



FARM MICHIGAN NEWS



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EDITORIAL

The National Agricultural Mobilization Committee of 18, mentioned in our May 1 edition as sponsor of an attack on the Farm Bureau leadership over station WJR at Detroit, continues in the role. Evidently, this small group, with plenty of money for buying radio time over leading stations at \$20 a minute and upwards, is the front for interests not yet named, but who are seeking to discredit the Farm Bureau.

But the NAMC has its troubles, notwithstanding the money at its command. For instance, WLS at Chicago refused to sell time for three evening broadcasts of NAMC material at regular commercial rates. WLS read the script of the proposed talks. It found that the talks were "being made by an eminent 'farmer' from a Detroit radio station. The way he went after everyone who wasn't on his side was a caution. Lambasted them right and left, and put angel wings on nearly everyone on his side. Not only personal, but you would think anyone not agreeing with him was a dimwit."

WLS said that the material was controversial. It refused the broadcasts because of radio rules saying that time shall not be sold for controversial issues, except for political broadcasts. The material was not represented as political.

NAMC replied with abuse, so Prairie Farmer, owner of WLS, published an article to tell 300,000 midwestern farmers what happened. Prairie Farmer said that NAMC has been set up to "protect the Triple-A", whatever that means. NAMC has no membership dues. Its job is to spend the funds raised for it.

What We May Expect

In our opinion, city consumers won't pay too much attention to the fact that when government reduces retail food prices by means of a subsidy to processors, the loss will be added to the tax bill. They won't say much if the thing costs a couple of billion dollars. Retail prices will be down a little, and that's that.

But they will tumble to the fact that a reduction in some retail prices of food, perhaps 10 per cent more or less, by means of a subsidy is a device to prevent them from getting wage increases.

It wouldn't surprise us to hear organized groups of consumers seeking wage increases say presently that they can pay their own grocery bills and are against subsidies. They may or may not quote Mr. Byrnes, who said not long ago that the American industrial worker today is enjoying the highest purchasing power that has ever existed in this country.

Food Subsidy for Consumers

Subsidies to farmers in the form of incentive payments to increase farm production and keep the retail cost of food down went out the window. Farmers objected to the subsidy idea, and Congress refused to appropriate \$100,000,000 to finance it.

But the government is going to have us try a subsidy to consumers. It is trying to stop further increases in wages and prices. One serves as a lever for the other. On the question of wages, the government is trying to hold fast on the line of the "Little Steel" formula of May 15, 1942. That allowed a 15% increase over the wage level of January, 1941. The coal miners and others have been promised a "roll back" of retail food prices to a level in 1942 that will tie up with the "Little Steel" formula. That's where the new scheme for a subsidy to consumers comes in.

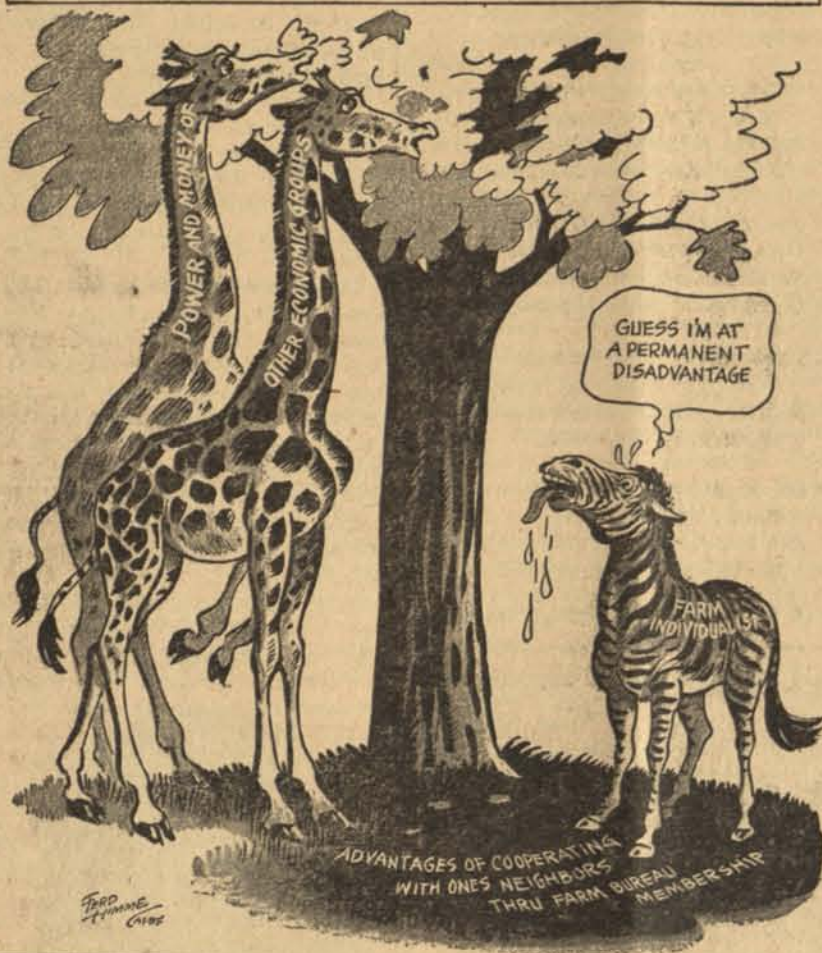
Wages are to be held fast. Retail prices for food are to be lower. Farm prices shall not increase, but farmers are to be protected against damage to their present price level. That is to be done through a subsidy paid to processors, or those who buy from agriculture for distribution. Sounds complicated, but here's the plan:

Processors will buy farm products at prices established by the present ceilings. They will sell them to the federal Commodity Credit Corporation, and at the same time buy them back at a set lower figure which will permit their sale to consumers at fixed and published retail prices. Those prices will be lower than they have been. The government takes the loss. The consumer is the beneficiary of this subsidy and clearly so. He would have been the beneficiary under the so-called farm subsidy plan, but most people would have understood it as fat bonus to farmers.

Informed opinion at Washington, where these things are drawn, believes that this is but a temporary though needed brake on both prices and wages. They will rise and are rising, a little each month. We'll probably notice it in changes in price ceilings from time to time, modifications of wage rulings, etc. The trend continues upward—it's gradual, but upward.

(Continued from page one)

AESOP SAID, "IT'S RIGHT AT YOUR FEET"



Public Doesn't Realize What's Been Happening

Still Thinking About Lower Cost Food After Spring Like This One

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

Certainly, there'll be no surplus production of any sort in our part of the state this year, for there's many a farm where on June 2 not a furrow has been turned nor a seed planted.

We can console ourselves that it could be much worse, for as yet, none of us have had to abandon our homes as people have in other states, but it's getting to be a very serious matter.

Too Much Advice

I've been much disturbed by the deluge of advice farmers have been subject to during this rainy spell.

We are told what to plant, when to plant, what plagues we should take, who we shall have to help us. We listen to oratory over the radio, we get circulars, reports and bulletins, we read columns in every newspaper and magazine. We hear of tours canvassing certain districts to create interest among the farmers in behalf of greater production. Some of this advice is all right, but a lot of it is just bunk.

Good heavens! Who knows better than the farmer himself what is best to do in times like this? He has many angles of the proposition to think of before he plants a crop. He not only gambles with the weather but he must think of the labor for himself and the price set for imported and uncertain labor some of our well wishers feel we should be satisfied with. The initial cost is something the ordinary farmer cannot afford to lose.

If these folks could only realize that even if it stops raining this very moment it will take days and days before the water soaked fields would warrant a farmer trying a tractor or a team on them. It hits hard when one is tied hand and foot to be pounded on the back to do more. We all know that the very moment the farmers can do anything whatever it will be a 24 hour a day job for them. Some understanding is needed.

I'll admit, farmers do need help in many ways, but just now they need sympathy and understanding as much as anything. If all of this publicity could only be spent on the right folks, the consuming public would cease to begin every conversation with a high cost of living lament. They would open their eyes to some of the problems and unsurmountable difficulties that confront the farmer and be more willing to share the consequences.

Just last week four city working people were questioned about how the prolonged wet weather had most affected them. Three said it kept their clothes out of the best condition. The fourth said it was more difficult for him to keep his car clean.

If they only could be made to realize that every damaging shower meant an additional cost for some of their food, they'd know better what the producers were experiencing. Until there's some such understanding between producers and consumers, there'll be no let-up in the clamor for cheap food among consumers.

It's certainly discouraging to witness the attempt by those who should know better to bring about a "roll-

(Continued on page three)

Huron Bureau Backs Newspaper in Milk Row

Huron County Farm Bureau made the first page of the Port Huron Times-Herald recently with a resolution supporting the Times-Herald in its campaign against racketeering by labor unions in an effort to get control of the milk handling industry in Port Huron. The Huron County Farm Bureau board of directors pledged full support against the attempt of any organized labor group to impose itself upon farmers. The resolution, signed by Ralph Brown of Ubly, president of the Huron County Farm Bureau, was prominently displayed by the Times-Herald.

22,359 Are Members of Farm Bureau

The membership of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and 45 associated County Farm Bureaus stood at 22,359 families as paid-up members as of June 1, according to the membership relations dept.

The campaigns conducted by the County Farm Bureaus during February, March and April when the weather was as cold and blustery, comparatively speaking, as it is wet these days, brought the organization 5,078 families as new members. Many past due memberships were renewed at that time.

Following are County Farm Bureaus which have more members paid-up and in good standing than they had June 1, 1942,—in other words 36 of the 45 county organizations:

Allegan	Livingston
Barry	Macomb
Bay	Manistee
Berrien	Macosta
Branch	Mason
Calhoun	Midland
Cass	Montcalm
Clinton	Benzie
Genesee	Newaygo
Griott	NW-Michigan
Huron	Oakland
Ingham	Ottawa
Ionia	Saginaw
Jackson	St. Clair
Kalamazoo	St. Joseph
Kent	Tri-County
	Tuscola
	Van Buren
	Washtenaw

Huron Asks Brown for Bean Price Conference

Huron County Farm Bureau's board of directors have asked OPA Administrator Prentiss Brown to call a conference of farm leaders to consider raising the government's support price for the bean market. They think a reduced acreage is certain unless the market is strengthened. Huron is the nation's leading county for production of pea beans.

3,000 Farmers Get Labor Help

More than 3,000 Michigan farmers already have received assistance in getting farm help this year through the Michigan State College and county agricultural agent program, according to A. B. Love, state emergency farm labor supervisor.

As a further promise of aid, more than 8,000 Victory Farm Volunteers have been enrolled in offices of county agricultural agents, with more enrollments still being made. In 42 counties in the Lower Peninsula more than 350 volunteer placement centers are being established at which farmers can make requests for help.

Professor Dies



R. V. GUNN

Professor Gunn, 55, a member of the Michigan State College faculty since January, 1927, died June 2 at Lansing after a short illness. Professor Gunn was well known to members of all Michigan farm organizations. He spoke at many of their meetings. As a member of the College Economics Dept., he became an authority on the outlook for Michigan crops and made recommendations to farmers annually in a college publication entitled the "Agricultural Outlook." He was the author of other publications in this field. Before coming to Michigan State College, Dr. Gunn had taught at the University of Wisconsin, and at Oregon State College.

ASK SENATE TO CURB TRIPLE-A

Bureau Says Funds Should Be Limited to Soil Conservation

In March the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of directors asked Michigan members of Congress to support amendments to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture appropriations bill to limit the Triple-A to a soil conservation program. Congress was asked to eliminate funds for incentive payments to agriculture, and to prevent educational funds being used by Triple-A officials for political purposes.

The House adopted the appropriations bill with these amendments. June 3 Sec'y C. L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau wrote to Senators Ferguson and Vandenberg stating that the Farm Bureau believes that similar action should be taken by the Senate.

"Farm people feel that no unnecessary appropriations should be made, and that additional federal money is not needed to assure maximum production for 1943," Mr. Brody said.

The Farm Bureau position is that the Triple-A should be limited to \$300,000,000 for soil conservation payments, and to \$30,000,000 for the administration of the act.

Mr. Brody said that the Triple-A should not be permitted to continue in the distributions of fertilizers, seeds and other farm supplies, since ample facilities exist for this service through established trade channels, including the farm co-operatives. This phases of the Triple-A program serves to further chime bureaucratic claws on farmer's activities. The Farm Bureau believes that all overlapping services and expenditures in the Triple-A and Farm Security Administration, such as the informational, educational and promotional functions should be transferred to the agr'l extension service, whose province is education.

Secretary Brody emphasized that in these times when the purchasing power of consumers has reached an all time high, that the Michigan Farm Bureau believes there is no justification for taxing the public to provide parity prices for farmers. An amendment by Representative Cannon forbids the use of public funds, to provide incentive payments.

Sec'y Brody said that no genuinely useful functions of the Farm Security Administration should be discontinued. These include loans to farm tenants to enable them to become farm owners. Present legislation contemplates the transfer of such functions to Farm Credit Administration.

The board of directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting at Chicago, June 1 renewed their support for the general program.

Rural Genesee Asks Second Representative

When the legislature reappointed the House in the 1943 session, it gave Genesee county another representative to make four. Gaines Community Farm Bureau has petitioned the board of supervisors to grant the rural areas the second representative by dividing the present rural district. Flint has two members of the House in the state legislature.

Farm Bureau Leases Big Feed Mill

Joins with Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin Farm Bureaus to Do Our Own Manufacturing; Farmers Will Benefit

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and the Farm Bureau supply services of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin are now operating one of the large feed manufacturing plants of the country.

The Farm Bureau Milling Company, owned by the above organizations, has leased feed mill facilities from the Chapin Warehouse Corporation at Hammond, Indiana, for the manufacture of the full line of Farm Bureau dairy, hog, poultry and other live stock feeds.

Boyd A. Rainey of Lansing, president of the Milling Company, said that the plant has started mixing and will be in full operation before July 1 when the contract expires with the Chicago mill mixing Farm Bureau feeds. Charles G. Ellis, for many years chemist and inspector at the mills for the Farm Bureau Milling Co., is general manager.

The Farm Bureau Milling Company is joining the group of successful co-operative supply services "who will own the mill they paid for." In the course of time the farm patrons will not only own all their feed making facilities, but they stand to benefit by whatever profits are earned in the manufacturing operations.

This development by the Farm Bureau Milling Company has been coming for some time. Other large co-operative groups have leased or built their own feed manufacturing plants at strategic points for the delivery of raw materials to the mill and subsequent shipment of the finished product to farmer distributors.

About a year ago the farm supplies co-operatives of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Farm Bureaus and the Southern States Farmers Exchange of Richmond, Va., built the Co-operative Mills at Reading, Ohio, a good location on routes of supply and for distribution. The venture is doing well.

Several years ago the Southern States established feed mills at Baltimore, Norfolk, Va., and Statesville, N. C., to serve farmers of Virginia and adjoining states.

Proving grounds for the co-operative manufacture of live stock and poultry feeds have been the manufacturing facilities developed by the Co-operative Grange League Federation of New York at Albany and Buffalo, and the Eastern States Farmers Exchange plant at Buffalo. From rather small beginnings, they have become the largest feed manufacturers in the east.

The Farm Bureau Milling Company will continue to manufacture Milkmaid dairy feeds, Farm Bureau poultry and hog feeds for Michigan co-operatives as in the past. Our Michigan co-ops will continue to mix Farm Bureau supplements from the mill with home grown grains to make the Farm Bureau formula feeds with which we are all familiar.

Farm Bureau supply companies associated in the Farm Bureau Milling Company are: Indiana Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n at Indianapolis, Wisconsin Farm Supply Co., of Madison, Illinois Farm Supply Co., of Chicago, and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing, Michigan.

AFBF OPPOSES SUBSIDY AND ROLLBACK

Senate Told Consumers Are Fully Able to Pay Fair Prices

Some of the strongest opposition to the subsidy and rollback program of James F. Byrnes and OPA chiefman Prentiss Brown has come from the American Farm Bureau Federation which has potent organizations in 44 states.

President Edw. A. O'Neal told the Senate subcommittee which is investigating the rollback program, "We are unalterably opposed to the use of subsidies in lieu of fair prices in the market place at times when consumers are fully able to pay fair prices."

Attacking the proposal to use Commodity Credit Corporation funds for paying subsidies, Mr. O'Neal said, "Subsidies in connection either with prices received by farmers, processors or distributors are in reality subsidies to consumers under present supply and demand conditions because prices would rise to fair levels if they were not held down abnormally by price ceilings and subsidies."

Mr. O'Neal challenged the claim that the payment of subsidies will halt inflation. He said, "The use of subsidies in lieu of fair prices to consumers at a time when national inflation is at record levels is highly inflationary, first because it increases the amount of excess consumer purchasing power which cannot be expended for goods, and second, because it adds still further to the public

CO-OP COUNCIL WOULD DROP PRICE CEILINGS

Slow Production and Have Never Prevented An Inflation

The National Council of Farmer Co-operatives has asked the abandonment of rigid price controls on the ground that they have failed throughout history to prevent inflation.

Taxes, and savings invested in federal government securities must absorb that portion of public spending power for which goods and services are not available, the Council said. It said, too, that the nation's supply of essential foods must not be jeopardized by misdirected efforts to control inflation.

The Council, representing 4,600 co-operatives with 2,300,000 farmer memberships, demanded application of the principle of "necessary prices" that will secure the production of essential food, on the same basis that price is applied to production of planes, tanks, guns, and other war supplies.

Rigid price ceilings have been tried through many centuries, the Council said, and have always failed because they deal with results and not with basic causes. Price ceilings are new to this country, but the effects already experienced, in spite of millions spent and thousands employed, indicate that inflation is more dangerous.

(Continued on page four)

debt which must be financed by the greater volume of bond issues. Such policies merely substitute debt inflation for price inflation, and of the two debt inflation is more dangerous.

FARM NEWS

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Reciprocal Trade Agreements

Congress has renewed for another two years the President's power to negotiate reciprocal trade treaties or agreements with other nations. The only point at issue was whether or not Congress should approve or reject the agreements. The administration was opposed, and its view prevailed. The renewal for two instead of three years indicates that Congress doesn't consider the matter settled.

The objection to Congress passing on the agreements was put in this way: It was protested that once the State Department's negotiators and those of another nation had reached an agreement involving the lowering of certain of our tariff rates as permitted by law, the placing of that agreement before Congress could participate a jamboree of tariff "log rolling" and ruin the prospect of any agreement.

Members of Congress replied that it is the Constitutional duty of the Senate to approve all treaties, and it is the duty of the House to act on tax matters. Further, they said, most of the nations which have made reciprocal trade treaties with us require that their legislative bodies shall approve or reject such treaties. They named England, Canada, Sweden, Finland, Turkey, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Mexico and a dozen nations of South and Central America.

The purpose of the reciprocal trade agreements has been to improve our relations with other nations by increasing foreign trade in the products of agriculture and industry, and to our mutual advantage. The idea is to negotiate adjustments in tariff barriers which obstruct trade.

Under the trade agreements law, the President may lower or raise tariff rates on commodities by not more than 50 per cent of the 1930 rates in exchange for a comparable concession by the other nation on a product or products we want. He may not transfer a product to or from the free list. He cannot change tariff rates except under a reciprocal trade agreement, and before doing so he must consult with the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, the Tariff Commission and other bodies. He must call public hearings on the changes proposed.

All that is well and good, and the trade treaties negotiated with some 30 nations since 1934 have been beneficial as a whole. Renewal of the trade agreements program at this time is notice to the world that we expect to continue to co-operate with the world now and after the war in promoting world trade for mutual advantage as a means to a peaceful prosperity.

But there have been times in the negotiating of reciprocal trade agreements when both agriculture and industry have felt that the State Department as negotiator of treaties has had too free a hand. It could ignore the Department of Agriculture and Commerce if it chose. It could trade away too much of the tariff protection given agriculture and industry by Congress in order to further the State Department's "good neighbor" policy with other nations.

Undoubtedly, Congress was interested in this phase of the matter also. The Farm Bureau was interested and sought to have written into the law a provision requiring complete publicity for the details of proposed trade treaties and full public hearings for all industries affected by proposed changes.

The Supply of Corn

The nation's enormous stocks of corn are disappearing rapidly. They are being consumed by the largest numbers of live stock and poultry our farms have ever carried. Commercial processors of corn have been taking tremendous quantities for the manufacture of alcohol for the munitions and synthetic rubber industries.

It appears that we have enough corn to see these operations through to the next harvest, if it is distributed properly. By that time, however, we shall have consumed nearly all of the more than three billion bushel crop grown in 1942, and the carryover of 492 million bushels. More than two-thirds of it had gone into production by May 1.

Chester Davis, head of the Wartime Food Administration has taken steps to keep corn available. The Food Administration has limited purchases of corn by processors to not more than a 45 days supply on hand. It has limited feeders to purchases of not more than 90 days supply, taking into account stocks on hand.

If we are facing a prospective shortage of corn, the more we can grow ourselves, the better off we'll be. We'll have it when we need it. We observe that this spring the Farm Bureau Services increased its large



Rainbow at Sundown

The cattle's coats were dripping
When I put them in the shed,
I milked in gloomy silence
For my thoughts were best unsaid.

Martha said it from the window
And she came outside to see,
So we viewed the age-old wonder
Till Marthy said to me,

The Hicks Street soil was water-soaked,
We did not need the rain
With the cornfields still unplanted
And the outcrops on the gain.

"Well, I guess the floods are over,
We shall see blue skies again,
For the rainbow is God's promise
To the sin-soaked hearts of men"

But when I left the stable
With a tail in either hand
The clouds were rolling eastward
And a warm breeze swept the land.

And the blooms of Marthy's iris bed
Shook off the water drops
As they saw their Rainbow Goddess
Gleaming through the maple tops.

The western cloud-bank parted
And the sun burst through between,
With a rainbow spanned the pasture
While a spectrum bright and clean.

Their lovely forms and colors
Seemed to know and recognize
A kinship to their namesake,
The Iris of the skies.

One gorgeous limb descended
Where the brimming cut-hole lay,
And the other rested on a knoll
A hundred rods away.

Oh, hatred floods the world today,
Good will seems drowned in pain,
But the rainbow of God's promise
Glimmers ever, through the rain.

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

business in seed corn by nearly half over 1942, which was a record year.

East Has a Shortage of Feed

The Eastern States Farmers Exchange, serving 100,000 farmers in New England, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland is telling its dairymen to prepare for a further shortage of feed.

Ceiling prices, said the Exchange, have made it more profitable for corn belt farmers to feed hogs than sell corn. This means less feed for the Northeast. Furthermore, grain belt plantings are reported down 11 percent this year. So a shortage of corn may become as serious in the east as the protein shortage is now.

The Exchange is doubtful if there is enough feed in the country today to finish for market all the livestock and poultry now on farms. Chester Davis, head of the War Food Administration, thinks there is, but he is controlling sales of corn, and pressing for increased production of feed grains.

Eastern States Farmers Exchange is urging its members to make the best possible use of their pastures and hay fields, and to co-operate with the Exchange in the feed programs its must adopt to make sure that all receive their fair share of the feeds available.

The Exchange has not taken any new feed patrons since December of 1942 nor has it allowed established patrons to buy additional feeds for new feeding projects. Because it is serving more feeders in 1943 than it did throughout 1942, the Exchange has advised its membership that the average feed supply for all members will actually be less for critical ingredient feeds than it was a year ago.

A Land Road to Russia

The 1,630 mile Alcan International Highway from Seattle to Fairbanks, Alaska, was built within a year by the army as a supply route for our forces in Alaska.

The importance of this land route has suggested the extension of the road another 600 miles across Alaska, to cross the narrow Bering Strait and go another 2,450 miles southward to Valdivostock, which is about as close as one can get to Japan. It would be a stupendous undertaking, but so was the Alcan highway. Premier Joseph Stalin has said nothing so far regarding the ideas advanced by American military and public men for such a highway.

The builders of the Alcan highway were not the first to make a right of way there. In fact, in 1864 the Western Union Telegraph Company and the government of Russia decided to establish telegraph communications between the Old and New Worlds by a line northward from Portland, Oregon, through 2,650 miles of the wilderness of British Columbia and Russian-America, as Alaska was known. They would lay a cable across the 40 miles of Bering Strait. Once in Siberia, it was 2,450 miles southward to a point near Vladivostock. The Russians were to build 7,000 miles of line from Moscow across Siberia to join the American line.

Col. Charles Bulkley and his Americans cut a 50 foot right of way through the forests of British Columbia and into Alaska and strung their wire. Another party worked north from Vladivostock and skirted the Kamchatka peninsula, now the location of a great Japanese naval base. The Russians worked across Siberia, experiencing winter temperatures as much as 70 below zero.

Then in the summer of 1866, after many failures, the steamship Great Eastern laid the first successful Atlantic cable. Europe and America were united. The long route by way of North America and Siberia seemed unnecessary so the Western Union stopped the work.

The right of way cleared by Bulkley and his men have been known for 80 years as the Telegraph Trail. Aviators have used it to guide them to Alaska. Near the

British Columbia-Yukon line the Telegraph Trail became a part of the Alcan Highway.

"Whenever I think we had difficulties," said General O'Connor, commander of the Alcan highway, "I can thumb through the journal kept by Col. Buckley and see the practically insurmountable obstacles which he and his men subdued."

Associated Women

of the American Farm Bureau
OCEANA WOMEN HEAR
ABOUT PUERTO RICO

Associated Women of the Oceana County Farm Bureau brought 70 women together May 10 at the Shelby Co-op Hall to hear Mrs. Lawain Churchill Willett, formerly of New Era, give an illustrated talk on Puerto Rico. The pictures shown by Mrs. Willett interestingly portrayed the natural beauties of Puerto Rico, the Spanish type of architecture, the agricultural occupations of the majority of the people, and also showed what the U. S. Government is doing in an effort to improve cattle and draft animals on the island. Her exhibit of articles of native handwork and large pictures in full color were interesting and educational.

In many respects, said Mrs. Willett, Puerto Rico is proving to be a headache to the United States at present. The island is dependent upon shipping for most of its supplies and for exporting its sugar. Shipping is hard to obtain. As Puerto Rico has an average population of 550 persons per square mile a shortage of food has developed, and much distress has resulted. There are two main classes there, the wealthy and the very poor.

The language and customs being Spanish, a stay in Puerto Rico can prepare the American to better understand his South American neighbors, which is an increasing opportunity and responsibility in these days. Many U. S. soldiers are stationed on this island.

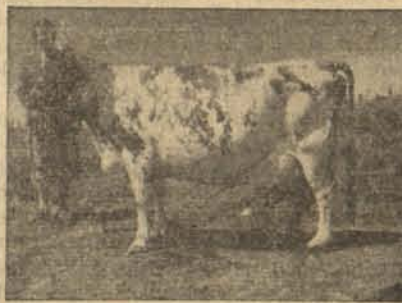
Mr. Willett was sent to Puerto Rico about two years ago by the United States government to do research work in animal husbandry.

Mrs. J. H. Birdsall, county president of Associated Women, presided. Mrs. Ward Gilliland, county secretary, presented Mrs. Willett with the Associated Women's pin which is awarded to those who render some special service to the organization.

In closing the President appointed Mrs. George Fleming, Mrs. Jesse Bonham and Mrs. Leo Greiner as a committee to plan for a meeting of the Associated Women in June. Due to very extreme winter conditions and to gasoline and rubber restrictions the group was unable to meet during the winter. It is hoped that it will be possible to hold several good meetings before winter returns again.

Keeping Scrap Iron Out of Feed

The Barryton Co-op Association has a large glass jar on the counter in their elevator filled with scrap iron taken from feed that farmers have brought in to have ground. It should be a reminder to every farmer to take extra precaution with his feed—machinery is scarce and besides we need the scrap iron.



Produced 120,000 lbs. of 4.25% milk. You'll find some of the most profitable Ayrshires in America at Wood Ford Farm, where Manager J. J. Anderson has been feeding Calf Manna for a decade. Many of these cows have produced over 100,000 lbs. of milk in the past ten years, and their size, capacity and healthy development are noteworthy.

Year after year Calf Manna fed animals go to the top

If you will take the time to list the World Champions (dairy and beef cattle, hogs, horses, sheep, goats, etc.) of the United States for the past five years, you will discover that a large percentage of these were raised on Calf Manna.

And when something like this happens over and over again, you know it isn't just a "happencence."

As you well know, vigorous, healthy animals indicate their efficiency with big appetites, bright eyes and glossy coats. And when you hear so many feeders speak of the "bloom" Calf Manna puts on stock—they mean healthy, efficient body-functioning.

And mind you, Calf Manna is economical to feed. A nickel's worth of Calf Manna will frequently replace half a dollar's worth of milk—and it takes so little Calf Manna to do so much with any animal of any age.

Feeders say Calf Manna helps make young stock grow, aids jaded appetites, helps animals of all ages to digest their feed better.

SEND FOR FULL DETAILS

Simply mail your inquiries to the nearest address listed below:
Calf Manna, Dept. 24c, Oconomowoc, Wis.; or Albers Milling Company, Dept. 24c, 1060 Stuart Building, Seattle, Wash.

Investigating Triple-A

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the appropriations committee of the House have 25 to 30 investigators checking on hundreds of AAA employees in the mid-west on suspicion of using government time and pay for efforts to influence legislation pending in Congress. Such action, if proved, is misuse of federal funds.

LIFE INSURANCE PROTECTS The Family Circle



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

He can assure himself and his family a large measure of financial security by purchasing a fair amount of life insurance. He may assure his family a sum that will pay for the home, and raise the family in comfort. At the same time, he is building a cash reserve and a fund for his own late years.

State Farm Life insurance policy plans are especially adapted to farmers' needs. You should know what we have to offer before you buy a policy anywhere.

Your State Farm Insurance Company agent will be glad to show you life insurance plans to suit your plans for yourself and your family. There is no obligation.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Bloomington, Illinois

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent, Lansing

Your Telephone Neighbors Say:

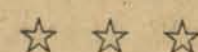
"THANKS"



With telephone facilities being used to capacity . . . with the new telephone equipment unobtainable because of scarcity of materials . . . more and more families are sharing telephone lines these days.

As their number increases, it becomes more essential that each use the telephone thoughtfully, being careful not to "cut in" when the line is in use; keeping calls short; and waiting between calls to give others a chance to use the line."

Most party-line users DO follow such a creed. Those who "share the line" with them say, "thanks. We'll try to be just as considerate."



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Weed Eradicator

Not as much, but sufficient for major needs, will be 1943 supplies of sodium chlorate for weed eradication in Michigan and other states, according to a joint announcement by the War Production Board and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Allocation will be by the War Production Board, with prices remaining the same as last year.



More Pork

when hogs are kept on sanitary CONCRETE

A sure way to increase your pork production is to keep pigs on concrete from farrowing to market time.

One farmer who does this reports: "My first crop is gone to market by the time the second is farrowed... average weights around 275 pounds at six months... 100 pounds of pork with 300 pounds of feed."

Hog floors are only one of many improvements that will make your farm more efficient and productive. A new barn floor, poultry house, milk house, milk cooling tank, manure pit or watering trough costs little to build with concrete and will last a lifetime.

Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials. Many jobs need just a few bags of cement, and some sand and gravel or stone.

If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

Check booklet subject, paste on penny postal and mail today.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

- Poultry house floors
- Feeding floors
- Milk houses
- Foundations
- Manure pits
- Grain storages
- Tanks, troughs
- Farm repairs

BUY MORE WAR SAVINGS BONDS

Membership and Your Responsibility

Individual's Part in Farm Bureau Program is Told to New Members

By J. F. YAEGER
Director of Membership Relations

Becoming a Farm Bureau member is like buying a new home. One increases his responsibilities.

Farm Bureau members have a responsibility to their country, to their community, and to themselves. The very fact that a farmer becomes a part of the Farm Bureau is a recognition of that fact. It is a public announcement that the member is willing to assume some responsibility in the organization.

Our National Responsibilities
The responsibility of a Farm Bureau member to his nation is increased by virtue of his being part of the organization. The Farm Bureau deals with farm and other policies related to the present and the future. Farmers join the Farm Bureau so that they may have an effective means for analyzing a problem, writing a program, and through the strength of united effort, bring that program into effect.

A member of the Farm Bureau has said that he wishes to be a part of an organized group which determines policies. These policies affect not only agriculture but the future of the state and nation, and have a relationship to other states and other nations.

If a Farm Bureau member is to act intelligently on these matters, it becomes necessary that he or she participate in a program of study. It must be realized that programs are built out of the accumulated study and thinking of many individuals. This is an additional responsibility which a Farm Bureau member assumes when he becomes part of the group.

In time of war it becomes part of the responsibility of the organization and its members to lead in the effective prosecution of the war. This means an understanding of the part that constructive effort and constructive criticism can play in the effective conduct of the war effort.

It means taking the lead in solving the food production program with its many complications, particularly when that food production program requires not only the feeding of America, but her armed forces abroad, and our allies as well.

It means taking a lead in the solution of manpower problems, machinery problems, marketing problems. It means the realization that such problems can and must be solved as they

production not only for food and clothing, but for industrial purposes as well. The member of an organized group of farmers must think and mold the program of his organization in a vastly broader field than is outlined by the fences of his farm.

Our Community Responsibilities
In a somewhat more restricted field, the Farm Bureau member assumes a community responsibility. He should co-operate with his neighbors and with others of the membership. He must be willing to give as well as take. In wartime this is ever more important. It involves the co-operative use of machinery, a co-operative solution of the manpower, transportation and marketing problems of the community.

We have a duty to perform in helping to solve the recreational and social problems of our community. That means more neighborliness. It means ingenuity in substituting community activities for the trip miles away to visit friends, or to motion picture theatres and other entertainment involving travel.

Our Duty to Our Own
The Farm Bureau member has a responsibility to himself and his family. He must see to it that children have adequate opportunities for proper education, for proper development physically and mentally. He must see that they become part of a democratically operated household.

The Farm Bureau member must be willing to put forth some organized effort to secure for himself and his family an income comparable with folks who live in town and work at other vocations.

Our Farm Bureau member is interested in seeing to it that the Farm is as interesting a place to live as is a place in town. He wants the farm operations to provide a family income that will equal the physical and spiritual advantages enjoyed by any other group—"the American standard of living!" if you please.

The Farm Bureau member has the responsibility of helping to make farming so attractive economically and socially that young people will want to farm.

All these responsibilities and more are accepted when one becomes a member of the Farm Bureau. Because of this the member of the Farm Bureau like the member of the business men's group or the member of a labor organization, is a better citizen and patriot if he assumes the responsibilities that go with membership in the organization.

Those who are elected to leadership in the Farm Bureau have the added responsibility of leading and doing it without dictation.

not only to agriculture, but to the need for a large army and for large industrial production as well.

The Farm Bureau member must determine the place that he and his organization shall have in the scheme of things in wartime and when peace comes again.

What We Have to Do
If the organization and its members are to accept fully their responsibility



JOHN F. YAEGER

ties today, it means an organization which is on the offensive, so far as prosecution of the war is concerned. It means initiative, leading, and working aggressively in the best interests of agriculture and the national welfare, all within the war effort.

We must think in terms of the post war period with its problems for making peace and democracy work. It means thinking in terms of changes in agriculture, international trade, about

Public Doesn't Realize What's Been Happening

(Continued from page one)
back" in food prices.

One Reason for Beef Shortage
There's so much about food and its restrictions and regulations that people do not fully understand that adds to the confusion. For instance, consumers are disappointed that beef is not as available as they would like. Blame is placed on the farmer by some for selling calves instead of keeping the animals until they have matured into plenty of beef; others condemn the idea of sending anything in the line of food to the allies until Americans have all that they want; some think rationing is a system of punishment inflicted upon us in order to bring us to their way of thinking, but the truth of the matter is that the ceilings placed upon the packing industry causes it to lose from one to six dollars on every head of beef that they slaughter. As a consequence, all packers have reduced to their minimum kill. The

public could have its full quota of beef if the packer could handle it without loss.

Point Values and Distress Lard
There's something wrong with the lard business that it would be well for all to understand. Point value of lard appears to affect consumer consumption to such an extent that great quantities are piling up on the processor's hands. The only way out is to sell it to soap companies at a distress price. My advice to farm people would be to use waste fats for home soap making until restrictions are lifted on lard to a point that would warrant human consumption again.

From all reports, it's the soap industry that benefits most by the system in vogue. This reminds me that a very few years back an official connected with a soap company headed the list of high salaried individuals in all America.

We Have Faith

I know how blue most of the farmers feel these days. I'm blue myself, as perhaps you all know by this time. But, I still believe there'll come a rainbow of hope and promise if we but keep our chin high, for after all the people of this world must eat and must be clothed and must be protected from the elements. All of these necessities of life must be produced from old Mother Earth. When the people become educated to the fact that the producer himself must be given a hearing and is entitled to a rightful share of opportunity, advancement, and comfort with all other classes, we will accept it gratefully.

As a class, I hope we will never ask for more, but until then, I feel this should be our goal.

Farm Bureau Canneries Looking for Help

The Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co. announces that it is seeking experienced and inexperienced help—women and girls over 16—for the canning season. Wages are higher this year and the working conditions are good. See or write plant superintendent at:

Fruit Co-operatives Canning Co., Coloma, Berrien county. Cans cherries, berries, other fruits. Season starts about July 1.

Oceana Fruit Growers, Inc., Hart, Oceana Co. Cans cherries and other fruits. Season starts about July 1.

Bay Co-operative Canneries, Inc., at Essexville, near Bay City. Cans tomatoes and other vegetables. Season starts Aug. 1.

O'NEAL SAYS TRADE AGREEMENTS ARE NECESSARY

Would Be Disastrous to Go Back to System of Tariff Wars

President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation in addressing the House ways and means committee recently urged the continuation of a sound trade agreements program. He stressed its vital importance to agriculture as well as the entire nation.

Mr. O'Neal said, "Trade agreements offer a means by which we can readjust our tariffs up or down in a highly flexible manner so as to gain the maximum of advantages from other nations in return for concessions which we are willing voluntarily to make to them.

"It would be little short of disastrous to go back to the old system of embargo tariffs and trade wars. The results of nine years of experience under the trade agreements program show the advantages of this method of dealing with our foreign trade problems. The results justify the continuation of this mechanism for promoting increased trade.

"While some mistakes have been made in the negotiation of trade agreements, careful studies of the program as a whole have failed to disclose any measurable injury to American agriculture chargeable to trade agreements. On the other hand, substantial gains have been made.

"During the period 1928-29 to 1933-34, when we were under the Smoot-Hawley tariff rates, without trade agreements, the total acreage equivalent of competitive agricultural imports was reduced 2,900,000 acres, but during this same period we lost agricultural exports equivalent to 21,000,000 acres. Thus, agriculture lost seven times as much as it gained.

"During the ensuing years, under the trade agreements program, the acreage equivalent of agricultural exports in 1937-38 totaled 7,014,000 acres more than in 1933-34; whereas, the

acreage equivalent of agricultural imports was reduced to a total of 531,000 acres below 1933-34.

President O'Neal indicated that the American Farm Bureau Federation favored the extension of authority to negotiate trade agreements with certain modifications of the methods of negotiation in order to provide safeguards.

Farm Bureau Boards of Directors to Meet

Directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau will hold their regular meeting at Farm Bureau building at Lansing, Tuesday, June 8. Directors of the Farm Bureau Fruit Products Co. meet there Tuesday. Directors of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. will meet there Wednesday, June 9. They will consider Farm Bureau business affairs, pending farm legislation, and Farm Bureau program for the next few months.

Colorado Wool Ass'n Has 10 Pct. in Bonds

Members of the Colorado Wool Growers Association, numbering about 3,500 have pledged themselves to invest 10 per cent of their gross income from 1,500,000 sheep in War Bonds, it has been announced by Mike Noonan, past president of the organization.

Solvay Agricultural Limestone

Michigan Producers of PULVERIZED LIMESTONE LIMESTONE MEAL
Available At Your Nearest Dealer
Solvay Sales Corporation
7501 W. Jefferson Ave.
DETROIT, MICH.

"A Cold Wet May"

MEANS A BARNFUL OF HAY"—and a barnful of hay salted with Saginaw Medium Salt means satisfaction for you.

MEDIUM SALT—because of its coarse flake, will not sift into one place as the finer salts do, and so will cure your hay more evenly. We offer two grades, air dried and kiln dried.

IT PAYS TO SALT YOUR HAY WITH SAGINAW SALT. Not only does it make the hay more palatable to your stock, but it also prevents spoilage and reduces the risk of mold fires—as every practical farmer knows.

DON'T WAIT TOO LONG. Salt may be scarce this year. Have enough Saginaw Salt on hand to take care of all your salt needs before the haying season starts.

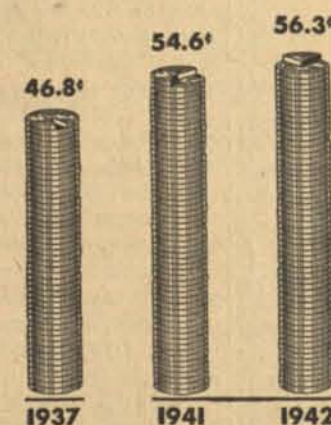
SAGINAW SALT PRODUCTS CO.
SAGINAW MICHIGAN

How Narrowed Market Spread Builds GREATER FARM INCOME

A Report by the

ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY, INC.

AGAIN in the past year, you growers and shippers who marketed your fresh fruits and vegetables through us received more of the consumers' dollar—20% more than was possible only five years ago. In 1937 you got 46.8 cents; in 1942, 56.3 cents of this dollar... a gain of 9.5 cents and a return substantially higher than the national average.



How Growers-Shippers' Share of the AGP Produce Dollar Has Jumped 9.5 Cents in Five Years

By further cutting distribution costs and thereby narrowing the market spread, Atlantic Commission Company and A&P have again increased farm income.

As every increased farm income is determined by two factors—the per unit price he receives (the retail price less cost of distribution); and the total volume of produce he sells. Naturally, the smaller the cost of distribution, the greater the grower's return.

Year by year our record has been one of consistent progress—lowering damage and spoilage and increasing efficiency in handling and delivery methods, as well as cutting our buying and retailing expenses.

Every one of our operating costs was substantially less in 1942 than in 1937—aggregating one-fourth less. Five years ago it took 53.2 cents of the A&P retail dollar to transport and distribute fresh fruits and vegetables. In 1942 this cost was sliced to 43.7 cents—a continuation of our long-time performance in return-

ing to you an increasing share of the retail dollar.

How All Growers Benefit

The progress we have achieved in low-cost distribution has not only directly benefited the thousands of growers whose produce we move into consumption; it has indirectly benefited all growers because our efficiencies are serving as a pattern for other distributors.

For a long time we have been emphasizing to you the importance of efficient low-cost distribution. In some seasons, excessive supplies have demoralized markets, reducing or even eliminating your profits—thereby making it difficult to see the tangible benefits of a narrower market spread. In other seasons, like the present, when supply and demand are more nearly in balance, these benefits become more apparent.

But over a period of years the full value to you becomes crystal clear: Every cent saved in distribution is another step in increasing your income.

Today, demand for fresh fruits and vegetables is unusually strong—and retail prices have risen. As a result, growers are now cashing in on the years of work of efficient distributors. They are realizing cash returns that are higher now because of the rise in retail prices; but their returns are substantially higher because the less the retail dollar goes to pay distribution costs.

Value of Teamwork

The greatly increased wartime demand for fresh fruits and vegetables is a challenge to producers. But beyond this, it offers growers an opportunity to build expanded, stable markets that can endure when peace comes.

These markets will endure if growers see that standards of quality, grade and pack are maintained, insofar as wartime conditions will allow, and if growers and distributors work together even more closely to see that produce is marketed with utmost efficiency and economy.

This teamwork, plus the narrowing of the market spread 9.5 cents in five short years, means greater farm income today and holds the promise of a more stable and profitable farm economy in the years ahead.

ATLANTIC COMMISSION COMPANY, INC.

Affiliate of

THE GREAT ATLANTIC & PACIFIC TEA COMPANY

PROTECT YOUR INVESTMENT Paint and Repair Now!



FOR YOUR COUNTRY... it is your duty to protect what you have against destruction. Farm homes, buildings and implements take a terrific beating from sun, rain, sleet and frosts. UNICO BRAND paints, roofings, and roof coatings stand guard over your valuable property.

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They're very good. Compare the Prices!

Unico wagon and implement paints will give lasting protection against weather and rust.

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BE SURE IT'S UNICO BRAND

For new roofs or roof repairs Unico Brand's supreme high quality. Farm Bureau's roll roofing and asphalt shingles affords many years of protection. They're priced right.

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- Red Metal Primer
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