

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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Mushroom Time

At last a nice warm rain comes on,
And then a sticky humid time
That makes the modest mushrooms spring
Up in profusion, plump and prime.
A certain place not far from here,
Where rotting apple stumps remain,
Bears often at this time of year
These pallid fruits of heat and rain.

So when the weather man displays
The proper sequence of events
I wander down the orchard ways
Among the stumps and down the fence
Seeking the spongy brown Morels
That set my inner me aflutter
With thoughts of former humid spells
And former feasts, all fried in butter.

At first it seems I've come too soon
Before the tender tips could shoot,
But presently I spy out one
Nestled between two apple roots.
And then another comes to view,
Redoubling my vigilance;
I search them out by one and two
With satisfaction most immense.

Marthy, my helpmeet, finds no fun
Or relish in my mushroom fad
But, loving me, has always done
Her noble best—and may I add
No other cook that I have known
Can take a food which she disdain
And cook it for her man alone
With more delicious loving pains.

Often I think that all we men
Could profit from our selfish lives
By emulating now and then
The free devotion of our wives
Who, by the love they bear for us,
Endure the skillet's sizzling heat
With seas of skill and drops of fuss
Cooking for us what they won't eat.

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

Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger,
Director of State Field
Services

CONSUMER PUBLICITY
Apparently there are others besides my Lapeer correspondent, quoted in last month's column, who are interested in getting the farmer's story across to the consumer.
W. D. Byrum of Leslie, Ingham county, has written:
"It seems to me that our State Farm Bureau should have a program over some Detroit radio station evenings or Sunday for the benefit of consumers. Farmers need the consumer's good will and the consumer needs the facts. Economic survival of the efficient farmer is quite as important as is the survival of other groups. The Farm Bureau has grown wonderfully in recent years but we do lack a proper public relations program."

MULTIPLE DUES
A Huron County farmer wrote us: "A United Dairy Farmer organizer recently visited me and urged me to join this farmer-labor alliance. When I told him I was a member of the Farm Bureau because the Farm Bureau concerned itself with not only the milk problem but all problems of the farmer, he said that it was John Lewis's intention to organize other farmers as soon as he had the dairy farmer organized. In addition to a United Dairy Farmer organization, there would be a United Beef Farmers, a United Egg Farmers, a United Pig Farmers, a United Poultry-former Farmers, etc."
"The dues for the United Dairy Farmer are an initiation fee plus \$1.50 per month. If the United Dairy Farmer prevails, will we eventually have to belong to a different union for each product that we have to sell and pay \$1 to \$1.50 a month dues in each of them?"

This writer can't answer that one, but it is certainly in the realm of possibility. I know of craftsmen who today find it necessary to belong to three or four unions and to pay tribute to a new union boss if they work any place outside of a certain area. For instance, a carpenter friend of mine who belongs to the union in Lansing, tells me that when he goes to Muskegon he must pay another fee there for the privilege of working in that area, etc.
Farmers who argue that \$5 annual dues in the Farm Bureau is too much, take note.

MUCH IN COMMON
A recent editorial in the West Michigan CIO News of Muskegon suggests that labor and farmers have much in common. Arguing their viewpoint it was said: "Farmers are coming rapidly to realize that unless the industrial worker in the city receives a sufficient wage, the farmers will have a limited market, hence, naturally, a cheap market for their produce; and, on the other hand, the organized industrial workers have long realized that unless the farmer receives a paying price for what he produces, there can be no market for city made goods. The economic interests of the two are therefore irrevocably linked; they must stand or fall together."
I wonder if that's why organized labor is insisting that food prices be rolled back and food cheapened and that farmers should support them selves to a subsidized, cheap-food program?

PRESSING NEED FOR PULPWOOD

... take the case of a division going to England. That division will require about 15 shiploads of material . . . About 150,000 tons . . . There is hardly an article of these hundreds of thousands of articles that isn't wrapped up in paper or has a paper tag attached to it or in some way doesn't require some paper in its handling and manipulation. You have to have cartons for your shells, for everything in short from shells down to blood plasma. You have to have it for rations. You have to have it for clothes; you have to have it for practically everything to use. And we can't send over 100 percent of the things that are wanted unless we have 100 percent of the materials here."—Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, commanding general, army services forces.
"American farmers have a forgotten crop that can be harvested at any time and right now is the time the country needs that crop most . . . Wherever there is a farm woodlot you usually find trees not big enough for saw logs but big enough for pulpwood. When such trees grow too thickly, judicious thinning will add to the value of the remaining timber, permitting it to grow faster. By harvesting these trees now the farmer will add to his income, he will improve his woodlot and make a valuable contribution to the war effort because we are facing an acute shortage of pulpwood and the only place we can look for supplies is from the farm woods."—Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture.

caused the wrecking of the car and the injury of the driver's wife. The jury decided against the farmer and the verdict was sustained by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.
Case 2—\$5,000 was awarded as damages against the owner of a cow the animal caused a collision and resulted in injuries.
Case 3—In Chicago an iron window shutter fell and injured a man. This cost the building owner \$10,000.
Case 4—At Houghton, Michigan a man was awarded \$3,000 for injuries received in a fall from a ladder in connection with some work on a residence.
As part of our State Farm Insurance Company program in Michigan, we are able to offer to all of our 91,000 automobile policyholders at a very small cost, protection from any hazards that arise from the ownership or occupancy of any residences or farms or in connection with farm employees.

Waxed Fruit

Before shipment to market, one quarter of all the oranges, lemons and grapefruit grown in the United States today are coated with an invisible wax solution which reduces moisture loss and prolongs the fresh life of the fruit.
China's Hwang-Ho river has changed its mouth 11 times.

MARKET INFORMATION

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter Daily, Monday through Friday
At 12:15 noon over Michigan Radio Network as a farm service feature of these stations
Early markets at 7:00 A. M., over Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR. Supplied by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.
The Michigan Live Stock Exchange is a farmer owned and controlled organization—offering you the following services:
SELLING—Commission sales services in Detroit and Buffalo terminal markets. Feeders through national connections. Can furnish at cost plus a reasonable handling charge all grades of feeding cattle and lambs.
FINANCING—4 1/2% money available for feeding operations of worthy feeders who have feed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.
MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE Secretary's Office
Frank Oberst, President; J. H. O'Malley, Secretary & Treasurer;
George J. Boutell, Manager
SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT
Michigan Livestock Exch. Detroit Stockyards Producers Co-op Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

AN EXTRA MEASURE OF SERVICE

FARM LOANS

When credit will help you carry out your plans, come in and talk with us. All credit transactions are on a confidential basis—and the rate is low.

If you want to repair your machinery, purchase new equipment, buy seed and fertilizer, increase your livestock; if any financial assistance is needed to increase the production of your farm, we invite you to come in and talk with one of our officers. It is simple and easy to borrow from this bank.



Here's how to make GOOD party-line telephone service BETTER



1. Make sure line is not in use before placing a call.
2. Be careful not to interrupt if line is being used.
3. Keep calls reasonably short so as not to monopolize line.
4. Allow an intermission between calls so your neighbor can use the line, too.
5. Replace receiver after a call. One receiver "off the hook" ties up the entire line.
6. Always remember that sharing a party-line thoughtfully and courteously means better service for all.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Michigan's Rank Among the States

Not many people realize the high rank Michigan farmers enjoy for agricultural production. Although 25 states have more land in farms than we do, we rank 9th or better for production of 30 important crops suited to this climate. We rank among the first 19 for production of 44 farm crops, truck crops, live stock, poultry and their products.

The Michigan Crop Reporting Service at Lansing says that in 1943 Michigan farmers won these places for production:

- 1—Beans, celery, strawberries.
- 2—Grapes, cantaloupes, cucumbers for pickles, red clover seed, peppermint and spearmint.
- 3—Buckwheat, asparagus, cucumbers for market, tomatoes for market.
- 4—Apples, cherries, beets for canning.
- 5—Potatoes, alfalfa hay, alsike clover seed, peaches, pears, cabbage, carrots.
- 6—Milk, all tame hay, lima beans for canning, onions.
- 7—Sugar beets.
- 8—Snap beans for canning.
- 9—Dairy cattle, field peas, snap beans for market.
- 10—Pop corn.
- 11—Rye, soy beans.
- 12—Oats, green peas for canning.
- 13—Sweet corn for canning.
- 14—Corn, alfalfa seed, eggs.
- 15—Winter wheat, tomatoes for canning.
- 16—Flaxseed, chickens.
- 17—Spring wheat.
- 18—Barley.
- 19—Hogs, sheep.

We Are Winning Fight on Wheat Rust

A number of years ago the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the State of Michigan launched a program to wipe out eventually the stem rust of wheat in this state.
It has since become common knowledge that the fungus causing stem rust of wheat lives through one stage of its development or life cycle on the Japanese barberry and the other on the wheat plant. It cannot survive without the Japanese barberry.
More than 6,600,000 barberry-bushes have been destroyed. These have included a great many hedges and ornamental plantings and hundreds of thousands of bushes growing wild.
Two-thirds of the state, or 37,699 square miles have been cleaned up. No further barberry plant searches are required there according to test surveys. About 8,041 square miles or 14% of the state will require one or more intensive eradication surveys. Another 1,741 square miles or 20% of the state may be worked by less intensive methods. It is also known that there are 1,950 square miles in 20 counties where there are Japanese barberry bushes that have developed from seeds of plants previously destroyed. Much of this territory may be reworked in 1944.
Agriculture has been engaged in three great eradication programs during the past 20 years: bovine tuberculosis, Bangs disease of cattle, and stem rust of wheat. The Farm Bureau helped get them under way and has supported each campaign.

Searching for Potash in Michigan

Geologists of the State Conservation Dept believe that potash, a most important agricultural and industrial chemical, may be found in the deeper salt beds which underlie this state.
Michigan ranks first in salt production. We have several salt beds that have been producing since 1859. Michigan brines have been found to be a source of bromine, calcium chloride, magnesium chloride and other valuable salts which have been the foundation of great chemical industries, such as the Dow plant at Midland.
Deep drilling for salt and salt brines and for oil during the last 25 years has resulted in the discovery of at least four important salt bearing formations. A search is being made for a source of potash.
St. Clair and Wayne counties are leading producers of salt. The two produced 3,233,063 tons of salt in 1942. Michigan and New York supply nearly half the nation's output of salt in its several forms.

30,394 This Time!

Our subscription list for the Michigan Farm News has risen to 30,394 for the May 6 edition. For years and years when we were plodding along under 20,000 . . . and sometimes considerably under 20,000 . . . our ambition was to have a subscription list of 30,000 Farm Bureau members.
We haven't got 30,000 Farm Bureau members yet in Michigan, but we are within reaching distance. When the 1944 membership campaign closed March 31, we were only 2,016 short of having 30,000!
Do you know that 3,449 members were added to the Farm Bureau AFTER the campaign closed March 31, 1943? We had an official count of 17,544 then and 20,993 December 1.
Our present list of 30,394 contains the names of some memberships which have been cancelled. We are receiving the first of the cancellations from County Farm Bureau secretaries. The number promises to be small. Until lately we have accepted subscriptions from persons not members of the Farm Bureau. We wanted to make them acquainted with the organization. Sooner or later someone would ask the farmers among them to become members. Now, because of the shortage of newsprint paper, we have limited subscriptions to Farm Bureau members, and are decreasing the non-member list.
On the other hand, County Farm Bureaus continue to send in the names of new members. If 50 County Farm Bureaus could average 60 more members each, we can have 30,000 Farm Bureau members in 1944.
You get the new members and we'll manage our newsprint paper supply so that every member will get the Michigan Farm News.

Berrien Has 75% of Full Time Farmers

Berrien County Farm Bureau leaders met April 13 at Berrien Springs to consider future plans for the organization. President Russell File presided over the discussion as to how the Farm Bureau can best serve its members. Included in the membership of 2,300 farm families, said Mr. File, are more than 75% of the full time farmers in the county.
In Berrien county the general program planning group meets four times

Farm and Employers Liability for Farmers

By ALFRED BENTALL
Director, Farm Bureau Ins. Dep't
Insurance has come to be a very major factor in every walk of life. It differs from most commodities that we buy in this respect, namely: that while we can generally buy food and clothing when we need them, insurance must be bought before it is needed, for when protection by any kind of insurance is really needed, it is then too late to buy it.
We are reminded of the story of Rastus. He was a very elderly, white haired colored man who one day sidled up to the counter in a life insurance office and asked to buy some insurance. The clerk wanted to be as kind as possible and said, "How old are you, Rastus?" He replied, "It's 97." The clerk replied, "Well, Rastus, I am sorry but you are too old to buy life insurance." Rastus looked up at the clerk again and said, "You all's making a big mistake. Mighty few people dies after 97."
Rastus had the need but it was too late to supply the insurance. Most people are fairly familiar with fire insurance, and more or less familiar with life insurance. Perhaps not so many people are very familiar with



ALFRED BENTALL

the various forms of casualty insurance. Possibly the best known form of this type of protection is what we call automobile insurance. We insure our automobiles to protect us against two lines: First, to protect us against the results of damage done by our automobiles to the persons, or property of other people; and second, to protect us against the cost of damage to our own automobile, such as collision or fire and theft, etc.
There is a type of insurance, however, with which most people are not so familiar, altho it is coming more and more into our every day insurance knowledge. We now talk about residence liability insurance with reference to things that may happen in connection with our homes in cities, towns and villages. We talk about farm liability insurance which is arranged to give protection for things that might happen in connection with our farm, and with this we also talk about farm employers liability insurance which gives protection against the results of accidents happening to a farm employee while in pursuit of his tasks in connection with the farm of his employer.
However, while we have not been thinking much along these lines, there is nothing modern about these new kinds of insurance. The fact is that if you read the 21st and 22nd chapters of the Book of Exodus, you will find the necessity, and indeed the obligation, to have such insurance laid down in the original Mosaic Law upon which all civilized basic laws rest, or from which they all started.
We find there that if a man does

not keep confined an unruly animal he is liable for any damage or injury that animal does. We find that if a man digs a pit and does not properly protect it and his neighbor's stock falls therein and are injured or killed, he must make good. Also, therein we find that if a man's stock gets into his neighbor's vineyard, or field, and eats or destroys some of the produce there, the owner of the stock must, out of the best he has, make good the loss. We also find that if a man kindling a fire, loses control so that stacks of corn, or standing corn are consumed; he who kindled the fire must surely make restitution.
The present day way of saying all of those things is that you and I are legally liable for the condition of our premises where we live, and generally speaking, in incorporated cities or towns we are liable for the sidewalks in front of our houses. We are liable for our dog if he bites somebody. We are liable if someone falls because our children left their playthings on the sidewalk. We are liable if a person falls down on our slippery or faulty steps, etc. Hence the need of residence liability insurance.
The need of farm liability insurance lies in the fact that there are in connection with all farming operations, a great many hazards which might cause damage to someone who comes on the farm. For instance, one of our agents, Joe Bartz, of Dorr, Allegan county, a few weeks ago went to call on a policyholder. The policyholder's dog bit Mr. Bartz. The dog's owner could be charged with liability for the consequence of that dog bite. A person was visiting on the farm of our agent, Mr. Haradine. He offered to help in loading some hay. He was not an employee, but the loading of the hay was in connection with the operation and maintenance of that farm. The visitor in helping with the hay broke his arm and in this case, the medical pay coverage, which goes along with residence liability and farm liability and also with farm employers liability insurance would have been a mighty fine thing to have. Instead of which, Mr. Haradine's son, who was operating the farm felt obligated to pay the doctor's bill. All of our readers will readily understand how many things can happen in connection with the operation of a farm to a person who might go on the farm for one reason or another and for which the owner, or operator of the farm would be held liable.
Farm Employers Liability is for the purpose of relieving the farm owner, or operator, of the consequences of accidents that often do happen to people employed on the farm. Cows and horses kick. Hands and arms are injured by machinery. People fall off ladders. They fall through holes in the hayloft floor. Their eyesight is damaged by spray solutions. This form of liability insurance protects the farmer in case he should be sued by the employee and arranges for amicable settlement by the insurance company if it can be done without suit, as it generally will be.
To all of these kinds of liability insurance we add what is known as, medical payment coverage similar to that sold in connection with auto automobile policies. This coverage takes part of the consequences of accidents in connection with farm, or town residents and farm employees. It provides surgical, medical, nurse, hospital, dental coverage up to \$500 per person in any one accident, and also reasonable funeral expense if such should be necessary. These are paid even tho they may not be definite liability on the part of the policyholder. At the time of writing this article, we had before us four pages of cases connected with the kind of residence and farm liability discussed above.
Case 1—A stray horse suddenly appeared in front of a car in the dark

FORCE'S Mole Killer

**Kills the Moles in the Ground
No Traps—No Gas
No Exposed Poison**

Guaranteed to Kill Moles or Money Refunded

Use according to the simple instructions with each package. Guaranteed to kill the moles or purchase price will be refunded. To quickly eradicate the entire family of moles, place these Pellets in all visits, at intervals of two feet. Moles readily seek these Pellets, eat them and die. These Pellets if placed around the edge and throughout a freshly-made flower bed, will eliminate the loss of bulbs or plants. Keep an ample supply of Force's Mole Killer Pellets on hand at all times to treat new runways as soon as they appear.

**35 Pellet Package \$.25 185 Pellet Package \$1.00
75 Pellet Package .50 875 Pellet Package 3.25**

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

SAYS FORTRESS EUROPE HAS KEPT ITS DAIRY HERDS

That the situation as to depletion of dairy herds and shortage of dairy products is not as bad in "Fortress Europe" as some may have believed, was the view expressed recently by Dr. Karl Brandt of the Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

Dr. Brandt, a former German economist, being out of sympathy with the Nazi regime came to this country in 1933 and became a citizen. For years he has kept close tabs on the food situation in continental Europe.

Some excerpts from Dr. Brandt's paper follow: "The European continent excluding Russia had in 1942 some 52 million dairy cows which produced 93 million metric tons of milk as compared with 26 million dairy cows in the United States and 50 million tons of milk produced in this country."

"While hogs and chickens were heavily reduced in numbers, cattle have been culled slightly. The German dairy herd of 10 million cows and their milk yield is maintained at nearly peace-time level. The Danish herd of 1.5 million high-yielding cows was in July, 1942, down to 88 per cent of pre-war strength but since then has recovered in numbers to some extent. Milk production was down to 60 percent but may at present be up to 70 percent. The Dutch cow herd was in 1942 reduced to 77 per cent of pre-war but had by 1943 increased very slightly. The French cow herd, second largest on the continent, with 8.7 million head, had by 1942 declined to 10 per cent of pre-war number but is at present probably up to 95 per cent, with milk yields still below pre-war."

"In 1942 at the lowest ebb the continental cattle herd was 16 per cent below pre-war. At present I presume that it is perhaps no more than 10 per cent below pre-war."

"During the relief period of a year or two after victory, dry milk and condensed milk will be needed from this country. Beyond that I do not expect the continent to become a sizeable export market for U. S. dairy products. On the contrary I expect the continent to become again an important exporter of butter and cheese to the British Isles, unless Great Britain should erect trade barriers against such imports."

"In the long run the impoverished Europeans will try to buy again inexpensive vegetable fats. Thereby more milk can be released from butter manufacture and distributed as whole milk."

"The reconstruction of the European dairy herd does not require a single head of American cows, heifers, calves or bulls. What will be needed is the import of feed in the form of oilseeds (the meal of which is fed) and of wheat (the bran of which goes to dairy cows)."

FARMERS PRAISE EROSION CONTROL

Reports from 99 Michigan farmers in nine counties indicate a stream-line soil conservation system has increased grain and hay production one-third and meat, milk and egg output one-fifth.

Everett C. Sackrider, state head of the Soil Conservation Service said that the farmers interviewed had used contouring, terracing, pasture improvement, improved rotations, and other features of a complete erosion control and production program for at least 2 years.

Sackrider's men assigned to the 13 soil conservation district offices in the state made the survey. Farmers estimated their corn yields are now 2 bushels per acre higher than they were previously. This was a 36 per cent increase.

Oats and barley yields increased 5 and 13 bushels per acre, respectively. Clover-timothy hay yields per acre increased 23 per cent. Total milk production on the survey farms increased 13.4 per cent.

Extra feed resulting from the soil conservation system enabled the farmers to keep 11 per cent more brood sows than they formerly did and raise 50 per cent more pigs.

More than half of the survey farmers increased their yearling beef cattle numbers 38 per cent, while half increased the number of calves raised and their farm flocks 50 per cent.

Eighty-eight of the 99 said that the conservation practices they had applied to their farms with the assistance of technicians of soil conservation districts or their forerunners, the demonstration projects and CCC camps, had increased production per acre. County agricultural agents and the Michigan State College staff cooperated.

Seventy-two said that they had been responsible for 505 of their neighbors turning to soil conservation practices, while 34 said they had personally helped neighbors start contouring or other conservation practices. Fifty-eight said their soil-saving programs had cut their annual labor and machinery use costs from \$20 to \$500.

SANILAC BUREAU RE-ORGANIZED

Sanilac County Farm Bureau, recently re-organized, hopes to have 500 members by the close of its fiscal year, Sept. 30. April 18 about 150 members had been enrolled. Sanilac county is one of the largest and best agricultural counties in Michigan.

150 attended the organization meeting at Sandusky, April 18. State Representative A. P. Decker of Deckerville spoke highly of the work of the Farm Bureau and its influence in promoting legislation wanted by farmers. Ralph Brown, president of Huron County Farm Bureau, and Fred Reimer, State Farm Bureau district representative from Saginaw, assisted with the meeting. The group voted to adopt a modern set of by-laws for County Farm Bureaus, as developed by the State Farm Bureau in consultation with county groups.

These officers and directors were elected: Charles Walker, Sandusky, president; Ward Hodges, Deckerville, vice president; Wesley Mahaffey, Marlette, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors includes these men and R. E. Campbell, William Williams, Everett Hale of Sandusky; Ted Larsen, Marlette; Frank Sweet, Deckerville; Dan Jurn, Snover.

POPULAR MAKERS Get Views of AFBF

Major farm organizations, including the Farm Bureau, made suggestions to an agricultural committee of the Republican party at Chicago, April 3, as to what the farm program of the future should be. Suggestions included: (1) Maintenance of adequate reserve of supplies of basic soil crops, with price supports, including mandatory commodity loans; (2) Improvement and extension of the Marketing Agreements program to do as much for nonbasic crops as is done for the basic crop of corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco and rice; (3) International trade policies to restore and maintain a fair share of the world market for exportable surpluses; (4) A soil conservation program to be guided and administered by the agricultural colleges.

The Farm Bureau also asked for the preservation of the co-operative features of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Consumer food subsidies and price roll backs were condemned.

Meadows

Don't plow up your meadows unless absolutely necessary. They are all possible legume seed fields and the country needs seed badly. Harvest all legume seed you can this year. Save seed for Victory.

JUDGE HOLDS OPA WRONG IN ATTACK ON CO-OP DIVIDEND

Another thrust at co-operatives and particularly at the co-operative principal of "the return of savings through payment of patronage dividends"—this time the thrust was by the Office of Price Administration—has been thwarted. Judge Lewis B. Schwellessbach, of the Federal Court for the Eastern District of Washington, once a United States Senator, rendered this decision to protect co-operative rights. He held that a co-operative in Washington could not be enjoined by OPA from paying patronage dividends to its member and non-member patrons.

OPA has appealed the decision to the Court of Appeals and indicated it would appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The facts in this case were similar to those in many cases which have bothered the OPA. The Inland Empire Dairy Association is a co-operative organization which markets milk and milk products for its members. When the co-operative had money on hand in excess of a normal and safe reserve, it distributed the excess money to its members in "patronage dividends". OPA contended that the Co-operative violated the Maximum Price Regulations because the farmer actually got prices in excess of those at which he had sold milk during the base price fixing period.

Judge Schwellessbach said that Congress, having said its attitude toward favoring co-operatives, could not be declared to desire to want co-operatives destroyed and that the OPA contention would destroy co-operatives. Co-operatives are merely agents for co-operative members.

July & August

Put this down on your July and August farming calendar. Harvest all legume seeds possible. The country needs them. So do our Allies.

Sudan and Hay Seed

Two acres of Sudan grass or Atlas sorgo will replace the second cutting of hay on 20 acres of pasture. Let the pasture go for seed this year. Harvest that seed. It is needed.

Isn't this account about settled?



Back in 1850, Uncle Sam owned more than 1,400,000,000 acres of land.

Much of it was the Louisiana Purchase — land that cost about 4¢ an acre. It was wild. It was unsettled. It produced no tax revenue.

Because there was no transportation. To help get railroads built into this undeveloped territory, Uncle Sam turned over to them 130 million acres of these lands.

In return, most government traffic received special rates — 50% off. And ever since, year in and year out, the government has received this advantage.

Not alone from the few railroads (9% of the mileage) which received land grants, but from the others competing with them.

Railroads opened up new frontiers. Settlers followed the advancing rails. All land values multiplied. Tax revenues vastly increased. Agriculture developed. States and cities grew. The nation knit together.

Through the years, the value of the land grants has been repaid many, many times — while the continuance of these deductions discriminates in favor of shippers doing business with the government who can take advantage of such rates as against other shippers who cannot.

That's why shippers, farmers, the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Office of Defense Transportation, and the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners join with transportation agencies in seeking to do away with these land-grant deductions.

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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

If you would like to know more about Land-Grant Rates than we can tell in this advertisement, we will send you free a comprehensive booklet about them. Just send this coupon to Association of American Railroads, Transportation Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

Recognized for His Pasture Methods

Cappers Farmer for May takes notice of how Theodore Simon, of Williamston, R. I., is meeting the shortage of protein feed by pasture improvement methods. Mr. Simon is a member of the Ingham County Farm Bureau.

Moving Away?

Farm Bureau members, if you move from one farm to another within the county, or to another county, please send a postcard to the Michigan Farm News, giving the new address. The paper will follow you, and we'll attend to passing the change of address to the State Farm Bureau membership dept. and in turn it informs the County Farm Bureau secretary. Should you move to another county, transfer your membership to the County Farm Bureau there. If your Michigan Farm News is not properly addressed to you, please send us a card and we'll make the correction. We make every effort to have the mailing addresses right.

What Is Limeroll?

LIMEROLL was not brought out as a temporary substitute for oyster shell during this war period.

It is designed to furnish the poultryman with a modern and more efficient method of accomplishing an old practice. We believe that LIMEROLL is as big a stride in the supplement field as the introduction of commercially mixed feeds was in the nutritive field.

We believe that LIMEROLL once and for all settles the old argument of granite grit versus limestone grit, in that it combines the value of both, and goes one step further in furnishing finely ground calcium carbonate flour.

ALLIED MINERALS, INC. WEST CHELMSFORD, MASS.
ROLL-CRUSH INSOLUBLE GRANITE GRIT Limeroll

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

Destroy Your Rodents THE FARM BUREAU WAY

Co-op Rat Bait

The Reliable Squill Kill

Complete in itself and ready to use. Just put it out where rats can steal it. Crush it for mice. Will not harm human beings, cats, dogs, livestock and poultry, but it is quick death to rodents. Conforms with all U. S. Biological Survey and U. S. Dep't of Agriculture formulas.

Every farmer knows that rats are a real problem and are expensive. Some estimate that every rat does \$2.00 worth of damage a year.

To wage a successful war against rats on the farm by using poison bait, remember that you are likely to underestimate the number of rats. You can't feed a hundred hogs with a bushel of corn, and you can't kill four or five hundred rats with 10¢ worth of rat kill.

First Baiting—Throw one bait every 9 to 18 inches around house, barn, poultry houses, trash piles of wood, crib, etc. Put five rat baits in every rat hole to be seen. Do this if the premises have not been baited in the previous three weeks. If the premises have been baited, then wait three weeks to a month before baiting.

Second Baiting—Thirty days after the first baiting. This is done to kill the young ones that were in the nest at first baiting as well as any that have come on the premises since the first baiting. Throw one bait every 5 feet around the same places, and two baits to each rat hole.

Baiting for Mice—Crush bait with can or milk bottle or rolling pin. It is not necessary to make a powder of it. Merely crush and put out on small pieces of paper.

To Keep Premises Clean—Throw one bait every 10 feet around the same places as previous baitings. Every 60 days and not more than 90 days apart.

CO-OP RAT BAIT IN PACKAGES:
20 baits 15¢ 150 baits 50¢
50 baits 25¢ 350 baits \$1.00

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
Seed Dept 221 N. Cedar, Lansing, Mich.

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

Salvage Fertilizer and Other Paper Bags

Kraft paper bags now used as containers for fertilizers and other commodities are in strong demand by the paper mills which manufacture corrugated and solid fiber shipping containers for the armed services and industry and agriculture. It is to be hoped that these bags and all forms of waste paper will be sold to dealers in waste paper for shipment to Michigan paper mills. The shortage of material for making fiberboard has become critical.

Classified Ads

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

POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES
farmers can afford. Pheno tablets (for drinking water), 25¢; Disinfectant, 10¢; Brooderhouse spray; Proto-4; Coccidiosis preventive, 1 quart \$1.00, medicates 64 lbs. of water; Phenothiazine, powder form, for worming hogs and sheep, 1 lb. \$1.50. Available at Farm Bureau Services at their stores and co-ops, at hatcheries and feed stores. Mail orders postpaid. Holland Laboratories, Holland, Mich. (4-1f-55b)

ORCHARD and BEEKEEPER SUPPLIES
GRAFTING WAXES AND FRUIT PACKAGES honey containers and Root Quality bee supplies. M. J. Beck Co., Successors to M. H. Hunt & Son, 510 North Cedar St., Box 7, Lansing 1, Michigan. (4-2f-39b)

HELP WANTED
WANTED—GIRL WITH FARM BACK-ground. Typist, some knowledge of shorthand. To work in Farm Bureau supply store, answer phone, put up small orders, etc. Opportunity for advancement. Good wages. Washtenaw Farm Bureau Store, 407 No. 5th Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. (5-1tp)

BABY CHICKS
U. S. APPROVED WHITE LEGHORN chicks, from big type stock with 22 years breeding, will help you produce more eggs and profit. ROP male matings, Banded & White Rocks, U. S. Pullorum tested. Circular free. Winstrom Hatchery, Box 87, Zeeland, Mich. (6-5f-41b)

CHERRYWOOD CHAMPION CHICKS
from large heavy laying Leghorns or Reds. Pullet or straight run chicks from blood tested vigorous northern stock. Cherrywood Farmers Hatchery, Holland, Mich. (4-2f-25p)

WOOL GROWERS
THERE IS A GUARANTEED CEILING on wool. 30¢ lbs less! Let us help you get the top price. All wool graded at Jackson, Mich. Reliable market information and satisfactory market service. Michigan Co-operative Wool Growers Ass'n, office & warehouse at 606 North Mechanic St., Jackson, Mich. (4-1f-44b)

LIVESTOCK
MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS—A good selection of calves and yearlings. Stewart, Ingleside Farm, Ionia R-1, Michigan. (5-1f-17b)

VAUGHN BROS., Albion, Michigan Offer 3 Head of Select Registered Angus AT LANSING SALE, MAY 25—OUR FIRST PUBLIC OFFERING

(COW—Miss Burgess) Eileenmere Burgess Hopley 751027	SIRE Eileenmere 278* 589525	DAM Miss Burgess Hopley 5* 483250	(Eileenmere 85* 470007)	(Eilanmere 32* 428072)	(Eilanmere 15* 398457 Blackbird Girl 7* 363545)
(BULL—Evergreen Erica)	SIRE Eileenmere 278* 589525	(DAM Miss Burgess Hopley 5* 483250)	(Eilanmere 85* 470007)	(Eilanmere 32* 428072)	(Eilanmere 15* 398457 Blackbird Girl 7* 363545)
(EVERGREEN Eileenmere V. 751019)	DAM Evergreen Revolution 4* 565623	(Eileenmere 85* 470007)	(Eilanmere 32* 428072)	(Eilanmere 15* 398457 Blackbird Girl 7* 363545)	(Shady Brook Elwood 246234 Elmland Erica A. 7* 242131)
(COW—Evergreen Erica)	SIRE Eileenmere 278* 589525	(DAM Evergreen Revolution 2* 474140)	(Eilanmere 85* 470007)	(Eilanmere 32* 428072)	(Eilanmere 15* 398457 Blackbird Girl 7* 363545)
(COW—Evergreen Erica)	SIRE Eileenmere 278* 589525	(DAM Evergreen Revolution 2* 474140)	(Eilanmere 85* 470007)	(Eilanmere 32* 428072)	(Eilanmere 15* 398457 Blackbird Girl 7* 363545)

*DENOTES GRAND CHAMPION OR SIRE OR DAM OF GRAND CHAMPION

PLEASE NOTE the Grand Champions in Each of the Above Pedigrees.

New Fighting Ship Every Two Hours

Right now, once every two hours, the American flag runs up on the mast of a new ship joins the gigantic U. S. fleet. The fleet now includes 4,167 vessels. An average of nearly 12 ships a day is expected to be commissioned in this calendar year. In February there were slightly over 3,000,000 serving in the U. S. Navy.

Yosemite Falls is America's highest waterfall.

PURE CRUSHED TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL

FOR POULTRY

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

WHO PAYS

If a "Guest Rider" Is Injured?



Everybody's sharing rides these days! Sound protection for drivers to carry is State Farm Mutual's low-cost Medical Payment Coverage. It pays medical, hospital and funeral expenses (up to \$500 a person) for bodily injury to "guest riders" as well as owner and family. Be on the safe side—get the facts on protection today!

SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT
Write Mich. State Farm Bureau
State Agent
221 No. Cedar St., Lansing
State Farm Insurance Companies
of Bloomington, Illinois

Junior Farm Bureau

By MISS MARGARET PEASE, 318 W. Cedar St., Kalamazoo, State Publicity Chairman

AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION CONFERENCE

Miss Glenna Looman, president of the North Holland Junior Farm Bureau of Ottawa county, a group of 65, attended the American Country Life Conference at Chicago, April 11-13, as the representative of the Junior Farm Bureau of Michigan.

The conference agreed, said Miss Looman, that post war planning for agriculture should include recommendations on these rural questions: (1) Outlook for farming as a business (2) rural living standards (3) rural schools (4) co-operative activities of farm people (5) world relations that will affect the American farmer.

The problem in education was declared to be largely the financial problem of the smaller communities. The continued extensive development of farm co-operatives indicates that they are a vital part of farm life and will have much more to do. It was agreed that a conference of representatives for a lasting peace include the relatively free flow of goods between countries and international collaboration of many things.

The young people thought the conference as a whole was worth while from the standpoint of information. However, they had no part in planning the conference and pointed that out to those in charge. Attention was paid to that observation by prominent leaders at the conference. It was announced that a conference of the youth section of the Country Life Ass'n will be held at Fredonia, N. Y., in October.

DAD-SON FARMING HAS 10 ESSENTIALS

Ten essentials including the ability of father and son to get along together, are listed in the new "Father and Son Farm Partnerships" publication, special bulletin 330, issued at Michigan State College.

One of the essentials listed by E. B. Hill, the author, is that the son and his wife desire to farm. Another is that satisfactory living conditions are available for two families. Only in rare cases, according to a survey, does human nature stand the strain of operating two households under an undivided roof. An apartment or the building of another house is recommended.

A father needs confidence in his son to take him into partnership. Sometimes, says Professor Hill, this means selecting the son who is best equipped physically and mentally to become a farmer and a partner. The son, too, must be convinced that the father will make a good partner.

An adequate farm business to support two families appears a necessity. In general farming, Michigan partnerships need around 200-240 acres with 160 tillable. Another measure is whether the farm permits 700 to 800 productive work-day units a year, or enough to keep two men busy. Investments of \$20,000 to \$30,000 for a two-man farm also appear necessary on the average. The usual 80 to 120 acre farm is a one man business, Professor Hill concludes.

Good farm management is another necessary factor. The son needs adequate knowledge of farming in general and also needs to know financial details of how his father's farm has been producing cash returns. Sons as well as fathers need good business judgment to be partners, the sharing should include all the farm and an adequate partnership agreement should be selected.

ARENAC CONSIDERS JR. FARM BUREAU

The Junior Farm Bureau may have another County Farm Bureau to its credit within the next couple of years. Reports reaching Lansing indicate that the influence of the active Bay County Junior Farm Bureau has spilled over into Arenac county. Recently six young men from that county visited the officers of the Bay county Junior Farm Bureau and later attended a County Junior Farm Bureau meeting in order to become informed on the process of starting a Junior Farm Bureau.

According to Herbert Schmidt, the Bay county group was very much impressed with the seriousness and determination of the Arenac group. A committee of Bay county young people is assisting the Arenac county group in getting started.

Seed for Hay

Do not neglect a hay seed program in your 1944 planting plan. We have insufficient supplies now, according to the War Food Administration. Next year the situation will be very serious. Mark a field for seed acreage. Carry through at harvest time.

It Happened in the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau

Bay County—Radio broadcasts on Saturday over WBCM, Bay City started at 12:15 EWT on April 15 and will continue for three more weeks. Under the chairmanship of Ed Janz the 15 minute broadcast helps the people of this community with their Victory gardens. Only JFB members take part in the program.

Plans are being formed under the direction of Elmer Lisius to aid the underprivileged youth here. The counselor's conference at Lansing was reported by Wm. Bateson, our counselor.

South Berrien—Reverend Glenn Frys of the Peace Temple in Benton Harbor talked to the JFB, their parents and guests on "Farm Youth and Religion." Three essentials for success are comradeship, character and co-operation.

Vice-president Herbert Swartz attended the State Council meeting, April 2. He reported that the west side of the state is leading in the contest by 6,000 points. A combined 4-H and F F A meeting was planned for April 7 at Galien to hear Harry Lurkins, county agricultural agent.

Central Berrien—125 members and guests were present March 31 at the Long Lake clubhouse to participate in a combined leap year party and square dance.

"Time Out for Analysis of Winter Program" was our topic April 10. The 60 members and guests participated in games, and in round robin communications with fellow members overseas. A community constitution was read and accepted. Reports of the State Council meeting of April 2 were given by June Norris, Norris Young and Harry Nye. Colored slides of the winter camp held at Yankee Springs were shown by Norris Young and short summaries of preceding meetings were given.

North Berrien—Henry Graham of Benton Harbor talked to the group on poultry needs on April 17 at the Riverside Hall. A box social and dance on April 26 sponsored by this group.

Newaygo—A box social was planned for April 25 at the Grange Hall. We invited a speaker from the State Farm Bureau Office.

Grand Traverse—JFB manuals were distributed. Mary Leggett introduced the topic for discussion "Who Shall Rule Agriculture After the War?" Preparation of Camp Greilick for the summer camp this year was discussed.

Hillside—Don Failing and Everett Denning met with a senior discussion group in Waldron to discuss the past-

abilities of organizing a JFB group in that part of the county.

April 6 we discussed blood donating. A date will be set for our group to go to Detroit for that purpose. The first hayride of this year was the feature of the evening's entertainment.

Mason—Arno Eschels, president gave an interesting report on the State Council meeting of April 2. Teddy Thompson entertained the group with his music. A discussion group to be used for both Junior and Senior meetings is being planned. Committees are working on this project.

Kalamazoo—Four older members met with a group of young people at Richland, April 20 to form a new community group there. Nine young people were added to the membership and many more are interested and learning more about the organization. At a county meeting April 27 these young people were to meet the members of the other two committees.

Plans have been made and set for May 13 by the Southeast community. St. Joe, Calhoun Branch counties are invited as well as any seniors who care to join the fun. A carnival similar to the one held at summer camp was sponsored by the Southeast group, the proceeds of which will sponsor the dance.

St. Joseph—Movies on the Third Front and "The Development of the Tomato" were shown to 40 members on April 10. Manuals were presented to the group and plans were discussed for money making ideas.

Saginaw—The communities planned organization of softball teams at the April meeting. Captain for the East side is Clarence Squanda and John Olmstead for the West side. The "Spring Flint" dance sponsored by this county was held at Golden Glow dance hall on April 29 under the chairmanship of Joyce Krabbie.

Shiawassee—15 juniors attended a meeting of the Vernon-Shiawassee community senior group at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Preston. The senior program included discussion of rural school problems, led by F. F. Walworth. Guest speaker was superintendent D. J. Shufelt of Morrice.

Washtenaw—Milk problems of our farmers was to be the topic discussed at a county meeting on April 25 at the Farm Bureau Store. A paper drive for the war effort will be sponsored by the JFB. The Ann Arbor and Saline groups will carry out this drive.

Two of our state JFB officers were married, Elaine Boyce to Albert Gail on April 14th at the home of the bride in Stockbridge.

Huron Tells Good Story in Few Words

"You're cramped for space, wrote Albert Bailey, Huron County Farm Bureau publicity director, so here's a good story told quickly:

"Michigan FB. Chief Reid told 150 potlucking Huron FB rallyers March 30 at Bad Axe American farmers need a 5th freedom—initiative. He called for greater use of freedom of worship, hauled every knock as a boost and called for more group activity to direct constructive thought. Rolloff Chief Oehmke handed his lord horses an extra feed of oats and spotted Huron's membership at 665. Wife Betty Oehmke led the singing atop a table. County Prosecutor McAllister fanned about his farming experiences and warned of some income tax pitfalls. Bad Axe School's Supt. LeCronier touted his farmer classes, and Rations Tycoon Peter Campbell soothed feelings ruffled by Triple-A tractor gas blurps. County Chief Ralph Brown presided.

COMMUNITY MEET IN OAKLAND

By Grant Steele
The April meeting of Southwest Oakland County Community Farm Bureau at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Holden was well attended by 20 of the usual group and 20 juniors.

Willard Hartland was elected observer at the county board of directors' meetings for the next four months. Discussion Leader Alfred Haack took up the question the influence of the war on agricultural production.

It was agreed that farmers must strive to produce more than ever before. It was decided that responsibility for farm fertility is on the owner, primarily, but because of the narrow margin between the cost of production and the price in the market place it would be necessary for the state and national governments to help. Soil conservation districts is one of the means by which this could be done.

The matters of freezing and otherwise processing foods was discussed, also transportation problems. Most of the schemes for governmental assistance are paid for by the farmer, therefore, with the exception of soil conservation districts, most of the plans so far proposed are too expensive.

The Juniors, led by Joe Porter and Louis Bogart, with others taking part, presented a program, in which the objectives of the Junior Farm Bureau was clearly defined: first, to inform themselves as to the best methods of operating and managing a farm. Second, to train young men and women for leadership in farm and organization work, with special emphasis on Farm Bureau work, so youth of today may succeed the older men in keeping up the work of the Farm Bureau. They also pointed out that the Juniors manage to get a little fun out of their meetings.

Canning Budget Picks Favorites

Canning budgets for 1944 depend on how well members of the family ate up foods that were home processed in 1943, claims Miss Miriam Eads, Michigan State College extension specialist in nutrition.

A supply of 25 to 30 pints for each member of the family should be laid away this summer out of garden or market supplies of greens, string beans or asparagus. A family of four should stack up a total of 100 to 120 pints of these vegetables.

Green peas and limas should total 12 pints for each member of the family. Twelve pints of corn and 30 to 35 quarts of tomatoes or tomato juice are considered proper to add to this canning budget for each member of the family.

From fruit supplies the budget should include 20 quarts of cherries or berries plus 25 quarts of plums, peaches or pears for each member of the family.

Storage for each individual should be 50 to 60 pounds of beets, carrot and squash, about 25 pounds of onions and up to four bushels of potatoes, depending on the appetite for potatoes.

Midwest Conference at Milwaukee June 19-21

The American Farm Bureau has announced that the annual Midwest Farm Bureau Training School for those interested in membership work in 12 midwestern states will be held at the Wisconsin hotel, June 19-21.

HARVEST SOME FORAGE CROP SEED THIS YEAR

By ROY W. BENNETT
Farm Bureau Seed Service

We are asking all farmers to try for a seed crop of alfalfa, June clover, sweet clover, and alsike this year. Stocks of these seeds are lower than for many years, not only in Michigan but throughout the world.

We have had two bad years in this country for production of alfalfa and clover seed. The surplus is gone.

June Clover—You can increase the value of your June Clover crop by taking the first cutting for hay and leaving the second cutting for seed.

Alfalfa—We suggest that you cut about half your alfalfa for hay and leave half for seed. If the blossoms on the second half remain and there are indications of a curl, leave it for seed. If the blossoms strip off, cut for hay, which won't be quite so good. Then let the first half go for seed instead of a second cutting. Ten pounds of borax and 10 lbs. of potash per acre is good and profitable feed for alfalfa.

Mammoth Clover—Can be handled three ways—clipped, pastured, or rolled in the bud for a seed crop and humus to plow under. If you clip, you get nothing for labor. As pasture mammoth will help feed your stock. When you roll mammoth in the bud, you also break over the weeds and keep them down. Be sure to cut the same way you roll. You'll be surprised by the amount of clean seed you can harvest. Mammoth handled this way is much easier to harvest with a combine. Finally, you have lots of humus to plow under. Try a small field first. You're likely to continue the practice.

Sweet Clover—White blossom sweet clover seed is scarce. Michigan farmers have passed up trying to make white blossom pay as a seed crop. It ripens so unevenly here. Yellow blossom sweet clover produces a good yield of seed in Michigan. It ripens more evenly. It doesn't grow so rank and thus makes a pretty good hay or pasture. Yellow blossom will produce a good green manure crop to plow under for corn. Inoculate seed to get best results in producing nitrogen for the soil. It's cheaper than buying nitrogen in fertilizer. Sweet clover and rye grass sown in corn will make late pasture. They help in keeping down weeds and will improve the soil where turned under.

Sudan Grass—Sow 10 lbs. per acre in early June for pasture about July 20. When 10 inches high, a half acre will keep a cow until frost.

Hybrid Corn—A few extra acres of corn will help. Farm Bureau has the hybrid adapted to your location. Be sure to get the proper corn for your section. Dry corn in the crib is worth more than a heavy yield of high moisture content corn.

Atlas Sorgho—Is a wonderful roughage. You'll be pleased with its feeding value as roughage or ensilage. The grain makes good chicken and hog feed.

Timothy & Alsike Mixture—Makes better hay than a seed crop. The

seeds can't be separated. Speaking of timothy, combined timothy is likely to germinate poorly. Remember this when taking a seed crop. Try for some timothy seed. It's scarce.

Mrs. Leonard E. Johnson and her 15 year old son, Leonard of Charlotte, R-4. The magazine awarded them a prize as a mother and son poultry improvement team. A story very complimentary to the Johnson family and its farming program was written by Thomas H. Kerry. Mr. Johnson is a member of the Eaton County Farm Bureau board. The family is active in the Community Farm Bureau, the Grange, school and church.

Successful Farming Honors Eaton Members

The April cover of Successful Farming magazine carried a picture of



FARM BUREAU TWINE—Order Yours Now

NEARLY EVERY binder will do better work when its knotter needle is threaded with Farm Bureau Twine. This twine is a product of more than 50 years of twine-making experience. Skilled workmen with the finest of twine-making machines, plus constant inspection and testing, give you good twine that doesn't snarl, kink or tangle.

Count on getting twine satisfaction by using Farm Bureau Twine, the Big Ball with the Patented Crisscross Cover. This cover, over a tightly wound inner core, keeps the twine ball from collapsing in the twine can.

Order your twine now—for grain harvest and for corn harvest, too. A phone call to your Farm Bureau dealer will reserve your supply.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
LANSING, MICHIGAN

We Like Those Folks

WHO HELP THEMSELVES

Farm Bureau members can help themselves by asking for Farm Bureau feeds. These feeds are your feeds—made for farmers by their own organizations in their own mill. Margins earned over the cost of operating belong to the patrons on a patronage basis. They are bringing Farm Bureau members of Michigan and adjoining states into ownership of large manufacturing facilities for mixing feeds. Ask for:

FARM BUREAU

- MERMASH CHICK STARTER 16%
- GROWING MASH 15%
- LAYING MASH 18%
- BROILER RATION 16%
- TURKEY RATION 25%
- POULTRY SUPPLEMENT 32%
- MILKMAKER 32%
- PAILFILLER 16%
- PORKMAKER 33%
- CALF MEAL

MERMASH CHICK STARTER & Farm Bureau GROWING MASH make chicks grow fast, feather early, be well and strong, and develop into good pullets. Farm Bureau BROILER RATION has what it takes to make hefty broilers quickly. TURKEY STARTER is a very successful Farm Bureau mash for poult. Farm Bureau POULTRY SUPPLEMENT enables you to use your home grains effectively in making good mashes.

MILKMAKER 32% protein will balance home grains to produce more milk at lower cost per cwt. PAILFILLER is a complete 16% protein dairy ration. Farm Bureau PORKMAKER is a concentrate which you can mix with your grains to make an efficient pig starter, a growing ration, a fattening feed, and feeds for dry or lactating sows. Pigs having PORKMAKER make fast, cheap gains. Farm Bureau CALF MEAL is the old reliable for raising calves.

Farmers protect their interests and make a good investment for themselves when they buy their feeds, seeds, fertilizers, petroleum products, fence, roofing and other supplies from the Farm Bureau. You make your organization stronger by using it.

Buy the Farm Bureau Way

Farm Bureau Brand Supplies at 300 Farmers' Elevators

HOW TO BUILD IT



FREE booklet that tells how to make and use fire-safe, long-lasting CONCRETE for a

- Dairy Barn
- Milk House
- Poultry House
- Granary
- Potato Cellar
- Ice House
- Machine Shed
- Cooling Tank
- Hog House
- Septic Tank
- Storage Cellar
- Corn Crib
- Feeding Floor
- Smoke House
- Water Trough
- Farm Homestead

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

(Use penny postcard or this coupon)

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Dept. WE-4, One Tower Bldg., Lansing 6, Mich.
Please send me "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings."

Name.....
St. or R. R. No.....
City.....State.....

UNICO DUSTS and INSECTICIDES

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

- COPPER SULPHATE
- MONO-HYDRATED COPPER SULPHATE
- INSOLUBLE COPPER DUSTS
- COPPER LIME
- SULPHUR DUSTS
- ROTENONE-LETHANE DUST (Equivalent to 1/2% Rotenone)

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

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

UNICO DUSTS and INSECTICIDES

Countless millions of little creatures known as "polyps" built the Great Barrier Reef, which covers 100,000 square miles, off the coast of Queensland, Australia.

Food Problems During And After the War

Background Material for Discussion in May by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education

ROLL CALL QUESTION—Why will farmers need an organization after the war?

The world has always been underfed. Food has frequently been called post war problem No. 1. About two-thirds of the world's people have been short of various types of food necessary for a balanced diet. Not more than 10 percent have had good diets. About two-thirds of the 2 1/2 billion people of this world produce raw materials, the principal one being food. At least 60 per cent of the world's farmers are primarily self-sufficient, as they obtain more in living from the farm than from the products which they sell.

In America, the majority of the people have not had proper diets or adequate food supplies. We were a net importer of food from about 1924 to the beginning of the present war. We imported primarily tropical products which cannot be raised efficiently in the United States.

The decline in price levels following World War I, resulted in a great variety of trade restrictions throughout the world. Higher tariffs, import quotas and other devices to limit foreign competition were demanded as prices went down during deflation. Trade interference was one of the primary reasons leading to the present war, as nations handicapped by limited resources sought raw materials and markets.

Two of the principal reasons for the relatively high production in the United States are the large supply of natural resources and the extensive area of free trade. People are most prosperous when they produce a limited number of products for which they have the most favorable conditions and then trade with others who also have special advantages in the creation of other goods. This is as true within a nation as among nations. Any trade interference tends to limit the efficiency of production, and to lower output and standard of living. There are various levels of production and standards of living within nations, yet the citizens specialize in production and trade to their mutual advantage.

The breakdown of world trade was mitigated to some extent during the thirties, by such devices as the reciprocal trade agreements which aided in the expansion of foreign trade. Tariff concessions and definite quotas have been the foundation of such agreements.

The present war has emphasized the shortage of food. American agriculture is straining to produce a surplus to send abroad under the Lend-Lease programs and for our armed forces and those of our Allies. A few years will be necessary following the war, for European agriculture to recover. Undoubtedly, food from the United States will continue to flow across the water during those years.

Many farmers have worried about foreign competition, especially from Latin America. The countries to the south produce a great variety of products which we do not produce and which our market needs. A large proportion of Latin-America's people are underfed. Their food requirements are continually expanding since their populations are growing rapidly. They compete in only a limited number of products with farmers in the United States.

The outlook for farm income will depend primarily on the course of the price level and the purchasing power of urban consumers.

CHALLENGES:

1. Why do we trade with foreign countries? Among ourselves? With Latin-Indian America?
2. How do changes in the price level affect farmers' attitude on tariffs?
3. Will Latin-Indian America be a severe competitor in world markets? With the United States farmers?
4. What farm products will we probably continue to export? To import?
5. Would it be desirable to protect the Michigan farmers from competition with low-standard-of living farmers in our Southern States?

6. Do we trade most with people who are efficient or inefficient? Why?

WKAR MONDAY FARM FORUM DISCUSSION FOR MAY

Topic: "International Relations and American Agriculture." Each Monday, 1:00-1:30, E. W. T. (fast) \$50 on your dial.

- May 1—Foundation for World Trade.
- May 8—U. S. Agriculture in Foreign Trade.
- May 15—United Nations Food and Agricultural Organizations.
- May 22—Agencies of International Collaboration.
- May 29—Farmers' Stake in World Peace.

METHODS USED FOR RECORD POTATO CROPS

Careful planning and work make a potato-growing champion, according to the records of the two men named as potato kings at Michigan State College.

Top man in the state in 1943 was Rene Verbrigghe of Rock in Marquette county with 595 bushels of russet rural potatoes per acre. He certified 24 acres for seed.

For tablestock production, or market potatoes, the best yield was on the farm of Paul Dhondt of Rumley in Alger county. His 15 acres yielded at the rate of 497 bushels an acre, nearly five times the state average estimated at 105 bushels an acre.

On each farm the potato fields received 15 loads of manure to the acre. In addition, a green manure crop was plowed under. Verbrigghe cultivated his field 13 times before planting and Dhondt worked the soil six times to reduce the weed prospects.

Verbrigghe applied 1,000 pounds an acre of 3-12-12 fertilizer, while Dhondt put on 600 pounds of 2-16-8 analysis to an acre.

In planting the certified seed growing king used 29 bushels of seed an acre, spaced 13 inches apart in rows 30 inches apart, a spacing necessary on good soil to avoid hollow tubers or tubers of irregular size. Dhondt put in 30 bushels of seed an acre, planted 11 inches apart in rows 32 inches wide. The Verbrigghe crop received insect and disease spray applications 13 times from the time plants were four inches high until harvest, while Dhondt applied nine sprays.

Saginaw Farm Bureau Hears Governor Kelly

500 members of Saginaw County Farm Bureau heard Gov. Harry F. Kelly compliment their organization at their recent annual meeting.

"In order to have a strong state," said Gov. Kelly, "we must have strong counties. In order to have them, we must have such organizations as this." He complimented farmers on what they are doing for the war effort, saying that the state is almost as important in food production as it is industrially.

Amphibious Lingo—Buffaloes are amphibious tanks; alligators are amphibious troop-carrying tractors.

Future Farmers Honor State Leaders

C. L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, was one of a group of agricultural leaders honored by the Michigan Ass'n of Future Farmers of America at the 16th annual convention at State College April 5-6. As spokesman for the group receiving the honorary degree of State Farmer for services to FFA, Mr. Brody said, in part:

"You are fitting yourselves to be the leaders of agriculture tomorrow. Every war has precipitated our agriculture into a new stage of development. World War I brought us the day of the tractor and power driven machinery. It is impossible to guess what changes World War II will bring. But many new ideas have been developed that someday will be released for industrial and agricultural use. As is always the case with great opportunities, they are inseparably associated with correspondingly great responsibilities. Your work in the FFA is fitting you well to assume such responsibilities."

Others honored were Charles F. Figy, commissioner of agriculture; W. G. Armstrong, master, State Grange; Albert E. Hurd, mgr., John Deere Plow Co.; Dr. N. A. McCune, Peoples Church, East Lansing; Glenn Cowles, Agriculture; William Doyle, Chain Stores Bureau; John O'Mealey, sec'y, Michigan Live Stock Exch.; Karl McDonel, sec'y, State Board of Agriculture; Milton Grinnell, editor, Michigan Farmer.

Thirsty camels have been known to go directly to water a distance of 100 miles on the desert.

Huron Bd. Streamlines Summer Program

Huron County Farm Bureau board streamlined its summer program at the home of T. E. Leiprandt, Pigeon, April 25. Summer meetings will be at the "phone call of President Ralph Brown so as to fit in with weather conditions. Board sent resolution to Michigan Farm Bureau asking a look-see into why government is building up huge surpluses and for moves to forestall sudden price collapse through dumping. Also wanted to know why extension specialists are telling women's organizations to conserve on eggs while other government agencies are clamoring for public to use up the over-supply. Board unanimously backed President Brown in fight against Bad Axe insistence on "fast time."

Bee's Real Value

Some 50 American crops are either materially enlarged or entirely dependent on fertilization by pollen brought about by honeybees. The value of these insects to agriculture is many times the value of the honey they produce.

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"A Farm Labor Saver"

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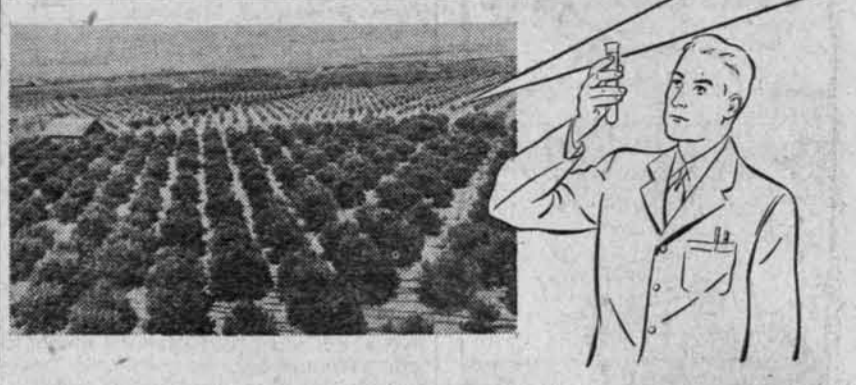
We have a complete stock of all models, and maintain a service department for repairs. We have parts for all models, and make shipment of parts the same day orders are received.

Railroads are now carrying nearly twice the traffic moved by rail in the first World War period with about one-third less equipment and 500,000 fewer employes than they had then.

OUTSTANDING RESEARCH RESULTS have placed "ASTRINGENT" LEAD ARSENATE IN THE LEAD

Since December 1, 1941, the army and navy have discharged about 750,000 men, fewer than 11,000 of whom were released because of injuries received in battle.

... Where the "Fight Against Codling Moth is Toughest"



"In the Pacific Northwest the codling moth fight is by far the toughest." This is the belief of many reliable authorities whose experience in orchard pest control has been country wide. Their observation is that "the worm problem is so severe in this territory, growers must give their fruit the best possible spray protection. Coverage must be kept complete and unbroken, and the kill of larvae must be quick, otherwise the cull loss will be ruinous."

... Under these conditions of the most intensive worm attacks, Orchard Brand "Astringent" has led all other lead arsenates.

THE REASON: (1) This product of General Chemical Company research has the patented "Astringent" feature which steps up toxic action—gives quicker, better kill. (2) As "Astringent" is customarily used in Pacific Northwest flocculated sprays, its flake-like particles—originated by General Chemical Company research—tend to OVERLAP and STAY PUT where they hit so that the spray runoff is practically clear water.



THE RESULT: Better spray protection against worm entries and "Stings."

✓ Check Orchard Brand on your insecticide list



The same effective research that has produced "Astringent" Lead Arsenate has made many other outstanding Orchard Brand products available to growers all over America. Through continued close association with the problems of growers, General Chemical research is developing further new materials... new efficiency in insect and plant disease control. Today and tomorrow—as in the past—the name Orchard Brand marks products of proven dependability. You can rely on them!

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MICHIGAN DAIRY FARMERS TAKE ACTION JUNE 1-15 TO PREVENT POST-WAR PRICE CRASHES . . .



Dangers lie ahead—dangers that threaten to cut down the size of your milk and cream checks. Face these facts now:

- No after-the-war market is yet in sight for the ten billion pounds of extra milk now being produced for wartime needs.
- Because of wartime rationing of dairy foods housewives are forming hard-to-break habits of using imitations and substitutes as replacement products.
- Dairy food surpluses, followed by price crashes, are sure to happen unless post-war demand for dairy products is built up to wartime production.

You—and millions of other dairy farmers—know that it will take united and aggressive action to head off surpluses and price crashes after the war. You know, too, now is the time to make ready to meet the challenge of the post-war period.

Dairy farmers across the nation are mobilizing now to prevent chaos, confusion and depression after the war—mobilizing now in raising a post-war advertising and research fund to be used through their own organization—the American Dairy Association.

With this Post-War Mobilization Fund the dairy farmers of America will be ready to take nation-wide Advertising, Promotion and Research action to increase the consumption of milk, butter, cheese, evaporated milk, ice cream and powdered milk. This will help prevent surpluses—this will stop butterfat and milk price crashes. Do your part now. Join with your neighbors in this dairy farmer plan of aggressive action. Take a stand against post-war price crashes—plan for peacetime prosperity!

The American Dairy Association is "The Voice of the Dairy Farmer." It is controlled by dairy farmers, through their chosen representatives—three from each state—who serve without pay. Funds are raised by milk and cream check deductions of a cent a pound on butterfat marketed June 1 to 15. This figure is approximately 10 cents per cow a year. The campaign is designed for the good of the industry and all its products. It's your campaign to protect your dairy investment—to safeguard your cream and milk income! The money is used to pay for national advertising, merchandising and research on behalf of all dairy products and your dairy industry.

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Now, plenty of CHEESE to Perk up Your Meals.

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CHEESE BUTTER MILK

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