



# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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EINAR UNGREN..... Editor and Business Manager

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VOL. XXIII SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1945 No. 5

## Community Farm Bureau Activities

By MRS. MARJORIE KARKER  
Membership Relations and Education

A Community Farm Bureau in Oakland County has a very unique name; one, I thought you may be interested in knowing. They call themselves the F. B. I. group, for Farm Bureau information. I was quite impressed with this name because I realize that Farm Bureau members do recognize their responsibility in building their farm organization stronger. "A man believes most what he understands best." I think this is particularly true when individuals take it upon themselves to do something for themselves. These Oakland county farmers realize that they must start by informing themselves about their Farm Bureau. Perhaps some part of every Community Farm Bureau meeting should be devoted to learning more about your organization.

I had the pleasure of attending the Solon Community Farm Bureau meeting in Leelanau county last week. I have not had much opportunity to see Community Farm Bureaus in action and I greatly appreciated the invitation.

The meeting was well conducted. It started on time and proceeded as any well conducted meeting does. The secretary had excellent minutes of the previous meeting and did what a good secretary does, called the attention of the chairman to some business which should be taken up. A report of the county board meeting was read. I thought this was particularly a good idea because if this is done in every Community Farm Bureau throughout the county all members will know of the work being done by their county board. The discussion of the evening was on "Rural Health". The subject was discussed in small groups; the small groups had a secretary and after the discussion period was over the groups met together again and pooled the discussion, from which the secretary got her minutes for the meeting. I mustn't forget to tell you that a period of recreation was enjoyed by all. The evening ended with a good lunch served by the host and hostess and a lot of good conversation. Thanks, Solon Group, for letting me come!

South Arm, Charlevoix—11. Mr. Holt gave a very interesting talk on the meeting of the Potato Growers Exchange meeting at Boyne City.

Kilmanagh, Huron—25. Group discussed tax basis for commercial stored grain and found it favorable.

Halsey, Genesee—21. Discussed the price of Michigan grown onions (\$1.50 per bag) versus onions grown in Texas (\$9.00 per bag). Group decided the onion growers should join the Farm Bureau and that the Farm Bureau should help them with this problem.

Benton Twp, Berrien—32. Group decided to have a subject of more concern to our local group for discussion along with the regular monthly subject being discussed by all groups in the state.

South Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo—17. For recreation the ladies wrote letters to Dorothy Dix which were answered by the men.

South LeRoy, Calhoun—34. We believe that the government will support the present prices after the war for a certain period of time.

Derby, Ingham—12. In discussing the topic, Rural Education we decided that the rural school is essential and that adult education is necessary and that more people should attend meet-

ings like the Community Farm Bureau.

Penfield, Barry—35. Rev. Marcus Taber gave a very interesting talk on Age Distributions in Barry county in which he stated that the average farmer's age in Barry county is 52 years. In ten or twelve years they will be retiring.

Batavia, Branch—16. Discussed Branch County Farm Bureau program for 1945-1946. Each question received a lot of discussion.

California, Branch. Jack Yaeger of the membership relations department of Michigan Farm Bureau spoke to our group.

Cheaning, St. Charles, Saginaw—20. After the regular meeting we auctioned off supper boxes and the proceeds were given to the Red Cross.

Onekema, Manistee—15. Motion made that our group go on record as insisting that electric lines be extended to every farm home in the county and communications were sent to other county groups requesting concerted action in this matter.

Elmwood, Leelanau—23. Group voted to donate \$5 to AFBF clubmobile fund.

South Wheeler, Gratiot. School Commissioner Baker talked to us on the reorganization of schools and showed a very interesting picture on school life in Kentucky.

Vicksburg, Kalamazoo—58. Our group is joining with other Community Farm Bureau groups in Kalamazoo County when they entertain at the USO. Fifty boys from Percy Jones Hospital will be served a chicken dinner.

Beigh, Barry—26. Held very heated discussion on use of prisoner of war labor on general farms. We are strongly opposed to using prisoner of war labor on our farms and object to having them as members of our households.

VanBuren, Wayne—20. Discussion of topic on rural schools was lively. Decided that we favored the "Little Red Schoolhouse" but agreed that we needed more adult education facilities, more attendance at P.T.A. and more meetings such as those sponsored by the Farm Bureau.

Crawford, Isabella—11. Discussed the Junior Farm Bureau with the view to organizing one in this community.

South Hastings, Barry—75. South & North Hastings groups entertained the U.A.W. and C.I.O. groups from Hastings. Representatives of the two unions explained the union and farmers came very interesting and many points were brought up which seemed to make the farmers feel more kindly toward labor.

Aetna No. 1, Mecosta—21. Resolution passed protesting against the increasing of supervisor's wages from \$5 to \$8 per day.

Albion Township No. 1, Calhoun—23. Discussed the G. I. Bill of Rights. Don Sweeney reported on a talk recently given by President Hannah of Michigan State College on this subject.

Unionville, Tuscola. Motion carried that Unionville club act as host to other community groups and all members not belonging to a Farm Bureau community club in this territory on April 18th.

North Fabius, St. Joseph—27. Discussion on religious education was held. It was thought by some that rural people feel out of place attending a city church and might regularly attend a rural Sunday school. Motion made that our group cooperate with South Fabius group to form a rural Sunday school.

Sauble River, Mason—18. 4-H Club Work was discussed and the various phases such as reforestation, gardening, canning, etc.



## War Time Memorial Day

Memorial Day in wartime is a day of pain and smarts; A day of tears that flow a-fresh - of freshly broken hearts; Of lonely souls that cry aloud in anguish and in dread; And yet a day when folks are proud to mourn their hero dead.

The dead who died in former wars have been so long away That time has dulled the old wound's ache on each Memorial Day. The kindly years have soothed the pain and passed old memories by And not so many now remain who saw those comrades die.

But this year when the muffled drum throbs dully on our ears We shall not see the grassy mounds of quiet peacetime years. But round the globe from east to west and on from zone to zone Our eyes shall wander in the quest for those we called our own.

A hundred thousand crosses mark the far-flung resting places Of boys we knew but months ago, with well remembered faces. In many a pleasant lowland plain, abloom with flowers and grass; Beneath the waves of many a main; in many a mountain pass;

By many a hard-fought river bridge new planted crosses stand; And others, half a world away, on sun bleached coral sand. A hundred thousand women weep for graves they'll never see Where husbands, sons and bothers sleep, who died for liberty.

Yet pride is mingled with our grief, and gain with sacrifice Our hearts leap up to see the thing purchased at such a price The Stars and Stripes stream overhead, by land and sea and air. And these, our sons, alive and dead, are the men who keep it there.

Wherever that great flag is seen it stands for truth and right; For world good-will, alive and clean, aroused and armed to fight. The boys for whom the crosses stand, and whom today we mourn Have liberated many a land, and millions yet unborn.

I give you then those stalwart men on Iwo Jima there Who raised that flag where death flew thick, and gave it to the air. Against far Suribachi's sky they symbolize the way That we can keep our courage high on this Memorial Day.

The paths of glory and renown lead on to distant graves By many a foreign field and town and in old ocean's waves, Yet hold this thought against your heart, and may it ease your pain, No man who dies for liberty will ever die in vain.

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

Saginaw-Kochville, Saginaw—102. Moved that this club petition the State Farm Bureau to place all Farm Bureau members in service on their honor roll and exempt them from dues with status remaining the same for the duration.

Hamburg-Genoa, Livingston—20. In discussing the topic of rural health we decided that Livingston County needs a county nurse.

River Road, Benzie—18. Hot lunches for rural school children were discussed and committee appointed to interview Superintendent of Schools regarding this.

Chester, Ottawa—24. Discussed having a deputy sheriff appointed in our community on account of damage done by dogs. Letter was written to Ottawa County Sheriff regarding this.

Northwest, Hillsdale—50. In discussing the co-op medical program it was concluded that if a project of this kind was organized the Farm Bureau would co-operate with other groups but think it will take a lot of education on such a project.

Montcalm, Montcalm—16. Karl King read an article on taxing co-op patronage refunds. All thought we should oppose the program of the National Tax Equality Ass'n.

Cat Creek, Osceola—41. County Nurse, Miss Nelson, took charge of the month's discussion on rural health.

Shepardville, Clinton—30. Sons of two members of the groups, Jack Miller and Lynn Baker who are taking a vocational agricultural course in high school gave a demonstration on good dairy management, which was very interesting to the group.

Bridgewater, Washtenaw—40. Enjoyed a good laugh over the OPA saying that farmers should work overtime.

Filer, Manistee—9. We feel that some method of equalizing the points on butter and oleo should be tried. One plan suggested putting 15 points on each which would help the farmer and the consumer.

Richland, No. 1, Missaukee—14. We discussed the medical care program and co-operatives.

Following is a list of new groups which have been organized during the past month or two.

Oakland county—Andersonville, South Groveland; Eaton county—Dorman, Chester, East Hamlin, Gresham-Chester; Barry county—Feighner, Monroe, East Coat's Grove, Hendershot, Northeast Dowling, Northwest Assyria, South Carlton, and Eagle; Ottawa county—Kenowa; Calhoun—Convis, Fredonia; Kent—Merriman, Bowne; Tuscola—Ellington, North Grove; Saginaw—Jonesfield; Shiawassee—Caledonia, Burns, South Vernon; Wexford—Stone Ledge, Sunnyside; Kalamazoo—(Not named); Antrim—White Valley; Manistee—(Not named); St. Joseph—Edward's Corners; Sanilac—South Moore, Watertown; Ionia—Boston-Berlin, Campbell; Huron—Phinebog; Washtenaw—East Manchester; Midland—Coleman.

West Huron, Huron—50. It was decided to entertain the Junior Farm Bureau group in May.

Batavia Branch—37. Motion carried that every member of the group bring a guest to the May meeting of our group.

Adrian-Tipton, Lenawee. Mr. Hunt reported on the National Fertilizer Program of the AFBF. Also discussed a Farm Bureau elevator for our locality. Each member present was asked to get six opinions from other people about the proposed store and report at next meeting.

Thomastown, Saginaw—49. Dr. Hervey Merrill of Saginaw formerly of Cologne, Germany told us many things about the government and people of Germany.

Vantown, Ingham—48. Chairman read a letter from county agent regarding the Lansing high school students who would be available to work on farms during vacation.

Porter, Gratiot & Midland—29. Are having an enlarged picture of their group taken for the scrapbook.

Arcadia, Manistee—20. During the discussion on rural schools it was decided that our lack of interest at the annual school meeting was the cause of school conditions being as they are. We must attend our school meeting.

## JUNIOR FARM BUREAU ACTIVITIES

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

Isabella—Union Juniors had a hay ride April 20 to interest more in the group. We started from the home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Klump. Mr. and Mrs. Ben Hennink were guests.

Grand Traverse—Eugene Shugart entertained juniors at his home. Committees were appointed for a Red Cross benefit dance soon. We deposited \$100 in the Twin Lakes camp fund for building purposes.

Mason—South Custer group met with Junior Knowles and planned pancake supper for April 13.

Livingston Southwest—Future plans include a roller skating party at Howell April 26 and a barn dance May 7 to entertain the county juniors.

Branch—Rural youth bureau members of our county were hosts to Calhoun, St. Joseph and Kalamazoo juniors April 11 at Union City for a district meeting and dance. Branch county won the "little brown jug" for attendance.

Kalamazoo—Month's activities include planning and directing games for Farm Night at Kalamazoo USO. Our officers have discussed ways and means to better the organization. 25 from Kalamazoo county attended the district dance at Union City.

Washtenaw—Ann Arbor group met at the home of Virginia McCalla. Curtis Hamilton led discussion on "Why Farm Bureau?"

Oakland—Interested in the future of agriculture, juniors petitioned all farmers to vote April 16 on question of soil conservation district here. We see need for soil conservation.

Ingham, Wheatfield—Roger Church, vice-president, has been inducted into the army. April 5 a party was given

## Keizer's Chicks for Immediate Delivery

Baby chicks and 8 weeks old pullets. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks and White Rocks. R. I. Reds for June delivery. Send for circular and price list.

BYRON CENTER HATCHERY  
G. C. Keizer Byron Center, Mich.

in his honor by the juniors. We will have a scrap drive soon.

## UNICO CATTLE SPRAY

Effective and Economical

Unico Live Stock Spray has a high knockdown and killing power, plus good repellancy. It is made from domestic raw materials. It will not taint milk, stain the hide or blister the skin of animals, nor cause accumulation of dirt on animals when used according to directions.

Your Farm Bureau dealer has Unico Live Stock Spray in 1 gallon cans, 5 gallon kerosene type cans, and in bulk.

KILL-FLY for household use. A Unico product. Highly refined. Deodorized. Quick-acting, non-staining and non-explosive. Sold in pints and quarts.

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

## 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. Ability to furnish up-to-the-minute market information. Expert salesmanship, equally trained and capable as that of the buying side. Assisting in general market education for incoming generations. Volume enough to use bargaining power to advantage. Working with State and National organizations for improvement and protection of live stock feeder interests. Well managed and financially sound. Economically operated. Farmer owned and controlled. Assistance in financing feeding operations available.

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.

## LET'S GO! DAIRY FARMERS!

# BIG DRIVE

IN JUNE!

• TO PROTECT POST-WAR DAIRY INCOME

• TO REBUILD WAR-TORN MARKETS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS

Through the dairy farmers' own aggressive, nationwide ADA advertising and research program, you are getting business-building action... over the air, in newspapers and magazines, on billboards, in leading scientific laboratories...

TO HOLD Dairy Products Markets

TO GAIN Public Understanding

TO GUARD Against Limitations

TO CONDUCT Dairy Food Research

TO PREPARE for Post-War Opportunities

This is your BIG DRIVE—to protect your future. Co-operating with you in this dairy farmer program, your dairy plant, or the buyer of your milk or cream, will make a deduction of one cent per pound of butterfat June 1-15 (only 15 days). The cost is small—around a dime a cow—only once a year. You get big results—in business action benefiting you!

AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION  
20 N. Wacker Drive Bldg. Chicago 6, Illinois

Every Sunday—listen to Everett Mitchell and Clifton Utley, NBC Stations, in the dairy farmers' own program "The Voice of the Dairy Farmer"

## 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.

### ELECTRIC MOTORS

NEW ELECTRIC MOTORS FOR Farmers. 1/20 HP. to 7 1/2 HP. Mail orders to Gulf Service Station, Lawrence, Mich. (4-121-179)

### PLANTS

MILLIONS. PORTO-RICAN POTATOES: Rutgers, Marglobe, Baltimore Tomatoes; Hot and Sweet Peppers; Copenhagen Cabbages. Write for prices. Daniels, Tty, Georgia. (5-11-199)

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES farmers can afford: 100-1 Disinfectant for brooder houses and general disinfecting; 8 ounces makes 6 gallons of spray. Phenol tablets for drinking water, 450 tablets \$1.50. Proto-I aids in prevention of coccidiosis. Quart \$1.00, medicates 64 gallons of drinking water. Available at Farm Bureau Services co-ops and stores, at hatcheries and feed stores. Mail orders postpaid. Holland Laboratories, Lugers Road, Holland, Mich. (4-tf-65b)

### BABY CHICKS

CHERRYWOOD CHAMPION A A A White Leghorn Baby Chicks, straight run \$12 per 100, pullets \$24 per 100, cock-erels \$4 per 100. Cherrywood Farms Hatchery, Holland, Mich. (5-11-249)

### 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. (1-91-30b)

### WOOL GROWERS

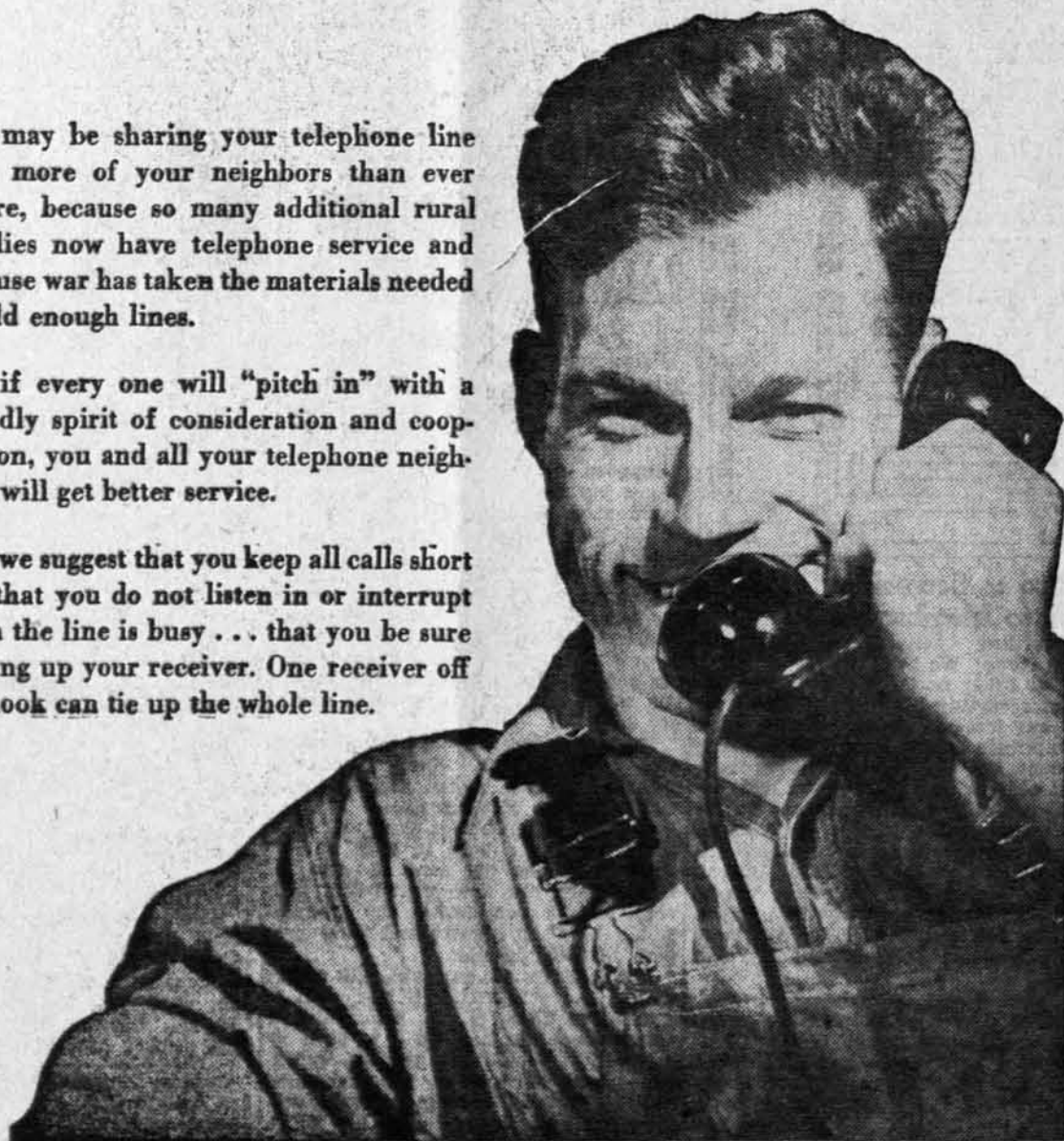
ATTENTION—WOOL GROWERS, WE handle wool for the C.C.C. and offer you other marketing services. All wool graded at our warehouse, 506 N. Mechanic St., Jackson, Michigan. Ceiling prices guaranteed. Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Association. (1-tf-35b)

## Considerate folks make GOOD RURAL LINE NEIGHBORS

You may be sharing your telephone line with more of your neighbors than ever before, because so many additional rural families now have telephone service and because war has taken the materials needed to add enough lines.

But if every one will "pitch in" with a friendly spirit of consideration and cooperation, you and all your telephone neighbors will get better service.

May we suggest that you keep all calls short... that you do not listen in or interrupt when the line is busy... that you be sure to hang up your receiver. One receiver off the hook can tie up the whole line.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Buy more bonds during the mighty 7th

## 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 COPPER LIME  
MONO-HYDRATED COPPER SULPHATE SULPHUR DUSTS  
INSOLUBLE COPPER 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'n's

# ACT NOW!

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

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

Your Local AAA Committee or Elevator Can Supply Your Needs

**THE FRANCE STONE COMPANY**  
MONROE, MICHIGAN

# UNICO ROOFING

For New Roofs and Repairs



**UNICO Roof Coatings**  
Black Asphalt Coating  
Fibered Asphalt Coating

Farm Bureau Roll Roofing  
Farm Bureau Asphalt Shingles

Unico Black Asphalt Roof Coating can be used on all types of roofing materials. Also on fence posts and other items needing a good weather protecting paint. Unico Wagon and Implement Paints will protect your property against weather and rust.

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

# Thinking Now Will Save Reforms Later

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR  
Briar Hill Farm, Carleton R-1,  
Monroe Co.

These are days when we think about post-war living. It is well for us to plan for the future of our nation and state, and in particular for our home community.

We can't expect to have the same conditions that we had before the war. The world will be changed, and we must move along with it.

Some of our boys will want to take up farming when they get back. Others won't care for it. If it's farming they want, we should see that they are not made victims of unscrupulous real estate promoters and filched out of their savings. Their lives can be wrecked through acquiring a farm that can never be productive to the extent of a decent living.

Too many lives have been wrecked already on land I'm sure the Lord never intended for farming. Let's do our best to turn the tide the other way. Every picture of a cellar hole and a lilac bush not only portrays a disappointment and distress, but a tremendous loss of effort but made no protest.

Michigan has a lot of good productive land. It is a pity that some of it is neglected or abused because it is controlled by someone who doesn't care. When our land use program, now in its formative stage, gets in full swing, many of these mistakes can be avoided.

We could have real reason to boast of our state if we could see every section of it put to the use for which it is best fitted, and still have none of it rated as "good for nothing." The job before us is to find what some of it is good for. No doubt, many of us would have some happy surprises.

Michigan has a wealth of natural resources. They should be supervised in such a way that they'll bring to our citizens the greatest amount of benefit, comfort, pleasure and satisfaction. We should protest waste or

exploitation detrimental to the people. Many predict that Michigan will someday be the summer playground for people in states south of us. We know that it has become more attractive to them year by year. When we return to normal living, everybody, farmers included, will want a new automobile and go places for relaxation and change.

Are we going to give some thought as to what we want and do not want in each of our communities? Are we taking advantages of assistance that is available to us? Why not have a county soil survey and determine what land is desirable for productive purposes and what land should be directed to other uses? When we have such information it will be far easier to avoid mistakes.

If our communities could have some type of zoning, we could frown on and prevent some of the unrestricted subdivisions every neighborhood faces in an industrial area. We could have some voice in regulating the tourist camp, the trailer camp, or the resort settlement that may select our community as a stopping place.

We all want modern attractions, but we want them to be worthy adjuncts to our community and not a menace. We want regulations established before they arrive rather than attempt to reform them afterward. Many a fine country community has been spoiled because someone lacking in civic pride has sold a corner parcel without restrictions.

Not only do we want our state attractive to the right sort of tourists, but we want it also attractive to the folks who do not wander far from home.

Michigan farmers seem assured that they will always have a home market, for we have an industrial population large enough to warrant that. Our diversified production can be made one of our greatest attractions if we will produce right grades, offered at reasonable prices. A few pecks of off-grade potatoes or scrawny apples are always more lasting in the memory of the customer than all the natural beauties a state like ours can offer.

Our state can be just what you and I decide to make it. We can look out for others' interests as well as our own. The more failures we permit to develop, the more public assistance we must render later on.

## WHY DID YOU JOIN THE FARM BUREAU?

In 1944 some 1,300 members of the Michigan Farm Bureau in 46 counties answered this question, which was part of a questionnaire on Farm Bureau sent to a group of members in every county. The questionnaire was sent to about every twentieth name in the membership records. Here is how they answered the question, "Why did you join?"

**In Union There is Strength**  
34.5% were in general agreement: "In union there is strength" or "United we stand, divided we fall." These quotations appeared on a number of replies. Many answers contained references to the necessity of farmers organizing for strength and power to fight for farmers' rights, to meet trends in government, to balance the strength of labor unions, etc. The group was aggressive for agriculture. Many replies contained specific requests for action of some type.

**Protection and Benefits Received**  
30.8% said that they joined the Farm Bureau "because of past programs" or "because it is a good organization to belong to for protection of farmers and to benefit agriculture," or "because of benefits received." Others credited the Farm Bureau with working for a higher standard of farm living. Some of the older members said they joined many years ago to help start the Farm Bureau in Michigan. Some members of recent date were attracted by the Community Farm Bureau programs, group hospitalization service, etc.

**Legislative Work for Agriculture**  
14.2% declared that they were sold most on the Farm Bureau legislative work for agriculture, and its general representation of the farmers' interests.

**Business Services**  
5.8% put first the material benefits from Farm Bureau membership, mentioning the business services as helping farm income, the development of farm co-operatives, etc.

**Because Friends & Relatives Joined**  
2.8% said that presence of members of the family or friends in the Farm Bureau brought them in. Some said relatives or neighbors sold them hard and that's how they got in.

10.5% didn't answer the question or gave no definite answer.

Summary — 65.4% indicated that they want a farm organization that will be aggressive in their interest. Many of those people mentioned the co-operative business and other services.

"The Farm Bureau program," said another question, "for nearly 25 years has been concerned with the following activities for farmers: Taxation, legislation, information, education, co-operative buying and selling, public relations, active programs regarding AAA, sales tax, subsidies, etc. Does the program, as it is carried on, repre-

sent in a general way your thinking?"  
Answers: YES 90.1%; No 2.4%; No answer 7.3%.

## LAUNCH FIGHT TO STAMP OUT BANG'S DISEASE

Dairy farmers and beef cattlemen of Michigan, backed by the State Department of Agriculture and Michigan State college, are mounting a newly organized statewide offensive against Bang's disease, regarded as the state's livestock enemy No. 1. This ever-growing scourge is taking a heavy yearly toll in beef cattle and dairy herds. This year it will assess a levy of \$1,000,000 against the income of Michigan cattle owners, as it has done in past years. At present there are at least 1,500,000 cattle on farms in the state that have in some way felt the searing touch of this fearful malady. Its effects are extended to the health of humans who are often afflicted with undulant fever.

Bang's disease is continuing to make inroads in the face of combative efforts of both state and federal agencies. During the past 10 years more than \$2,500,000 has been spent in Michigan to fight the disease. The federal government has lent assistance in funds and personnel to aid the State Department of Agriculture.

To broaden and intensify the drive, a 20-member committee has been appointed, headed by Russell E. Horwood, research specialist in dairying at the college. Representatives of all the state's beef cattle, dairy and deer-breeding organizations are members, as well as Commissioner Charles Figy, of the State Department of Agriculture, and representatives of dairy and animal husbandry departments and the school of veterinary medicine at the college.

One of the principal objectives will

**PURE CRUSHED**  
**TRIPLE SCREENED**  
**OYSTER SHELL**

**FOR POULTRY**

PREPARED BY  
**FARM BUREAU MILLING CO., INC.**  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## AGENTS WANTED

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

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

be to clear up confusion that has existed among many farmers as to proper methods of control. An informational program will keep farmers informed on plans as they are developed and are ready to be placed into effect.

Knowing half your subject doesn't help much—it's always the other half you need.

## Yes, You may grow a good crop of legumes without inoculation . . . BUT

it actually costs you \$10 per acre in nitrogen taken from the soil. INOCULATE your clovers, alfalfa, and soybeans, and you'll take this nitrogen free from the air.

**USE UNI-CULTURE**  
the only 3-in-1 inoculation for field crops, and save money!  
Sold by FARM BUREAU Seed Dealers  
**KALO INOCULANT CO.**  
Quincy Illinois



## Still available in limited amounts . . .

War necessity still dictates the amount of Granular 'Aero' CYANAMID that can be sold for Agricultural Use.

Meanwhile, the demand increases because of many new and sensational uses for nitrogen in this form.

Plowed under with crop residues, Granular 'Aero' CYANAMID restores humus to the soil, adds nitrogen, too. Used as a soil sterilizer, CYANAMID controls weeds and other crop enemies. CYANAMID is also used in compounding better-grade, free-flowing mixed fertilizers.

Write for booklet describing 'Aero' CYANAMID, "Agriculture's Most Useful Form of Nitrogen".

**AMERICAN CYANAMID COMPANY**  
Fertilizer Division  
30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

## Organize Community Farm Bureaus

Barry county has 33 Community Farm Bureaus, the largest number for

any county. Oakland County Farm Bureau has more than doubled its membership, to reach 653. Twelve Community Farm Bureaus are active and seven more are being organized.



WIN this fight

...and WIN the Harvest, too!

Growers' chances of winning the harvest are in early and proper planning for the fight against insects and fungous diseases . . . using the right ammunition and getting it "on hand" well in advance . . . applying enough spray to each tree—on time.

Because serious losses can result from "too little—too late," the wise grower knows he must stay a step ahead of his orchard enemies at all times. In line with good battle strategy, he makes it a point to get his weapons early . . . depends only on the spray materials that have shown their worth "on the proving ground"—effectiveness established by field performance year after year.

Commercial growers the country over have found, for example, that they can rely on Orchard Brand Lead Arsenates for Codling Moth control. Both the "Astringent" and Standard "Leads" have the original flake particle offering more uniform protective spray covers. The patented "astringent" means better and quicker "kill," too.

For scab control, the spray schedule specifies Orchard Brand Apple Dithionite Sulfur with the sodium thiosulfate feature that gives an "extra wallop." And the peach grower depends on the regular Dithionite Sulfur which has long been his "old reliable" for brown rot, and scab.

When the grower needs to incorporate a spreader-sticker in the spray mix, he finds the widely-used Filmfast\* is the answer.

\* Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

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This is an urgent call for help from American farms.

The railroads need crossties—50,000,000 of them this year.

Various kinds of wood can be used for crossties. They bring good prices. Do you have some right in your wood lot?

There's no single source big enough to meet all this demand. But if every farmer cuts and sells some of his timber—even a few dozen trees—it will add up to relieve a critical situation.

That's why we publish this appeal. You can make good money, and help the war effort, by cutting crossties now. See your nearest railroad agent.



**AMERICAN RAILROADS**

ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

# Accentuate the Positive!

The youngsters like that song. We grown-ups should like the thought expressed. "Be positive . . . not negative." Every Farm Bureau member can add strength to his organization by positive action to secure proper legislation. By doing so he helps himself and his family.

## You Can Help Yourself....

Every Farm Bureau member can help build a better and stronger economic future by positive action in always asking for his own products—Farm Bureau feeds, seeds, fertilizers, machinery, insecticides, roofing, etc.

Positive action means that you won't be side-tracked for long. Your dealer may not carry Farm Bureau products now, but he

wants to handle the commodities you want to use.

Every dollar you spend for Farm Bureau Mermash 16% protein, Milkmaker 24 or 34%, Porkmaker 37%, or Mermade Balancer 37% protein concentrate is a dollar that keeps on working for you, and for your help for farmer owned manufacturing facilities.

## Farm Bureau Feeds Have No Superiors

Write for a new formula booklet—It's Free

Remember—Only You Can Build a Program That Protects You—Ask for Farm Bureau Feeds

Farm Bureau Brand Supplies at 300 Farmers Elevators

# May Topic Planning for Peace

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

By EVERETT YOUNG  
Membership Relations & Education  
POST WAR AGRICULTURAL  
OBJECTIVE AND PLANS

April 25, delegates from 46 nations met at San Francisco to open the World Security Conference. Since August, 1941, leaders of the Big Three have met in 15 conferences. Most of the proposals at these conferences—have resulted from the thinking of the leaders.

Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, Jr., recently made the assertion that peace is everybody's business. It has taken six years to win the European war; it will certainly take more than six weeks or six months to win the peace. He expressed the hope that every American would participate in the discussion of the problems concerning the peace in the coming months, and that each citizen would attempt to make up his mind about these problems.

State Department officials estimate that more than 1,200 correspondents will cover the San Francisco conference. The American people will be kept fully informed on this most important meeting. Representatives of 42 organizations, acting in the advisory capacity, will attend the World Security Conference. President Edward O'Neal and W. R. Ogg will represent the American Farm Bureau Federation at the invitation of Sec'y Stettinius.

Because of the influence which farm organizations today exert upon our national policies, it is indeed a responsibility of Farm Bureau members to consider and understand the proposals as developed at Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods and Hot Springs. The prevention of war and the building of a lasting peace must be an organized and continuous effort. Plans to that end, developed in tentative form at Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, Hot Springs, Yalta, Chapultepec, will be submitted to the United Nations Conference. The main issue of the Conference is to decide upon a plan which will prevent future wars, and assure a just and enduring peace.

The proposals as agreed upon at Dumbarton Oaks, Bretton Woods, and Hot Springs, along with some reference to the Trade Agreement Program, now being considered in Congress, will be reviewed in this article. The following information concerning the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals, is taken from outlines prepared by the Department of State:

**DUMBARTON OAKS:**  
Representatives from the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and China, met at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D. C., during the summer and fall of 1944, to draw up a preliminary plan for an organization to be called the United Nations. Leaders of the Big Three further discussed the proposed international organization at Yalta in February, 1945, where it was decided that a general conference be held at San Francisco, beginning in April, to draw up the actual charter for the proposed organization. After the charter has been agreed upon by the representatives of the participating nations, it will be placed before their governments for official consideration.

**Purposes of the United Nations**  
There are two principle and equally important purposes of the proposed International Organization: (1) To insure peace for common action among the peace-loving nations of the world; (2) To promote economic and social programs along with human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In order to maintain peace, the Dumbarton Oaks proposal set up machinery whereby each member state would commit itself to settle any disputes that might arise through peaceful means; such as, negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, or reference to an international court. If these methods should fail, the parties involved will be required to refer their problems for consideration under the following procedure: (1) The Organization recommends a solution to the difficulties; (2) Diplomatic, economic, or other action is taken; (3) Should these measures not be successful, the United Nations Organization could employ armed force.

**Promoting General Stability in Human Welfare**  
In order to promote general stability of human welfare, the United Nations Organization would promote supervised international agencies; such as, the International Labor Organization, United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization. Their policies and activities will be co-ordinated under the broad plan of the United Nations. **The Machinery of the Proposed Organization**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY** is to be the highest representative body of the world, with open membership to all peace-loving nations, each having one vote. It elects all the 18 members of the Economic Social Council and the six non-permanent members of the Security Council. It has the responsibility for the handling of problems broad in nature.

**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL** operates under the General Assembly and is composed of the 18 members of the organizations.

**SECURITY COUNCIL** has the primary responsibility for maintenance of peace and security. The member nations, composed of the five great powers and six elected by the General Assembly, would have the responsibility in investigating disputes and recommending peaceful settlements, or if necessary, employ force.

**MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE** would operate under the Security Council and would be composed of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent mem-

bers of the Security Council.

**INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE**, as the name implies, would be the judicial organ of the Organization.

**SECRETARIAT** would be headed by a Secretary General, acting as the Chief Administrative Officer. **Questions for Discussion:**  
There are many questions which arise in one's mind, after reviewing the Dumbarton Oaks Proposals. What do you think about them?

(1) Do you think the Security Council would enforce its decisions in cases where small nations may be involved?

(2) Would the Security Council be able to prevent a major power from going to war?

(3) Do you think that co-operation in an international organization and the force of world opinion would help to preserve peace among the major powers?

**BRETTON WOODS:**  
The Bretton Woods Proposals, which were drafted by representatives of 44 nations, which met in conference in July, 1944, intend to provide a solution for the international monetary and financial problems.

**Monetary Fund**  
The fundamental purpose of the International Monetary Fund is to promote a balanced growth for international trade. It will do this in three ways: (1) It will stabilize the value of all currency in terms of each other. (2) It will progressively remove barriers against making payments across boundary lines. (3) It will provide a supplementary source of foreign exchange to which a member country may apply for assistance necessary, to enable it to maintain stable and unrestricted exchange relationships with other members.

The Bretton Woods proposals include a setting up of the International Bank for reconstruction and development. Whereas, the Fund will be concerned with orderly, stable exchange rates, and freedom in exchange transactions, the Bank will be concerned with long-range productive, international investment. The Bank is considered very necessary in the post-war era, in rebuilding the countries ravaged by war, and could be of great assistance in satisfying the longstanding needs of undeveloped areas, such as the Far East and some of the Latin American countries.

**Questions for Discussion:**  
The following questions bring out the most important points of the Bretton Woods Proposals:

(1) Does the United States have any responsibility in helping finance the rebuilding of devastated Europe?

(2) Would the giving of loans for the development of the backward countries create competition in industry and agriculture in the United States?

**INTERNATIONAL FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION:**

The conference held at Hot Springs in June, 1943, stated in its declaration, that its business is to achieve the goal of freedom from want of food to the end that its supply be suitable and adequate for the health and strength of all peoples. The purposes of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations would be to assist in improving the production of food and agricultural products, in raising the levels of nutrition and standards of living, and in bettering the conditions of rural populations.

President Edward O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, suggested that in conducting the FAO, or Food Agr'l Organization, main emphasis should be placed on efficiency of agricultural production and distribution; however, farmers should not be called upon to provide food for the rest of society so cheaply that the farmers must accept a low standard of living in this country. He observed that if the FAO is to be successful, its administration should be handled by extremely capable men, who have a sympathetic understanding of the problems of agriculture and of the agricultural producers. His third recommendation was that one of the major functions of the FAO should be to furnish statistical information relative to agricultural production and distribution. It was pointed out by President O'Neal that representative of agricultural producer organizations should be included in policy-making councils, and that the FAO should sponsor and call together agricultural spokesmen from all the United Nations. In developing the program to be carried on by the FAO, great care should be taken to see that such programs be sufficiently practical for worldwide acceptance.

In his final statement to the House Foreign Affairs committee, Edward O'Neal stated that the world's greatest need outside of moral regeneration, is for a world-wide evolution in the technic of agricultural production.

**Questions for Discussion:**  
In the consideration of international agricultural problems, the following questions usually arise:

(1) If farmers produce more food than can be consumed in the United States, should production be reduced or should surpluses be distributed abroad? If we do ship farm products abroad, what shall we accept in payment? Gold or goods?

(2) With the encouragement of the agricultural efficiency in backward countries, would it threaten American farmers with increased competition or would it result in an even greater demand for food?

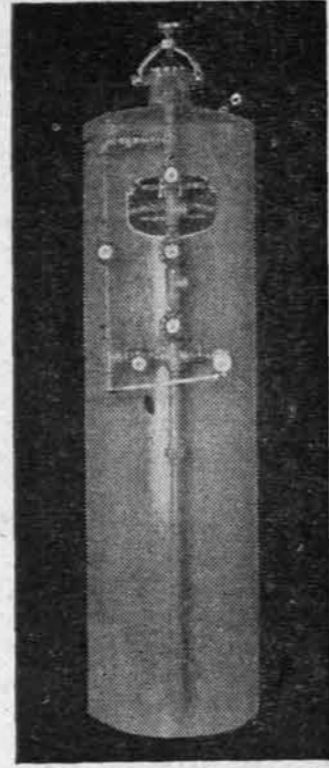
**WORLD TRADE:**  
Congress, in its considerations of the renewal of the Trade Agreements Act, has before it one of the most important problems of international cooperation—improving world trade. Undoubtedly, future international trade conferences will be developed along lines similar to the reciprocal trade agreements act which has been carried out by this country since the original act was passed in 1934. Trade is fundamental to the prosperity of the nations, as well as it is to the welfare of the individuals. The record of how trade agreements have expanded trade is brought out in the 1943 report of the Committee on Ways and Means. This report shows that between 1934 and 1935, and 1935 and 1939, our exports to trade agreement countries increased by 63% while our shipments to non-agreement countries

increased by only 32%. Moreover, during these same periods, our imports from trade agreement countries have increased by 22%, as compared with only 12% from non-agreement countries. From past experiences, it is well-proven that trade agreements build trade. There are very good reasons to believe that the inclusion of such agreements on an international basis would encourage world trade. The purpose of trade agreements, as a program of world-wide co-operation, would be to eliminate economic warfare, so as to lay the economic basis for a secure and peaceful world. **Questions for Discussion:**  
In discussing the problems of foreign trade, the following questions may be considered:

(1) How do protective tariffs affect world trade?  
(2) Does a person who favors a high protective tariff policy thereby invite a third world war?  
(3) Should Congress approve the extension of reciprocal trade agreements with foreign countries?  
(Special thanks to Professor O. Ulrey, of Michigan State College, for resource material)  
See WKAR Radio Program on Page 1

Southwest Livingston—At our April 2 meeting, Mr. E. B. Hill of Michigan State College farm management dept. spoke on father and son farm partnerships. Afterwards he showed slides of photos taken in Porto Rico. He did work in agriculture for the univer-

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Requires only regular salt regeneration. No special handling or chemicals. The exclusive "candy ball" inserted in the Valv-O-Matic time saving valve takes the work and guess out of regenerating. Pour in salt charge, replace lid, set valve, and softener returns itself to service moment regeneration is complete.

For information on hardness of your water supply, send pint sample in clean, sealed container, labelled with your name, address to Farm Bureau Services Machinery Dept. 728 East Shiawassee, Lansing 4, Mich. Write and attach letter telling how many in family and whether you wish to soften hot and cold water, or hot only.

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Handbook of Permanent  
FARM CONSTRUCTION

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Remember, concrete is fireproof, termite-proof, easy to work with, low in first cost, needs little upkeep, endures for generations—and it requires a minimum of critical war materials.

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sity there. Southwest group has meeting place. cleaned and improved the vacant Bernard school and may have it for a Buy Farm Bureau Seeds.

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*Cracked*  
**EGGS**



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SALT IS THE MOST NECESSARY and the cheapest of all minerals for stock feeding. The use of enough salt in the diet of farm animals saves many times its own cost. In one experiment at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, one pound of salt saved as much as 213 pounds of grain.

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Grass is the preserver of much of our agricultural wealth and the basic raw material of many of our necessities. It is a major crop. And more than that, it's nature's way of transferring health-building materials . . . vitamins, minerals, and other essential elements . . . from the soil into the foods that nourish the nation. Grass must pass through livestock to be converted into products useful to man.

So let's give our pastures, meadows and range lands the care they deserve. Grass on your

### BUY MORE WAR BONDS

steep slopes should never be broken. In the long run, it is your most profitable crop on hillsides because it controls erosion by tying down your top soil and reduces evaporation of essential moisture. Your State Agricultural Experiment Station will tell you of new and improved varieties of grass you might try to your profit, and they will also advise you about reseeding, lime, and fertilizer. And never overlook this important rule of grass care—don't overgraze!

We at Swift & Company are marketing the products of your grass, and so we say with you, "Grass is our living, too!"



WFA's 8-Point Dairy Program

### MORE MONEY FOR DAIRY FARMERS

1. Grow plenty of high-quality roughage.
2. Balance your herd with your feed supply.
3. Keep production records on each cow in your herd.
4. Practice disease control methods.
5. Produce milk and cream of the highest quality.
6. Adopt labor-saving methods.
7. Take care of your land.
8. Develop a sound breeding program.



### There's a Black Sheep

in almost every band. But he's not as bad as his reputation paints him. Permanently dyed black by nature, his fleece cannot be bleached. The uses for black wool are limited so care must be exercised to keep it properly sorted in the wool clip. However, manufacturers do weave it into broadcloth. And—believe it or not—the wool from the black sheep in the flock becomes clothing for the clergy.

### CASH PRIZES FOR BEST LETTERS

Write us a letter, 250 words or less, telling us which of the six Swift & Company advertisements that have appeared in this publication since November you prefer, and why.

If you wish to refresh your memory, mail us a request and we will send you all six advertisements. Letters will be judged by an impartial committee whose decisions will be final. First prize, \$50.00; second prize, \$25.00; third prize, \$15.00; fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth prizes, \$10.00. Contest closes July 15. Address your letter to F. M. Simpson, Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

### Swift & Company

UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

### IT'S 2,049 MILES FROM HEREFORD, TEXAS, TO HARTFORD, CONN.



To the west of the Mississippi is produced two-thirds of the nation's meat. To the east live more than two-thirds of all Americans.

Under these conditions either livestock or fresh meat must be transported from the West to the East, and as we know, it has been found to be more economical to slaughter the animals in central plants in surplus producing sections, save the by-products, then transport the meat in refrigerator cars to the consuming sections, than to ship the live animals.

To have a market for livestock, we must find a market for meat. The job of nation-wide meat packers is to bridge the gap, an average of more than a thousand miles, made up in part from such trips as Boise, Idaho, to Boston; from Denver to Detroit; from Paducah to Pittsburgh; and from Hereford, Texas, to Hartford, Connecticut. It is necessary to have a large organization with proper facilities to handle efficiently nationwide distribution to the thousands of consuming centers of America.

This is the last page of information that we will issue until September. See you again then!

F.M. Simpson.  
Agricultural Research Department

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Right Eating Adds Life to Your Years, and Years to Your Life

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