



# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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**FINAR UNGREN** Editor and Business Manager

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(Continued from page 1)

wages that would compete with industrial wages."

"There is also," said Ed Will, "a growing feeling among farmers, amounting in some areas to a sincere conviction, that the administration is exploiting farmers for labor's benefit. . . The administration seems to want low food costs for high-priced labor."

The editor of the New Orleans States read the Will article. In an editorial on The Farm Crisis he said:

"This nation does not expect the captains of industry to manufacture planes or guns without tools, without labor, and at prices that do not leave a profit. Should it expect more than that from the agricultural classes?"

### Tell 'em, Then Sell 'em

We have been moved to admiration frequently the past few weeks by the excellent newspaper advertising published by many of our County Farm Bureaus in advance of their canvass of farmers for membership.

We predict that all counties which prepared the way so well for their membership workers will show big gains. Branch County Farm Bureau has been the first to prove our point by increasing its membership from a little over 700 to more than 1,000 families.

Keep your eye on the following County Farm Bureaus, and remember their advertising preparation for the membership campaign:

**Allegan**—Mailed the December and January membership editions of the Michigan Farm News to 1,600 prospective members.

**Barry**—Published an invitation to membership as a large advertisement in the Hastings Banner, the county seat weekly newspaper.

**Berrien**—Did a big advertising campaign. It began by publishing advertisements on the Farm Bureau program and an invitation to membership. That was done on the farm pages of two dailies and in nine weekly newspapers in the county for two weeks before the campaign. Berrien mailed the December, January and February editions of the Michigan Farm News to a prospect list of 1,600 farmers.

**Branch**—Made county wide distribution of membership editions of its Farm Bureau paper, the Branch County Booster.

**Eaton**—Published 2 half page advertisements in behalf of membership in the Farm Bureau. This advertising was in the Republican-Tribune at Charlotte, county seat weekly newspaper. It was preceded a week by the mailing of a Farm Bureau presentation to all farmers in the county.

**Ingham**—The County Farm Bureau presented in the Ingham County News at Mason a four page section devoted to articles and advertisements promoting membership in the Farm Bureau. The advertising was continued during the membership campaign.

**Isabella**—Published a full page advertisement on the Farm Bureau program and an invitation to membership in the county seat newspaper, the Isabella Times-News at Mt. Pleasant.

**Lapeer**—Began six weeks in advance of the membership campaign with Farm Bureau advertisements in the Lapeer County Press, county seat weekly newspaper. The week before the campaign, the Farm Bureau published a page advertisement stating the war time objectives of the Farm Bureau and inviting farmers to membership. The advertisement listed by name 700 members of the County Farm Bureau. The names were arranged alphabetically for each township.

**Shiawassee**—Published a series of Farm Bureau membership advertisements on the farm page of the daily Owosso Argus-Press.

Included among County Farm Bureaus which mailed from 100 to 500 copies of the December, January or February membership editions of the Michigan Farm News to prospective members were: Barry, Branch, Cass, Clinton, Genesee, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ionia, Isabella, Jackson, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Kalamazoo, Macomb, Mecosta, Montana, Newaygo, Oakland, Oceana, Ottawa, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Tri-County, Washtenaw.

### It Started with Farmers' Fairs

Along about July 4 last year Director Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, called upon the managements of 2,200 state and county fairs to postpone them for the duration to save rubber.

We observed that farmers would forget their fairs right cheerfully to save rubber and to contribute to the war effort. But why not ask 20 million people to stop driving to the movies each week, and other hundreds of thousands not to drive to the baseball games and to college and professional football games and other events?

Well, it's here. One can get a ticket and perhaps lose his gasoline ration card for driving to an amusement place or to a social event in the east. It has become all important to get gasoline to Africa or any other United Nations front, to supply fuel oil to keep war plants in operation, and to heat homes, schools, hospitals and other buildings equipped only for fuel oil. Many of them can't get other equipment.

Gasoline and fuel oil are precious beyond price when you can't get it. Reduced transportation facilities and demand have made it that way in the east. Undoubtedly, we in the middle west may be doing less driving than we are now.

### Can the Farmer Do It?

An astute commentator on news from Washington said that the question of higher farm prices has become a major battle between organized agriculture and union



### Hiram on Farm Prices

*I think I know what Patriotism is. Most farmers have it, for their roots are deep. It means a man will give all that is his To give, that he and his secure may sleep. It means a man will put all thought of gain Out of his head. It means that he will grin And grit his teeth and raise the meat and grain That we, at war, must have to fight and win.*

*This I would do, and freely, but it needs More than mere brawn and spunk to work the land, And just to plow the field and sow the seeds Is not sufficient to the task in hand. Unless the cream check meets the hired man's pay; Unless the eggs will buy the poultry feed. The man will quit; the hens will cease to lay, And grins and grit will not supply the need.*

*Farmers are not magicians, or they might Milk twice as often and get twice the flow, Or take the plow team's shoes off every night, Or stave off lambing time a month or so. They do not lack for subsidies or schemes, They do not lack a ceiling or a plan. Advice and questionnaires and idle dreams Won't milk the cows or pay the hired man.*

*Marthy, I'd hate to quit the farm today. I'd hate to have a sale and sell the place, But as I sit and read what farmers say And as I think about our own small case, I wonder. I am strong and so are you. Good health is ours, and maybe some good luck. Can we make out to do what is to do This season? If we can't the country's stuck.*

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

labor. The national administration is allowing the fight and hoping that each group is strong enough to stop the other in Congress.

Then the administration would continue to be free to do as it pleases. That, as experience seems to indicate, is to continue a policy of high wages for labor and comparatively low prices for food.

This sort of reasoning may win a victory in Congress and lose it at the dinner table. High wages for labor are being financed by government borrowing against the future for the production of munitions and other supplies. We can go on with that for a long time.

The farmer, however, is financing his production himself. When his costs overtake the prices he can get, as many beef producers and others have reported already, production will go down.

Farmers will produce to the limit of their ability throughout this war. Farm prices have much to do with our ability to finance and to assume the risks of an expanded production.

### He Conducts a Column, Too

Shiawassee County Farm Bureau has a president who conducts a newspaper column on farm subjects for the only daily newspaper in the county. Articles headed "By David Bushman, President of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau" make good reading on the weekly farm page of the Owosso Argus-Press.

President Bushman began by including some comment on current farm topics along with County Farm Bureau news offered for publication. The editor of the farm page liked the comments. Presently Mr. Bushman was invited to be a regular contributor.

Our farmer-columnist is on his own as far as choice of subject matter is concerned. He writes some articles from the viewpoint of a County Farm Bureau president, others just as Bushman sees it personally. In a recent article he suggested that there are times when the farmer would like to be treated as industry is. This is Columnist Bushman speaking:

"Everywhere farmers are being congratulated for the wonderful job of producing food for freedom. This is as it should be, for the farmer has done a wonderful job, but congratulations do not pay taxes or buy war bonds.

"When the government places an order with a factory for a tank and the tank is completed, the factory is paid for it regardless of whether the tank is ever used or not. This is only good business.

"The government tells the farmer to raise a crop. After the farmer has put in his labor, paid for his fertilizer, seed and harvesting and produced a crop, but through no fault of his own, cannot harvest and market that crop because there is a shortage of help in the factories, a lack of transportation or other causes, the farmer is left holding the bag.

"This happened last summer in the case of soy beans and some canning crops. It has caused much dissatisfaction among farmers.

"It would seem that if it is fair to pay for a tank that is not used, then it would also be fair for the farmer to be paid for a crop that is ordered but not used."

### No Immunity for Sluggers

Before Congress is a bill that proposes severe penalties for those who stop a farmer's truck and force the driver to pay for unwanted services rather than risk being sluggish. The bill would apply to all truckers engaged in interstate commerce.

Representative Hobbs' bill, HR 653, was before Congress late in the last session. It had the support of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the opposition of the A. F. of L. and the CIO. It has the same support and the same opposition in this Congress.

The necessity for the proposed law grows out of the growing practice of certain elements in the teamsters' union to waylay trucks as they enter New York city and other centers. By intimidation or violence the truckers are forced to pay a day's wages to union drivers whose services are neither wanted or needed.

The amount? \$9.42 for a large truck, \$8.41 for a small truck in New York City.

When they began stopping farmers, the Farm Bureau took a hand in it. The federal anti-racketeering act of 1934 was invoked. When the case went to the U. S. supreme court, the court held that Congress had not intended the act to apply to labor organizations. Justice Stone in a dissenting opinion said the practice made common law robbery look like an innocent pastime. However, the court decision also included a strong hint to Congress to make the anti-racketeering act apply to those who would obstruct the movement of commerce by acts of robbery or extortion. The Hobbs bill will do it.

President Phillip Murray of the CIO has written Congress that the Hobbs bill is really anti-labor legislation, and that there is no need for it because of the anti-racketeering act. It is beyond us how Mr. Murray can pretend that he doesn't know what's going on and that a supreme court decision has provided immunity for a system of extortion by certain elements in labor unions. If there is one weakness among leaders in organized labor, it is their unwillingness or their inability to get rid of the racketeers that turn up in their organizations. Why they protect them is another mystery.

### Behind the Wheel

Relations Director of Membership With J. F. Yaeger,



J.F. YAEGER

**TIME MAGAZINE SAID**  
On September 14, 1942, Time magazine said in an article entitled "Patton Is Willing":

"Franklin Roosevelt, who likes a good scrap, refereed a David & Goliath fight between two farm leaders last week.

"The defending champion was aging (66), opportunistic Edward Asbury O'Neal III, president of the big American Farm Bureau Federation (500,000 higher-income families) and an old-line professional farm leader who believes in inflation for farmers only, 110%, of parity, scarcity farming. The challenger was young (39), idealistic, hard-working Jas. G. Patton, president of the up and coming but small Farmers Union (125,000 low-income farm families). He stands four square for 100% (not 110%) parity farm prices, family farming as against big-scale commercial agriculture, co-operation with labor.

**FIGHT OCCURRED**  
"The fight occurred in the President's study. Franklin Roosevelt had called in five farm spokesmen to get their views on farm prices, wages and inflation.

"O'Neal, who knows that Patton has the respect and support of A.F. of L., C.I.O. and the Railway Brotherhoods, romped and stomped over Patton's promise that the farmer and organized labor can be brought to agree to wage and fair-price ceilings. O'Neal, on no such good terms with labor, swore it could not be so. If O'Neal was right, any effective inflation-control program was a political impossibility. His big head hobbing in emphasis, Patton drove home his answers. Patton remained calm, sure of his ground. O'Neal was mad enough to burst. For once the President let others talk, sat back enjoying Challenger Patton's able performance.

"It was Jim Patton's second White House visit within a fortnight. The first time, in his rambling organ voice, he promised Farmers Union's support for the President's anti-inflation program. He insisted that necessary wartime food production can come only from the individual farmer, with emphasis away from wheat and one-crop products — to hell, he said, with bigger AAA payments for farmers who do not produce."

**STORY A FAKE, SAID GOSS**  
Referring to widespread falsification of facts regarding farmers and their organizations, Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange, speaking before the National Industrial Conference Board in New York recently, said:

"The whole blame should not be placed upon the press generally or all columnists and radio commentators. Although they have lambasted us around the clock from Maine to California, they themselves have been the victims of false information coming from sources which ought to be dependable but which are organized to give out propaganda, and unfortunately are not to be relied on.

"As one example, some of you may recall an article in one of America's leading weekly magazines not long ago telling of a battle royal staged in

the President acting as an amused referee. Pictures of the contestants were published and the story told how the young liberal Patton, representing a virile organization of progressive farmers, had worsted the old war horse, O'Neal, who represented the reactionary capitalistic farmers. It left the impression that the Patton group was running the O'Neal group out of the national scene. It was a well written article and created widespread comment. The worst feature was that there was not a word of truth in it.

"I attended the conference which was so entertainingly described and O'Neal and Patton did not say a single word to each other from the time we entered the President's office until the time we left. The article which was fed to the public, as news was the product of somebody's imagination and was completely false. It was a build-up pure and simple."

Now what does this make Mr. Goss in the eyes of Time magazine?

I think I know what it makes Time magazine (or somebody) in the eyes of manufacturers who heard Mr. Goss and farmers who read Mr. Goss' statement.

Farm Bureau seeds are guaranteed as to purity, germination and adaptation to Michigan.

### Solvay Agricultural Limestone

Michigan Producers of PULVERIZED LIMESTONE LIME MEAL

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

### 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	ROTENONE

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

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



### ...in war as in peace

Throughout Michigan and the nation, the Bell System emblem is the familiar sign of a well-trained team of communication companies, working together to provide the telephone service so necessary in peace . . . so indispensable in war.

The benefits of nation-wide Bell telephone service were never so clear as today.

### IN THE BELL SYSTEM

- 1 American Telephone & Telegraph Company co-ordinates all System activities.
- 2 Twenty-one Associated Companies, including Michigan Bell Telephone Company, provide telephone service in their own territories.
- 3 Long Lines Department of A. T. & T. handles interstate and overseas calls.
- 4 Bell Telephone Laboratories carries on scientific research (is today engaged in the development of vital communications devices for the armed forces).
- 5 Western Electric Company is the manufacturing, purchasing, and distributing unit (today busy on the production of war communication equipment).

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

More than 5,500,000 first aid training certificates have been awarded by the American Red Cross since Pearl Harbor.

Farm Bureau Porkmaker concentrate is a profit maker. Farmers buy one-third of consumer goods.

Every American Farmer Should do his utmost to INCREASE PRODUCTION Outstanding Growers in 21 different states use Chief Petoskey Brand Certified Seed Potatoes

IF ANYONE IS INJURED IN YOUR CAR... See Your Local STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. AGENT

AN ENTIRELY NEW PRINCIPLE FOR CLEANING MILK EQUIPMENT calgolac REMOVES MILK FILM PREVENTS MILK STONE REDUCES BACTERIA COUNTS WORKS IN HARDEST WATER

Farm production must be increased... Claude R. Wickard Secretary of Agriculture and Food Administrator

GET HIGH PRODUCTION BY CONVERTING TO HIGH COMPRESSION Altitude pistons plus gasoline give up to 30% more tractor power

JOB OF 8,425,000 ON U.S. FARMS TO FEED 500 MILLION

The great task before American farmers in this war was told recently by Congressman Stephen Pace of Georgia. He said: "At certain seasons last year there was in excess of 12,000,000 people working on the farms, but when reduced to a year around basis, the number on farms was: 2,085,000, 1,400,000, hired workers 2,055,000, family workers 1,250,000, making a total of 8,425,000."

Some Reasons For Farm Auction Sales

Farmers Not Quitting But Many Are Being Forced Out

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR Briar Hill Farm, Carleton, Monroe Co. Early in the winter there was an epidemic of farm auction sales. People who were thought to be permanent farmers were selling out. There were some of course who were too old to carry the load alone when no help was available.



Results of Two OPA Rulings

Dairy farmers took new hope when they heard that they had been granted a small increase in the price of milk on February 1st. But imagine their consternation when the report came that OPA had decreed that all milk prices paid to the farmer were frozen for 60 days to the January level.

THREE BILLS AT LANSING WHICH INTEREST FARMERS

Would Protect and Aid Farm Trucks; Move to Farm Supplies

Hoover Says Farmers Need Men and Prices

(Continued from page 1) arms and munitions. "The second is for industry to rigidly economize on labor and release the economies to the farmer. "The third is to import Mexican farm labor. "The fourth is to consider the method of European armies, —to furlough farm boys from the army for the few months of peak planting and harvest, they remaining under military direction, and in our case draw both the army and farmer's pay. Prices and Price Controls "Obviously price control of short commodities is necessary. Food cannot be allowed to go to the highest bidder. Prices and wages must be controlled to check inflation. But prices can be the most powerful stimulant to production. We give enormous wages and prices to stimulate planes and ships. Increased production of meats and fats is today just as important to win the war as planes and ships. Some bacon to the consumer at a few cents more is better than too little bacon. "At best price controls of food can be only a brake upon the pressures of shortage and inflation. We considered the method of retail price ceilings on food were a failure in the last war. And they have failed to keep the promises made for them in this war. Fix Prices For Production "The first reform needed is to abandon retail price ceilings on food and substitute the methods developed in the last war. That method is to fix prices as near to the farm as possible. The consumer can be more effectively and more simply protected by regulating the turnover and profits of the food processor and the markups of the wholesaler and retailer. "The second reform is that all func-

place agriculture in the first rank of the war effort alongside of planes and ships. "Our imperative necessity is food production. The American farmer will do it if he is given a chance. And the fate of the world may depend upon it."

Set 8 War Units as Floor for Deferment

In our January edition we quoted release No. 168 for local selective service boards, providing that production of 16 war units of essential food products should rate a farmer or farm worker as an essential man for agriculture as far as selective service is concerned. We published the unit values assigned to various types of farm production. Since many farms do not have land and machinery for turning out that much production, the selective service system has set 8 war units as a floor for considering deferment. Sixteen war units is the production goal for each full time farmer.

WE MUST Grow Nitrogen... Because Nitrogen is at WAR

Nitrogen is needed for explosives and the shortage of nitrogen fertilizers will seriously reduce crop production and soil—UNLESS farmers inoculate all legumes. Uninoculated legumes add no nitrogen to the soil. Properly inoculated legumes may add as much nitrogen as 600 lbs. of nitrogen fertilizer per acre. Scientific tests prove that nodules alone do not guarantee proper inoculation and that legumes must be inoculated each year as the only means by which proper inoculation may be certain. UNI-CULTURE Costing only a few cents per acre may fix \$10.00 per acre in nitrogen value. Buy from Farm Bureau Seed Dealers Kalo Inoculant Co., Quincy, Ill.

Potato Kings

Robert and Howard Butler of Crystal Falls, Iron county, upper peninsula, led all Michigan producers of table stock potatoes in 1942 with 634 bushels an acre. J. D. Robinson of Pellston, Emmet county, produced 622 bu. of certified potato seed per acre.



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

You have seen the picture of Carnation Ormsby Madcap Fayne, the new world champion milk cow, in the newspapers, the movies, the magazines. You have read of her amazing performance, producing nearly 42,000 lbs. (about 5000 gallons) of milk in a year. You have noted her great size (weight 1750 lbs.), her unusual depth of body, her ability to convert cheap roughages into milk. But never before, perhaps, have you seen the picture of her shown here, the picture which shows her at the most critical time of her life. This was taken before she had that size, that capacity, that almost perfect functioning of the vital organs required to produce an average of 115 lbs. (13 gallons) of milk every day for 365 days. For the first 3 months of her life she had Calf Manna as part of her ration, and the significant thing is that many of the greatest cows, and the greatest horses, and the greatest beef cattle, and hogs, and sheep have likewise received Calf Manna in those first months when bodies and body functions are being developed. Send for free pamphlet "How the World Champion Cow Was Fed". Address Calf Manna, Oceanowoc, Wis., or Albers Milling Company, Dept. 24, 1060 Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Washington.

FIGHTING ACRES America's 6 million farms spread over a half-billion acres. Right now these are fighting acres. They're feeding at least 7 million soldiers and sailors, each of whom eats nearly twice as much as the average civilian. They're feeding America's 35 million families. And to top all this, they've supplied 1 1/4 billion dollars in the last 18 months. Most of this produce was carried by the railroads to the ports — carried in addition to the vast movement of troops, military machines and other war goods. To keep it all on the move, the railroads are starting off a heavily loaded freight train every four seconds — are hauling a million and a quarter tons of freight a mile every minute of the day and night. In doing their job the railroads face pressing problems similar to the farmers'. A lot of our men have joined the armed forces. We cannot get all the extra engines and cars the rush of work requires. But just as the farmers are going all-out to produce everything they can, we'll do our level best to continue to carry everything they grow as swiftly and reliably as we always have.





# Production Goals for 1943

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

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ  
Membership Relations & Education

**Sec'y of Agriculture Said:**  
"I want to express my admiration of the wonderful production record which farmers made. In the face of growing difficulties they smashed all previous records for total farm production, and they smashed them by a wide margin. . . . But today 1942 is behind us. We are looking ahead to 1943. . . . We must feed our growing army and navy. They with our allies, are going on the offensive now, and that calls for extra food and larger reserves. . . . The needs keep growing. Every acre of land, every hour of labor, every ton of fertilizer and every piece of equipment must be used to turn out the products we must have."  
—Claude R. Wickard.

Before the "sweat and tears" of the 1942 harvest season have dried farmers are planning another production year to surpass all production records, 4 percent higher than 1942 for all farm commodities; 12 per cent higher than 1942 for livestock goals.

Farmers are being asked to produce 25 per cent more in 1943 than they did in 1940 (an average year) with 30 per cent less labor, 60 per cent less machinery, less fertilizer, less fuel, less of everything except hard work and planning.

**What Did Farmers Do in 1942?**

Preliminary estimates for 1942 indicate that production of virtually all commodities last year equalled or exceeded the goals. Exceptions to this (commodities not reaching goals) were potatoes, canned tomatoes, canned peas, hogs, milk and peanuts. Total livestock production was at or slightly above the goals, total crop production was 12 per cent above the goals. Actual production of crops in 1942 was 14 per cent greater than in 1941. Livestock production in 1942 was 12 per cent above 1941.

**WHAT ARE THE GOALS FOR 1943?**

**Food Production**—Michigan call for greatly increased production of war crops and commodities over 1942 as follows: Soybeans for beans 30%, dry beans 12%, potatoes 23%, corn 5%, and dry peas 17%. The same production is being called for in the case of rye, barley, hay, sugar beets. Seven per cent less wheat and oats planted is all that is needed. If crop yields for 1943 are normal, production will drop back nearly to 1941 levels.

**Live Stock Increases**

Livestock goals for 1943 for Michigan call for 11% greater slaughter and marketing of cattle and calves; 17% greater slaughter and marketing of sheep and lambs; 10% greater spring farrowing of hogs and 15% greater fall farrowing; 2% greater milk production with a like increase in the average number of cows kept on the farm; 10% more chickens raised, with a 6% increase in egg production; and a 15% increase in the number of turkeys raised.

**Why More Food Production for 1943?**

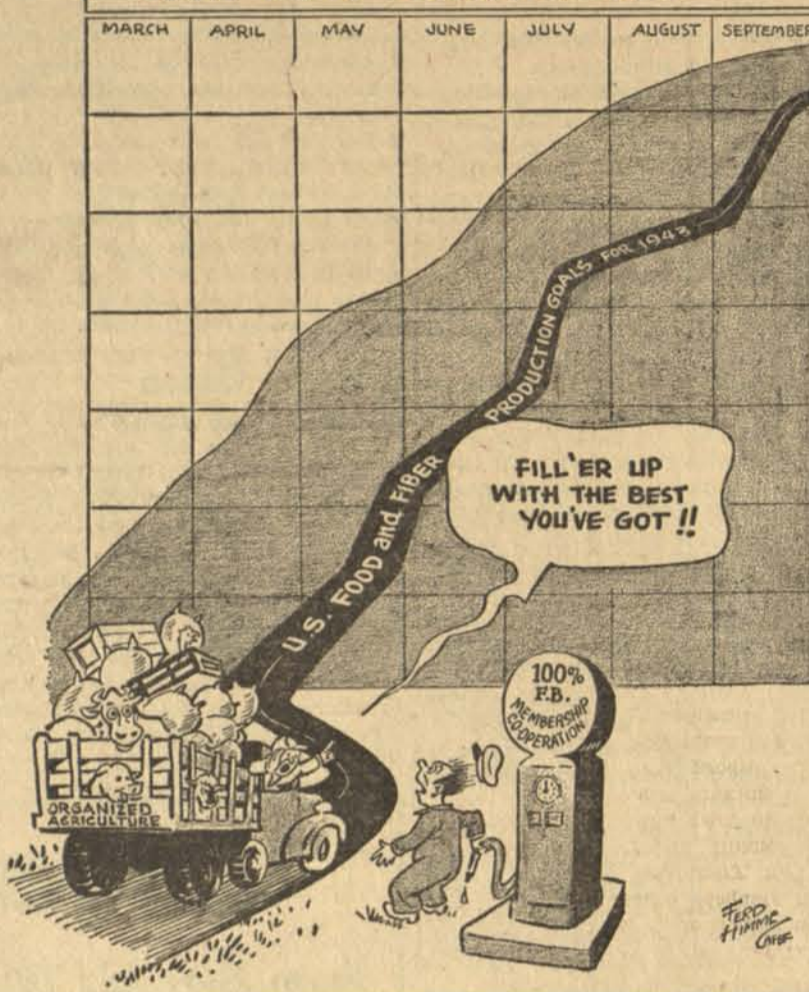
Food production goals are based on the needs of the consumers of this country, of our armed forces both here and abroad, of the allied soldiers and civilians, of the peoples of occupied countries and for stockpiles needed to feed the liberated people of conquered countries when peace is declared. Food needs mount with each new military or naval campaign.

The American farmers' load might now approach a total of the equivalent of 200 million people. It is estimated that after the war, America's share of the world's population to feed and clothe will be around 500 million.

**Program For Encouraging Food Production**

**Price Supports**—The Emergency Price Control Act, Amended October

**IT'LL BE A TOUGH CLIMB**



2, 1942, authorizes loans on the basic commodities at 90 per cent of parity, with permission to set them at 85 per cent of parity where it is deemed necessary to hold down feed costs to encourage livestock production. For this reason, loans will be made at 85 per cent of parity on corn (\$4.6c per bu.) and wheat (\$1.16 per bu.). Ninety per cent of parity loans will be made on cotton, rice, tobacco and peanuts.

The secretary of agriculture is also authorized to give price supports at not less than 90 per cent of parity, within limits of funds available, on all other commodities for which the secretary publicly requests increased production. This has allowed price supports to be offered on soybeans in the form of a purchase program at \$1.80-\$1.75 per bu.; purchase program for dry beans at \$5.60 per 100 lbs. No. 1 white; contract prices for commercial vegetables of \$77.30 per ton for carrots for processing and beets for processing, \$22.00 per ton for canning tomatoes, \$80.00 per ton for snap beans for processing, \$12.00 per ton for cabbage for processing, and \$17.00 per ton for sweet corn for processing; purchase program for dry peas at \$5.00-\$5.25 per 100 lbs., on grade; purchase program for hogs at \$13.25 per 100 lbs., for 240 to 270 lb. hogs, Chicago market; purchase program for eggs at not less than 30 cents per dozen; purchase program for butter at 46 cents per lb. (92-score, Chicago); purchase program for cheese at 27-cents per pound (Plymouth Wisconsin basis); purchase program for chickens and turkeys at not less than 90 per cent of parity; and a loan program for potatoes at not less than 92 per cent of parity.

**Incentive Payments**—Funds for these payments have not been appropriated at the time of this writing. These are the proposed payments, to be made on the acreage between 90 and 110 per cent of the goal established; soybeans, (harvested) \$15.00 per acre; dry beans (planted) \$20.00 per acre; potatoes 50-cents per bushel X normal yield; dry peas, \$15.00 per acre; and commercial vegetables, \$50.00 per acre. An incentive payment program for milk is to be announced

**Farmers' Initiative May Turn Tide**

With the "chips down", farmers will find that their own initiative may prove to be the best practical solution for the problems that threaten to decrease food production in 1943. The

later. The incentive payment proposal works like this:—If your dry bean goal is 10 acres, and you plant 9 acres, there is no payment due. If you plant 10 acres, you are paid \$20.00. If you plant 11 acres, you receive \$40.00. If less than the 90 per cent of the goal is planted, a deduction from the other payments earned on the farm is proposed.

**Price Ceilings**—Under the October 1942 price legislation, price ceilings for farm products cannot be set below parity or below the highest market level between January 1 and September 15, 1942, whichever is higher. If such ceilings are too low to reflect increases in farm labor and other costs since January 1, 1941, the President is directed to raise them.

**Will We Meet The Food Production Goal in 1943**

Meeting the record-breaking goals in 1943 will call for 100 per cent mobilization of agriculture. Labor, machinery and other shortages are obstacles to overcome, not excuses to offer for failure. To adopt a defeatist attitude on reaching food production goals is comparable to the farmer who, when his boy was drafted into the army, claimed to have solved his food production problems by abandoning his farm. This does not solve anything, but, to the contrary, further lessens the chance of meeting our food production goals. The world is looking to the American farmer for food.

Farmers will insist that they be given the means to produce. Farmers may well turn to "outside the line fence" planning, in which they themselves have a part, to determine what can be done to assure adequate manpower, sufficient machinery and repairs, enough materials, finance, and understanding on the part of those governmental officials making policy affecting agricultural production to the end that they may reach the goals established for agricultural production.

**Farmers' Initiative May Turn Tide**

With the "chips down", farmers will find that their own initiative may prove to be the best practical solution for the problems that threaten to decrease food production in 1943. The

resourcefulness, willingness to sacrifice, and ability to work together on the part of the farmer may save this nation from what Louis Bromfield, author and farmer, predicts will "by next autumn, be one of the greatest scandals in American history". Most efficient use of available labor, machinery sharing in the community, best use of available materials, community planning for greatest production with the men and materials on the farm—that's the job being faced by the American farmer.

Multiply your farm's contribution (or failure to contribute) by six million, and an idea is gained of the success (or failure) of this year's food production program. Two types of planning must be carried out (1) that on the farm to assure efficient farm operations, and (2) that community, State and National planning to make sure that the means of carrying out the farm's activities will be available.

Our job, as described by President Clarence J. Reid of the Michigan State Farm Bureau:

"KEEP 'EM EATING!"

**WKAR MONDAY ROUNDTABLE FOR MARCH**

Time .....1:00 to 1:30

Time .....:30 on your dial

Theme for March: Food Production and War Program.

March 1—National Goals For 1943.

March 8—Production incentives—price vs. subsidy.

March 15—Food and the consumer—ceilings, rationing and nutrition.

March 22—Production needs to achieve food goals.

March 29—Food needs in post-war period.

Farm Bureau fertilizers supply quickly available plant foods abundantly.

## FARM INCOME BIG, NET RETURN SMALL

Record Returns for 1942 Are Different When Costs Come Out

Last year American farmers sold 15 billion dollars worth of farm products and received \$525,000,000 in government payments, for a total gross income of \$1,525,000,000.

There are those who think that farmers had that amount of money in their pockets. Nothing could be further from the truth, said Congressman Stephen Pace of Georgia in a Farm and Home hour radio address, which was published in the Congressional Record for Feb. 15.

Census and other reports, said Rep. Pace, reveal that nearly half of that amount, or 7,165,000,000, was paid out by farmers last year for farm operating expenses, such as purchases of seed, fertilizers, feeds, machinery, operation of farm motor vehicles, wages to hired workers, taxes, farm mortgage interest, land rent and other costs.

If, said Congressman Pace, we allowed each of 8,425,000 farm operators \$85 a month for his work in planting, cultivating and harvesting crops, and allowed \$50 a month to 1,250,000 farm family workers—only one-fourth of a worker per farm at that—and allow 3%—war bond rates—on \$39,000,000,000 worth of unencumbered farm property, there remains a NET INCOME for American agriculture for 1942 of \$4,600,000.

With 29,048,000 persons living on farms, that net income means exactly

15 cents for each one of them.

In this connection, it is interesting to note that 39,000,000 non-farm workers received \$80,000,000,000 in salaries and wages in 1942, or an average of over \$2,000 each.

## Macomb Bureau Board for 1943

Macomb County Farm Bureau board of directors for 1943 is: President, Allen Rush, Romeo; vice-pres., Wm. Hagen, New Haven; sec'y-treas., Jack Harvey, Utica; other directors, Arthur Rowley, Richmond; Adolph Schultz, Utica; Henry Green, Washington; Eugene Kent, Armada; John Rinke, Warren; Alfred Forester, Van Dyke.

## Of First Importance

Protein, the food which builds and repairs tissues comes from a Greek word meaning "of first importance."

## DOING THE JOB FOR THE FARMER



**FACTS TALK- RESULTS COUNT**

**NOT MORE ACRES, but MORE per acre with**

## FARM BUREAU FERTILIZERS

You can depend upon it that Farm Bureau fertilizers for 1943 will be first quality plant food as always. Fertilized crops are going to pay off in a big way.

## Fertilizers Containing Nitrogen ARE RATIONED

Your fertilizer dealer is the rationing agent. APPLY NOW—for fertilizer for the the following crops: beets, soy beans, beans, onions, potatoes, tomatoes, and other field and vegetable crops. Demands for fertilizer are greater; shipping facilities are likely to be overburdened.

## MAKE APPLICATION NOW

DON'T WAIT—it's time to buy this spring's requirements. See your Farm Bureau fertilizer dealer and make an application for Farm Bureau fertilizer. Make sure you'll have it when you want to use it.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Lansing, Michigan

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

## ACT NOW!

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

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

Your Local AAA Committee or Elevator Can Supply Your Needs

THE FRANCE STONE COMPANY  
MONROE, MICHIGAN

# DON'T WASTE PROTEINS!

Proteins are the factors in feed most necessary to life, growth and production. There are no SUBSTITUTES for THEM.

## PROTEINS ARE SCARCE!

Only the most careful use of protein will enable the American farmer to feed, even on minimum levels of efficiency, the vastly increased numbers of hogs, cows and poultry.

**YOU...** Mr. and Mrs. Michigan Farmer, should check the rations that you are now using for poultry, cows, hogs and steers to make sure that you are NOT feeding a single pound more than is needed.



"Don't be out guessed by closed FORMULA FEEDS!"

## For POULTRY



Animal proteins are the ones to watch out for. Our nutritionists feel that animal proteins should be limited according to the type of mash used. Suggestions will be given soon. Be patriotic — conserve proteins — give more poultry a chance to get the minimum ration.

## For COWS



Grain rations running from 13% to 18% protein should be used. We suggest that you try to graduate the ration from 13% with the best legume hays (alfalfa or soy bean) to 18% when timothy or corn stover is used. Check the quality of your roughage carefully.

## For HOGS

DON'T SELF-FEED any protein concentrate. Mix the concentrate with carbohydrate grains (corn, wheat, barley, oats, rye and hominy) before offering it to the hogs. A 16% grain ration for pigs up to 75 lbs. or sows. Graduate down from the 16% ration to a 11% or 12% ration for weights from 75 lbs. up. The 11% or 12% ration for the finishing feed on hogs nearly ready for market.

**BUT REMEMBER...** in spite of all these shortages, Farm Bureau mashes are the only ones carrying MERMAK. A Small percentage of MERMAK helps any mash to produce more efficiently. OPEN FORMULA FEEDS will still show you just how much and what kind of proteins are used. That is your protection in these days of scarce proteins where every pound is literally worth its weight in gold. ASK FOR FARM BUREAU FEEDS ALWAYS.

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



FARM BUREAU BRAND SUPPLIES AT 300 FARMERS' ELEVATORS

## Donald Nelson Sets Farm Scrap Goal at 3 Million Tons by July

Every farm in the United States must turn in 1,000 lbs. of scrap metal to reach this goal. It must be reached, - - - because if we fail, there simply won't be enough steel to make the weapons our boys need to win the war.

Steel makers must have scrap metal. Scrap accounts for half of all new steel. It speeds the process greatly. We haven't anywhere near the capacity to meet our needs for steel by creating all of it from iron ore. These facts and our great need emphasize the importance of moving farm scrap to the steel mills now.

**HERE'S HOW TO TURN IN YOUR SCRAP**

File up every piece of scrap iron and steel on your place for which you can see no use in your farm operations.

Sell it to a junk dealer. If you can't find one who will come and get it, call your county agricultural agent, your local scrap committee, or nearest newspaper.

## FARM PRESS SCRAP COMMITTEE