



EDITORIAL

Selective Service & Essential Farm Help

January 3, Major General Hershey issued a directive to all local draft boards. He instructed them to call up for pre-induction physical examination all deferred registrants in the age group 18 through 25. Draft boards were instructed to review their classification after such examination.

It soon became apparent that there was much misunderstanding among the local draft boards throughout the nation. One question was did or not the Hershey directive nullify the Tydings amendment to the selective service act for the deferment of proved essential farm workers?

The extent of the confusion was measured by the fact that 250 Congressmen interested in the farm labor question had several conferences with General Hershey. They convinced him with information received from their districts that his directive was being misunderstood by local draft boards with respect to the Tydings amendment referring to essential agricultural workers.

Thereupon, General Hershey on January 22, agreed to telegraph all State Selective Service directors for transmission to local boards that the Tydings amendment continues in effect in connection with the pre-induction physical examination and review of classification of registrants in the 18 through 25 group. This telegram said the Tydings amendment places upon each local board the responsibility to determine, subject to appeal, in the case of the individual deferred farm registrant whether or not the registrant meets the requirements prescribed in the Tydings amendment.

In other words, the local draft boards continue under the law to have full and complete authority under the Tydings amendment to defer farm help determined to be essential in food production.

The Michigan Farm Bureau, through Executive Secretary Clark L. Brody, acted promptly to help clarify the situation with respect to the Tydings amendment.

Mr. Brody interviewed State Selective Service officials and was advised definitely that the Tydings amendment requiring deferment of essential farm workers until replacements can be secured was still in full effect; that local draft boards and district appeal boards still have full authority to defer essential farm workers, and that no registrant can be denied the right of appeal.

Mr. Brody was in communication with Michigan members of Congress representing agricultural districts, the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Council of Farmers Co-operatives at Washington. He was giving and receiving information as the conferences developed between General Hershey and the congressmen for agricultural areas.

In the meantime, the Michigan Farm Bureau has kept the membership advised and will continue to keep it advised. This is being done by letters from Secretary Brody to County Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries, Community Farm Bureaus, farmers co-operative association managers, and other leaders within the Farm Bureau.

In its work with respect to farm deferments under Selective Service and the Tydings amendment, the Farm Bureau is making it emphatically clear that its efforts are solely in the interest of attaining the production goals asked by the War Food Administration. The production cannot be attained without the essential farm help.

Sanilac Reports a Membership of 1,075

Sanilac County Farm Bureau has made a remarkable success of its 1945 roll call of farmers for membership in the Farm Bureau. It has increased its membership from 113 to 1,075 families.

The Sanilac campaign was a long time in the making. The board of directors engaged Vice-President Ward Hodge of Snover R-1 as campaign manager last spring and pledged him full support. Mr. Hodge attended the Mid-West Farm Bureaus membership building conference at Milwaukee in June as one step in preparing himself for the job. He began building his campaign last summer. There came the time when the eight directors got a campaign captain for each township, and they in turn got volunteer workers for districts within the township. In the process they got workers who had yet to become members of the Farm Bureau. When the 125 volunteer workers started out January 16, the group included many new Farm Bureau members, perhaps a majority. In three days they wrote 1,024 members!

The Sanilac campaign sets a number of records in Farm Bureau membership work in Michigan. First, of course, the phenomenal increase in membership. The volunteer solicitors averaged nearly eight new members each. Curtis Cargill of Marlette was first with 53. Moore, Washington, Watertown and Marlette townships have between 90 and 100 members each. Other townships have very good memberships now. Many townships had no members at the beginning of the campaign. When the report of 1,075 members was made, there was a postscript, "Four more townships to go."

The campaign preparation included publication in the weekly newspapers of the county the Farm Bureau membership advertisements that have been appearing in the Michigan Farm News in our December, January and February editions. Three weeks of such advertising preceded the roll call. Solicitors reported that they found folks expecting them and ready to join.

We present the remaining counties and the dates when their workers will conduct their canvass to win new families and continue the present membership of the organization. These dates are subject to change dictated by weather or other conditions:

- Barry—Feb. 13-17
- Berrien—Feb. 13-20
- Branch—Feb. 2nd week
- Calhoun—Feb. 12-17
- Cass—Feb. 5-10
- Huron—Feb. 7
- Isabella—Not given
- Jackson—Feb. 6-10
- Kalamazoo—Feb. 5-10
- Lapeer—Feb.
- Mecosta—Feb. 1
- Montcalm—Feb. 5
- Shiawassee—Feb. 5-9

Recommendation for Farm Organization

When that day comes when we change from production for war to production for peace, farmers face a reconversion problem that is quite different from the change-over for industry. Millions wait for automobiles, tires, radios and all other consumer goods. Agriculture's customers have been supplied from day to day. There will be no backlog of delayed demand for food. Foreign demand can be expected to drop as the nation's restore their agriculture. In the days of reconversion farmers will need strong, representative national farm organizations to speak for agriculture when national policy is being shaped.

Notice to Roll Call Membership Workers

Be sure when signing new members for the Farm Bureau to write the RFD number on the membership application. If the signature is rather hard to read, print the name somewhere on the application. ALL membership records, county and state, and the Michigan Farm News address, are taken from what is written on that membership agreement. It's bad for the Farm Bureau for the new member to have his name come back to him mis-spelled because someone not familiar with the signature mistook an "l" for an "e" or an "a" for an "o", etc. Furthermore, the postoffice regulations for publications distributed by mail require that newspapers and magazines carry complete street address or RFD number to insure delivery.

Jackson Bureau Taking Draft Appeal to Court

Jackson County Farm Bureau announced at its annual meeting Jan. 25 that it would seek a federal court injunction to restrain draft boards from inducting essential agricultural workers whose rights under the Tydings act are believed to have been violated. Mrs. Ruth M. Day, president, said that five test cases were being prepared. The decision was made following reports that draft boards had decided not to handle appeals from farmers on an individual basis, but rather would send them to the appeal board for a blanket ruling.

The well-balanced individual takes his work seriously, but does not take himself too seriously.—The American Outlook.



SOME THINGS WELL WORTH FIGHTING FOR...

The Right To:

- 1 Fair farm prices and parity for agriculture
- 2 Guard farmers against a post-war crash
- 3 A good future for farm co-operatives
- 4 Take our produce to market unmolessted
- 5 Be heard on all proposals affecting farmers
- 6 Improve educational opportunities for our children

How much can you do alone?

YOU CAN HELP YOURSELF by joining the Farm Bureau, or by continuing your membership. 700,000 families in 46 states are members. Family membership is \$5 per year.

YOUR COUNTY FARM BUREAU

Michigan Farm Bureau American Farm Bureau Federation

Roll Call for Memberships Starts Soon

February is Community Farm Bureau Month

February is Community Farm Bureau Month—during which special effort is being put forth to realize the goal of "every member a member of a Community Farm Bureau."

A considerable increase in the number of Community Farm Bureaus is necessary to keep pace with the rapidly growing membership in the Farm Bureau. Along with the drive for more community groups, plans are made for gaining greater participation in the groups now functioning.

Junior Farm Bureau deputation teams, leadership training, program planning meetings, demonstrations, and many other devices are being used in making the Community Farm Bureau Month a success. Community Farm Bureau Directors, in session at Clear Lake, January 19 and 20, laid plans for a contest between Community Farm Bureau groups in which awards would be made for attendance, leadership, and type of programs carried out.

The Community Farm Bureau discussion groups are a means whereby the people meet their responsibility which they have in their organization. The purpose of community groups is three fold:

- (1) To make possible a better-informed membership, enable farmers to study their problems.
- (2) To enable farmers to meet their responsibility in determining policy and directing activities of their organization and Government.
- (3) To provide a social function.

HERSHEY WIRE ON TYDINGS AMEND'T

As the result of conferences between Major General Hershey of Selective Service at Washington, and upon the solicitation of all Congressmen present, in order to clear up misunderstanding arising out of the previous ruling, regarding draft of farm deferments, General Hershey agreed on January 22 to send the following telegram to all State Selective Service directors:

"Questions of interpretation of State Directors Advice No. 288 have been brought to my attention by members of Congress and others.

"The Directive of 1-24-45 D A 288 did not change or modify in any manner the Tydings Amendment. The opinions and findings contained in State Directors Advice No. 288 were for the consideration of local boards in determining the classification of registrants in the age group 18 through 25.

"Section 5 K of the Selective Training and Service Act, known as the Tydings Amendment, places upon each local board the responsibility to determine, subject to appeal, in the case of the individual registrant whether or not the registrant meets the requirements prescribed in this section.

"Notify all local boards immediately."

TUSCOLA COUNTY ANNUAL MEETING

Tuscola County Farm Bureau held its annual meeting and dinner at Caro high school January 17. There was a capacity crowd.

A resolution said that farmers are not ready to give up essential workers as long as shipyard and other war industries are over supplied and strikes and absenteeism waste millions of man hours. The resolution was sent to members of Congress, War Food Administrator Marvin Jones at Washington, and to the Michigan Farm Bureau. Another resolution supported the Porter bill to return all Michigan to central war time.

Clarence Bolander, deputy commissioner of agriculture, spoke on new uses for agricultural products. George Foster of Postoria was elected to the board of directors. Mrs. Otto Montel, James Kirk of Fairgrove and Jesse Treiber of Unionville were re-elected. Harold Humm of Fairgrove was named by the Juniors to serve on the County Farm Bureau board.

Farm Population Down

Farm population dropped 4,748,000 in the last four years, the Department of Agriculture has announced. On January 1, a '44 total of 25,521,000 persons were living on farms, against 30,269,000 the same month in 1940.

ALFALFA SEEDINGS FOR 1945

Seedings, whatever their ultimate use, are the backbone of Michigan's agriculture, says the Michigan State College farm crops dept in its suggestions for legume seedings for 1945. Seed of proven, adapted legumes for Michigan is scarce and high in price. Certified Grimm, Hardigan, Ladak, unperfected Michigan or Canadian alfalfa and northern grown common are first choice for Michigan.

Seed from central United States (for example, Kansas grown) while not so hardy as that from northern areas, can be expected to yield nearly as well as the hardier strains for a year or two.

Do not use southern, southwestern or Argentine seed.

Be sure the land is well supplied with lime. Work in 400 lbs. of high-analysis fertilizer per acre and prepare a fine, firm seedbed. Sow all small seed at or near the surface to insure best growth. Be sure of even distribution.

Use brome grass with all seedings where alfalfa is sown. Where impossible to get sufficient alfalfa seed (6 lbs. per acre) for a full seeding with brome grass, either of the following mixtures is recommended for 1945. (Quantities are stated in pounds per acre):

Pounds of	Mixture 1	Mixture 2
Alfalfa	2	2
Red Clover	4	4
Alsike	1	1
Brome grass	5	5

FOUR FREEDOMS FOR AGRICULTURE

(As outlined by P. O. Davis, Alabama Director of Extension)

1. Freedom to produce enough food, fat and fibre for a high standard of living for all the American people, plus a fair portion of the needs of other nations. This includes the privilege of more economy and improvement in production.
2. Freedom to sell these products at good prices, at prices that will pay to farmers good returns and good wages for sound investments, intelligence, skill, and energy invested in and applied to farming.
3. Freedom to buy what they need at prices in keeping with the prices they receive for their products.
4. Freedom to make and maintain and enjoy the high quality home that is typical of our high standard of living and essential to a sound and prosperous economy in America. This is a combination of the first three.

Farm Bureau Program In the Legislature

Report of Progress on Bills of Interest to Farmers, and Presentations Made in Line With Farm Bureau Resolutions

By STANLEY M. POWELL

Issues of vital importance to Michigan farmers hang in the balance as the legislature enters upon the second month of the session.

15 Mill Amendment. The Senate passed and sent to the House of Representatives a proposed constitutional amendment sponsored by Senator Audley Rawson of Cass City, which would somewhat liberalize the 15 mill tax limit provision of the state constitution. In the form passed by the Senate, it would not change in any way the restriction on millage for operating expenses of government. Millage for operating expenses could be increased above 15 mills only by a two-thirds vote and for a period of not to exceed 5 years, which is the present provision in this connection. The proposed change would be that for capital outlay purposes, such as construction of new public buildings. The millage might be raised by a majority vote for a period of not to exceed 15 years.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau meeting at Lansing on January 29, voted support for the extension to 15 years of the period for which millage might be raised for capital improvements. This would permit amortizing bond issues over a period of not to exceed 15 years.

The Farm Bureau directors, however, emphatically disapproved of the proposal to permit an increase in millage by a simple majority vote. They insisted that a two-thirds majority vote should be required. They felt that if the situation partook of an emergency to such an extent that the 15 mill limitation should be exceeded, the voters would approve it by a two-thirds majority. They pointed out that on such a vote there are no property owning qualifications, which should make it relatively easy to secure a two-thirds majority. The proposal is now in the House of Representatives.

If it is approved by a two-thirds majority there and the action is taken soon enough, the proposal will appear on the April ballot for adoption or rejection by the voters.

Central War Time. The bill to make central war time the legal time for the entire state, which was sponsored by Senator Elmer R. Porter of Blissfield, was approved by the Senate by a vote of 21 to 2 and is now being considered in the House. There is little doubt but what there are sufficient votes there to insure its passage. The crux of its value insofar as assisting Michigan farmers during the 1945 production season will be whether or not a two-thirds majority vote can be secured to give it immediate effect. If this is not done, the change would not become operative until 90 days after final adjournment, which would probably mean sometime early next fall. Even if it is passed and given immediate effect, no one can predict how many of the home rule cities might persist in going on Eastern War Time, which they maintain would be legal for them because of provisions of their home rule charters permitting them to make a choice.

State Revenues. One of the most knotty problems confronting the lawmakers is as to what disposition or distribution should be made of the state's revenues. There is considerable sentiment for keeping them intact to meet postwar emergencies and looking after the accumulated building needs and deferred maintenance at state institutions. Because of the scarcity of manpower and building material, little has been done in the way of building or repairing at state institutions during the past few years.

Carrying out the recommendations which the Governor has made on many subjects would require considerable new outlay. In addition to the \$4,000,000 of proposed added state aid for local roads, there is the prospect that a bill may be introduced to transfer from the general fund a sizable amount for state highway purposes. The educational groups are asking that the state aid for schools which has been \$50,000,000 annually for the past two years, should be raised to \$60,000,000 per year.

At the present time, both the mayors of many Michigan cities and the State Association of Supervisors are demanding return to local units of government of a large slice of state sales tax revenue. Already there are three bills and a constitutional amendment making various proposals along this line pending in the Legislature. Representative John P. Espie of Eagle and 22 other representatives have joined in introducing a bill which would increase the state's postwar reserve fund from \$50,000,000 to \$100,000,000. This bill provides for the immediate transfer of \$3,500,000 and \$500,000 each month plus any additional available funds until the postwar reserve fund has been built up to \$100,000,000.

Obviously, the Legislature could not carry out all of these proposals. There just wouldn't be enough money to go around. It may decide to return to local units of government some additional revenue to be expended as the local units see fit, or it may give added grants for highways and schools, or it may further strengthen the state's postwar reserve fund. It would be as impossible to do all of them simultaneously as it would be to jump on a horse "and ride rapidly in all directions."

Sunday Hunting. What should be done about Sunday hunting in Michigan may stir up a lively battle. In former sessions, the Legislature has passed various local acts permitting the voters of a county after a referendum to close all or part of the county against Sunday hunting. Fifteen counties have taken advantage of this procedure. There is sentiment in several other counties in favor of forbidding Sunday hunting. On the other hand, Senator Ben Carpenter of Harrison has introduced two companion bills which would legalize Sunday hunting throughout the state and repeal all the local acts on this subject now in effect. These bills are before the Senate for final action.

Although the legislature has been in session over a month, few of the measures recommended by the Governor's various study commissions have as yet been introduced. It is expected that those dealing with changes in the tax structure and with school problems will make their appearance (Continued on page four)

Remember, Neighbors, If you want a square deal in this world, you have to be ready to fight for it

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Successor to the Michigan Farm Bureau News, founded January 12, 1923.

Entered as second class matter January 12, 1923, at the post-office at Charlotte, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Published first Saturday of each month by the Michigan Farm Bureau at its publication office at 114 E. Lovett St., Charlotte, Michigan.

Editorial and general offices, 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. Postoffice Box 960. Telephone, Lansing 21-271.

EINAR UNGREN..... Editor and Business Manager

Subscription 25 cents per year; 4 years for \$1. in advance.

VOL. XXIII SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1945 No. 2



Woodlot Adventure

Calmly we play our modest role
 With few misgivings, on the whole;
 Safe and secure from day to day,
 But yesterday there came to me
 Fresh realization of the fact
 That I am not precariously
 And danger lurks in every act.

Clem Hicks and I, in Clem's south lot
 Felled the old oak that leaned so far,
 Right at the base were signs of rot;
 Some vestige of an ancient scar.

Well, as it toppled on the stump
 It split a dozen feet or so
 And with an ominous muffled thump
 Walloped beside me in the snow!

Now Clem and I are not just
 Weaned.
 We know a leaning tree may
 split,
 And long had marked how this one
 leaned.
 So we were not surprised a bit,
 There was an interval of grace;
 Not very long, but just a breath
 For me to put a little space
 Between my back and sudden
 death,
 But as I saw that riven bole
 Come crashing down where I
 had stood,
 I realized within my startled soul,
 We live but by God's grace, and
 He is good.

R. S. Clark
 215 North Orinell Street
 Jackson, Michigan

Community Farm Bureau Activities

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
 Membership Relations & Education

SOUTH HASTINGS, Barry—At our January meeting we contrasted city and farm workers living conditions. We shall meet with North Hastings group in February.

BUENA VISTA-BLUMFIELD, Saginaw—At our January meeting we discussed the effect of recent selective service rulings on farm workers. It was pointed out that essential farm workers, Oscar Huber reported 12 new Farm Bureau members for Buena Vista in the roll call campaign. Harvey Reinhardt reported 15 new members for Blumfield.

CHIPPEWA, Mescosta—Our January discussion topic was agriculture as a way of life. Each member was asked to bring in a new Farm Bureau member this year. We have a group collection system for membership.

COMMUNITY GROUP NO. 1, Genesee—At our January meeting we adopted a resolution protesting subsidies in the food production and consumer price programs. We recommended that all members in the nation call upon Congress to restore the food program to a business-like basis.

SOUTHWEST OAKLAND, Oakland In the discussion of agriculture as a way of life, it was observed that some farms sold recently will be paid for if the factory job holds out long enough. It can't be done by the farms. Mr. and Mrs. Vern Parks won the spelling bee. Both retired on the same word.

NEWFIELD TOWNSHIP, Oceana—This group invited farm families not members for a discussion of aims and importance of the Farm Bureau. It proved to be a likely meeting. Next meeting at Klondike school. County Agr'l Agent Tompkins will speak and show motion pictures.

IRVING, Barry—A J.F.B. group enacted a model business meeting and discussion period. Virginia Keller, acting as president, opened the business meeting and the roll of members called. The acting secretary read mock minutes of a preceding meeting. Old business discussed was "Why should the community have a Junior Farm Bureau?" The group, in their model discussion period, chose as their topic, "What the community expects of the Youth and what the Youth expects of the community." The entire group was included in the discussion.

SOLON, Leelanau—Mr. Waterman brought out the fact that discussions are never final—their aim is to give us more to think about. He also very ably demonstrated by his actions how a discussion leader stays in the background and gets his group to do the discussing. His is merely a guiding hand.

TEXAS CORNERS, Kalamazoo—A letter received from the State Superintendent of Public Instruction regarding the rural school situation was read. It was suggested that we accept Dr. Elliott's offer to have a member from the State Department meet with our group to discuss the matter. It also suggested that we invite other community groups interested in this question to meet with us at that time.

ELK-RIVERSIDE, Huron—Motion passed that Huron County Farm Bureau be requested to take some action in regard to the work glove situation, the shortage of which is becoming serious.

WEST SALINE, Washtenaw—First question discussed was the drafting of skilled farm labor. The result was the following resolution: "We are asking that Tydings Amendment be recognized, we are opposed to the drafting of skilled farm labor, and we are opposed to the importing of unskilled farm labor."

"Next we talked about the time situation in Michigan, and resolved that 'Inasmuch as we cannot change nature and the farmers work close to nature, we are asking our state legislature definitely to set the time back to C.W.T. and have it uniform throughout the state.'"

NORTH CARLTON, Barry—In evaluating farm life, the group decided that a farm gives people plenty of good wholesome food, and a better place to raise children, and a place for them to play. It is a healthful place to live. A farmer is his own boss. Farmers create their own entertainment while city people buy theirs. Farming was considered the best way of life.

DELHI-AURELIUS, Ingham—The bill to return all of Michigan back to C.W.T. was discussed. Motion was passed to appoint a committee to draw up a letter to send to Governor Kelly, Representative Stockman, and Senator Hittle, asking them to vote in favor of the bill.

REEMAN, Newaygo—A protest to the farm draft was drawn up as follows: "We, the Reeman Community Farm Bureau, do unanimously object to the drafting of what we term 'essential farmers'."

FOREST HOME, Antrim—In regard to a recent letter from Stanley Powell, we resolved: "That the Forest Home Community Farm Bureau, with 24 voting, go on record as being in favor of Central War Time. This resolution is to be sent to the senator and representative from our district and to Governor Kelly."

SUMMIT-PERE MARQUETTE, Mason—A letter from Stanley Powell was read concerning the time question. We concluded that if farmers went after it hard enough, there was a good

chance that the time question could be settled favorably soon. Danger to children going to school while dark was mentioned especially, besides hardships to farmers from double fast time. The secretary was instructed to write the Governor and legislators regarding views on the subject.

It was suggested that we get in touch with the district representative and try to make arrangements for a meeting of members of Manistee, Mason, and Oceana counties. The meeting to be held in Mason County with Stanley Powell to explain and discuss legislative matters concerning farmers.

SODUS, Berrien—Motion passed to take up a collection for the March of Dimes. In this collection \$6.00 was received for the fund.

FRANKENLUST, Bay—The following resolutions were made: (1) That farm prices be regulated to compare favorably with the things we have to buy. (2) That legislation be passed to protect cooperative business. (3) That subsidy payments on farm products be discarded. (4) We favor additional legislation to help rehabilitate returning veterans.

TUTTLE HILL, Washtenaw—Myron Schattelmeyer reported that over 25 percent of property owners in his territory have signed the petition to purchase fire fighting equipment.

MERIDIAN, Ingham—The discussion centered on the interdependence of business, industry, and agriculture. The thought was voiced that in the long run, high wages cannot be earned by one group without injury to others and an imbalance in time will be a detriment to the high paid group. Agriculture must be recognized as a large consumer group and not regarded solely as a production group.

CHESTER HEIGHTS, Ottawa—Motion by Emil Kober passed that a letter be sent to our supervisor expressing the opinion that the roads in this section of the township have been neglected in the past winter, and request that our roads be on an equal basis with other townships in the county so far as winter time service is concerned.

JAYFIELD, Benzie—Military training was discussed in detail. The group agreed with the military training resolution as passed at the American Farm Bureau. More rigid training in schools and no compulsory training.

EAST LEONIDAS, St. Joseph—Discussed reforestation in our county. The group seemed to be in favor of planting evergreens. We were divided into five groups to determine the five most important resolutions passed at the convention. They are—(1) world peace (2) post-war readjustment (3) 15 mill law and Michigan sales tax (4) oleo (5) control of Bangs Disease and mastitis.

BETHANY, Gratiot—Waldo Johnson, President of the Gratiot County J. F. B., who introduced several members of the local J. F. B. who provided a very interesting program.

UNIONVILLE, Tuscola—Farm Bureau resolutions were classified in the order of their importance in our community deferment and the United States. National affairs (1) national farm program (2) military deferment (3) labor relations (4) war time (5) electoral college. State affairs (1) Legislative reapportionment (2) mill law tax (3) rural school districts (4) Bangs disease and mastitis (5) sugar beet industry.

HIGHBANK, Barry—Discussed relationships between the Junior and

Senior Farm Bureau members. It was decided that they should cooperate in every possible way such as going to each others' meetings once in a while to see how the other groups do things. That J. F. B. members could profit from the experience of the Sr. members and they in turn, could profit from some of the younger folks' new ideas. There was also discussed the possibility of getting a J. F. B. group started in this community.

SOUTH COLON, St. Joseph—Discussion was begun by the question, "How Can we Keep Youth on the Farm?" One view expressed was that the prospects for youth were not so good unless they have the best land and equipment. They are liable to be tied down and obtain less money than in other fields. On the other hand, it was brought out that farming might be considered not so much a means of profit but a way of living.

INGHAM, Delhi-Aurelius—Discussion brought out the importance of reports of community groups, and their influence on legislative programs; the importance of group discussion in making up these programs; and the fact that we should give our support to the resolutions after they are passed.

NORTHEAST, St. Clair—Discussion Leader called upon Frank Wirkmeister and Raymond Wurzel for information concerning the study committee appointed by our local group to keep us in touch with current topics. Mr. Schomaker, who is chairman of that committee, reported on it also. It is at present in the formative stage. Further plans will be made.

PITTSFIELD, Washtenaw—It was decided that the best way to keep youth on the farm was to have some kind of a project for them, such as calf or hog raising and not fail to give them the proceeds when said animal is marketed. They take pride in preparation and ownership, and get natural education on the farm that city boys miss, making for better men and women.

ELK-RIVERSIDE, Huron—Our Community Farm Bureau meeting Jan. 11, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Tschumi passed a resolution calling on the directors of the Huron County Farm Bureau to submit a report at the end of each year as to what the county organization has done in the interests of its members and the farmers generally in the county. It also called on the Huron County Farm Bureau to take some action to bring about a more equitable distribution of work gloves, pointing out that while factory workers are able to obtain these, it is practically impossible for farmers to get them.

BRANT, Saginaw—An auction sale attracted a large crowd and furnished fun, especially when bids were sending the price of home baked bread to sky high prices. Percy Schroeder came into the room towing a crate containing a nice Holstein calf. Before the crate came to a stop, bids were coming from all sides. Vern Ward took her at \$30. Next meeting Feb. 13. Ladies requested to bring a box with lunch for two. Another auction.

NORTH IRVING, Barry—Young people from the Junior Farm Bureau officers camp at Clear Lake conducted our last meeting. The discussion was on what youth expects of its community and what the community expects of its youth. These officers were elected: President, J. Elmer Bancroft; Vice-pres., Clair Yeiter; Sec'y-Treas., Milton Buchler; Discussion Leader, Lawrence Bancroft; Ass't Discussion Leader, Alvin Helrigle; Recreation Leader, Carl Bancroft; Publicity Chairman, Mrs. William Dipp.

CHESANING, Saginaw—Herbert Fierke, state J. F. B. president, spoke on his work. The aim of Junior Farm Bureau is to build a road by which youth may travel into adult work. Their theme is "Looking to the Future". Their program includes training leaders and practicing what will be useful in later years. There may be a group organized in our community.

COOPER, Kalamazoo—Discussion leader divided members into five groups to make resolutions on State Legislation. Following are the resolutions: (1) Resolved: The flaws in a land title over 30 years old shall be outlawed where no action has been taken. (2) Resolved: That abstract office be a state institution. (3) Resolved: That the electoral vote be done away with.

Right Mental Attitude
 Right Mental Attitude—The right mental attitude is better than "money in the bank." If you allow your mental wardrobe to become depleted with thoughts of futility, despair and defeat, you are much poorer than you would be with a hole in your coat. The hole in your coat easily can be repaired, but the damage to your mental attitude is not so easily mended. The only way to accomplish that end is to train and prepare yourself for the day when your chance to make good comes suddenly. You owe it to yourself to be ready. It is the American way.

JUNIOR FARM BUREAU ACTIVITIES

By MISS GLENNA LOOMAN
 State Publicity Chairman, Juniors,
 Holland, R-2, Michigan

State Council Meeting

Sixty Juniors attended the state council meeting at Clear Lake camp Jan. 27. June Norris, secretary, announced that the paid-up membership of the Juniors is 1,275. A recommendation was made that a recreation manual be prepared for all groups as a loose leaf binder. Local Junior groups will be invited to contribute material.

Plans were outlined for a three day recreational camp the last week in February for the purpose of training leaders. The summer camp program is being revised to meet the needs of the organization. Plans were presented for a two full weeks camp at Waldenwoods and Grellick as camps for training camp personnel. Those who attend will receive training to provide the staff for part-week camps later at Waldenwoods, Grellick, Montague, and Clear Lake. It was suggested that the Junior Farm Bureau explore the feasibility of a camp for presidents and discussion leaders of Senior Community Farm Bureaus.

Regional Officers Meetings

A series of regional officers meetings has been held the past month. Six regional directors of the 12 excellent reports of their meetings. They are: District 1, Dick Koenigschaf, 4 Bill Rasch, 6 L. D. Dickerson, 8 Dick Damkoehler, 11 Herbert Gettel, Jr., 12 Dick Leggett.

Three main topics on the program were:

1. Necessity for planned internal growth and strength. A well-planned program, active participation, adequate publicity, and strong Junior-Senior relations were some of the suggestions made to aid growth and strength.
2. Necessity for selling ourselves on the Junior Farm Bureau. The idea of deputation teams, though fairly new, is of great interest everywhere. Wherever they have been used, they have met with great enthusiasm.
3. Necessity of selling Junior Farm Bureau to the public.

State President Herbert Fierke of Saginaw and State Director B. F. Hehnink attended a number of the meetings.

Junior Groups

Pennington, Allegan—Discussed how the Junior Farm Bureau can help with the post war problems of the community.

Lapeer—250 attended a "night club" show. We have added \$150 to our treasury.

Central Berrien—Current legislative problems and landscaping have been topics for recent meetings.

South Berrien—Gaylord Marsh, a former U. S. consul in Japan spoke to us on that nation.

North Berrien—Fifty members and their guests attended a "Pop and Mom" party.

Case—The theme hobbies supplied a very interesting meeting.

South Custer, Mason—Dick Damkoehler presided at a meeting Jan. 22 at which officers were elected.

Ionia—We were host to Kent and Montcalm counties at a skating party. Van Buren—January 8 instructions were given to Juniors for assisting in the Senior membership drive. The annual banquet comes February 5.

Hillsdale—The Juniors have purchased and placed a piano in the 4-H club building at Hillsdale Fair grounds.

Calhoun—E. C. Sackrider, state soil conservation leader, spoke at our January meeting. Calhoun Juniors will be at Chief Noonday Camp, Yankee Springs, Barry county, Feb. 16-17-18.

Freemont, Newaygo—Kirk Deal gave

us a very interesting talk on farm credit. At another meeting everyone enjoyed a book report on "How Thick is the Fog," presented by Mrs. Harry Reber.

Kalamazoo—The little brown jug for attendance was taken away from us by St. Joseph county. Kalamazoo had kept it for three years.

Genesee—A bake sale was a money making project.

Southwest Livingston—As in past years the Juniors provided a short program of entertainment for the annual Senior meeting.

Grand Traverse—The Junior Farm Bureau entertained Senior members and other friends recently.

Major earthquakes occur only in restricted areas on the earth, most of them close to continental margins.



SUCH A LITTLE DOES SUCH A LOT

It looks silly to see such a big hog eating such a little Calf Manna, but an ever-growing army of hog feeders—using only one pound of Calf Manna in the feed of 6 hogs each day—tell us it pays big dividends.

Most of 'em start with the sows. Then when the pigs come, they get that little bit of Calf Manna in their feed, and they keep on getting it because—well—here's what they say:—

1. "I've had less trouble at farrowing time."
2. "Pigs nearly always put on gains faster and more economically."
3. "Sows, as a rule, hold up better."
4. "Many, many times the runs catch up to the others."
5. "Seems like we've had much less sickness in our pigs."

Few hog feeders ever quit if they give Calf Manna a fair trial. Many have fed it to their boars and sows and pigs for years. And nearly all of them marvel that such a little Calf Manna seems to do such a lot.

WE HAVE 2 FREE BULLETINS YOU WILL ENJOY:

1. "Feeding Calf Manna to Pigs" and
2. "Common Sense Feeding of Livestock"

WRITE FOR YOUR FREE COPY

Address: Albers Milling Company

Dept. Q-2 Carnation Bldg. or to Dept. Q-2 1060 Stuart Bldg.
 • Oconomowoc, Wisc. Seattle, (II), Wash.

His telephone needs
 come **FIRST**



THERE ARE 2,200 TELEPHONES, 20 transmitter stations and over 300 giant-voiced loudspeakers ON THE "BATTLESHIP" "WISCONSIN" ALONE! The needs of our fighting men on land, sea and in the air come first... and are filled first!

That's why there are not enough telephones and wires and switchboards here at home to provide service for all who want it. Because of war needs, and the length of time it takes to manufacture and install switchboards, cable and other complicated equipment, it may be two years after the war ends before everyone who wants telephone service can get it.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

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 O. K. Spray for colds and roup, 4 ounce bottle 50c; 8 ounce 85c, makes one gallon of spray. Worm tablets, 100-50c, 500-3.25. Mashed Nic flock treatment for worm removal—2 lbs. 80c, worms 100 birds Available at Farm Bureau Services at their stores and co-ops, at hatcheries and feed stores. Mail orders postpaid. Holland Laboratories, Holland, Mich. (10-1f-62b)

WOOL GROWERS

ATTENTION—WOOL GROWERS. WE handle wool for the C.C.C. and offer you other marketing services. All wool graded at our warehouse, 606 W. Mechanic St., Jackson, Michigan. Selling prices guaranteed. Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association. (1-1f-35b)

SEEDS

LADINO CLOVER—IDEAL FOR PASTURE orchard. Acid tolerant. Greatest amount of protein forage per acre of any Michigan legume. Call or write D. A. McPherson, Lowell, Mich. Wholesale seed stock carried by Farm Bureau Services, 221 North Cedar Street, Lansing. (1-2t-27b)

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. (1-6t-30b)

MAPLE SYRUP EQUIPMENT

ESSENTIAL MAPLE SYRUP MAKING and marketing equipment and supplies, including felt filter bags for cleaning, thermometers, hydrometers, tin and glass containers, fancy labels, sap spouts, etc. New King Evaporators and buckets are classified as farm machinery, production of which is on a quota basis. Orders booked now for next summer and fall delivery. New King Evaporators for use this spring are all sold. We urge producers to order all supplies early to be assured of delivery in time for spring use. For prices and information write Sugar Bush Supplies Co., 217 North Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (Next door to State Farm Bureau). (1-1f-102b)

LIVE STOCK

FOR SALE—2 MILKING SHORTHORN bulls ready for service. Also young bull calves by our nationally famous Ingleside Royal Juniper. A few more Shropshire rams, 5 of our older breeding ewes, now being bred to a son of our All-American ram. A chance to get a start in purebred Shropshires at a bargain. ENGLISH FARM, Central M. Powell, Ionia, Mich. (12-1f-69b)

BABY CHICKS

HIGH QUALITY BABY CHICKS— BLOOD TESTED. Rigidly culled parent stock. Common varieties. U. S. Certified Grade males head matings. Careful supervision of raising process. Prices on request. MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia, Mich. (2-2tp)

MAPLE SYRUP SUPPLIES

SPECIAL MAPLE SYRUP LABELS for glass and tin containers. Attractive all-over illustration in three colors of sugar bush in operation. Place for your farm name. We print that for you. Label designed to draw attention to and sell your syrup. Label for cans covers three sides of can. Carries recipes too. For samples and prices, write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, 217 North Cedar Street, Lansing, Michigan. (1-1f-65b)

DEALERS WANTED

DEALERSHIPS NOW OPEN FOR BIG Boy Vitamized Chicks, poultry equipment and farm merchandise. Exclusive franchise for sales and service. A better deal for anyone now calling on farmers and poultry raisers as well as produce dealers, feed and hardware stores. Full or part time basis. Better dealer discounts. Old, reliable nationally advertised firm. Write at once for details of the most comprehensive sales plan in the baby chick field today. Illinois State Hatcheries, Springfield, Illinois. (1-2t-1jd)

MAPLE SYRUP EVAPORATOR

FOR SALE—USED CHAMPION Syrup Evaporator. Capacity 400 to 500 buckets. Sell very reasonable. Reason for selling, have purchased larger King evaporator. Write William N. Shaw, Grand Ledge R-2, Michigan. (1-2t-25-no)



PUT SOME MONEY
 IN YOUR SOIL
 BANK ACCOUNT

High-potash fertilizers are a good investment. With prices of potash still at low prewar levels and prices for farm products at high wartime levels, greater profits than ever before can be obtained for every dollar spent for this necessary plant food.

Not only maintain but build up the fertility of your soils. Now there is plenty of potash to make the high-potash fertilizers recommended by your official agricultural advisers. Use these fertilizers in the amounts suggested for your particular soils and crops.

Write us for further information and free literature on the practical fertilization of crops

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE
 1155 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington 6, D. C.
 Member Companies: American Potash & Chemical Corporation
 Potash Company of America • United States Potash Company



THE POTASH YOU ARE USING IS AMERICAN POTASH

Notice to County Secretaries

We want your new members to receive their monthly Michigan Farm News the next edition, if possible. To that end, when your Roll Call for 1945 has been completed, will you please make your membership report to the Michigan Farm Bureau membership relations dept. at Lansing as soon as possible? The new memberships have to be recorded and cleared through the membership relations office before Farm News gets them. Then we must make Farm News addressing stencils and put them in their proper places in the newspaper mailing system, which is not by counties, but by railway postal routings out of Charlotte to reach all parts of the lower peninsula. We should have names for the February edition by the middle of January, and so on. We can handle a great many names if we have them to work on every day, but we can't handle them all at once. Counties with December and early January Roll Calls should act now. Rural route numbers are important!

Casnovia Farm Bureau Exceeds Drive Quota

Casnovia Township Farm Bureau of Muskegon county with 110 families as its goal in a membership drive, has 125 families. Solicitors included Kenneth Bull, Norman Randall, Byron Harris, Frank Hersey, Robert Brydges, Richard Peters, Sheldon Durham and George Vance.

SMELT

The winter of 1944 saw no commercial production of smelt, except for a few scattered pounds, in Michigan waters of the Great Lakes.

AM. FARM BUREAU GIVES VIEWS ON WORK OR FIGHT

W. R. Ogg, legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau at Washington, presented to the military committee of the House of Congress last month the views of the Farm Bureau on the work or fight legislation introduced by Congressman May of Kentucky. Mr. Ogg said in part: "Congress recognized early in the war, that food is just as vital as munitions for winning the war, and enacted the Tydings amendment requiring the deferment of essential workers in agriculture who cannot be replaced. "No responsible farm organization seeks any selfish advantage or protection for any worker engaged in agriculture who can be replaced. The lists of agricultural deferments, especially those between 18 and 25 years, have been combed over repeatedly and thoroughly, and it is our belief that the agricultural deferments have been combed down to the point where, with very limited exceptions, they are the most efficient of all agricultural workers.

"Farmers are greatly disturbed over the recent directive by Justice Byrnes and the regulations issued by selective service directing the re-examination and requiring pre-induction physical examination of all deferred registrants in agriculture 18 through 25 years of age. Apparently the impression has gone out to the country that this represents virtual annulment of the Tydings amendment. "We took this up with the selective service headquarters and were assured that this was not the intent of the new regulations. Nevertheless, these regulations are being almost universally interpreted as the first step towards induction.

"We are convinced that if any large number of the deferred registrants 18 to 25 are removed from farms at this time, it will result in a substantial reduction in the over-all production of food, that it will result in substantial reduction of livestock and dairy cattle, and later in a substantial reduction in the production of crops. "It should be borne in mind also that of Dec. 1, 1944 the Bureau of Agr. Economics reported the smallest farm employment for that date on record.

"In view of these conditions farmers cannot understand why so much emphasis is now being placed upon induction of these key workers in agriculture, who are so vitally needed to produce the food required, and to enable farmers to meet their food production goals. "Especially, when there is so much wastage of manpower in non-agricultural occupations by reason of persons engaging in non-essential activities and by reason of slow-downs and strikes, and by reason of the continued production of luxury goods and other non-essential materials with corresponding waste of manpower. They believe that this wastage of manpower should be corrected. The cause of excessive absenteeism in non-agricultural occupations should be looked into.

"We believe that immediate steps should be taken to suspend or clarify the recent instructions with respect to induction of key farm workers.

"We also believe in the principle of work or fight which has been proposed in various bills introduced in Congress, under which workers engaged in essential industrial jobs would be required to stay in those jobs unless they secure approval of their draft boards. Also, authority should be given to draft boards to bring about the transfer of workers from non-essential occupations to essential occupations."

Ohio Membership Campaign Under Way

In spite of icy, snow-clogged country roads, the 1945 membership drive of the Ohio Farm Bureau on January 30 had chalked up a total of more than 20,000, according to Perry L. Green, president of the organization. "The central district, comprising 17 counties in the middle of the state," declared Green, "has enrolled so far 75 percent of its total for the whole of 1944."

Modernize for keeps with CONCRETE



FREE booklet shows how to design and build concrete floors, foundations, driveways, milk houses, steps, well curbs, etc.

DO your repairing and modernizing this year with concrete—and know that it's done for good. Cheap, temporary repairs are costly in the end. Concrete costs so little, is fireproof, and endures with little if any maintenance expense. Fine looking, too. A million farmers have been helped by the booklet, "Permanent Farm Repairs." Write for your free copy of latest edition today.

Form for requesting a free copy of the booklet "Permanent Farm Repairs". Includes fields for Name, P.O., R.R. No., and State.

What Michigan Faces Today in Rural Schools

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

I attended the recent Michigan Conference on Education for Rural Living at Grand Rapids. It was sponsored by the heads of various educational institutions and representatives of farm organizations. Some 320 people attended from 50 or more counties. They represented 30 or more organizations.

Many phases of rural life were discussed, but space will not permit a discussion of all, so I'll confine myself this time to the story on rural education.

During Gov. Van Wagener's term a Michigan Public Study Commission was appointed to make a survey of educational conditions and needs, and to make recommendations to the governor and legislature. The commission has continued through Gov. Kelly's administration and is now ready to report. One evening was given to an 11 member panel of the commission to present to us their findings and recommendations.



Mrs. WAGAR

In 1942 there were 6,168 rural school districts in the state with an enrollment of 367,908 pupils. Included were 1,117 schools closed and the pupils transported elsewhere. One-third of these districts have less than 16 pupils on the roll. Three districts had only two enrolled last year.

It shocked me somewhat to hear of the large number of pupils between the compulsory ages of 7 and 16 who were not attending school at all. This appears to be the result of weakness in the present district system.

The great variation in valuations of school districts is appalling. We talk of equal educational opportunities for rural children as are given to urban children, but neglect to correct the great inequalities among our rural districts.

We can never give all children the same chance for an education when within a county one district has a valuation 52 times as much per pupil as another, as in the case in Newaygo county. Or when one district in Allegan county has a valuation of \$25,109 per pupil and another has but \$837 per pupil, although they are both rural. In Grand Traverse county one district had but one school child yet had a valuation of \$46,437, while another district in the county had a valuation of \$955 per child.

In every county there was found more or less wide variations in the valuation per pupil between districts. In 241 districts the valuation is so low that the state has had to provide the entire budget.

A great many school buildings throughout the state are obsolete if the age of the building is the determining factor. Many are unsafe and many are unsanitary. It would take several millions of dollars to modernize them.

Whenever a state or other governmental institution acquires land or property within a district, its school valuation is lowered that much. Also whenever a private corporation or business settles within a district, its school valuation is increased to that

MICHIGAN'S U. S. SENATORS WISH FARM BUREAU WELL

We present letters written to the Ingham County Farm Bureau on the eve of its membership campaign by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg and Senator Homer Ferguson. The letters were printed in a special Farm Bureau membership campaign section of the Ingham County News of Mason, the county seat newspaper.

"I am glad indeed to learn that the Ingham County Farm Bureau is soon to conduct its annual drive to increase its membership. Feeling as I do, that the work of the Farm Bureau in Michigan and in other states is a vitally important service, particularly to the rural communities, I want to commend your organization for your efforts to increase its effectiveness, and I want to urge the non-member farmers of Ingham County to study the program of the Farm Bureau and to support this program by becoming members of the organization. The fact that your Bureau now has 640 farm families in its membership indicates that it is doing a truly great service in the rural area of Ingham County.

"Wishing you every success in your coming membership drive, and with best personal regards,

Sincerely, /S/ HOMER FERGUSON

"I wish the Ingham County Farm Bureau all success. It deserves it. I do not know of a finer or worthier organization in Michigan. Agriculture continues to carry a heavy share of the war-load. In war or peace, Agriculture is basic to the sound prosperity of the nation. It needs always to speak with all possible emphasis in respect to its problems. It needs an

organized voice. The Ingham County Farm Bureau provides such a voice in its area. I have always been glad to counsel with the Farm Bureau. I hope it continues to succeed and prosper."

Cordially and faithfully, /S/ A. H. VANDENBERG

Some lake names are duplicated several times within a single Michigan county. The name Silver refers to at least 27 different lakes in 22 different counties. Five counties have two Silver lakes and Cheboygan county has three.

"H'LL BE YOUR GUEST THIS WINTER unless YOU KILL HIM NOW!"

Mr. and Mrs. Rat on your premises can produce 50 young a year. Expensive guests! Why let rats multiply, do untold damage in cellar, store or farm?

KIL-BALM GUARANTEED DEATH TO RATS AND MICE

Amazingly successful. Sure rat-icide! No mixing, fuss or muss. 16 OZ. \$1.

Nobody Likes a Rat! Buy at Farm Bureau Stores & Co-ops

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

Legislature Opposes Draft of Farm Labor

January 31 the legislature approved a concurrent resolution asking Congress to take immediate action to

forestall a possible emergency due to the recent ruling of selective service regarding farm labor.

Nationally, 34% of the farm population but only 23% of the urban population are under the age of 16 years. I do not know how it is in Michigan, but I feel that it will not be any nearer. It seems no more than right that the rural sections should be given state and federal aid if they are expected to educate the child who goes to the city in adult life.

But, if we hope for state help, we should be willing to rearrange our units toward efficiency and economy for administration. The fulfillment of our American ideals will depend to a great degree upon the high standard of our public schools. Many rural children are now penalized by inadequate school facilities and insufficient and inequitable support.

The Michigan Public Study Commission recommends a revamping of our units until no district has a valuation of less than \$33,000,000, except in areas of poor land and few pupils. That does not necessarily mean consolidated schools, but rather a rearranging of districts in such a manner that each school will be compelled to teach the full eight grades, whereby none get the attention they need to do their best. The commission advocates training that will give the pupil the right beginning for future life. It advocates well qualified teachers who appreciate a progressive and abundant rural life.

The commission has prepared a 300 page printed report on its findings and recommendations. A copy can be found with any school commissioner or superintendent of schools. Each member of the legislature has a copy and some 300 were for distribution among farm organizations.

I suggest that each Community Farm Bureau and subordinate Grange make a careful study of this report and discuss it freely for it will be considered by the legislature when making changes in school legislation and in appropriating funds for state aid.

About 50 years ago we all felt so joyous over a national educational survey which placed Michigan first for its school system. We have not been as progressive as our forbears were, for Michigan now stands 12th. It seems time that we face facts as they are brought to our attention.

The Michigan Public Study Commission is made up of leaders of wide experience, including those who know the handicaps the farmer has had to face. Stanley Powell represented the Farm Bureau and gave intensive study to all phases of the subject of rural education.

Lieutenant Governor Vernon J. Brown said in his earnest remarks to us, "There's only one youth in life. Let's give it full measure of the hour and consider it one of the duties of the day."

Let's not go off on a tangent and think we know best. If we disagree, let's approach the other side in a sensible way and perhaps we will understand each other better when we have all laid it over.

I will remember the opposition to rural mail delivery and good roads by many of our farm folks who lacked a real vision for the future. This appears to be another of those progressive movements whereby farmers will receive far more than they will relinquish.

For America's future, for your future, for your children's future Keep Backing 'em Up WITH WAR BONDS!

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

5 REASONS FOR INCREASING YOUR WAR BOND PURCHASES

1. The tempo of this war is hitting its highest peak. Government expenditures for war are at the peak. Make money in wartime... NOW!

2. In proportion to what was done before, individuals are not buying their share of War Bonds. America must correct this situation.

3. War Bonds provide the farmer and teacher with the financial reserve he must have to survive the ordinary ups and downs of farming as a business.

4. Money will be needed urgently at a future date to replace and repair farm equipment, machinery, and buildings. War Bonds will provide it.

5. War Bonds are the safest investment in the world, secure a good rate of interest, an easy and convenient way to buy... from banks, post office, retail mail centers or Production Credit Association.

Wild Life Sanctuary

A 55-acre field of standing corn on the Todd wildlife sanctuary south-east of Fennville has been picked

almost clean by an estimated 800 Canada geese, 200 mallards, and 800 pheasants that are wintering there. The 1,500 acre muck soil sanctuary has supported several thousand pheasants in previous winters.

Buy Farm Bureau Seeds

Why He Ships the "Co-op Way"

A live stock feeder likes to ship his live stock to that selling and buying agency which can meet the following requirements:

Operating where the greatest buying competition is available. Expert salesmanship, equally trained and capable as that of the buying side. Volume enough to use bargaining power to advantage. Well managed and financially sound. Economically operated. Assistance in financing feeding operations available.

Ability to furnish up-to-the-minute market information. Assisting in general market education for incoming generations. Working with State and National organizations for improvement and protection of live stock feeder interests. Farmer owned and controlled.

After giving these points due consideration, he comes to the conclusion that the CO-OP agency on the terminal market is the only one that meets all of these essentials. Therefore, he ships the "CO-OP WAY".

PRODUCERS CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION ASS'N Stock Yards, Buffalo 6, New York MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE Stock Yards, Detroit, Dix Ave, Mich.

Make Sure of Farm Bureau FERTILIZER For Spring! Order Now and Take Delivery FROM THE CAR ON ARRIVAL

TRANSPORTATION, MATERIALS, LABOR AND STORAGE problems make it necessary to keep 1945 fertilizer moving if manufacturers are to meet farmers' needs. We expect the greatest demand ever for fertilizer. We can make sure of every one being supplied if we will order now and take delivery on arrival of car.

FARM STORAGE OF FERTILIZER—Mixed fertilizer should be stored on the farm in a dry, floored weather-proof building. If the storage has no floor, build a raised platform for it. Fertilizer should be stored in sacks as it comes from the manufacturer. Do not pile more than 8 to 10 sacks deep.

PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW

DON'T WAIT—It's time to buy this spring's requirements. See your Farm Bureau fertilizer dealer and make arrangements 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'ns

ATTENTION Farm Bureau Members!



Don't Be Out-Guessed by a Closed Formula Feed

You Own a Feed Service

You are a member of a great organization, dedicated to the proposition that farmers are entitled to equal opportunity with other groups. This means that you want protection against unfair, destructive, or arbitrary legislation that would affect the selling prices of your products—limit your markets—or restrict your lawful activities.

Have you remembered that as a member of the Farm Bureau that you are also a part owner of a co-operative business concern called Farm Bureau Services Inc.?

Do you remember that Farm Bureau Services introduced Open Formula feeds so that you can know what you get for your feed dollars?

Do you know that savings are returned to Farm Bureau dealers? That these savings help lower your costs?

Do you know that your support to the Farm Bureau feed program will increase volume and increase savings? Insist, if necessary, that your dealer handle Milkmaker, Porkmaker, Mermash and Mermade feeds.

It is your privilege to help build a co-operative program that can effect many savings to you in your farm supply needs. Old line feeds will never build your program. Only a co-operative feed program such as your Farm Bureau organization is promoting offers you all three: Quality, Open Formulas, Savings. Insist on Farm Bureau feeds—Milkmaker, Porkmaker and Mermash.

Farm Bureau Brand Supplies at 300 Farmers Elevators

February Topics

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

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education

Sub-Topic 1

STUDY OF THE 1945 AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK. Effects on our community. What we can do.

ROLL CALL QUESTION—Do you believe farmers should go all-out on production in 1945?

Suggested Method—Lecture forum is adaptable. Use one or more resource speakers on the "Review and Outlook for Michigan Agriculture in 1945." Use County Agricultural Agent, Smith-Hughes teacher, or someone else familiar with agricultural economic information. Limit time to 20 minutes.

Divide into small groups on basis of interest—each person going to group which is to discuss topic in which he is interested. Use following topics—

A. What are the prospects for the dairy farmer in 1945?

B. What are the prospects for the livestock producer in 1945?

C. What are prospects for fruit and vegetable growers in 1945?

D. What are prospects for poultry producers in 1945?

E. What is the general agricultural outlook for 1945?

F. What does 1945 hold for the farm family?

Questions for Discussion:

1. How will farm prices compare with present levels one year after the war? Five years?

2. How many people will be unemployed one year after the war? Five years?

3. What are the prospects for foreign markets for U. S. farm products?

4. What are the prospects during the year for the principal farm products raised in the community?

Background Material—The most important external factor affecting the income of farmers is the price level. Rising prices during war periods bring farm prosperity and falling prices bring farm depression—foreclosures and lower levels of living. Wars in the past have been characterized by war inflation and post-war deflation. For the first time, price controls have been used in all countries except China.

Some favor and some expect a higher price level in the post-war period than at present. The federal debt could be more easily reduced. The federal budget could be more readily balanced, with its high cost resulting from interest charges, payments to veterans and the expected public works projects. It is also difficult to adjust wage rates downward.

However, deflation periods have followed previous wars.

The second most external important factor affecting farm income is urban employment and income.

In December, 1939, there were about 45 million employed and 9 million unemployed. In mid-1944, there were about 62 million employed of which 51 million were civilians, and less than 1 million unemployed. It has been estimated that from 53-55 million will want jobs after the war—when the elderly people are retired, youth has returned to school, women have returned to the homes. About 9 million more will want jobs than were employed in 1939.

Farm production has been rapidly expanded during the war period, because of the larger civilian demand, requirements of armed forces, lend-lease and rehabilitation in Europe. The European demand will probably remain at relatively high levels until their second crop is harvested. However, American credit is necessary to permit European people to buy food. Farmers have been promised 90 per cent of parity for basic and necessary crops for two years following the Jan. 1st. After the close of the war.

The chances are that domestic and foreign demand for food will be such that somewhat lower food production than the war levels will be necessary if farmers are to obtain favorable prices. It is hoped that more emphasis will be placed on expansion of food consumption and less on contraction of food production in the years to come.

ODT RULING FOR ALL FARM BUREAU MEETINGS

The Washington office of the American Farm Bureau has asked the ODT at Washington if the ban on conventions or meetings attended by more than 50 persons applies to County Farm Bureau meetings and other conferences when transportation and hotel accommodations are not involved.

The reply was that no ODT approval for such meetings is necessary as long as the meetings do not require the use of a common carrier (bus or train) or hotel lodgings. No permission from ODT is required for meeting of less than 50 persons, but the recommendation is that meetings of any size be cancelled if directly or indirectly they add to the strain on transportation and housing facilities.

The ODT has stated that whether or not a meeting is essential to the war effort will determine the granting of a permit. The application for a permit must have been approved not later than 30 days in advance of the meeting. In handling such applications for larger meetings, the ODT

asks: Why the objectives of the meeting could not be attained through a convention by mail? Why a group of 50 or less, to whom powers are delegated, could not transact the affairs of the organization? In what way and to what extent the war effort would suffer if the meeting were not held?

Notice has been given by the North Carolina Farm Bureau that its annual meeting scheduled for Feb. 7-8 at Winston-Salem has been cancelled.

The Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors meeting at Lansing January 29 discussed the November, 1945, annual meeting, but took no action pending the situation as it may be later in the year.

Less than 5 per cent of Panama's tillable soil is under cultivation.

War are largely won by farmers. Farmers bore the brunt at Lexington and Concord, and doubtless will be out front at Armageddon. This is not said to reflect on the courage and patriotism of other classes—all have guts when the showdown comes—but it is said to promote better understanding

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

Farmers as Fighters

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

Why So Fussy?

Over the past 25 years of buying, cleaning, bulking, blending and selling of Farm Bureau brand seeds, we have acquired the name of being fussy in business.

We are fussy about our buying because most of the seed is purchased for use by Michigan farmers on Michigan soils. Anything that tends to make the seed a hazard to our farmers constitutes reason enough for us to be fussy about buying it.

We are fussy about our cleaning. The men entrusted with the operation of our cleaning machinery are experienced men. They do not clean merely to "get by." They clean to rigid standards of purity. Test after test is made by our analyst to insure ample margin of safety in our tag claims.

We are fussy about bulking various lots of seed together. We know that color, germination, purity, freedom from crop mixtures, noxious weeds must all be watched. Nothing must enter a Farm Bureau bulk that will pull down our high quality standard.

We are fussy about the way we prepare our Farm Bureau packages for sale. A lot of extra care goes into the kind of bushel bag we use, the imprint on the bag, the lead seal and wire tie that make a doubly secure package, the guarantee we put inside of each bag, and the "Record of Performance" forms. This fussiness costs time and money—much more than would need be involved were we not so fussy.

Perhaps We're Wrong

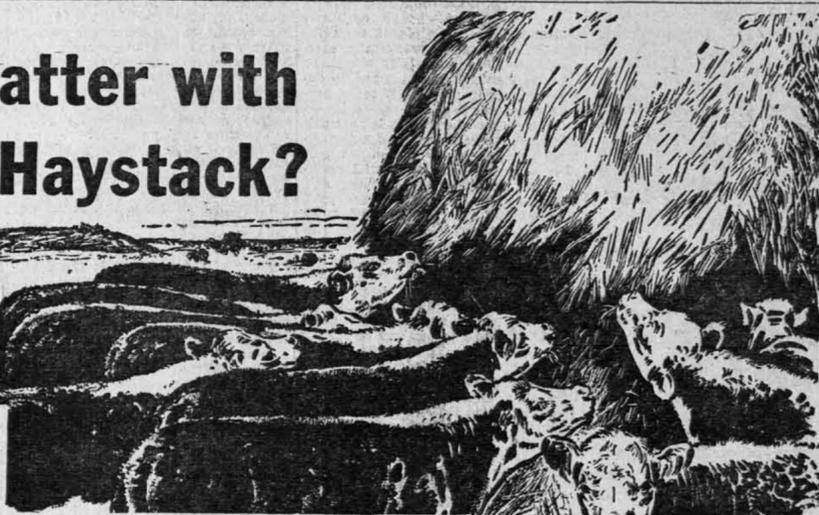
In days when labor and materials are high. Perhaps we make a mistake to insist on being fussy. Maybe we do. Our dealers and growers who insist year after year on Farm Bureau seed don't seem to think so. Your comment on whether or not we should continue to be fussy is appreciated. What do you say?

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
Seed Dep't 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing, Mich.

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



What's the matter with the other Haystack?



CATTLE are smart critters, as any livestock man knows. They'll even show you whether your land is properly fertilized!

That cattle can give you the answer to this question has been proved by an experiment reported by Dr. Wm. A. Albrecht of the University of Missouri, which is illustrated here. The cattle were turned loose in a field in which there were two stacks of hay. The grasses were the same species; the curing was the same; they looked and smelled the same. But the cattle ate one stack and never touched the other.

The hay from the stacks was analyzed in a laboratory. Then it was discovered that the stack the cattle liked contained much more calcium and phosphorus—two minerals cattle must have for good health. The good hay came from soil that had been treated with lime and phosphate... the poor hay from untreated land.

Minerals essential to both human and animal health come from the soil, are absorbed into plants and so get into the bodies of grazing animals. Human beings, of course, get their supply of minerals from plant foods like fruits, vegetables and cereals, and from foods of animal origin like meats, fish and eggs.

Better soil produces better food, better livestock and healthier people.

\$5 FOR YOUR GOOD IDEAS!

Ideas and special tools or gadgets which have helped you in your farm or ranch work can help others. We will pay you \$5 for each one you send us which we publish on this page. Address Agricultural Good Idea Editor, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois. We cannot return unused items—sorry.



Oliver Kinzie, Cushing, Oklahoma, 19-year-old president of the Future Farmers of America with his friend and instructor, Dick Fisher (left).

WHAT DO YOU KNOW!

1. Corn is grown in how many states in the United States?
36 12 48 29
2. Two of the thousands of domestic animals originated in the Americas. Which two?
Beef Cattle Turkeys Llamas
Thoroughbred Horses
3. What is the average distance meat must be transported to get it from producer to consumer?
530 3000 1050 250 miles

Martha Logan's recipe for GEORGE WASHINGTON CHERRY PIE

Make pastry using Swift's Bland Lard for shortening to insure flakiness. Roll out and line one-inch-deep pie pan. The filling is made as follows: 3 cups canned cherries; 1 cup sugar; 2 tsp. flour or corn starch; 1 tsp. butter. Combine cherries and dry ingredients and fill pie pan level. Cover with pastry—full crust or lattice of strips. Bake at 425°F. for 10 minutes, then at 350°F. for 35 minutes longer.

"What Do You Know?" answers:

- 1) 48; 2) turkeys and llamas; 3) 1050 miles.

Swift & Company CHICAGO 9 ILLINOIS

WKAR Farm Forum

Tune 850 on your dial. Every Monday, 1:00-1:30 P.M., E.W.T., bringing information on the discussion topic of the month.

February—Theme "Things That Are Happening."

February 5—Lessons from World War I.

February 12—Agriculture in World War I and World War 2.

February 19—Agricultural Prospects for 1945.

February 26—Agriculture's Place After The War.

LIVE STOCK EXCH. CANCELS 1945 ANNUAL MEETING

The board of directors of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange has voted to cancel the annual meeting scheduled for Lansing, February 17. The action, said George J. Boutell of the Exchange, is in keeping with the government order that all conventions bringing together 50 or more people shall be cancelled in the interests of conserving transportation.

Mr. Boutell said that the Exchange had a successful year in 1944. The volume of stock sold co-operatively was larger. Shippers were paid \$7,974,999.64 for stock consigned. \$6,950.07 was added to the Exchange reserve fund.

The Exchange is continuing its market report over the Michigan radio network stations Monday through Friday, at 12:15 noon EWT. Live stock market reports are also furnished to Michigan State College radio station WKAR daily.

The duck hawk can fly 180 miles an hour.

Sub-Topic 2

COMPARISON OF WORLD WAR I AND WORLD WAR II. Effects in our community. What we can do.

ROLL CALL QUESTION—What things are the same in World War II as in World War I?

Suggested Method—A symposium (several short speeches) could be used in developing this topic. Ten minutes talks could be on:

1. Review of Economic Situation in World War I.

2. Review of Economic Situation in World War II.

3. Comparison between World War I and II with deductions.

Use banker, business man, county agricultural agent or other informed person. Follow talks with discussion by groups. Limit time to be spent in discussing this.

Questions for Discussion:

1. How does the situation today—(1) economic (2) educational (3) political—compare with 25 years ago?

2. What adjustments should be made in your community to prepare for post-war? On your farm?

Background Material—There are some similarities and many differences between the happenings during the two war periods.

During World War II price control and consumer rationing are being practiced for the first time.

Since farm prices were relatively unfavorable when the present war began, they have been permitted to rise more than farm cost items. The wholesale prices of farm and non-farm products rose at about the same rate during the first 4 years of World War I, but non-farm products rose at only one-fifth the rate of farm products during a similar period of World War II.

Land values rose at about the same rate during the first 4 years of each war. Land sales were higher during 1943-44 than during 1917-18. Farm mortgage debt rose rapidly during World War I (to mid-44). There are many other differences. Many remember the depression, declining land values and forced liquidation of farms following World War I. A land shortage was expected 25 years ago but not today. Farmers tend to use more of their income in a higher standard of living today, while they invested heavily in land in World War I. However, farm earnings are the highest in history, many fear post-war inflation and wish to hedge by buying farm land.

After proper adjustments the net income per capita on farms was about 70 percent higher in 1943 than in 1919. However, the national income per capita was about double in 1943.

There are about the same inequities in distribution of farm income during W. W. II as during W. W. I. One half of the farmers still obtain only 18 percent of total farm income, while the other half obtains about 82 percent. Many farm businesses are too small, and many operators are inefficient.

Farm production rose only 10 percent during W. W. I but about 26 percent during W. W. II. Crop acreage increased 9 percent in W. W. I but only 4 percent during W. W. II. The expansion in W. W. II has been from crop yields and livestock numbers.

Domestic and European demand for food has been heavy during each of the wars.

The public debt rose to 1/3 of national income in 1919 but to about 110 percent in 1943.

Migration from farm to urban communities was high during the war periods. Farm population declined only one-half million during W. W. I but over three millions by the end of 1943. Low-income farmers have found even more urban opportunities during W. W. II.

The U. S. changed from a debtor to a creditor nation during W. W. I, and is changing to the world's most important creditor nation during W. W. II.

(Special thanks to C. Nash and O. Ulrey of Michigan State college for resource material.)

Farm Bureau Program

(Continued from page 1.) shortly. Undoubtedly, these will provoke some of the hottest battles of the session.

Sales Tax. It is rumored that the Department of Revenue is again planning to open up the question of the exemption of farm production supplies from the sales tax. This will merit watching closely because a change such as was recommended by the Department of Revenue two years ago would subject Michigan farmers to double taxation on many farm production supplies, which would cost them many thousands of dollars which they should not properly pay.

Urges Breeding of Gilts in February

February breeding of gilts for June farrow is a good way to raise some low cost pigs and take advantage of hog prices that promise to stay at or near the ceiling next winter. That's true, at least, for the farmer that has his own home-grown feed supply, in the opinion of E. L. Benton, animal husbandry specialist of Michigan State college. But he cautions farmers who must buy their feed to be wary of further hog expansion now.

More pork is needed for next winter, as 15,000 fewer sows were bred for spring farrow in Michigan this year compared to last.

With Michigan's corn crop larger than usual, and the total grain crop about up to pre-war levels per animal unit, the hog production business is considered much improved. Mr. Benton suggests that grain can be saved by use of one-half acre of alfalfa or some other good pasture for each sow and litter during summer months. Pigs that have been on pasture in the summer are ideal for finishing in the corn field next fall.

SODA BILL SEZ:

That hens that cackle the loudest are often better at lying than laying.
That he makes the livin', but it's his family that makes livin' worth while.

"The pig that pays" is the "extra" one that lives in an average litter. Baby pig death losses of from 30 to 50 per cent are far too high. They can be greatly reduced.

Cleanliness is the first rule of profitable hog raising. Dirt breeds disease and parasites, so it pays to move young pigs to clean pastures and to keep them away from old pens and yards. Old dry bedding has been known to start dust-pneumonia. Cholera and erysipelas can be prevented by early vaccination, and transfer of diseases from newly purchased hogs can be controlled by a period of isolation.

Observe common-sense rules and your pigs will live and grow. Feed them well and when your hogs are ready, you'll get your "profit" from the extra ones raised in each litter.

BUY WAR BONDS

