry after an unparalleled record of patriotic cooperation in the national war effort, therefore:

"The live stock and meat industry representatives of producers of cattle, swine and sheep, the processors, wholesalers and retailers of meat, be recorded with the Office of Price Administration, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the War Food Administration, and the American public as unalterably opposed to subsidy, and—

"That these groups request that this subsidy and roll back program should be abandoned immediately, and that the live stock and meat industry be allowed to serve the nation patriotically as always without favors of any kind."

More Farm Machinery

Beginning July 1 the War Production Board is releasing steel and other metals to the farm equipment manufacturing industry on a scale that will enable it to double the production authorized for 1943. The industry is to be stepped up to 80 per cent of its production for 1940. That should mean considerably more machinery for the season of 1944, and some help on tillage and other tools that can be used this fall.

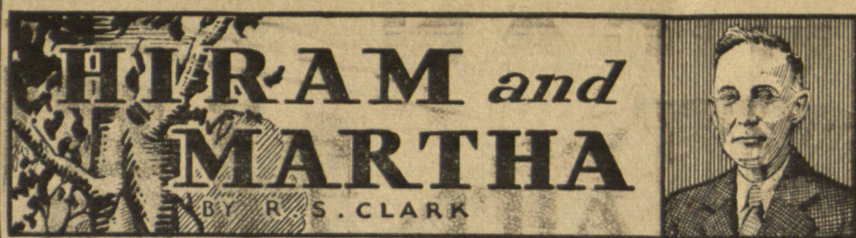
Something in the Wind

We appear to be on the threshold of a new development for agriculture and a shift in diet for the American people.

We are going in the direction of more of cereals and and vegetables.

The War Food Administration has come to the conclusion that if the United States is to feed itself and its armed forces, help feed the peoples and armed forces of the United Nations, and help with the food situation in countries retaken by the allied forces, we are going to have to push to the limit the production of all types of farms crops that can go directly into human consumption.

Apparently we won't have the food to go around unless such a change is made. In May of 1942, Dr. M.



The Garden Saboteur

There is sore dissatisfaction
In the sunburnt ranks of toil
We gardeners nurse a grievance
That makes our plasma boil
A modern pest has risen
From the pits of conservation;
A saboteur of victory;
A leech upon the nation

I don't condone potato bugs
But they are nothing new;
The cutworm always made me mad
And still continues to;
The little striped beetle
Is a culprit most unpleasant,
But I would rise to vilify
This fancy ring-necked pheasant.

He fears no trap nor scarecrow;
No poison and no fence.
He ravages my garden
Like a scourge of providence.
All up and down my sweetcorn rows
He plucks each tender sprout,
And seeds that have not sprouted yet
He bristly scratches out.

He does no end of damage
With his long and pointed bill,

But the laws of Conservation say
I must not do him ill.
Were I to lay a finger
On his gaily feathered pelt
Strong guards would hail me into
court.
And justice would be dealt.

Of course the pheasant likes to live.
As does the crow and rabbit,
But I point out in real alarm
His predatory habit.
His aptitude for pilferage
Is strong and systematic.
Wherefore I rise to tell him off
In language most emphatic.

Right here I challenge Washington,
Including Mister Dies,
With all the hosts of Triple-A's
And all the F.B.I.s
To sock this robber of the poor,
And promptly, or by heck
I'll take both law and bird in hand
And wring his ring-necked neck!

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

C. Bond of the College of Agriculture at Cornell University said that for the past 25 years the population of the United States had increased twice as fast as the food supply had increased. Contrary to popular opinion, the United States was not exporting a large per cent of its food production. In fact, the value of foods imported exceeded the value of foods exported.

As a war measure, we have expanded our livestock and poultry industries to the limit. We have more stock on farms than in any other year in our history. We have so much that we are now rationing feeds because of the farm and industrial demands for the available supply of grains.

Statement made by Chester Davis, head of the War production Board, and others charged with directing the food program here and abroad, indicate that some important change is in the making for producers and consumers.

If We Make Our Own Rubber

In April we quoted Dr. Gerald Wendt, science editor for Time magazine, as saying that because of the war Americans will develop a synthetic rubber that will banish rubber shortages for all time. He said that the synthetic rubber may cost 10 or 12 cents a pound more than natural rubber, but it is quite possible that the tires may give 10,000 more miles of service. More recently, predictions have been made that after the war the new cars will be equipped with tires that will be good for the life of the car.

As an indication of what is going on, the other day the superintendent of the B. F. Goodrich synthetic rubber plant at Louisville, Kentucky said that 10,000 American workers operating synthetic rubber plants will be able to produce as much rubber as 300,000 natives can take from the rubber plantations in the same time.

If these things are so, we are on the way to answering the question of rubber supply for this country for all time. The position of the rubber plantations and the people dependent upon them will be a new problem. Undoubtedly, natural rubber would continue in demand, but a big market would be gone.

Faulty Human Behavior

Michigan State College tells us that 85 per cent of the injuries and deaths resulting from accidents with farm machinery are due to faulty human behavior.

There are many hazards in the operation and adjustment of farm machinery. Most operators are well aware of them and take the proper safety precautions . . . most of the time. But the fact that so many accidents involve workers with many years of farm machinery experience proves that there are times when they forget their training.

Hazardous shortcuts of any kind to save a little time are temptations to avoid. Proper guards and shields are provided for danger zones in farm equipment and should be kept in place.

Soap and Kitchen Fats

Soap is one of the common necessities.

We have had such a limitless supply of soap that it doesn't seem possible that there could be less of it.

A report from the U. S. Bureau of the Census shows the relationship between the supply of soap and the national campaign to save waste kitchen fats for the manufacture of glycerine and munitions.

The fats and oils that make munitions also enter into the making of soap.

During the first three months of 1943 more than one third of all the animal and vegetable fats and oils consumed in factories were used in the manufacture of soaps.

Before the war we imported tremendous quantities of vegetable oils from the far east. Much of it was used in making soap. That supply is gone for the duration. We must make our munitions, our soaps, shortenings and other food products, paints, and industrial products from the domestic production of fats and oils, plus the very important savings of waste fats from the kitchen.

Teamwork on Lend-Lease

We are sending quite a large volume of food to England under lend-lease arrangements, but it is interesting to know that we are accepting some lend-lease ourselves.

For example, the War Food Administration tells us, that Britain, while short of food, furnishes about one-half of all the food for our soldiers there. It's done under a reverse of lend-lease. Britain furnishes the bulky foods, such as potatoes, vegetables and flour, while we send the concentrated foods which take less shipping.

Australia and New Zealand are furnishing most of the food for American soldiers in those areas. It is credited to the British Empire's lend-lease account.

The arrangements enable our ships to move more of munitions of war and less of foods to distant lands.

Associated Women

of the American Farm Bureau
By MRS. RAY NEIKIRK
State Director, St. Louis, R-1

ASSOCIATED WOMEN AT MIDWEST STATES TRAINING SCHOOL

The Mid-West States Farm Bureau Training School at Chicago, June 21-24 was divided into several conferences. The general topic for the women's conferences was "The Farm Women Faces up to Her Problems." We decided that some of the most important problems of the women as Farm Bureau members and farm women are:

- 1—Food, Fiber and Shelter
- 2—Health
- 3—Social
- 4—Education

We feel that organization must meet the needs of farm people. Through education we can reach the whole family. As President O'Neal has said, "We must educate for organization and we must have organization for education."

The topic for our second meeting was "The Farm Woman's Contribution to Membership, Acquisition and Maintenance." At this time we heard Mrs. Kathryn Van Aken Burns, state leader of home economics extension in Illinois, after which we discussed women's place in membership. I believe it was generally decided that women have a very important part in membership work. If they do not go into the field themselves they can be an inspiration to those who do.

Wednesday morning our topic was "Wartime Problems of our Allies." We learned that a great deal is being done in the way of China Relief, Seeds for Britain and Russia and Fannies for Friendship. Here again we learned that we must study our allies to better understand their problems.

Hon. James G. Gardiner of Canada told us of some of the problems of the women of Canada. There are four million women in Canada. One million are in some kind of war work and a large number of these are farm women. Mrs. Elsie Mies and Mrs. Charles Sewell gave us a beautiful word picture of Madame Chiang Kai-Shek and of a program given in her honor which they had attended. An illustrated lecture, "Our South American Neighbors," by John Strohm, associate editor, Prairie Farmer, Chicago, showed us how the rural people of those countries live.

The topic for our last meeting was "Wartime Problems of American Agriculture." At this meeting we heard Miss Elin Anderson, Director of Health Study, College of Agriculture, Lincoln, Nebraska. Miss Anderson spoke to us on "Health on the Home Front." She gave us very good reasons as to why we should watch our health especially now when our doctors are being taken into the armed forces. Statistics show us that for every two hours lost in industry by strikes, eight days are lost by sickness.

"Wartime Problems of American Children" was discussed by Beatrice McConnell, director of industrial division, Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor. About two million children between 14 and 17 years of age are gainfully employed. Older boys are working in ship building plants and so forth. In some high schools, boys and girls are going to school four hours and working four hours per day. They find this is breaking down the health of these teen age children. The Women's Land Army is doing much to help with the farm labor shortage. Women are working in dairy barns, on poultry farms and in the fields.

Through all our meetings, Mrs. R. E. Milligan led in the group singing which was very much enjoyed by everyone.

Charge of Playing Politics with Food

The National Council of Farmer Cooperatives at Washington on June 23 said that the present national policy of using the food program to soften wage disputes and to promote the political position for 1944 is playing politics with the food supply.

NEW TANK TRUCK RULING AFFECTS FARMERS

Not Less than 25 Gallons May Be Delivered at One Time

The Office of Defense Transportation on June 1 issued general order 37 to reduce unnecessary mileage in making deliveries for less than truck-load delivery of petroleum products. We quote that part affecting deliveries to farms:

"To a farm, the minimum amount of motor fuel that may be delivered may be either the amount necessary to fill the storage receptacle to its proper full level, or a quantity not less than that equal to 60% of the storage capacity currently in use for a particular grade and brand, but in no case may less than 25 gallons be delivered.

"Under the order a delivery may be made which in fact would be less than 60% of the storage capacity, if the storage tank is filled to the proper full level, and if at least 25 gallons are delivered. No tank truck delivery should be made to anyone in a quantity less than 25 gallons.

"If storage is not available for receipt of 25 gallons or more, the supplies should be picked up at a filling station in containers and brought to the farm in connection with the delivery of other farm supplies.

"If a farmer accepts at one delivery a total of at least 50 gallons, made up of various kinds of petroleum products, there is no requirements as to the minimum amount that must be delivered of any one product."

Up On Whole Grain Urges Farmers to Stock

(Continued from page one)

"We held off as long as we could," Mr. McConnell said, "hoping that with the coming of grass the demand would drop down to the point where available supplies, facilities, and manpower could take care of it. There has been no decrease in demand, however, and so we have been obliged to set up a system of voluntary rationing in order to spread the feed out to our members in such a way as to do the most good."

Under the rationing system of the G. L. F. and most other manufacturers, the feed is allocated to their local dealers on a percentage basis of some past period. The local feed supplier, who knows conditions in his community, then carries the allocation program on down to the individual farms. Such a program, feed men point out, operates with a minimum of red-tape and delay.

Both motor and pump of the milking machine should be in a clean, dry place and away from the dust of hay and grain.

Women have given nearly a million pounds of discarded silk and nylon hose for making powder bags and for other military uses.

Thanks to America's farmers



America's army eats well

The men in the armed forces know where their next meal is coming from. They know the men and women on the Farm Front are going "all out" to produce the food needed for Victory.

To help you produce and deliver is the job of your telephone. Despite the unprecedented number of calls crowding the wires . . . despite the scarcity of materials needed to build more lines and equipment . . . we shall do our best to provide and maintain telephone service adequate to your needs and to the needs of our Nation.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

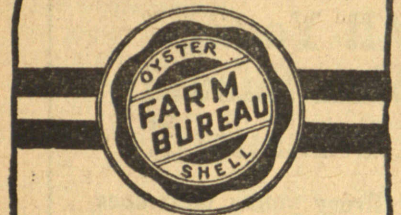
Hay and pasture conditions have been the best in Michigan for many years.

Solvay Agricultural Limestone

Michigan Producers of PULVERIZED LIMESTONE LIME MEAL

Available At Your Nearest Dealer
Solvay Sales Corporation
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.
DETROIT, MICH.

PURE CRUSHED TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL



FOR POULTRY

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

They're Determined to Have Sunday Hunting

Delegates to the convention of the Michigan United Conservation Clubs at Ionia last month agreed to back legislation to abolish local Sunday hunting laws. They said if the legislature would not act in their favor, they would take it to the people in a referendum. The convention represented a state-wide group of sportsmen's organizations.

In an attempt to promote better understanding between sportsmen and farmers, the convention resolved that it would work for more effective co-operation with the Grange, Farm Bureau, and other farm organizations.

The first paragraph of this article indicates what a good beginning has been made. It's going to be Sunday hunting regardless of the wishes of the local people.

Father and Sons Hold Five Memberships

Jay Robotham, of Beulah, Benzie county, has been a member of the Farm Bureau for 15 years. He was campaign manager for Tri-County Farm Bureau this spring. His three sons and son-in-law share in a partnership operation of a large farm. Each of them holds a membership in the Farm Bureau. They are: Carl E., Floyd L., and Glenn E. Robotham and Joe Nevins.

Hired labor on Michigan farms is the lowest in numbers since 1927.

It's a good idea to keep your gasoline storage tank full.

AWARD PRIZES FOR PERFORMANCES IN '43 CAMPAIGN

Honor County Organizations, Managers, and Leading Workers

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has awarded prizes in cash, war bonds and war stamps to County Farm Bureaus, membership campaign managers and membership workers who earned top places in 3 contests which were part of the membership campaign conducted by the County Farm Bureaus in the period between January 1 and April 30.

The campaign put the Michigan Farm Bureau membership up to 22,359 families in 45 County Farm Bureau organizations. The workers enrolled 6,078 new members this year.

Berrien County Farm Bureau led all others for membership gains and of course, placed high in these contests, for which the awards were 1st place \$75, and 2nd place \$50:

Largest Number of Members Enrolled	
1st—Berrien	1,920
2nd—Saginaw	1,161

Largest Percentage of All Farmers in County are Farm Bureau Members:

County	Total Memb.	Pct.	
1st—Branch	2,792	1,122	40
2nd—Berrien	5,224	1,920	36

Exceeded Membership Campaign Goal by Largest Percentage:

County	Goal	Memb.	Pct.
1st—Ottawa	645	825	126
2nd—Berrien	1,500	1,920	128

Sam Rymer of Ottawa county received a \$25 war bond for signing the highest number of Farm Bureau members as a volunteer worker. He signed 128 members. Second prize of \$15 in war saving stamps went to Charles Mattison of Ionia county, and third prize of \$10 in war saving stamps went to M. Dickerson of Van-Buren county.

Twenty-five dollar war bonds also went to Gerrit Elzinga of Ottawa county and to Alex Gale of Berrien county. Mr. Elzinga received his award as roll call manager in the county getting the highest percentage of its goal. Mr. Gale was roll call manager in the county getting the largest number of members.

Awards are to be given to the membership committees in Berrien, Ottawa and Saginaw counties. The membership committee in Berrien county was Charles Heckathorn, Bob Koeigshof, and Burton Richards. The committee in Ottawa county was Alex Klooster, Hiram Andre, and Gerrit Elzinga. The Saginaw county committee was Chester Weston, Martin Bauer, and Lawrence Stewart.

THANITE NEW FLY KILLER IN UNICO SPRAYS

Derived from Southern Pine, It is Plentiful and Effective

Farm Bureau's Unico cattle spray and fly spray contains a new killing and repelling agent this year. It is Thanite, a product produced by the Hercules Powder Company from plentiful domestic raw materials derived from the southern pine.

The active ingredient in most insecticides has been pyrethrum, or rotenone or derris, all of which come from foreign sources. Today shipping is uncertain and some sources of supply have been cut off completely, so the development of a new, economical and highly effective domestic insecticide is welcome news.

Unico sprays contain 4 1/2% of Thanite, a concentration that can be expected to kill 94 to 98% of all sprayed flies. Even at 2 1/2% concentration in a fly spray, Thanite will knock down 99% of the flies hit.

Thanite is a lasting fly repellent. Comparative tests have been made for Thanite and three high grade cattle sprays on the market. After one hour on cows on pasture, all four sprays were noted to be equally repellent. After the second hour the fly count on the Thanite sprayed cattle was a little more than half that for each of the others. At 3 hours one spray had lost its repellency, but Thanite led the remaining two and continued to do so for the 7 hour test.

Thanite is a complete safe insecticide ingredient. Exhaustive tests over a period of years on animals and humans have revealed no symptoms of harmful effects at any time from Thanite sprays.

Top Dressing Alfalfa Builds Hay Yields

Topdressing of alfalfa meadows with phosphate and potash after the first cutting will increase hay yields and add to the life of the meadow.

The value of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures as a soil improving and erosion control crop has been recognized. From the standpoint of nitrogen and organic matter, a field that has been in continued alfalfa production will be in a higher state of fertility than it was previously. However, this does not hold true for phosphate and potash. Alfalfa is a heavy feeder on these two elements and continued removal of large crops of hay rapidly deplete the available supply in the soil.

Three tons of alfalfa hay contain more phosphorus than a 50 bushel crop of corn and more potash than two 50 bushel crops of corn. These figures explain why applications of a fertilizer containing these two plant nutrients prove so beneficial to alfalfa.

Tires are coming which will run without tubes.

Our Blessings Surely Exceed our Drawbacks

When We Consider Them, We Should Plan and Work With Great Faith

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

What grumblers we Americans are anyway! I wonder if human nature is the same the world over?

It seems such a short time ago that every body was complaining about the long cold winter and wet spring. Would it ever warm up?

How the song has changed! It's so hot. The strawberries have dried up, the garden is ruined, the hay is so dry that the leaves all rattle off, the late corn (and it's mostly all late) can never grow unless there's a shower immediately, and so on. For weeks we wondered if it would ever stop raining. In such a short time we're all hoping for rain and watching the sky for the first sign of a thunder head.

If one could only forget his own anxiety in the matter and keep his sense of humor working, he could get some amusement in listening to the other fellow's woes. Among a group of farmers the other day were a couple who consoled themselves on their analysis of the situation.

One was positive that the Almighty was punishing the American leadership for ever instituting such a thing as an AAA policy that aimed to control agricultural production of crops tending to surpluses. Another felt we were paying the penalty for submitting so complacently to quotas and ceilings and priorities.

We need to consider. We could all save ourselves a lot of mental agony if we would analyze such situations from all sides rather than from the side that touches us the closest. So often we would change that side to fit our individual case rather than what might be best for all. While it was raining so often and so abundantly in one part of Michigan there were other parts of the state where a little rain would have been welcomed. And while it was a long cold winter here there were other places reporting a very mild winter. It is the same in all other things. It must be some job to run this universe under any circumstance and it certainly would be impossible to do so and give selfish humanity their individual preference.

Few of Us Have Been Hurt. Most of us have never been hurt in the least. Our blessings have so outnumbered the drawbacks that we should never mention the drawbacks. We might far better devote our time in trying to understand the why of a policy. I'll guarantee that most of these public problems would appear far different and no doubt we would give them our approval if we fully understood the details. Once in a while we get a jolt that makes us conscious that things could be worse. For many people they are so much worse that we feel most humble. Some of us have complained about the heavy downpours of rain, but soon realized how much more the folks in Shawassee county were going thru when a cyclone leveled the buildings, orchards and shade trees or when those in the river valleys were forced to abandon their homes to escape high water.

Then when we get a rebuke from the boys who are fighting for us in some country that is hotter than any spot in America has ever been or those in other places so cold that we shiver to think about it. The boy who wrote home begging his mother never to mention again in her letters to him that we could not have all of the sugar or coffee that we had been accustomed to, because such inconveniences were so meager to their way of living that it irked him to know any of us complained. He said, "Wait until you really have something to complain about."

Another said many could not make three pairs of shoes do for a whole year. A returned and hospitalized lad remarked that if our feet were as sore as some he had seen, we'd know three pair would be enough for it would be some time before we could wear any at all. Another said, "You can live a long time on wild berries when there's nothing else in sight and one of our boys did for over a month."

We Have Some Thinking To Do. There's so many things that we should be giving our very best and unprejudiced thought to at this time.

How should we settle this race hatred that has developed in our industrial centers? In matters of that type we should think many times before we express an opinion. Loose, careless talk kindles many a disturbance that should never have been. But there should be some fair and-human way to correct any disturbing menace, and it is the job of every one of us to do straight thinking until the menace has been overcome.

How are we going to handle reciprocity with Canada when we are faced with the proposition? This will be a question that will have its effect on border line farmers far different than it will on border line industry. It is time we began serious study on the subject. To what extent did the recent food parley think about American agriculture in their deliberations? To be sure, we want the day hastened when there'll be no one in the world suffering from lack of food, but I hope the standards that have been acquired by the farmers of our country will not be jeopardized in order to obtain that goal. Are we going to be in the job of preserving what has taken so long to secure?

Are we at all certain about the rights of labor, the rights of capital and the rights of agriculture? Just how far can we go with rights for any class before we infringe on rights of the other?

Let's adjust our grumblings about weather, hot or cold, wet or dry, for we can't change either no matter how much we grumble; let's accept the rules and regulations of our war policies with as much grace as possible. Let's work even if we grumble, so that no one can point a finger at us as those not willing to do all possible to get the world out of turmoil. Let's do all of the constructive thinking that our God given brains will allow, so that when the boys come home we can have a reconstruction well on the way and so well planned that it will be equitable to all classes.

We must never be guilty of thinking of one side alone for such thinking and planning only means future disturbances that could easily lead to further war.

REFUND APPLIES TO NEW TRACTOR FUEL

Under date of April 19, 1943, the Director of the Gas Tax Division of the Michigan Secretary of State's office issued an order which virtually made all types of tractor fuels subject to the Michigan 3c per gallon highway tax. The Michigan State Farm Bureau participated in a public hearing which it had a part in arranging on April 28 and as a result the order was temporarily suspended and a committee of 4 was appointed to study the problem further. Farm interests were represented on this committee by Stanley M. Powell, Legislative Counsel of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

The original order had been based on the fact that a new type tractor fuel recently developed was regarded as being suitable for use in automobiles and trucks. The committee mentioned above insisted on very thorough tests to prove how the new fuel would work in actual motor vehicle use. When these tests revealed that two brands of the new low flash point tractor fuel were very well suited for automobile use, the committee agreed on a report favoring imposition of the tax on any tractor fuel having a flash point below 100 degrees and exemption for all other tractor fuels. This recommendation was accepted by the Secretary of State's office and made effective by an order issued under date of June 15. If you use one of the new type tractor fuels which is now taxable, you can collect your gas tax refund the same as has been true in the past for gasoline used for non-highway purposes.

Machinery For Nearly Normal Food Output

Dr. E. G. McKibben, state college farm engineering chief, on loan to the war production board at Washington, believes American farmers are equipped with farm machinery sufficient for nearly normal food production in 1943. He said there are 1,800,000 tractors on farms and more than a million each of several other kinds of farm machines in actual use.

92,320 families are members of the Farm Bureau in Illinois.

Fruit prospects are below a year ago.

AGENTS WANTED

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

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

F.B.I. COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU the "Farm Bureau of Ironton", for No. it's not the Federal Bureau of Investigation showing an active interest in Community Farm Bureau discussion groups, but rather, a new Community group of farmers in Charlevoix county who named their group

In 1922 only 175,000 of America's farms had electric service. By the end of 1942 the number was 2,486,000 or 40.8% of all farms.



SURE—You Can Sow ALFALFA and Brome Grass This Summer!

Many farmers will be sowing summer seedings of alfalfa this year. Because of bad weather they were unable to sow their alfalfa seed with oats or barley. We recommend this combination: 8 to 10 lbs. of alfalfa per acre together with 4 to 5 lbs. brome grass and a half bushel of oats. Sow the last two weeks of July or first two weeks of August. If you do not have your alfalfa seed and brome grass, see your nearest Farm Bureau seed dealer.



SOW VETCH WITH RYE

There seems to be a heavy demand for seed vetch. Usually sown with rye. Makes an excellent pasture. It may be taken as a hay crop or for grain. It will undoubtedly prove to be a valuable crop this year.

FALL GRAINS

We have a good supply of fall grains: Rosen Rye, American Banner, soft white winter wheat, and Bald Rock, soft red winter wheat.

YORKWIN

Yorkwin, a newcomer to Michigan, is a soft white winter wheat. Comes from New York state. Resistant to loose smut. Out-yields American Banner. Has extra milling qualities. Farm Bureau seed department is making Yorkwin available in some quantity this year. Ask your dealer about it.

FARM BUREAU SERVICE, SEED DEPT., LANSING

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'n's



BATTLE LINES of the food front

EVERY day our Army buys nearly three million dollars' worth of food.

Every day five million dollars' worth of food sails away on lend-lease.

And every day 126 other million Americans at home must be fed.

So it's easy to see the job that faces the farmers - and one of the jobs that face the railroads.

Food, war goods, ore, coal, oil, everything - it all adds up to a total of 1 1/3 million tons being moved a mile every minute.

To do it the railroads are starting a loaded freight train on its run every four seconds.

They are also starting a special troop movement every six minutes of the day and night.

New equipment and needed materials are next to impossible to get. And there is a limit to the load which can be carried by the railroads with what they now have.

That's why coaches are sometimes crowded, why trains are sometimes late, why you cannot always travel as comfortably as in the past.

Like the farmers on the food front, however, the railroads are devoting every bit of their experience and initiative to provide the transportation needed to keep our battle lines strong.

AMERICAN RAILROADS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

UNICO DUSTS AND INSECTICIDES

Farm Bureau insecticides and dusts are available at your nearest Farm Bureau dealer. Don't wait - NOW is the time to get them.

COPPER SULPHATE	COPPER LIME
MONO-HYDRATED COPPER SULPHATE	SULPHUR DUSTS
INSOLUBLE COPPER DUSTS	RL-402

(Equivalent to 3/4 Rotenone)

We Can Also Supply Combinations of These Dusts
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC., Lansing

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'n's

I FIND THERE'S NOTHING BETTER!

"I know the Orchard Brand Shield means the best protection for my crops. It will help me grow more good food for Victory!"

USE ORCHARD BRAND NICOTINE SULFATE

Contains 40% Nicotine (expressed as alkaloid)

TWO-WAY ACTION

1. Orchard Brand kills by contact, or by hitting the insect.
2. Orchard Brand Nicotine Sulfate fumes penetrate the curled leaves, and kill many insects by "gassing" them.

USE STAFAST FOR BIGGER Apple and Pear DIVIDENDS

Plan now to use STAFAST, the proven hormone spray! Controls premature dropping of apples and pears... spreads out the picking season. It holds 'em on the tree longer... giving your fruit more days of bright sunshine, more cool nights... giving better size and color - gives you more money for your crop!

1. Gives higher yields of premium grades of fruit.
2. Greatly reduces windfall loss.
3. Spreads out picking season, thus helping to solve labor problem.
4. Proved and approved by orchardists everywhere.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Orchard Brand Spray and Dust Materials
Distributed by:
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
221-227 N. Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan
"See Your County Farm Bureau Cooperative"

How Long Will You Be Driving Your Car?

Most Cars Are Still on Road; Their Greatest Hazard is That One in Three is Likely To Have a Mishap Each Year

By **ALFRED BENTALL**
Director of Insurance Dept., Michigan State Farm Bureau

In these days of rather restricted driving and of reduced speeds we find some people reasoning like this:

"There are not nearly so many cars on the road as there used to be before gasoline rationing. Speeds have been reduced and there must be very few accidents these days."

As a matter of fact, we find that on May 21, 1943, there were only 8 per cent less automobiles and trucks operating on Michigan streets and highways than there were at the close of 1942. It is quite possible that the registry of automobiles and trucks at the close of 1943 will be very little less than for 1942.

We insure 67,000 cars and trucks in Michigan through the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co. Our home office at Bloomington, Illinois has reported that during the first 5 months of 1943 it acted on 10,000 accident claims from our policyholders. If that rate continues, and it probably will, our Michigan policyholders will have upwards of 22,000 claims, small and large, by the close of the year.

Michigan Claims \$1,079,388 in '42

The State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company insures more automobiles than any company in the United States. Our policyholders must be approved as good risks, but still we find that one car in every three among them will have some sort of a mishap during the year.

This statement is based on our experience with 900,000 policyholders in 41 states, the District of Columbia, and the Province of Ontario.

During the year of 1942 alone, our company paid in losses and accident adjustment expenses to and for Michigan policyholders \$1,079,388. These claims varied from very small amounts to cases which cost thousands of dollars to settle.

Last month in one week end we had four death claims reported in connection with automobile accidents in which our policyholders were involved.

Yesterday I saw a picture of a car for which our policyholder had paid \$1,650. He had driven it about 500 miles when another motorist, moving in the opposite direction, lost control of his car and came across to our man's side of the highway. Even though our policyholder had pulled more than half way off the cement, his car was badly damaged and he was seriously injured.

These things are happening all the time on the highways. Most of us certainly can't afford to pay the losses. We have had claims where it has cost from \$10,000 up to \$17,000 to protect our policyholder.

New Financial Responsibility Law
As most of our readers know, a new financial responsibility law has been adopted in Michigan. It has real teeth, and is effective July 30. Any motorist whose car is involved in an accident may find himself in a bad way unless he has adequate automobile insurance protection. It requires only a small

amount to buy the insurance protection he should have. The lack of such protection will force many drivers to quit driving. For, once under the ban of the new law, one must prove that he has made good for the first accident and is in position to make good for all future mishaps before he can drive again.



ALFRED BENTALL

Our Farm Bureau insurance department exists primarily for the benefit of our 22,000 Farm Bureau members in Michigan. However, we sell insurance to their friends and others who can qualify as our kind of selected risks. We earn some money doing this business. It is used in furthering the general educational and organizational program of the Farm Bureau in Michigan. The insurance program is part of the Michigan Farm Bureau's service.

We began here in Michigan in October 1926 when the Farm Bureau became state agent for the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Com-

pany of Bloomington, Ill. Since that time we have come to represent the State Farm Life Company and the State Farm Fire Insurance Company, both affiliated with the automobile company in a group known as the States Farm Insurance Companies.

How Our Dept. Works

Our Michigan headquarters staff consists of a state director, and assistant director and a clerical force of ten women. All applications for insurance come to our state office where they are examined, listed, entered in our application registry books before being sent to the main office at Bloomington. There the policies are issued and sent to local agents throughout the state for their signature and delivery to the policyholder.

Our supervisory force in the field consists of 15 managers. Detroit, Grand Rapids, Pontiac, Lansing and other large cities have resident managers. There are 9 rural districts, including one for the upper peninsula. Each has a district manager. Working under the direction of these managers are 375 local agents, all of them licensed to sell automobile insurance and about two-thirds of them for life and fire insurance.

We write automobile and life insurance throughout the state. We do not write rural fire insurance. This is written only in protected areas because in rural areas fire insurance protection is pretty well taken care of by farmers mutual companies. Many officers and agents of rural fire companies are our agents for automobile and life insurance.

At present we have in force in Michigan over 67,000 automobile insurance policies, more than \$12,000,000 of life insurance, and about \$27,000,000 of fire insurance.

Entirely aside from the selling of insurance, there are many things that lots of folks need to know about the several forms of insurance. A letter to the Michigan State Farm Bureau Insurance Dept., 221 North Cedar street, Lansing, will bring that information without obligation or charge.

Whenever any of our Farm Bureau folks or their friends are in need of automobile or life insurance, we would appreciate your writing us. A post card will do. It will be referred to one of our representatives nearest you and qualified to take care of your insurance needs.

UNITED DAIRY FARMER LEADERS ARE LEAVING

Complain that Only Authority Was Iron Hand of John L. Lewis

Key men in the leadership of the United Dairy Farmers are getting cut. Latest to step out are Ralph Marlatt, former director of organization, Holland Foster, an organizer in the New York Milk shed, and Lynden O. Simmons, a farmer leader in the New York Milk shed.

Marlatt was quoted as saying that all was not well in the United Dairy Farmers division of United Mine Workers District No. 50. Foster said that John L. Lewis promised the United Dairy Farmers a constitution and that they could elect their own officers. Foster doesn't think that will ever happen, so he has had enough. Mr. Simmons said he was in a position to know the promises Lewis made and never kept and to know the behind-the-scenes manipulations that went on. He said the wheels went round and round and the farmers came out nowhere every time.

Lewis organizers for United Dairy Farmers have moved into Ohio. The initiation fee is \$12 plus \$1 per month. There is ground for believing that Lewis is tired of advancing expense money for the United Dairy Farmer effort. The organizers have begun collecting a year's dues in advance if they can get it.

A & P Sets Record for Purchases in Michigan

The annual report of the Atlantic Commission Company, the producing affiliate of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, reveals that cash returns to Michigan's growers and shippers in 1942 increased 63.4 per cent to an all-time high of \$5,237,258 on fresh fruits and vegetables sold through this company. In 1941 the purchases in the state totaled \$3,200,435.

Iron beams were first used in American building in 1854.

HOOVER FEARS NATION HEADED FOR FOOD CRISIS

Unless Policies Are Revised To Help Increased Production

Former President Hoover warned the Nation, June 8 that if present farm production and food distribution policies are continued, we are likely to have a food crisis in 1944.

Mr. Hoover said that we are in a muddle of uncontrolled food prices, local famines, profiteering, black markets, and stifled farm production. He said that the scheme of subsidies and roll back of food prices would not stop inflation, but could become a weapon of favoritism or of punishment in the hands of a bureaucracy.

Mr. Hoover emphasized that farmers should be asked to appoint their own war committee on farm prices, and that collective bargaining should be done with them in fixing prices. He said that fixed farm prices should take into account labor and other costs, and above all, should be at a rate that would stimulate production.

Mr. Hoover spoke before the northeastern states regional conference of the American Farm Bureau Federation at New York city. His address was broadcast to the nation. He made nine recommendations for increasing the production of food and providing for its fair and economical distribution.

Those who are familiar with the Farm Bureau's position on World War II food production problems will note that Mr. Hoover's recommendations are quite similar. He was head of the United States Food Administration for World War I.

Mr. Hoover's recommendations:

1—Consolidate all authority over food production and distribution under one single administrator who "must today be secretary of agriculture."
2—Decentralize the work under state, municipal and county administrators. In no other way can farmers' and consumers' needs be adjusted to our varied local conditions.

3—Increase the manpower on the farms to a higher level than before the war and plant 40 or 50 million acres more in 1944 than in this year.
4—Increase the amount of agricultural machinery enough to replace wornout equipment and take care of the extra 40 or 50 million acres needed for next year.

5—Abolish the system of retail and wholesale price ceilings (which he said begin at the wrong end). Price fixing in a great food producing country must begin as near as possible to the farmer and controls proceed from there on by regulation against profiteering.

6—Ask the farmers to appoint their own war committee on prices and do a little collective bargaining with them in fixing prices. The so-called "parities" should be abandoned for the war. Prices to the farmer must include floors as well as ceilings. Prices should be fixed that will take into account labor and other costs, and above all, they should stimulate production.

7—Rations should be set to balance consumption to production. We should simplify the whole rationing business by over 50 or 60 per cent.

8—We should recognize that processing and distributing foods are righteous and necessary callings. Thousands of small firms are being driven out of business. It would help win the war if left-wing reforms in our food economy were suspended for the duration. We should establish war committees in all processing and distributing trades.

9—Abolish the present system of subsidies which will not stop inflation and tend to strangle production.
"If these broad lines, policies, and organizations be adopted, then food will flow naturally from farm to processor, to wholesaler, to retailer and to the consumer," Hoover said. "Prices will be better restrained. They will be lower, for the black markets can be blacked out. The housewives will have less trouble and worry. And above all farm production will be stimulated not stifled."
"But over and beyond better methods of food control, we must absolutely assure the maximum production of America."

Soldiers make an average of 8 moves by railroad between induction and embarkation for service overseas.

In Lapeer the roll back of meat prices found the stores selling most cuts of meat at prices already lower than the OPA rollback list.

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., Mendon, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-3-41-22b)

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES Farmers can afford. Proto-4 for coccidiosis prevention. One quart \$1. Phenol-sulphonate tablets, .25¢, .30¢, 45¢, \$1.50. OK Spray for colds and lung infection. 1/2 pint makes 1 gallon of spray, 56¢. Available at leading hatcheries, feed stores and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., at their stores and co-ops. By mail, postpaid, in your common fund. Holland Laboratories, Holland, Michigan. (6-17-61b)

BEAN HULLERS

UNDER THE USDA RULING THE Huber Manufacturing Co. has been allotted only four new beaners for Michigan this year. If interested in a new beaner, write J. H. Krause, care of Huber Manufacturing Co., 417 North Cedar St., Lansing. (7-21-33b)

WOOL GROWERS

WE ARE NOW HANDLING WOOL for the C.C.C. under the Government Wool Purchase Plan. We also buy lots under 1,000 lbs. for cash. Sell your wool on its merits. Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n., 506 North Mechanic Street, Jackson, Michigan. Phone 2-8276. (6-21-42b)

Where to Pay Farm Bureau Dues

Since September 1, 1940, the County Farm Bureaus have taken over collection of Farm Bureau membership dues. Payments should be made to your County Farm Bureau officer who is listed below.

Farm Bureau members should send their sales slips for purchases of Farm Bureau brand products to the State Farm Bureau Membership Relations Dept., 221 N. Cedar street, Lansing, about every 3 months, and the last of them not less than 20 days before their membership falls due. That provides time for checking and issuance of the membership credit, if one is declared.

The State Farm Bureau will send to the member a card stating the amount of membership credit he has earned. It may be deducted from the \$5 dues payment, providing the card and the balance due in cash are sent to the County Farm Bureau secretary together.

Farm Bureau brand products eligible for membership credit include: Farm Bureau brand dairy, poultry and other feeds, seeds, fertilizers; Unico brand fence, roofing, petroleum products, binder twine, paints, insecticides; Co-op brand farm machinery and electrical appliances.

Pay Farm Bureau Dues to:

- Allegan—Bert Tellman, secretary, Hamilton.
- Barry—Mrs. Warren Bolton, Hastings, R-2.
- Bay—Waldo Anderson, treasurer, Farm Bureau Store, Main and Henry Streets, Bay City.
- Berrien—J. Burton Richards, Berrien Center, R-1.
- Branch—G. A. Himebaugh, Bronson, R-2.
- Calhoun—Miss Margaret Beck, Battle Creek, R-7.
- Cass—Mrs. J. C. Burgener, Cassopolis.
- Clinton—Russel Bower, DeWitt, R-1.
- Eaton—Frank Pifer, Charlotte, R-6.
- Genesee—Fred Lang, Flint, R-3.
- Gratiot—Mrs. Arthur Ballinger, Breckenridge, R-2.
- Hillsdale—Mrs. Earl Scholl, treasurer, 75 No. Howell St., Hillsdale.
- Huron—Mrs. Hal Conkey, Caseville, R-1.
- Ingham—Mrs. George Frost, Williams- ton, R-1.
- Ionia—Chas. Mattison, Ionia, Star Route.
- Isabella—Mrs. E. F. Block, Mt. Plea-

COAL MAY BECOME A REAL PROBLEM

Strikes and Other Matters Put Great Burden On Industry

The householder who has not ordered his coal bin filled will do well to get that done as soon as possible. We have a coal problem now. It may get much worse. We note that Mr. Ickes has mentioned the possibility of rationing coal. Undoubtedly, he is preparing for such an eventuality. In five days in early June when be-

sant, R-2.
Jackson—Leland Cuff, Jackson, R-8.
Kalamazoo—Mrs. Helen Buckham, Kalamazoo, R-9.
Lapeer—Mrs. Adolph Brocker, Goodrich.
Lenawee—Lyle Whelan, Tipton, R-1.
Livingston—Gale Hoisington, Fowlerville, R.F.D.
Macomb—Jack Harvey, Utica.
Manistee—David Joseph, Onekama.
Mason—Elmer Fredericks, Scottville.
Mecosta—Orville Miller, Morley, R. 2.
Missaukee—B. E. Shetelhelm, Court House, Lake City R-1.
Monroe—Laurence Wagar, Carleton, R. 1.
Montcalm—Mrs. Leroy Kelpeln, Greenville, R-3.
Muskegon—Harold Banta, 636 Orchard Street, Muskegon.
Newaygo—Mrs. E. E. Smith, Fremont, R-2.
Northwest Michigan—Mrs. Robert Seaberg, Traverse City, R-1.
Oakland—H. S. Albertson, Oxford, R-1.
Oceana—Mrs. J. H. Birdsall, Pentwater, R-1.
Ottawa—Gerrit Elzinga, Hudsonville, R-2.
Saginaw—Mrs. Peter Young, Saginaw, R-4.
Sanilac—Marshall Miller, Sandusky.
St. Clair—Mrs. Constance Hyde, acting sec'y, Federal Building, Port Huron.
St. Joseph—Mrs. O. D. Arney, Three Rivers.
Shiawassee—George Pardonnet, Cornuma, R-1.
Tri-County—Charles Maschs, Charlevoix, R-1.
Tuscola—Ed. F. Coler, acting sec'y-treas., bank building, Caro.
Van Buren—Kermit Washburn, Paw Paw, R-4.
Washtenaw—Gordon Gill, Ypsilanti, R-3.

All Young Men Should Be Insured!

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

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

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

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

Every FARMER'S A SCRAPPER

...And Every Farm Is An Iron Mine

CHANCES are your farm may still be an ammunition dump in disguise. It certainly is, if you've taken only a quick look around and turned in for salvage a few pieces of busted junk you'd been intending to sell anyway.

But how about the old machinery that has been stored away? That old hand corn-sheller will make three one-inch shells. What of the wornout disc? It has enough steel for 210 semi-automatic carbines. And that old battered shovel . . . even it will help make four hand grenades!

KEEP THAT SCRAP COMING!

Officials in charge of scrap salvage say that collection of farm scrap can't end until the war is over. Not if we want to win! Not if you want your boy to have the ships and shells and tanks that will make his big fight that much easier . . . may even make the difference between life and death!

So get the scrap habit! On rainy days when you can't farm, organize a scrap commando corps among the kids and the women-folk. Tell them to look in the tall grass beside the fences . . . in roadside ditches . . . orchards . . . creekbeds . . . woods . . . gullies . . . and wherever else pieces of broken equipment may have been discarded. One farmer who had been over his place three times found 6,000 pounds the fourth time around!

WHY UNCLE SAM WANTS FARM SCRAP

The steel that goes into farm machinery is just about the finest there is. What's more, most of it is the heavy scrap that is so much needed, instead of the light stuff such as bed-springs they get from city-dwellers, and that burns up in the furnaces.

If you've been keeping old machinery for the parts you may need, strip them off now and turn in the useless remainder. It may be broken and rusty, but it will go directly into the tools of war.

TO MAKE IT EASY FOR YOU

Scrap dealers near your farm will buy your scrap at established, government controlled prices. Local rationing boards have been very co-operative in allowing extra gasoline for moving scrap. Getting the scrap to market is no problem. But digging it out is the big job . . . and it's right in your lap. Get started now . . . today!

HOW TO TURN IN YOUR SCRAP

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

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

FARM PRESS SCRAP COMMITTEE
Room 1310, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y.

Please send a copy of "Scrap and How to Collect It," "National Scrap Harvest."

Your name

Address

City State

Farm Press Scrap Committee

FA No. 5
Room 1310, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York N. Y.

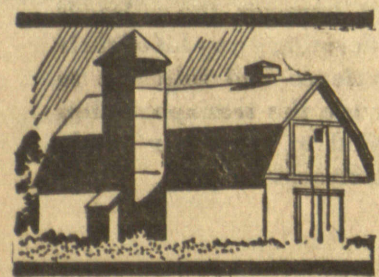
UNICO PAINTS

They're Very Good. Compare the Prices!

- House Paints
- Barn Paints
- Floor Paints
- Wall Paints
- Varnishes
- Enamels



Unico Wagon and Implement Paints give last protection against weather and rust. A very good investment.



Roof Coatings
Black Asphalt Coating
Fibered Asphalt Coating
Red Metal Primer

For New Roofs and Repairs

Farm Bureau Roll Roofing
Farm Bureau Asphalt Shingles

"BUY WITH CONFIDENCE THROUGH YOUR COOPERATIVE"

Junior Farm Bureau

By MRS. MARJORIE KLEIN of Fowlerville, State Publicity Chairman

JUNIORS TAKE PART IN THE MIDWEST MEETING

President Young Spoke on War Time Program of Michigan Juniors

Eight Michigan Junior Farm Bureau members and counsellors attended the Mid-west Farm Bureau training school at Chicago. They attended the rural youth meeting that was held on June 22 and stayed over for the three day session.

The group was headed by Norris Young, state president of Junior Farm Bureau. Young addressed the rural youth group at the session Tuesday on the subject, "Our War Time Program of Junior Farm Bureau in Michigan". Young stressed four points that the Junior Farm Bureau are working on in the state:

- (1) The maintenance and strength of Junior Farm Bureau in spite of difficulties and handicap.
- (2) Redeveloping a program of education to take care of the new and younger members who are coming in to the Junior Farm Bureau.
- (3) The extension and expansion of the camp program as the educational venture.
- (4) The continuing activity of the Junior Farm Bureau in war projects.

Representatives from five other states also spoke on the same subject. There was a discussion after the talk by the young people in which the various states exchanged ideas on solving the problems.

Iowa reports that they had changed the box social to a pie social on one occasion with the first dollar bid going into the Junior Farm Bureau treasury. All bids after the first dollar go to war bonds or stamps for the bidder. On one occasion Junior Farm Bureau sold \$1,100 worth of bonds in one meeting.

Those attending the conference from Michigan were Norris Young, June Norris, Barbara Preston, Berrien county; Richard Nelson, president of Mason county and district director of Junior Farm Bureau; Mrs. Mary Hersy, Miss Vera Durham, Harold Banta, Muskegon county; and Leonard Haack of Oakland county.

CAMP PROGRAMS TAKING SHAPE

The programs for the three Junior training camps for 1943 are taking shape. They will be quite different than in former years.

This year emphasis will be laid more than ever on the development of individual skills for leadership. The first hour and a half of each morning will be given over to studying the several Junior Farm Bureau programs. The remainder of the time will be devoted to each camper developing one or two abilities in leadership. They will have a choice of subjects: leadership for discussions, song leader, recreational leader, public relations, officers' duties.

The co-operatives farmers' commodity marketing exchanges will again occupy a place in the program to bring the latest information concerning the activities of their organizations. More than ever before the administration of the camp will be placed in the hands of the campers so that they may get the experience.

Dates for the camps are:
No. 1—Aug. 15-21 at Yankee Springs, Barry county.
No. 2—Aug. 22-28 at Waldenwoods, Livingston county.
No. 3—Aug. 29-Sept. 4 at Waldenwoods.

Mrs. Gingrich Will Teach Song Leadership
Everyone in the Farm Bureau family will be glad of the news that Mrs. Frank Gingrich or "Audie" is returning to the staff of Michigan State Leadership training camps. Ben Hennink, director of the Junior Farm Bureau and director of the camp, completed negotiations with Mrs. Gingrich to return to the camp staff, at the Midwest meeting at Chicago. Mrs. Gingrich expressed genuine satisfaction over the class arrangement for camp this year, stating that it would help her in teaching recreation leadership to her class.

It Happened in the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau

BAY
12 members and 9 guests met at the home of Herbert Schmidt, June 25 and participated in a hayride and weiner roast. Presiding officer was Joe Pajot. Mr. Schmidt presented camp plans which was followed by a camp discussion among members. Fay Gaulet is in charge of camp activities. Nominating committee appointed to present new officers at the next meeting consisted of Bob Ruhstorfer, chairman; Ed Leonard and Virginia Wenglikowski. Regional meeting of Saginaw and Bay counties was held in May at the Webster school in Bay county. Al Johnson, regional director presided at the meeting and a potluck supper was served followed by an evening of entertainment. Next meeting will be held July 13 at the home of Anita Tomke.

BARRY
Margaret Doster reports a good time had by twenty young people in the week end camp at Yankee Springs two weeks ago. Mr. and Mrs. De Weaver, counsellors to the group, attended the week end session.

BERRIEN
A "kids party" was held on May 24.

CHECK ELECTRIC MOTORS REGULARLY FOR BEST RESULTS

A Little Care and a Few Safeguards Will Keep Them in Service

By W. D. HEMKER
Westinghouse Electrical & Manufacturing Co.

Every farmer should inspect his motors periodically to insure an uninterrupted production schedule.

Electric motors are becoming more difficult to buy due to material shortage, and it behooves every farmer to see that his motors will give him as long service as possible.

Here are some of the important features that have a vital bearing on motor life and should be checked regularly:

Lubrication—There are two common types of motor bearings, namely sleeve bearings and ball bearings. Sleeve bearings are usually lubricated by oil. Only a small amount of oil is needed at any one time. The oil in a motor does not deteriorate and all that needs to be replaced is the small amount that may evaporate or may be spilled in tipping the motor. All spilled oil should be wiped off the motor immediately so it will not be drawn into the motor to help accumulate dirt and injure the insulation. Motors that are operated frequently should have the oil supply checked every three to six months, and a few drops of oil added if needed. This should be special electric motor oil or a good grade of light automobile engine oil. Too much oil may be more harmful than too little oil. Do not oil while the motor is running.

Ball bearings should be checked once a year to see that the bearing housing is one-third to one-half full of grease. A special ball bearing grease should be used. Never use ordinary cup grease.

Overload Protection—Excessive or continued overload will destroy the motor winding and may destroy the bearings, due to heat. Either one of these will necessitate a major repair job and require a shut-down and expense.

Motors differ from other forms of farm power in that they will continue to operate on overload until they are destroyed. Temporary overload such as in starting a machine or occasional over-feeding, will not damage a motor if it is allowed to cool off again during normal operation. This ability to carry a momentary overload is one of the many advantages of an electric motor. Protection against excessive or continuous overload should be provided by the correct protective device. Some motors have this built into them, others need it provided in the motor circuit.

Ventilation—Modern motors are usually of the drip-proof type. Ventilation openings are on the bottom of the end frames so that occasional water or dust falling will not drop directly into the motor. Motors which are in hazardous locations of dust and vapor fumes should be totally enclosed. Also totally enclosed motors should be used in dairies where water is likely to splash on them or they should be protected by shields or mounted above and away from the wet area.

Dirt and dust should never be allowed to accumulate in or on the motor. Every effort should be made to protect the motor against dirt and dust by shielding the motor if possible, or locating it in a dust free place. If dust does accumulate, it should be blown out regularly with a vacuum cleaner or air hose.

Motors should not be allowed to remain outdoors in the weather. If it is necessary to leave it outdoors it should be protected by a canvas cover or box. If it is to be operated permanently outdoors, it should be protected by a cover or house with provision for good ventilation.

Brushes and Commutators—Regular inspection should be made of motors with commutators and brushes. If excessive sparking is taking place it is an indication that the commutator may be dirty or the brushes are cracked or worn.

The commutator may be cleaned by holding the end of a wooden stick, on which is held a strip of fine sandpaper, against the commutator while the motor is running. Use 2/0 sandpaper or finer. By holding the stick with moderate pressure against the commutator, the copper bars will be polished. Also, the brushes will be ground slightly at the same time, making a good fit. Never use emery paper or cloth. Emery is a conductor and some pieces may lodge between the bars and cause arcing and burning of the commutator bars. Badly worn or broken brushes should be replaced.

If the commutator is worn, showing ridges, or if it is not perfectly round, causing the brushes to chatter, it will be necessary to remove the armature and have the commutator turned down in a lathe. This is a job for an experienced repairman.

Selection of Size of Motors—Motors which are selected and applied by manufacturers to a certain machine will operate satisfactorily. However, the motor should have the care as outlined above. If the motor is used on several different jobs, then there is the problem of adapting the motor to the job. For most satisfactory operation, the motor should be matched to the machine to apply the proper horsepower. However, this may not always be possible. In many cases machines requiring less power than the rating of the motor can be satisfactorily operated at no great loss in efficiency. Also a machine normally requiring a larger motor can many times be adapted satisfactorily by operating it at a slower speed by the proper selection of pulley sizes.

Meat Industry Asks Byrnes to Intervene
The American Meat Institute of Chicago, representing all packers, telegraphed Mr. Byrnes of the Office of War Mobilization at Washington on June 23 to the effect that the impractical and theoretical handling of the meat industry through subsidies, roll backs and price ceilings should be ended. Cattle receipts at principal markets have been cut in half and continue to decrease. More and more packers are getting out of business. Black market operations are increasing. And there is less and less of meat for the armed forces and civilians. Mr. Byrnes was asked to act for a fair and equitable solution of the problems now before the entire meat industry.

Rationing may come and sooner than we expect. Another good reason for filling the bin while we can. There are 400 characters on the keyboard of a Chinese typewriter. Michigan produces 14% of all iron ore mined in the United States.

EXPECT NITROGEN IN FERTILIZER THIS FALL

Potash and Super-Phosphate Shortages Are Latest Development

The fertilizer situation is changing. There is more of nitrogen for fertilizers and less of phosphorous and potash.

In addition to the prospects for nitrogen in fertilizers for fall rains, undoubtedly there is quite a carryover of nitrogen fertilizers from spring when it was not possible to sow considerable acreages of oats and barley.

In the fall of 1942 a restricted acreage of wheat was sown without nitrogen in the fertilizer. This fall acreage restrictions are off.

For many years the world's supply of potash came largely from the mines of Alsace-Lorraine, France. An American potash industry has been developing since World War I. It was stimulated greatly when World War II shut off imports from Europe. The five potash producing organizations in the United States produce a large volume of the fertilizer, but demand is even greater.

Superphosphates for farm fertilizers are made by treating raw rock phosphate with sulphuric acid. In time of peace the phosphate rock is shipped north from Florida by the manufacturer of Farm Bureau fertilizers, for example, and treated with the acid at a centrally located fertilizer mixing plant. The sulphuric acid is a by-product of a copper mining operation.

In time of war, sulphuric acid is in much greater industrial demand. Fertilizer companies have a transportation problem in getting cars for phosphate rock. The two contribute to having less super-phosphate fertilizer.

CASS
Erika Pjesky, secretary of Cass county had three pages of minutes of the June 1st meeting. Practically the entire meeting was spent in serious discussion of the summer work as well as the problem relating to the Senior activities.

GRAND TRAVERSE
Juniors had a skating party at the Coliseum Roller Rink on May 14th. All members turned out, as well as a good many guests. Following the skating, a business meeting was held at the Farmers Co-op office. Keith Shugare will entertain for the next meeting.

PAW PAW—Van Buren
Discussion Leader C. O. Andrews called on County Agricultural Agent John G. Woodman, who gave a masterful resume of the various requirements and steps to be taken in organizing in somewhat the following order: (1) The necessity. As the community already was well served in the matters of purchasing and marketing. (2) The volume of commodities in sight, as volume is necessary for success. (3) The securing of a good manager, as ninety per cent of a co-op's success depends upon the confidence of the membership in the person chosen as manager. Mr. Woodman did such a good job on these fundamentals as to apparently receive the tacit endorsement of all present.

HEAVY SPRING RAINS BRING OUT FORGOTTEN WEEDS
Seeds Buried Deeply in Soil Germinate When Washed To Surface

By R. W. Bennett
Farm Bureau Seed Service

When we have excessive rains that wash away topsoil, weed seeds come to the surface and germinate. Some of these weed seeds may have been buried for many years below the topsoil, so deep they could not sprout.

Many farmers will think their unexpected crop of weeds came from new seedlings, which is not true. This was a good year for yellow rocket which on some farms has not shown up for years. Most of them think it is a bad mustard. Yellow dock that may have been buried for 20 years is showing up in fields that have been practically free from dock for many years. Sweet clover that has been dormant in fields for 10 to 12 years has shown up where no sweet clover has been planted for at least ten years.

Some fields plowed last fall that could not be worked in early spring, are showing good seedlings of forage crops where no seed was sown last fall or this spring. Clover and alfalfa seeds that get buried too deep retain their germinating powers for years, too.

Farmers may see weeds on their farms this year they cannot remember of ever seeing in the last few years. If you have a case of this kind on your farm, try to remember back how long ago it has been since you had that weed to contend with.

Weed seeds can be and are removed from Farm Bureau Seeds, so you can eliminate lots of weeds by sowing Farm Bureau Brand seeds.

FOOD & SUPPLIES GREAT PROBLEMS OF WORLD WAR II
Comparison of Two Conflicts Shows Tasks Greater For Americans

By CONG. WILLIAM W. BLAKNEY
Sixth Michigan District

In World War I, the United States mobilized a total of 4,355,000 men—4,057,101 in the Army, the rest in the Navy, Marine Corps, etc. Our overseas Army comprised a grand total of 2,059,629. We were able to ship these men to established allied beachheads in France, over Atlantic routes well protected from submarines. Much of the artillery we used and practically all of the airplanes were furnished by the British and French.

Our population at the beginning of 1917, the time that we entered World War I, was approximately 101,000,000. During World War I, because of the size of our Army, home and abroad, we had meatless days, heatless days, sugar shortages, gasoline troubles—in other words, the people on the home front were quite seriously affected economically.

Bald Rock is Michigan's best soft red winter wheat.

Community Farm Bureau Activities

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations and Education SUPERIOR—Washtenaw

One member made the statement that he never knew whether he paid more for what he bought when he bought from a co-operative, because he never shopped around to find out what the competitor was selling for. He said, "I just ask for whatever I want and pay what the price is, so I may be a poor business man."

Another member agreed that he did, likewise, that he had enough faith in the Co-operative to know that he would not pay too much.

PLEASANTON—Manistee
The report of the action committee was given by Mr. Harley Gillispie. He reported on (a) the reform of the school system showing that the farm group has had little chance to take part in meetings planning for this reform. (b) in "time to attend meeting" he pointed out the importance of attending meeting in that Labor Groups were very well satisfied if the farmer worked long hours and did not take time out to organize. (c) A meeting was held at Traverse City for the purpose of informing newspapers about the Farm Bureau and to try to get their co-operation in publishing articles concerning the Farm Bureau.

PAW PAW—Van Buren
Discussion Leader C. O. Andrews called on County Agricultural Agent John G. Woodman, who gave a masterful resume of the various requirements and steps to be taken in organizing in somewhat the following order: (1) The necessity. As the community already was well served in the matters of purchasing and marketing. (2) The volume of commodities in sight, as volume is necessary for success. (3) The securing of a good manager, as ninety per cent of a co-op's success depends upon the confidence of the membership in the person chosen as manager. Mr. Woodman did such a good job on these fundamentals as to apparently receive the tacit endorsement of all present.

METAMORA—Lapeer
George Greenlee presented a Resolution that Bans Test and Control be made compulsory in Lapeer Co. A discussion followed.

A motion was made by Albert Stock and seconded by Roy Best that our group go on record as favoring compulsory Bans testing and Control in the county.

Mr. Peter Skeberdis of Imlay City is our new field representative and gave a short talk on his work and relationship with the various Community Groups and other topics of interest.

BAINBRIDGE—Berrien
Mr. Burton Richards, the county secretary, was present. The chairman turned the meeting over to him, for a report on progress concerning labor needs and their supply. Mr. Richards said he had presented to the County Board the copy of resolutions passed at our last meeting and sent by secretary of group as ordered. He said a meeting had been called to be held June 16th at Y. M. C. A. building in Benton Harbor. At this meeting are to be representatives of Co-operatives, Cannery, Fruit Sponsors and Community Groups, also the County Agent, Mr. Lurkins, and they will endeavor to work out a uniform wage scale for labor in the county. Mr. Richards pointed out that such a program has to meet with the approval of the Federal Labor Board, Farm Security Association, and the like so that proper consideration be given the laborers as to minimum wage, length of employment and adequate housing facilities to be provided by the employers. These are the questions among others which include transportation, to be discussed at coming meeting.

MERIDIAN—Ingham
The topic for discussion, "Co-operatives Buying & Selling", was taken up. Points brought out for success were loyalty, a good business manager, a fee for membership, attendance at meetings. The group felt that if enough co-operatives could be organized and kept in operation cost of living could be held down and inflation prevented.

SOUTHWEST OAKLAND—Oakland
Ralph Hopkins opened the discussion with the question "Do Co-operatives tend to destroy democratic government?" That brought Joe Pittenger to his feet with a history of the co-operative movement from the beginning down to the present time. He argued and proved to the satisfaction of all present, that the co-operative movement is real democracy at work and must strengthen, rather than weaken democratic government.

SUMMIT PERE MARQUETTE—Mason
Mrs. Hawley gave a report of the meeting of the Michigan Public Education Commission. The commission is studying the education in secondary schools and expects to report to the governor by first of the year. The commission seemed to be against the rural schools. The rural school is the fundamental unit of a rural community, close to the rural home and should be kept so.

ROSS—Kalamazoo
History of co-op was reviewed by discussion leader, its beginning we found having been in the old world in 1844.

It was then brought out that in our vicinity we could use a good co-op system run by an honest, capable head, but had never had one. The group

agreed it was not in favor of subsidy idea and this led to an explanation of the incentive payments on beans, soybeans and potatoes.

IRONTON—Charlevoix
The article for discussion in the Farm Bureau paper on co-ops was read followed by very interesting talks on co-ops and what they should be ready to do to help the farmer. Most were agreed that the co-ops should be willing to give credit for two weeks or a month but not any longer. Having some sort of credit agency along with the co-ops was also discussed for those who needed credit for a longer time.

SEBEWAING—Huron
Motion made by Mrs. Adolph Baur supported by E. L. Good that a vote of approval be given to the county board members on the action that is being taken in the bean interest and that Mr. Bailey be kept on by the board as a publicity man.

(Note: Reference is made to the Huron County Board of Directors action during a higher price for white beans as a stimulus to production.)

SCHOOLCRAFT—Kalamazoo
The report of the zoning committee was given and it was found that a petition had to be circulated in the townships and then voted upon at the next regular election or a special election be called. There would be an advertising expense and maybe a surveyor's fees if the zoning was done by districts. Several of the townships of the county are already zoned and we decided to arouse a little interest in the remaining townships and see if the county as a whole couldn't be zoned. Mr. Bingham and Mr. Lurkens were selected to see Mr. Root and Mrs. H. Buckham in the vicinity of Oshtemo and a letter was written to Mr. Wiley of Richland to have them bring the matter before their respective discussion groups.

The matter of keeping rural schools open was brought to our attention and the secretary was asked to write our opinion to Mr. Brody of East Lansing. The general viewpoint was that when there were less than 12 children to attend a rural school it was the best to close this school and send them to town. It was felt that when the school consisted of less than 12 there was a lack of competition and

social and recreational activity. Also it was less profitable to hire a teacher for so few. When a rural school was over crowded, say more than 30 pupils, it was thought best to send the eighth and possibly the seventh graders to a town school.

SHELBY—Oceana
Don Smith led the discussion on Land Use Planning and Zoning, saying in part that there is much land in our counties not put to good use or with no planning for its use. Not quite half of Michigan's land area is in farms and all of the farm land is not uniform in its ability to support people. And that the rights of the individual must be adjusted to the best interest of the community. Mr. Smith then called on Lyle Thompkins as a guest speaker to explain about the conservation soil districts. Mr. Thompkins had with him a goodly sized book containing maps and a history of soil conservation carried on in Oceana county for the past several years. It was agreed that not over half of Oceana land is suitable for farming and could be best conserved by forests, contour plowing and strip farming. Mr. Thompkins said under a soils conservation district one would get from this set up just what they themselves put into it, and that this matter was entirely up to the farmer.

ST. CLAIR—St. Clair
Roy Gilbert, our Representative to the State Legislature from our district gave an interesting talk on the cost of building and maintenance of county roads. Verne Graham, our discussion leader who is also a member of the County Road Commission explained in detail a great deal of the problems of road building. The discussion drifted further to the milk situation in our area. The Teamsters Union of A. F. of L. have been making a great deal of trouble in Port Huron among the Grocers' and Dealers' Association as well as the Dairy Peddlers. It was discussed at great length at our meeting. We go on record as not approving of the methods and tactics used by these organizers, and take the same viewpoint as the Huron Co. Farm Bureau have taken. A hearing is being held in the St. Clair Co. Circuit Court at the present time, in regards to this case.

Mr. Michigan Motorist:

if the

NEW LAW

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

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

We have with us a NEW Automobile Drivers' Financial Responsibility Law. It is effective July 30, 1943. Every car and truck owner should be familiar with the requirements of the law concerning financial responsibility.

The new law provides that the owner of a motor vehicle involved in an accident that results in death or any degree of injury to any person must report the accident to the Secretary of State at Lansing immediately.

The owner of the car must show that he carries ADEQUATE INSURANCE, or he must post cash or bond in the amount of \$11,000 with the Secretary of State to guarantee ability to meet any judgment arising from the accident.

Failure to report such an accident within 10 days, or to pay within 30 days a judgment for personal injuries, or a judgment for property damage in excess of \$50, shall bring suspension of the driver's license and certificate of registration for all his motor vehicles until the judgment is paid, and proof of future financial responsibility is furnished.

The new law makes automobile insurance almost compulsory after July 30, 1943.

DRIVE SAFELY and insure your driving risks through your local agent of the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company.

State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.
Bloomington, Illinois

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent, Lansing, Michigan

Agriculture in the Post-War World

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

By PROF. ORION ULREY
Agricultural Economist
Michigan State College

Next to winning the war and working out the broad bases of world peace, the production, distribution and consumption of food is world problem No. 1.

The peoples of the world have never had sufficient food. About two-thirds of the 2 1/2 billion people of our planet produce the food, fiber, fish and forest products—leaving only one-third to provide other products and services. Consequently, most of the world's people have a relatively low standard of living.

Position of Farmers
About two-thirds of the farmers of the world are primarily self-sufficient, as they obtain more in living from the farm than from the products which they sell. A large proportion of the 50% of American farmers who secure only 15% of the total cash farm income are essentially self-sufficient farmers. The self-sufficient farmers are afflicted with poor diets and malnutrition, high birth rate, infant mortality, with inadequate housing and health facilities, and with cultural and racial biases and prejudices. The commercial farmers, who produce principally for sale, are affected and concerned with price relationships, urban purchasing power and employment, inflation and deflation, taxes, and with national food policies.

The economic position of farmers is affected by the number of farm people in terms of arable land. About 2.5 acres of average land is required to maintain one person—on the standard of a limited diet and the few material comforts enjoyed by European peasantry. India, China, Japan, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Rumania, Puerto Rico, Java are among the countries which have less than 2.5 acres of land per member of the farm family.

Solutions which have been suggested for agriculture in these countries include: emigration to new lands, development of local and small scale industry to supplement farming, migration to urban occupations, education in birth control, and reorganization and improvement of agriculture production and marketing. These solutions can be applied only slowly during the decades of the future.

For a Better Fed World
The importance of food is shown by the fact that the first conference of the 45 United Nations, recently held at Hot Springs, Virginia, was on food. The most important goal expressed by the delegates was to obtain a better fed world and thus move towards freedom from want. The topics discussed might be classified on the basis of immediate and long-time programs, and also whether the programs applied to self-sufficient or commercial agriculture. Some of the subjects discussed were as follows:

1. Food Consumption—the raising of nutritional standards—changing diets towards the protective foods as dairy products, meats and vegetables—programs for providing adequate food for pregnant and nursing mothers, infants, preschool and school children, and low-income people.
2. Post War Relief and Rehabilitation—food distribution to the people in war ravaged countries—distribution of seeds, fertilizers, machinery and farm implements—assistance in building up depleted herds.
3. Expansion and shifts in agricultural production—larger supplies of food—reduction in cotton, coffee, sugar and wheat—increases in dairy products, meats and vegetables.
4. Improved farming practices and systems—to increase food supplies, better diet for farm families, increased farm income.
5. Reduction in distribution costs—to increase farm prices and reduce retail prices to the final consumer—dehydration to reduce marketing costs.
6. Conservation of soil resources—by cropping practices, shift from soil-depleting crops.
7. Extension of Co-operatives—for production, such as crop improvement, cow testing and breeding associations—for providing marketing, buying and credit services.
8. Extension of credit—for food importation and rehabilitation of European countries—to assist farmers to expand production and improve marketing facilities.
9. Improved systems of land tenure—to encourage longer tenure and fair treatment of tenant—to conserve soil resources.
10. Increase size of farm units—as volume of business of most farmers of world is too small.
11. Handling of international surpluses—to prevent severe price declines—by some plan of international ever-normal granary.
12. Price controls—to prevent international speculation, and periodic inflation and deflation.
13. Expansion of international trade by reduction in trade barriers and elimination of discriminatory restrictions.
14. Obtaining full employment in industrial nations—so there will be adequate purchasing power to buy the products sold by the commercial farmers.
15. Social security measures for farmers—as old-age and disability insurance.
16. Farm labor—training, housing and wages.

THE FELLOW WHO SAYS FARMERS ARE GETTING TOO MUCH



17. Extension of education—to children, youth and adults—in vocational, cultural and social science areas.	Supply of goods, services available for civilians.....	70	72
18. Acceptance of responsibility by each nation to set up organizations to foster the above ends.	Inflationary excess	16	25
19. Creation of a permanent organization of the United Nations on food—to collect statistics, prepare and disseminate reports, and to call the representatives of nations together to discuss the world food problems.	Complete regimentation undoubtedly will be necessary unless this inflationary excess is removed by taxation or by the sale of government bonds to individuals.		

Prospects for Improvement in U. S.
In the United States, the prospects for economic improvement of the low-income farmers depends largely upon the opportunities for migration to urban industries and upon the decentralization of factory production so that farmers can work part time of the farm. At the beginning of the war, the 32 million farm people constituted 24 per cent of the total population. The lower income one-third of the farm families, or 2 million with gross incomes of less than \$400, sent an average of \$100 to a market, and sold as a group, only 3 per cent of all products marketed. The middle income one-third, with gross incomes from \$400 to \$100 per family, provided 13 per cent of all products sold. Some have estimated that the total farm products needed in our domestic economy probably can be supplied by 3 million farm families, constituting only 12 to 15 per cent of the total population.

The urban opportunities during the war period have speeded up the movements towards urban life. This trend is favorable in bringing about a better balance between people and resources in the less fertile areas, and thus in increasing the average income of farm families. However, the migration from farms and the decline in proportion of farm to total population raises some very significant national problems. The farms and small towns have produced the children for replacement of our population. On the basis of recent vital statistics about 30 per cent of the nation's people should be on farms to maintain the population. A country with declining population probably will have many international difficulties, especially if a peaceful world is not established. The speeding up of the migration from farms to cities will bring the need for studies leading to national population policies and programs.

Prospects for Commercial Farmer
The post-war prospects for the commercial farmer of the United States depends primarily on the amount of inflation during the war and the deflation following, on the needs for food abroad and on domestic employment and purchasing power.

The low-income position of the farmers during the twenties and thirties was not due to an overproduction but to a maladjustment of prices brought about by rising prices during 1916-20 and falling prices during 1920-22 and 1929-32. The rigid farm cost items refused to come down as rapidly as farm prices.

Inflation or Continued Controls?
The best way to prevent deflation is to prevent inflation. To date, the programs to control the cost of living have not been sufficiently effective. Farmers and labor have objected to ceilings on farm prices and wages. However, the principal weakness of the price control program is the lack of adequate taxation to remove excess purchasing power. For example, as a nation we had about \$16 billion of excess in 1942 and will have about \$25,000,000,000 in 1943.

Food Program After the War
If the domestic demand for food is reduced, farmers may seek programs to reduce supplies. However, the change during the late thirties in our national farm program from restriction of production to expanding of the consumption is worth remembering. We may need to expand the school lunch and low-cost milk programs, and to again adopt the stamp plan to distribute food to the unemployed and low-income families.

Farmers should be more concerned with the distribution of national income, since the low-income families

buy less food than those in the higher brackets as shown by the following data for 1941:

Income Group	Ann'l Food Purchases
\$ - \$ 500	\$143
1,000-1,500	399
3,000-5,000	906

	1942	1943
National Income	117	140
Less: taxes and savings.....	31	43
Balance for purchase of goods and services.....	86	97

Our tax structure is important in determining the amount of money left after taxes, for the purchased food and other items. If the low-income groups pay sales and other taxes consumption, they buy less food.

We Have Some Experience
The problems for the future seem difficult partly because we know more about them now than we have ever known before. However, we know more about solving the problems of farmers than at anytime in the past. We have only recently had the first world conference on food production, distribution and consumption. As a people, we usually place too much emphasis upon economic difficulties, and not enough on the job of continuing to build the various institutions of the community—the family, church, school, library, and the individual who is the basis and reason for it all. The farm citizens have a very important responsibility not only in their home and community but also in contributing their bit in discussing and presenting plans for the nation and the democratic family of peaceful nations.

480 Branch Members in Group Hospital Plan
480 Branch County Farm Bureau families have subscribed to the Michigan Hospital Service program. The enrollment continues. The hospitalization service is arranged for through the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Concrete Mixes For Small Jobs
"Proper Mixes and Quantities of Materials for Small Concrete Jobs" is the title of an informative circular published by the Portland Cement Association. A copy may be had for the asking by writing the Ass'n at 2108 Olds Tower, Lansing, Michigan.

Michigan's Iron Mines
In 1942 Michigan's iron mines employed, on the average, 8,242 men. The average production of ore per miner per day, in underground mines only, was more than eight and a half tons.

Farmers and Inflation
Farmers gain temporarily during inflation but they lose their shirts with deflation. The falling prices of raw materials throughout the world following World War 1 was instrumental in causing farmers and other raw materials throughout the world from the competitors abroad. Deflation was one of the primary reasons for the movement towards isolationism by the various nations, and the loss of a portion of the European market by American farmers. Deflation following the present war will not only depress agriculture but will severely hamper plans for improved international relations and world peace.

The prospects for foreign markets immediately following the end of the war is very favorable especially if the lend-lease program is continued. Three or four years, at least, will be required for European agriculture to recover. By that time, our domestic economy should be in full swing producing goods and services.

After the War
From a demand standpoint, the domestic market is the important one. During the fifteen years prior to the present war, the United States was on a net food importation basis. Many tropical foods cannot be produced in our climate. The demand and prices of food in our domestic markets depends largely on the amount and distribution of urban purchasing power. The questions which are of special importance to Michigan and American farmers are: Can we change from war to peace production without a large amount of unemployment and a decline in national income? Can we maintain a high level of urban employment during the years to come sufficient to provide a national income of 130 to 150 billions, at present prices?

All groups agree that the government must supplement private employment for at least a few years after the war. Our business men realize that they must provide job opportunities of they are to continue to be a major force in American life. Our citizens have many wants and needs. With our increasing amount of National co-ordination and planning, we can supply our essential needs. The experiences during the past decades with various agricultural programs will assist us in adopting the necessary farm programs.

Food Program After the War
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47 MICHIGAN MEMBERS AT MIDWEST MEETING

Act on Nat'l Food Problem; Farmers Consider World Food Conference

Forty-seven Michigan Farm Bureau leaders attended the annual Midwest Conference and Training School at Chicago the week of June 21. Although the conference was primarily devoted to the exchange of information between eleven Midwest State Farm Bureau groups, the group deviated from the routine for the purpose of officially commenting on subsidies and price roll backs on food.

The Michigan delegation joined with 500 representatives from the corn belt states to condemn all subsidies and price roll backs. They branded these as a subterfuge for increasing wages and to increase consumer incomes which are already at inflationary levels.

They charged that subsidies would be expensive to administer; that the benefits would be small in proportion to costs, and that these would contribute to, rather than control, inflation. It was stated that they would also add to the general confusion in the food industry which would result in less production and poor distribution, all of which would aggravate post war food problems, as well as to disturb production and distribution at this time.

The conference also recommended that "in order to avert disaster on the food front, all necessary authority over the food problems must be centered in one individual." It was recommended that such controls be placed in the hands of the War Food Administrator Chester C. Davis, and that he be given full power over production, distribution, pricing and rationing policies. (Mr. Davis resigned June 25 because of inability to go along with the administration's policy for food subsidies. He was succeeded by Judge Marvin Jones.)

One of the most interesting features of the convention was the presentation of their food problems by representatives of various of our Allies. Countries represented were Canada, Great Britain, Australia, China, and Russia.

At the close of this discussion, it was suggested that representatives of farm organizations participate in a world food conference in which farm-

ers, rather than governmental officials and others, discuss post war food problems. All present indicated their desire to participate in such a conference.

Spokesmen from the various states indicated an evergrowing membership which gave rise to the slogan of "A million members or more in '44." Plans were made for the accomplishment of this. Among the Michigan delegation were:

BARRY—C. Longstreet, and Pauline Longstreet.
BORRIEN—Barbara Preston, June Norris, J. Burton Richards and Norris Young.
BRANCH—Mr. and Mrs. L. Dean Steffey, Mrs. Belle S. Newell, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Schluabatis and Mr. Wilmot McDowell.
CLINTON—Charles F. Opendlander.
EATON—Everett Young.
GRATIOT—Beulah Krick, Gladys Neikirk and Frank Oberst.
INGHAM—J. F. Yeager, Eugene A. Smaltz, Ben Hennink, Boyd Rainey, Bob Addy, Mrs. Carlisle Waltz, Mrs. Wilcox and Mrs. Harold Splink.
LAPEER—Peter Skeberdis.
LIVINGSTON—Mrs. Gale Holsington.
MASON—Wesley S. Hawley and Richard Nelson.
MUSKEGON—Eloise Banta, Elnora Hersey and Rebecca Durham.
NEWAYGO—Blanch Vandenberg, Margaret Muir and Mildred Mullett.
OCEANA—Dan E. Reed and Mrs. Jesse Bonham.
OAKLAND—Leonard Haack.
OTTAWA—Sam Rymer and Scott Holmes.
SAGINAW—Fred Reimer and Walter Harger.
TRI-COUNTY—Bryce Vance.
VAN BUREN—Kermit Washburn and Geo. C. Schultz.
WASHTENAW—Mr. and Mrs. Ray Smalley.

"Better be careful, daughter! Your pa fooled me that way for almost a year with a dollar watch."

American Banner is Michigan's good, soft white winter wheat.

29,000 Farm Bureau Members in Ohio
More than 29,000 farm families are members of the Ohio Farm Bureau, according to a report by Harry W. Culbreth, organization director. This total represents nearly 98% of the state membership goal for the year which was set at 30,000 by the State Farm Bureau trustees, on the basis of recommendations by local leaders. It is also a 10% gain over the 1942 membership record of 26,114 members. The Ohio Farm Bureau board has voted to encourage every county Farm Bureau in the state to add an organization manager to its staff as soon as possible to correlate membership, cooperative and insurance relationships.

NW. Michigan Farm Bureau Opens Office
The Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau has opened an office upstairs in the Traverse City Farmers Co-operative, through the courtesy of the co-op. Mrs. Robert Seaberg, sec'y and part time worker is in charge. Board and action committee meetings will be held there.

County Agent's Son
Major Robert A. Barnum, son of County Agr'l Agent H. L. Barnum of Lake City, Missaukee county, is back in the United States. He was with the 57th fighter group in the Egyptian and North African campaigns. They destroyed 148 enemy aircraft and scored the great Palm Sunday destruction of German transport planes off the coast of Tunisia.

Government printing offices at Washington cover 33 acres.

UNICO FLY SPRAY

Guarantees Livestock Comfort

The new and superior Unico Livestock Spray is effective and guarantees livestock comfort. Provides high knockdown and killing power plus good repellency.

Kills Flies the Safe and Sure Way

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

Ask your dealer for KILL-FLY for household use.

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

Protein Limitation on Mash

NOW IN EFFECT!

The limitations placed on total protein and the amount of animal protein used in mashes are now in effect. This means it will require greater skill on the part of the farmer to get increased production. He will have to be sure that he is using balanced rations.

Farm Bureau Feeds—

MERMASH - MILKMAKER - PORKMAKER

... are balanced rations because they are: (1) correct in amount and quality of proteins, (2) correct in mineral balance, (3) correct in vitamin content, (4) low in fiber and high in total digestible nutrients and, (5) OPEN FORMULA FEEDS SO YOU KNOW WHAT YOU ARE GETTING FOR YOUR MONEY.

WE HAVE STREAMLINED the list of our formulas to obtain greater efficiency in our new feed plant. Because of the scarcity of animal proteins and because of the conservation requirements, we are eliminating some feed formulas. Here's what we have available:

POULTRY		LIVE STOCK	
MERMASH 16% Protein with Lactoflavin, our starter & growing mash		F. B. Milkmaker 24%	
MERMASH 20% Protein, a good breeders mash		Pailfiller Dairy 16%	
Farm Bureau Laying Mash 18%		F. B. Porkmaker 33%	
F. B. Broiler Mash 18%		F. B. Calf Meal	
F. B. Turkey Mash 25%		Calf Manna	
F. B. Poultry Supplement 32%		F. B. Open Formula Mineral Feeds	
Mermaid Balancer 37%			
F. B. Scratch Grains (Coarse, Intermediate, and Fine)			

We are on our own—in our own feed production plant. All the economies and savings made are earnings that are shared with YOU. Never before have you, the practical feeder had a chance to promote your own feed manufacturing program. HERE IT IS. YOUR OPPORTUNITY—GET BACK OF IT. IT'S YOURS.

Keep Asking For

Mermash - Milkmaker - Porkmaker

FARM BUREAU BRAND SUPPLIES AT 300 FARMERS' ELEVATORS

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, FEED DEP'T, Lansing, Mich.

