

## EDITORIAL

### Victory Lays New Responsibilities

Victory is ours. The fighting is ended on the fields of battle, in the air, and on the seas in World War II.

Thus ends the greatest military struggle in world history between free men and the forces of aggression. To have lost this war would have been the end of life as we know it.

We have won the struggle through the combined efforts of the United Nations. At home we owe an overwhelming and lasting debt of gratitude to the 12 million Americans in the services. We have to remember that a quarter of a million of them died in the winning of the war. Five hundred thousand or more were wounded. Many will be handicapped more or less for the remainder of their lives.

We have talked to a number of returned soldiers who were in Europe or in the Pacific. What they have experienced makes our best efforts very small indeed.

Now we are faced with making a just and enduring peace. That peace should include the elimination if possible of the causes of war. In our opinion the causes of war are very largely economic, such as access to markets and raw materials. In the past the world has been inclined to cover up such sore spots, while permitting them to get worse.

At home we must be ready with opportunities for the men and women of the armed forces as they return to us. That means an expanding national economy.

When we consider even a few of the world and domestic situations calling for a fair answer, this is going to be a challenging and interesting life in these United States for some years to come.

### Post War Days Are Here

Post war days are here for all practical purposes. Even before President Truman announced the Japanese acceptance of surrender terms, the navy stopped work on a gigantic shipbuilding program. Within a few days Washington had cancelled 93,000 war contracts.

This suggests considering the position of industry and agriculture on V-J day and what provisions have been made for transferring labor and agriculture from war time to peace time production.

July 1 Fred M. Vinson, then director of war mobilization and reconversion, made a report to the President. He said that 45% of American energies were then directed to the war effort. About 8,750,000 were employed in the manufacture of munitions. Mr. Vinson said that reconversion was under way and should be so well along by the end of the year so that should the Japanese war end then the remaining transition period should not be noticeable. He pointed out that the shorter the war, the greater the dislocations upon V-J day, V-J day came August 14.

Since V-J day some of the largest automobile factories have announced that they are almost reconverted and soon will be ready to go. In the meantime some 30,000,000 workers are entitled to unemployment insurance up to six months at rates ranging from \$15 a week in some states to \$25 in Michigan.

July 1 Gov. I. W. Duggan of the Farm Credit Administration said that agriculture is producing one-third more food and fiber than we did before the war. With adequate fertilizer, farm machinery and labor becoming available that production could go higher.

Government agencies calculate that present day at-the-farm prices for farm products are 115 per cent of parity.

By act of Congress farm prices are to be supported at 90% of parity for two years after the war. The Emergency Price Control Act sets the time as "the expiration of the two year period beginning with the first day of January immediately following the date upon which the President by proclamation declares that hostilities in the present war have terminated."

That could be quite a long time. President Truman has not proclaimed that hostilities are at an end. In World War I, fighting ceased on Nov. 11, 1918, but it was not until July 2, 1921 that Congress adopted a joint resolution which said that war no longer existed between the United States and Germany.

In the meantime the parity price provisions obtain. They apply to a list of basic farm commodities including: Wheat, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, milk, butter, and hogs.

The farm public is being prepared now by administration statements for price support at 90% of parity. Lawyers in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture say that the price support law includes ample authority for control of crop acreages. They say acreage quotas may be set and other reductions may be called for. Farmers will be asked to sign agreements to comply and only those farmers, say the attorneys, will be eligible for post-war support prices.

The price support act was designed to reduce war time production towards peace time requirements within a two year limit. A tight system of crop control may be the answer.

At any rate farmers will have a voice in the matter. Nearly one million of them are now members of the American Farm Bureau in 46 states.

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

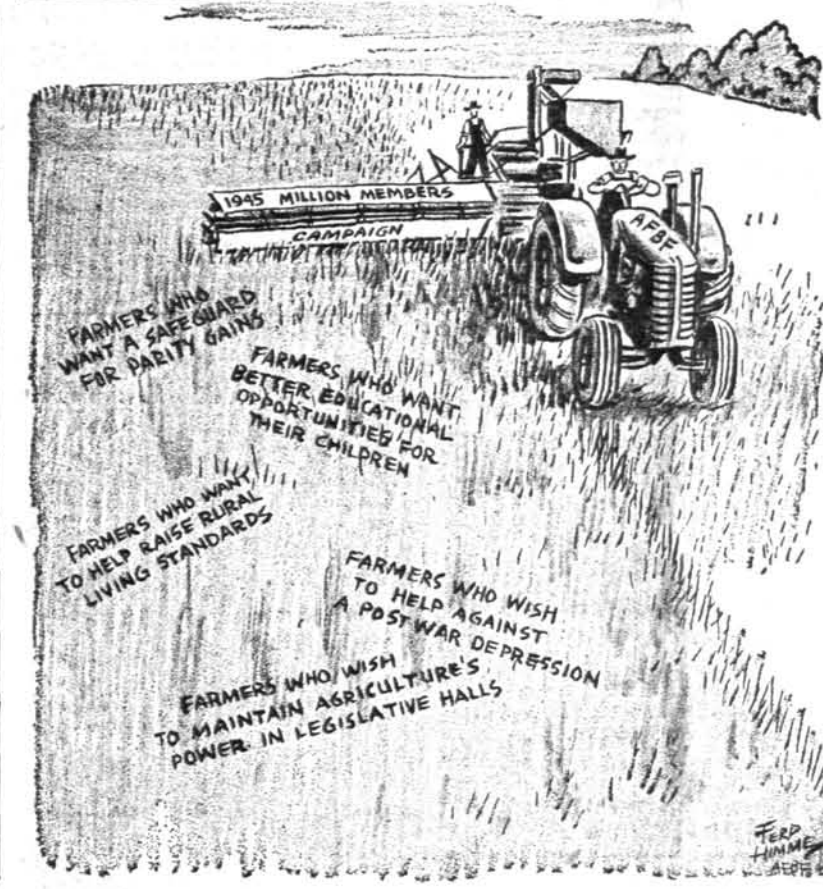
... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

... (Continuation of editorial text) ...

### WE'RE BRINGING IN A BUMPER CROP.....!



## 38,066 MEMBERS AS FARM BUREAU FISCAL YEAR ENDS

The Michigan Farm Bureau made a net gain of 9,023 families in the membership campaigns of Jan.-Feb.-March, 1945, together with those enrolled in succeeding months.

The Michigan Farm Bureau fiscal year ends August 31, but the memberships are on a calendar year basis. County Farm Bureaus have been setting their membership goals for 1946. Preliminary figures indicate that the state goal for 1946 will be around 46,500. The following figures show the County Farm Bureau memberships today and where they stood before the 1945 membership campaign.

	Paid-up Members Aug. 31, 1945	Paid-up Members Dec. 31, 1944
Allegan	1,294	891
Antrim	299	206
Barry	1,457	819
Bay	742	476
Benzie	258	179
Benton	2,740	2,769
Branch	1,321	1,357
Calhoun	1,111	1,024
Cass	814	498
Charlevoix	162	126
Clinton	955	718
Easton	1,076	845
Emmet	708	649
Genesee	784	706
Hillsdale	643	697
Houghton	1,292	656
Ingham	947	636
Ionia	1,018	869
Isabella	594	559
Jackson	636	407
Kalamazoo	899	687
Leelanau	1,092	925
Leonia	289	162
Livingston	686	617
Lapeer	1,051	851
Manistee	321	213
Mason	655	648
Macomb	359	282
Mercola	582	426
Missaukee	136	74
Montcalm	475	246
Montmorency	52	12
Muskegon	451	256
Newaygo	517	453
NW Michigan		
Grand Traverse and	899	722
Leelanau	667	227
Oakland	595	424
Ontonagon	97	0
Oshtemo	1,279	1,106
Saginaw	1,115	112
Sandwich	1,115	112
Shiawassee	944	543
St. Clair	1,093	746
St. Joseph	857	758
Tuscola	1,164	987
Van Buren	1,227	937
Washtenaw	1,165	939
Wayne	89	0
Wexford	89	0
TOTAL	38,066	29,043

### OPA DID NOT WELCOME AMENDMENTS

Congressman William W. Blackney of Michigan said in July that it was surprising that those in control of OPA did not recommend nor did they endorse a single amendment to improve the price control law when it was extended for one year by Congress. On the contrary, they insisted that no changes be made in the law, regardless of the shortages and distribution troubles charged to it.

Nevertheless, said Mr. Blackney, Congress adopted several amendments which it believes will correct some injustices and thereby relieve the food shortages. Such changes include:

- 1.—Amendment to take all quotas off small slaughter plants, and to permit meat from these plants to move across state lines and supply surrounding communities. Many slaughter plants had been closed because of the quotas imposed by OPA.
- 2.—Amendment to centralize the food production and distribution program under Clinton Anderson, the new secretary of agriculture. He must work with OPA on prices. The amendment eliminates a dozen or more agencies which have been quarreling about food.

### HURON GROUP ASKS GOVERNOR'S AID TO RAISE EGG PRICES

The Elk-Riverside Community Farm Bureau of Elkton, has called on Governor Harry F. Kelly to take steps to end the inequitable spread between the price allowed on the city retail market by increasing the prices paid farmers. The Farm Bureau stated that while it realized this is a federal matter, it believed that if the governor were to take a stand in the matter it might bring better results.

Walter Schuette, president, declared that eggs were retailing in Detroit for as high as 60c a dozen, while the OPA holds the farmer down to 30c a dozen. This price is not cost of production, said Mr. Schuette. He warned that farmers are culling their flocks to a minimum and that chicks bought last spring will be used for meat rather than egg production.

The meeting at which action was taken was held at the home of Ernest Fluette. The next meeting will be at the home of Alan Stauffer the second Thursday in September at which officers will be elected for the year. At the meeting last Thursday evening, Al Bailey was chosen to represent the Elk-Riverside Community Farm Bureau on the County Action Committee.

### STATE ANNUAL MEETING CERTAIN

The Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting will be held, Nov. 8-9 at Michigan State College. August 31 the ODT at Washington lifted the ban on state conventions where not more than twenty-five out-of-state persons attended.

At its August 15 meeting the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors said that unless federal restrictions on conventions are lifted or modified considerably it will be impossible to hold the 1945 annual meeting in November. At that time conventions were limited to 50 persons from out of town. Recently the figure has been increased to 150. A delegate meeting of the Farm Bureau would bring 381 voting delegates to represent 38,066 members, on the basis of one delegate per 100 members. Usually several hundred visitors attend. In 1944 when the delegate basis was one for each 50 members, the total attendance was 1,100.

### Propose Liberty Bell Repair by Welding

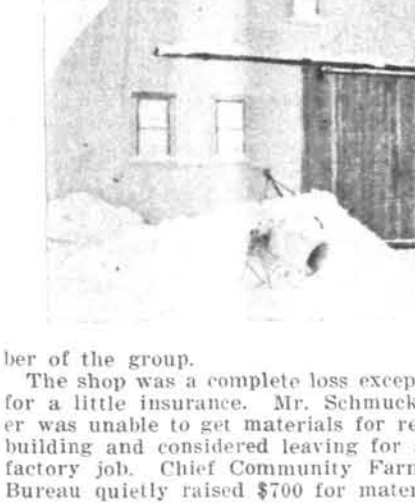
Lincoln Electric Company of Cleveland has proposed to Congress that the crack in the Liberty Bell be repaired by welding so that the bell may be rung again. A method of procedure has been outlined. Included in the proposal is this description:

"The Liberty Bell weighs just over one ton, is 12 feet in circumference around the 3-inch thick lip, 7 feet 6 inches around the crown where the thickness is 1 1/2 inches. The height up to the crown is three feet while that over the crown is 2 feet 3 inches."

### Farm Bureau Helps Rebuild Repair Shop

Last year the Chief Community Farm Bureau of Manistee county rose to the occasion when fire, set by lightning, destroyed the community garage and farm machinery repair shop operated by Frank Schmucker. He is a member of the group.

The shop was a complete loss except for a little insurance. Mr. Schmucker was unable to get materials for rebuilding and considered leaving for a factory job. Chief Community Farm Bureau quietly raised \$700 for material.



The shop is a very busy place. Repair work ranges from trucks, tractors, automobiles, and farm machinery to washing machines. He does acetylene and electric welding, and builds trailers.



Members and other farmers gave cash, agreed to donate logs, help saw them into lumber and help rebuild the shop. When everything was set, they called another meeting.

### Nothing Gained in Fighting Farm Co-ops

"There is nothing to be gained by fighting farmer cooperatives," says the U. S. Rubber Co. in a recent bulletin to its dealers throughout the country. "Business cannot prosper by so doing. Their principles should be understood and then methods of competing with them can be devised."

Appearing in a recent issue of its Sales Cultivator, a house organ for company salesmen, the statement explains what the co-ops are, why they exist and how they function. Significantly, dealers are told that "Any corporation that elects to do business on the same basis (as a co-operative) by refunding its profits to its patrons. Many mutual insurance companies, savings banks, credit associations etc., operate on this same basis."

### Keep Going

Everyone has his superstitions. One of mine has always been that when I started to go anywhere, or to do anything, never to turn back or to stop until the thing intended was accomplished.—Ulysses S. Grant.

## What's New in the Farm Bureau

### Membership Starting Program Meetings for 1945-46; Service Departments at Work On Seeds, Feeds, Machinery

September 1 these developments were under way as the Michigan Farm Bureau goes into the fall and winter season:

**Membership**—38,066 members in 50 County Farm Bureaus could look forward to county meetings at which recommendations will be made for state and local Farm Bureau programs. Delegates will be named to the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting in November, should federal restrictions on conventions be modified so as to permit a state meeting.

County Farm Bureau leaders are making plans and securing workers for the 1946 membership campaigns. These start in northern counties in December. Most of them are held in January, February and some in March. An effort will be made to increase the state membership to 46,500 or more. In early July County Farm Bureau leaders held regional meetings at which the counties set their membership goals for 1946.

State office employes are developing over-all plans for the campaigns, supplies for workers, and a newspaper advertising campaign, available to County Farm Bureaus for publication in advance of their membership campaigns. Last year 48 County Farm Bureaus published a total of 397 such advertisements ahead of their campaigns. They enrolled 12,000 new members for a net gain of 9,023 families.

During September nearly 600 Community Farm Bureaus will have completed their elections and will have held their first program meeting of the year.

... (Continuation of 'What's New' text) ...

... (Continuation of 'What's New' text) ...

### Legislation—The Michigan Farm Bureau is cooperating with the American Farm Bureau at Washington on all reconversion problems of interest to agriculture. This includes ways and means for support of farm prices at 90% of parity for two years after the official end of the war when that time comes. Also, agriculture's interest in rationing, price ceilings and other controls, crop control, farm machinery and farm supplies. The Michigan Farm Bureau legislative dept. is prepared to represent the members' interest in the state. Many new laws enacted by the 1945 legislature have just gone into effect. War time state laws and regulations affecting agriculture will soon be up for reconsideration.

**Farm Bureau Services**—The farm supplies section of the Farm Bureau is working fast and hard to service the membership with all possible supplies this fall and winter and for next spring.

**Seed Dept.**—The seed dept. has completed extensive additions to its plant at Lansing. Nearly 14,000 square feet of floor space have been added. Additional shipping and processing facilities have been installed. At present the dept. is shipping a large volume of certified and uncertified seed wheat, Yorkwin soft white wheat in great demand because of its higher yield of a superior milling grain, and because of its greater resistance to rust and smut. Rye has moved in large volume. So has vetch.

The seed dept. has been buying and will continue for several months to buy, clean and process alfalfa, clover and other seeds for next season. The Farm Bureau is one of the largest contributors of field seeds in Michigan. The garden seed dept. will occupy much larger space in accordance with its growth.

**Feed Dept.**—The business of supplying mixed feeds and concentrates continues to present difficulties. The shortage of feed is due to the tremendous numbers of live stock and poultry, together with shortages of grains and shortages of concentrates which are by-products of other industries. Soybean meal is hard to keep in supply. So are meat scraps and fish meal for poultry feeds. Corn is short and that scarcity is reflected in the supply of mixed feeds and scratch grains.

Nevertheless, Farm Bureau Services sees to it that our people get their fair share of available feed. It is working to improve the situation. In the meantime Farm Bureau feed dealers have been allocated their share for coming months, based on previous purchases.

Eighty dealers are using Farm Bureau Made Balancer as a base for manufacturing poultry feeds.

**Machinery & Electrical Dept.**—This dept. is preparing for a great post-war program. As controls are eased and materials become available, you will hear considerable from this dept. through the Farm News. Farm Bureau dealers will have tractors, farm machinery, tools and electrical appliances.

### TOWNSHIP BUILDING CODE INTERESTS FARM BUREAU

Stanley Powell has advised Farm Bureau action committee that he is representing the Farm Bureau on a subcommittee of the Michigan Planning Commission, which is charged with preparing a township building code.

The code is to be recommended as a model code to the various townships for the control of building and remodeling of one and two family dwellings, in accordance with Act No. 185 of the Public Acts of 1943 governing the establishment of minimum construction codes for townships.

Mr. Powell has asked the action committee to assist him in representing the farmers' point of view to the subcommittee. He has received many thoughtful letters based upon his first report on the announced purpose of the subcommittee and the progress it has made so far.

The members of the committee, said Mr. Powell, say their principal problem is to cope with the mushroom growth of shoddy construction which occurs in unincorporated sections of townships outside the larger cities of the state. They are interested in regulations which will assure sound construction and will improve rather than destroy property values.

The committee members have been outspoken, said Mr. Powell, in declaring that they have no intention of imposing restrictions or regulations on the construction of farm homes or tenant houses. On the other hand, they say that a home is one of the largest investments the average man makes in a lifetime, and that he might appreciate a guide to minimum standards for good construction.

The kind of better skelter construction going on in rural areas near cities prompted the adoption in 1942 of Act 185 to provide a legal foundation for township building codes. Since the act became effective 22 townships have adopted building codes. They vary considerably. The planning commission seeks to provide an acceptable model code to promote generally good and uniform codes wherever adopted.

The act provides for dividing the unincorporated areas of a township into districts. Code requirements may differ for the several districts. It is assumed that no building code would be adopted until the township had been zoned, and that the code restrictions would not apply to strictly rural portions. The voters have the right of referendum for 30 days on any code a township board may adopt.

The model code still under consideration sets minimum standards for materials and construction to assure permanency and service. It provides minimum standards for light and ventilation of various rooms, minimum room sizes and ceiling heights, minimum plumbing requirements, including proper disposal of sewage.

Letters to Mr. Powell from action committee members agree that something is needed to prevent the destruction of rural property values by unsightly and poor construction. Something needs to be done to curb contractors whose specialty is flimsy buildings. The farm people want to be certain that any proposed building code is not compulsory but is subject to approval and common sense application by rural and other groups within the township.

### 48 Million More Acres in Crops

The war years since 1940 have expanded by over 48 million acres the farm lands in 2,000 counties, according to the 1945 Census of Agriculture.

### Keep Spraying Potatoes Until Harvest Time

The last two weeks to a month of growth are the most important to potato vines in developing a crop, experiments at Michigan State college reveal. Tests show that an average increase of 81 bushels to the acre takes place during the last 12 days of growth of the potato vines. This is the period when the tubers stage their most rapid increase in size. Hence, anything that damages the vines during that time cuts the yield.

One-sixth of the United States population now resides on farms as against one-third 35 years ago.

### Under Foreign Rule

The territories which comprise our 48 states were once ruled by one or more of six foreign countries, all or part of the areas of 30 states having been under Great Britain, 25 under France, 19 under Spain, 8 under Mexico, 4 under the Netherlands, and 2 under Sweden.

All mankind is divided into three classes: Those that are immovable, those that are movable, and those that move.—Arabian Proverb.

Said the stout lady to the little boy: "Can I get into the park through this gate?" "I guess so, lady. A load of hay just went through."

# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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

Entered as second class matter January 12, 1922, 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, SEPTEMBER 1, 1945 NO. 8

## Community Farm Bureau Activities

By MRS. MARJORIE KARKER  
Membership Relations and Education

Several community groups have inquired why the news of their group has not appeared in these columns of the Michigan Farm News. The minutes of all community groups are read carefully each month. At present space in the News is limited. It has been the thought that new ideas would be welcomed by other groups so we have kept that in mind. We have tried to report each group at least once a year. If your group has not been reported as yet, an effort will be made to have it in print. Any suggestions for making this column more interesting to the community groups throughout the state will be welcomed.

**Albee-Spaulding, Saginaw—26.** Group donated \$25 to 4-H Club Memorial at the county fair grounds.

**Maple Grove, Saginaw—20.** Appointed a nominating committee for September group election. Two people from each family can vote at the elections and one person cannot hold the same office for more than two years.

**Johnsfield, Bay—13.** Group supported the American Farm Bureau Federation's stand on compulsory military training.

**Ellington, Tuscola—18.** In discussing the problem of marketing farmers' produce, the group decided that two improvements could be made locally. They are: (1) Sell to reliable dealer or Co-op markets; (2) Use of home storage facilities to prevent overloading of elevators at harvest time.

**Newfield, Oceana—28.** Junior group from Hess Lake Junior Farm Bureau camp lead a discussion on, "Should Youth Be Given More Opportunity in the Community?"

**Eastside Highland, Oscoda—10.** Resolution was passed by the group which asked that President Truman release all farm boys who are in the armed services to come home and help harvest the crops. This resolution grew out of President Truman's statement that the farmers of the United States will have to furnish food for foreign countries.

**South Battle Creek, Calhoun—27.** Group objected to labor receiving compensation for time not worked. Feel that these people could be employed in a national improvement program.

**Monroe Center, Grand Traverse—11.** Group voted to send two women representatives to the Northwestern Michigan Women's camp in August. Each representative will pay one-half her expenses and the balance will be paid by the community group.

**Antioch, Wexford—14.** Group pro-

tested vigorously the spoilage of food on account of rationing and the sending of food abroad when American people do not have what they want to eat.

**Joyfield, Benzie—13.** The project of purchasing a Benzie County camp and recreation camp, sponsored by the Benzie County Farm Bureau, was discussed and the group was in favor of this plan.

**Pleasanton, Manistee—8.** Following a discussion of post-war agriculture the group decided that when we return to normal and planning becomes necessary to handle farm problems, farmers should write their own program for agriculture.

**Merritt, Missaukee—23.** County Agent Barnum gave a very instructive talk on mastitis.

**Burton-Carland, Shiawassee—95.** Willard Kurtz, athletic director of Ovid high school, told of the school's athletic program and asked the fathers of the community for the loan of their sons for this program.

**Superior, Washtenaw—20.** Group felt that not too many members of the armed forces would be coming on farms to live unless they had formerly been associated with farming. Felt that many more city people with money to invest would be coming to the farms.

**Hamburg-Genoa, Livingston—24.** Group agreed that the organization of farmers is essential so that we can discuss and act together on the various problems bound to confront farmers in the post-war period.

**South Delhi, Ingham—22.** Group thought that the trends of farming in the future would be: Younger farmers, larger farms and more machinery and equipment. Felt that the partnership-machinery plan had not worked out in their neighborhood.

**East Hamlin, Eaton—25.** Group felt that after the war there would be a tendency toward smaller farms and specialized farming. They felt that there should be more community recreation for rural youth.

**Holton, Muskegon—11.** Group resolved that they should have at least one public meeting of their milk board every three months. Also that a director could be asked to resign if a majority of the local milk senders asked him to. These along with two other resolutions regarding their milk problems will be forwarded to community groups in Muskegon, Newaygo and Oceana counties for their support.

**F. B. I.-Oakland—18.** In place of a discussion at their July meeting this group had a question box, with other members of the group suggesting ideas as to the solution of the questions. These questions related to problems of farming.

**East Coat's Grove, Barry—18.** This group felt that the government should back financially a returning veteran who would like to take up farming.

**Owosso Township, Shiawassee—14.** A committee was appointed by this



## Tomorrow

The fierce and cruel days of war are over now, and done. Those boys of ours had what it took to douse the Rising Sun Triumph wells up in every heart, along with grief and pain. And fervent prayers that such a war may never come again. The wartime days are yesterdays, and what is past is past. And halcyon years of Peace on Earth loom into view at last.

The wisdom of our generals and the courage of our sons, With blood and sweat; with planes and ships; with bombs and flaming guns. Were adequate to crush the Jap and beat him to his knees— Yet somehow in my heart I doubt if arms can win the Peace. I cannot think that fear alone, however strong its grip, Will make the selfish nations dwell in helpful comradeship.

A bomb can crush ten thousand men and main ten thousand more, But hatred in a million hearts will grow and rankle sore. Lend-lease may feed a starving land and help it to its feet. But if the folks are greedy there, black markets line the street. Nations may sign the bravest pact that statesmen can devise. But if those nations break their word the treaties are but lies.

It took a whole lot more than fear to make man go straight, And force is not enough to steer the glorious Ship of State. In fact, as I survey the times, no remedy I see Except the good old Golden Rule, for nations and for me. The Love of God in every heart, abiding and sincere; The Honest wish to do God's work,—will put an end to fear.

If everyone who names God's name will get right down and pray Sincerely, with a humble heart, then Peace will come to stay. If we forsake our wicked ways and try to understand And do what God requires of us, then He will heal our land Till each tomorrow of the Peace will truly peaceful be, And love shall live and hate shall die, on land and air and sea. See II Chr. 7-14.

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

group to get information regarding the starting of a 4-H group in this community. This information will be reported at the next meeting of the group. A great deal of interest in the project in this community.

**Cedar Creek, Muskegon—18.** Resolution passed presiding the idea that no county fairs be held this year on account of the railroad transportation problem. It was brought out that most exhibitors at county fairs hauled their exhibits by truck rather than using railroads. Copy of resolution was sent to Congressman Engle and Senators Vandenberg and Ferguson.

**Montcalm, Montcalm—22.** Group went on record as favoring the idea that the local co-operative stay open until 9 p. m. on Saturday night.

**Blooming Valley, Oceana—12.** Each member of the group was asked to name a topic which would be of general interest and which could be discussed at the next meeting.

**Town Line, Oscoda—18.** Roll call was taken by making suggestions as to how our Community group meetings could be made more interesting.

**Attica, Lapeer—10.** Group voted to pay their secretary \$10 for the work she had done during the year.

**Unionville, Tuscola—25.** In discussing the problem of activities in the community that would furnish additional income to farm people, this group mentioned the building of a locker plant and more storage space for grain.

**Kingesta, Tuscola—16.** In discussing post-war agriculture, the group thought that farmers should strive to be more independent and less dependent upon government, work fewer hours and less land, do better work and enjoy life more.

**North Nottawa, Isabella—24.** New county agricultural agent, Mr. Mellen-camp, will be invited to next meeting of the group so that the members will have an opportunity to become acquainted with him. There was a guest at their July meeting whose home is in Alaska. He told the group of Alaska and showed them some pictures which were taken there.

**Broomfield, Isabella.** This group are inviting the Sherman group to meet with them so that they may become better acquainted.

**Pinnebog, Huron—20.** This group wrote a letter to their Congressman asking if it would be possible to have more sugar for home consumption. They said less sugar should be allowed manufacturers of alcoholic beverages.

**Thompsonville, Benzie—13.** Meeting was held on Friday, July 13th with 13 members present. (Nothing superstitious about them).

**Twin Lakes, Grand Traverse—18.** Group decided that there should be a building code in rural areas to protect the value of the farms in the communities. They think that rows of shacks should not be permitted as they are unsightly, are fire traps and do not provide satisfactory living conditions.

**Central, Missaukee—21.** Group favored American Farm Bureau Federation's proposal of a national fertilizer program.

**Vantown, Ingham—86.** Group had as their speaker, Mr. C. W. Otte, of the Lansing Chamber of Commerce who used as his title, "Not Good, If Detached."

**West Columbia, Ingham—17.** Two representatives of the Cold Temperature Research at Lansing spoke to the group on possibilities of home lockers for rural people. The number of questions asked would indicate a decided interest in home locker plants.

**Volinia, Cass—36.** Group thinks that farmers should have more leaders and more vigorous representatives in the fight for farmers' rights. They also think that as prices go down some land should voluntarily go out of production.

**Pratt Creek, Barry—16.** Group thought that a shorter week, modern machinery and modern buildings would be aids in keeping young people on the farm. They also recommended that soap be rationed inasmuch as farm housewives do not have as much opportunity to buy soap as their city sisters because they did not get to the store as often.

**Southeast Jackson, Jackson.** It was thought by this group that trucks used for hauling livestock should be disinfected and that sanitary measures should be enforced at the stockyards. They also recommended that stock market prices be given over the radio at night so that sellers would know the next day's prices.

**Marengo, Calhoun—24.** Carver Wilson of the Marshall high school gave a talk on agricultural problems in

Calhoun county. Talk was based on a survey made during the past year by agricultural students. Interesting fact was brought out that 1,500 farms in Calhoun county might be available for purchase or rent after the war on account of the age of the farmers of the county. The material gathered by the students will be presented at Percy Jones hospital in Battle Creek.

**Laketon, Dalton, Fruitland, Muskegon—20.** At our August 18 meeting we discussed flood control for the Muskegon river and crop conditions. Entertainment was a card party. First fall meeting with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Iverson. Officers will be elected.

Note—It would seem by the minutes coming in from the various Communities that August is truly "Picnic Month." Many meetings were not held this month on account of the County Farm Bureau picnic which in many cases took the place of the regular meeting of the Community Farm Bureau.

## MAGAZINE SAYS NTEA ATTACK AIDS FARM CO-OPS

Fortune magazine's discussion of the tax fight against the cooperatives, scarcely makes pleasant reading for the National Tax Equality Association, says a statement from the National Association of Cooperatives.

Illustrated with striking pictures showing operations of Co-operative G. L. F. Exchange "largest farm purchasing cooperative in the world," the article fills some twelve pages in the August issue of this big businessman's (dollar-a-copy) periodical.

Frankly taking NTEA's attack on the co-operatives apart and telling what's back of it, Fortune sums up the total effect of the assault in the assertion that "NTEA seems to be doing more to promote the co-operative movement in the public eye than it has ever been able to do for itself."

Significant, too says the statement from the co-operative association's headquarters, is Fortune's charge that the reason for NTEA's hostility to the co-ops is because "Certain farm co-operative associations have grown big enough to cut into the business of private corporations."

"NTEA, which claims to speak for 'millions' of business men, has stoutly opposed the movement for post-war lowering of the corporation tax as a measure of relief to corporations. Farm organizations are on record as favoring this assistance to business, but NTEA has harped away on the theme that the only way to give business any relief is to tax the handful of farmer co-operatives which have succeeded in establishing their eligibility for exemption from this tax."

"Fortune explains that this self-styled National Tax Equality Association was founded by grain merchants of Minneapolis, long noted for their persistent efforts to destroy the co-operatives. Fortune also puts its finger squarely on the wellspring of NTEA's finances when it states that its membership includes 'dealers in grain, fuel and lumber and others who have felt the pinch of cooperative competition.'"

## 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. 1/20th H.P. to 7 1/2 H.P. Mail orders to Gulf Service Station, Lawrence, Mich. (4-12-17p)

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES farmers can afford: 100-1 Disinfectant for brooder house and general disinfecting; 8 ounces makes 6 to 8 gallons of spray. Phenol tablets for drinking water, 450 tablets \$1.50. Proto-4 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. (4-1f-65b)

### 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. (1-1f-35b)

PURE CRUSHED  
TRIPLE SCREENED  
OYSTER SHELL

FARM BUREAU SHELL

FOR POULTRY

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

## HOW TO BUILD IT



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

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

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

(Use penny postcard or this coupon)

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION  
Dept. W90-4, Old Tower Bldg., Lansing 8, Mich.  
Please send me "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings."

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

## 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

## 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'ns

## CORN OLD GLORY

PROGRESS IN CORN IMPROVEMENT AS AMERICANAS DEPENDS ON COMPETENT RESEARCH

Michigan's CORN BREEDING AND TESTING is supervised by PROF. E. E. DOWN—MICHIGAN STATE COLLEGE

Prof. Down developed the Michelite Bean and many other superior crop varieties. He is considered one of the most competent of the nation's plant breeders.

Michigan Certified Hybrids are the result of combined research efforts of College Plant Breeders and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

There is a free exchange of both the best strains of corn and the newest breeding technique between all cooperating research workers.

This assures Michigan Farmers who buy MICHIGAN Certified HYBRIDS the best there is in seed corn.



## ATTENTION! Ford Tractor Owners Why Plow Your Profits Under?

This Model FF 6 foot field cultivator for Ford-Ferguson Tractors will work up a stubble field without plowing. No plowing, dragging, or discing necessary. Combines in one operation loosening soil and fitting it for proper seed bed. Assembly is adjustable for depth. Since each gang operates independently, field cultivator will follow the contour of rough ground. It will do a good job.

Model FF 6 ft. field cultivator has 13 teeth, each with a helper spring and double point shovel. Five independent gangs operate against pressure springs. Cultivator has all necessary attaching irons to fit the Ford-Ferguson system. Ready for immediate delivery. Priced low at \$87<sup>50</sup> f. o. b. Lansing

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

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Farm Machinery Dept., 723 E. Shiawassee St., Lansing

# EVERYBODY

and his brother seems to be feeding poultry, cows, hogs, or steers. The demand is so great that no dealer can get all he needs for the feeders.

## But the Time Will Come

When the intelligent feeder will again have the field to himself. Then, we hope that he will (if he's not already on our program) check into and test Farm Bureau Open Formula Feeds.

**No Matter** Whether it's poultry feeds made from our Mermade Balancer 37% protein, fortified, for use with farm grains -- whether it's Farm Bureau Milkmaker for dairy cows -- whether it's Farm Bureau Porkmaker 37% protein concentrate for sows, pigs and hogs, you can't buy rations more honestly made, more completely formulated to carry quality proteins, vitamins and minerals to stock than Farm Bureau feeds.

**Remember This** Farm Bureau members and associated farmers who believe in a co-operative program want feeds that get results day in an day out. The Farm Bureau offers them the opportunity to build that kind of a farmers' feed program.

No mystery, no hooey, no double talk in Farm Bureau feeds. Just quality ingredients, an open formula and 25 years of satisfying the most particular feeders.

## You Can Depend on Farm Bureau Feeds

### Farm Bureau Brand Supplies at 300 Farmers Elevators

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Feed Dept., P. O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan

**Electric Power In The Home**

One kilowatt hour of electricity, costing but a few cents, provides the energy to do these things in the home:  
Operates electric refrigerator for about 15 hours.  
Does weekly washing.  
Operates electric iron up to 2 hours.

Operates electric clock for three weeks.  
Pumps all water wanted up to two days.  
Provides lights for average evening at home.

The University of Cracow in Poland is the second oldest in central eastern Europe.

**Impressions of Our Neighbors in Canada**

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

Since the last issue of the Farm News, I have spent three weeks among relatives in Ontario and am passing on to you my impressions of our neighbors to the North.

The most noticeable difference between the two countries is their conservatism in spending, in adopting new methods, in passing judgment, in transportation methods and traffic speeds, and, in fact, in all activities.

I saw less of the sleazy trash for sale and more of the substantial. If the quality goods could not be had, some worthless thing was not substituted to take the customers' money.

While electricity is available to almost everyone, its use was confined to lights, laundry and a few minor things, although the cost there is much below ours.

They may differ with their public officials but they are not prone to resort to personalities or abuse. Everybody seems to have time or rather to take the time to perform their job, to get to the place they are going. One has time to get on a bus or to get off a street car without fear of an accident. They admire the American for their pep and their progression, their ingenuity and their inventive and analytical minds. They abhor our divorce laws although they see a similar trend in Canada sometime in the future.

I haven't seen so many horse drawn vehicles in years especially buggies carrying women and children and older folks. They seemed to be in no danger, for motorists appeared to know that there was still a place for them on the highways.

Rail fences are the general type as yet and the unpainted barn is almost universal. There seemed to be no new building or remodeling in the rural areas. The old homesteads will soon be a thing of the past, for farms are being sold in every community, often to those of other nationalities and in some instances to those of one's own.

Although there seems to be quantities of standing timber, yet most every farmer has set aside an acre or more for reforestation, principally pine. I understand the government does the planting, fencing and inspection under a contract with the owner.

I covered quite a large territory and saw but very few tractors or combines. The wheat and barley crops were abundant, the oat crop was poor and corn was almost a failure. To be sure, Canada is not a corn country but what was planted would never make a crop. Soy beans seem to be a crop they know nothing about and but very little more about sugar beets. The use of fertilizer is not general as it is here, nor is alfalfa common.

There's one place where they outdo us and that is the number of times they eat during the day. Always a hearty breakfast and an early dinner, then a cup of tea and a snack mid afternoon followed by supper or tea as they call it at the usual supper time, then a snack and more tea before retiring. The dinners are not the elaborate spreads we often partake of here but always a well balanced substantial meal. I don't know what they would think of one of our rural potluck suppers!

Their prices are lower than ours, both for producer and consumer. They received \$1.12 for wheat; grade A eggs 38 to 44c; young chickens over 3 lbs. grade A alive 25c; dressed 32c; hens alive 19c; dressed 24c; creamery butter 35c; grade A steers \$12.00 to \$12.75; grade A hogs \$17.75. The ceiling price here on hogs was \$14.90.

During my stay there occurred a strike in the meat packing industry which covered the entire breadth of the Dominion. This was caused when the plant refused to dismiss a man after he had been expelled by the union following a union dispute. Not only did this cause inconvenience to all concerned, but it cost the farmers tremendously. Hogs dropped \$3.00 cwt. and cattle about 50 cents cwt. with a likelihood that the latter would never regain its market price and the hog price would be a slow come back if at all. It was estimated the net loss to the Dominion farmers would be about 4 1/2 million dollars for the current season.

I was there when the results of the British election was reported. All seemed to be astonished but after the first shock they seemed willing to wait and see how so great a change in the policies of their mother country would work out. Deep in their hearts, I'm sure that they feel

it's a much easier task to vote an upheaval in government than it will be to put it into action. I was interested in learning that the Labour party in Great Britain is not a union movement but rather a socialist organization made up of all those who believe in government ownership of all wealth producing elements.

It was pleasing to me, when the report of the Potsdam conference was given to the world that the Canadian folks everywhere gave America great applause. At no time when discussing the conduct of the war did I hear an intimation of anything but greatest praise and appreciation for the part America had played, not only our men in service but our two Presidents and their assistants. No American could speak more highly of General Eisenhower and General MacArthur. And America's scientific climax, the atomic bomb placed our country on a pedestal in their thinking. While it is the most dangerous of all weapons combined, they felt it was safe in our hands and would never be used for other than the protection of a democratic world.

I was extremely sorry that the Southern Michigan prison exposure came at this time for their local paper played up the laxity of American punishment of crime. And it was humiliating to hear that our tourists had violated their fishing privileges to the extent that they had to institute a border patrol to check the trailers of fish taken from their lakes to points across the line. They have been very liberal in their provision for the export of fish by non-resident fishermen but they cannot afford the danger of depleting their lakes to the point where it reflects on their tourist trade.

Human nature again creeps to the top! There's always those who take advantage of every special privilege or grant, to the extent that curbs must be placed upon all.

To you who feel the pinch of sugar rationing, take heart, it could be worse, for in Canada not only do they have less sugar than we are allowed but honey, jams, preserves, jellies and syrups of all kinds come under token lists.

It was an enjoyable three weeks, quiet in both city and country, away from airplanes practice bombers and constant traffic. It was among people who speak our language and live more like us than those of any other country in the world. We are friends and neighbors who know all about each other and still like and respect one another. As countries go we are setting an example that all other countries of the world might follow.

He may offer cattlemen a definite means of increasing beef production by the breeding of more vigor into beef cattle. Heavier weight, fewer

digestive disorders, faster finishing of steers, more rapid growth of calves are some of the benefits to be secured by crossbreeding.

National commercial production of English walnuts, almonds and filberts is centered in California, Oregon and Washington.

**Producer & Consumer**

Readers of the Michigan Farm News represent the cream of the farm population of Michigan. They rate very high as producers. They also consume very heavily of the products of the farm as well as the factory. No one farm is entirely self-sustaining. Even the best of our farmers find it necessary to procure some seed, for example, from other growers.

**Assembling, Processing, Distributing**

These are all services your Farm Bureau seed department is pledged to give. As in all farm organization programs there is ample opportunity for all to co-operate in these various angles of the seed program.

We propose some resolutions you can make as a Farm Bureau member. If followed they will strengthen our seed program.

**Seven Suggestions for Success**

- 1—I will try my own co-operative marketing channel before selling to anyone else.
- 2—I will make every effort to see that my seed does not go out of state so long as a shortage of good seed exists in Michigan.
- 3—I will not delay such cleaning as I need done, knowing that the later the date, the more of a jam every seed cleaner is in.
- 4—I will expect all that the market will afford and price ceilings will allow for my seed, but no more.
- 5—I will be more insistent upon quality in seed knowing that inferior seed is a curse to the farmer and dear at any price.
- 6—I will frankly criticize our seed program, when wrong, to those I feel are responsible, but will aim to do so constructively.
- 7—I will insist upon guaranteed seed when available, knowing that the hazards are great enough even when unnecessary hazards are moved from the list.

YOUR SEED DEPARTMENT

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

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



Mrs. Edith M. Wagar

**INCREASED PRICES FOR RAILROAD TIES**

**OPA authorizes price rise to step up production**

The railroads urgently need crossties. They are needed now — will be needed regularly to enable the railroads to continue meeting the need for vital transportation.

Demand has outstripped the supply from usual sources. So we ask American farmers to help.

Cut and sell some of your timber at new higher prices. Even if you have only a few dozen trees of right size and kind, it will help relieve a critical situation.

Prices are good — increase your income — cut now.

For exact details get in touch with your railroad agent or your nearest tie producer or contractor.



**AMERICAN RAILROADS**  
ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

**JUNIOR FARM BUREAU ACTIVITIES**

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

**North Berrien**—Thirty-five members and guests attended a hay ride starting at Coloma. A beach party and "snipe hunt" followed at Hagar park. The committee included: Frank Megra, Joe Galpa, Rachel Sonnenberg, Cecile Weckwith.

**South Custer, Mason**—Jas. Schwass was elected president July 27. Other officers are: Joyce Tomkins, vice-pres.; Betty Knudsen, sec'y-treas.; Betty Kinter, publicity chairman.

**Grand Traverse**—The county Junior Farm Bureau met recently at the Leggett home. Officers elected: Eugene Shugart, president; Verna Wilhem, vice-pres.; Marian Eggle, sec'y; Rex Hanell, treas.; Ruth Draper, publicity chairman; Dick Leggett, camp chairman. Plans for 1945-46 include a dance to raise funds for improvements at Camp Greilick. It was to be held in the VFW hall at Traverse City Aug. 16.

**West Berrien**—Forty members and guests attended a beach party at Jean Klock park Aug. 16. New officers were installed at the meeting held at Baroda Aug. 20. Burton Richards installed the officers and was guest speaker. Five will attend the camp at Clear lake. Because of Labor day the next meeting will be held Sept. 10.

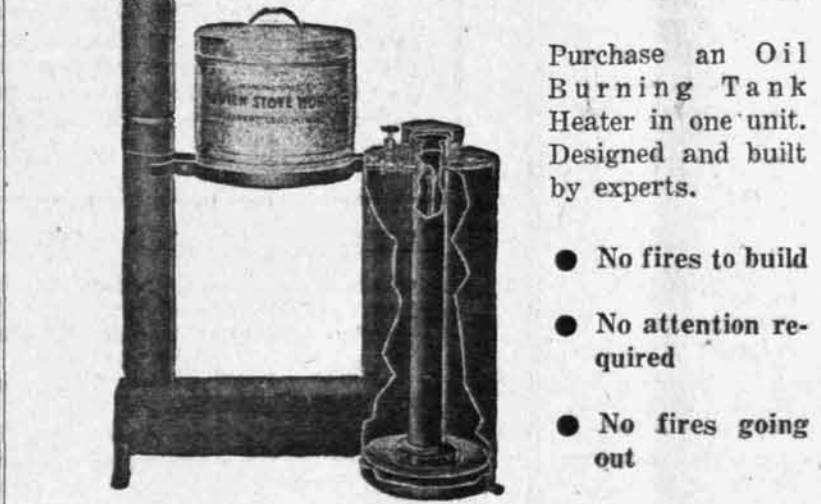
**Central Berrien**—About 100 members of Berrien, Cass and Van Buren Junior Farm Bureaus attended the annual boat ride July 29 at Benton Harbor. After the ride there was a picnic, with swimming and games. The south group made plans for the future under the chairmanship of Everett Seytred.

**Crossbreed Cattle**

Crossbreeding has long been recognized in the plant world as a definite aid to vigor. Poultrymen have proven the benefits of crossbreeding for vigor. The crossbreeding of cat-

**If Your Best Milk Cow Could Talk**

She'd tell you that she doesn't like to drink ice cold water in winter. It chills her and makes her uncomfortable.



Purchase an Oil Burning Tank Heater in one unit. Designed and built by experts.

- No fires to build
- No attention required
- No fires going out

SOLD BY YOUR LOCAL CO-OP STORE AND BY FARM BUREAU DEALERS



**2 out of 3 rural telephones are dial operated today**

ONLY ONE out of ten rural telephones was dial operated in 1937. Today two out of three have dial service. That illustrates some of the progress that has been made in improving rural telephone service.

Now that the war is over, bringing dial service to still more rural customers is only one of many improvements Michigan Bell plans to make as rapidly as sufficient materials, trained manpower and manufacturing facilities become available.

We have developed important new devices and construction methods which will make telephone service available to more rural folks. We intend to add more lines so there will be fewer parties per line.

We are conducting market and rural-opinion surveys, so that we can more exactly meet the wants of telephone users. We are studying special features designed

to make telephone service more valuable.

This indicates the way we are resuming our rural construction and improvement program. The program began long before the war. In 1940 we incorporated into it a rural construction plan suggested by the Michigan Rural Communications Committee, a group of agricultural leaders. But the entire program had to be curtailed because of wartime shortages.

Its resumption is an important part of Michigan Bell's 5-year, \$120,000,000 post-war expansion and improvement program. Of course, it will take time, for much telephone construction is slow, painstaking hand work.

However, we will work constantly toward our goal of providing the best possible rural service, to the largest number of people, at the lowest possible cost.

**MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY**

# September Topic AFBF Fertilizer Program

### Background Material for Discussion in September by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

By NORMAN K. WAGGONER  
Research and Education

A table of crop yields based on the ten year average for crops raised in Michigan, as prepared by the soil science department of Michigan State College, is of interest regarding soil fertility:

Crop	1871-80	1931-40
Wheat	15.0 Bu/A	20.8 Bu/A
Corn	33.4	32.0
Barley	22.8	23.6
Tame Hay 1.21 T		1.27 T

Does this indicate we are not maintaining soil fertility?  
How long can we continue to deplete our soil?  
Are we being fair to our children and our children's children by such depletion?  
Does this help to account for the large number of vacant farms in Michigan?  
How might such depletion affect the health of both humans and animals?  
Who is responsible for maintaining soil fertility?  
Can farmers in general afford to use more fertilizer?  
What part should the government take in promoting the use of more fertilizer?

In order to maintain fertility it appears that we need to increase our application of fertilizer about 2 1/2 times our application in 1944. There are several ways in which we may accomplish this.

One is suggested by the American Farm Bureau. It is before Congress in a senate bill proposed by Senators Bankhead and Hill, and a house bill, No. 2922, proposed by Rep. Flannagan of Florida.

The government is asked to build and operate two phosphorus plants and one potash plant capable of producing these fertilizers in large volume. It is also asked to acquire extensive phosphate deposits in the south and west and potash deposits in the southwest.

Under the proposed program the government would operate the plants for an experimental period of five years. During this period 50% of the output would be earmarked for use in a national test-demonstration program, and 50% percent would be sold to co-operatives and the fertilizer trade for distribution. The plants would produce a little more than 6% of the phosphorus and potash used annually.

At the end of the five year period the government would offer the plants for sale at their appraised value to farmer co-operatives organized on a regional basis. One such co-operative would be designated at the Eastern Farmers Fertilizer Company to serve Atlantic seaboard states, a second the Central Farmers Fertilizer Company to serve farmers of the Mississippi valley, and a third the Western Farmers Fertilizer Company to serve the farmers of the west.

The demonstration program is for the purpose of providing the need for heavier applications of fertilizer. It is proposed that an annual appropriation be made to carry on test demonstration on about 200,000 farms in 2,000 counties. This involves supervision at the county level. That may call for an assistant county agent in some cases and further experimentation at the state level. The cost of materials for the farm demonstrations is to be paid from general funds. Co-operating farmers will pay the handling charges. It has been proven that the test demonstration method is most effective in increasing the use of fertilizer. In Tennessee the use of mixed fertilizer by farmers in test demonstration counties is 11% higher than for the remainder of the state. In Mississippi the use of mixed fertilizer by farmers served by test demonstration plots of Tennessee Valley Authority is 74% greater than that of the rest of the state. As the result of test demonstrations carried on by the University of Wisconsin in that state in 1944 as in

1910. It is estimated that the cost of materials for the fertilizer plants may be \$10,500,000 at present costs; it is estimated that supervision at \$3,500 per county would total \$7,000,000. The average cost per state for work done by the experiment stations is estimated at \$20,000 each, or a total of \$1,000,000. Annual cost of materials and supervision for the program is estimated at \$18,500,000.

Would it be desirable for the government to establish fertilizer test farms throughout the United States and in our community to demonstrate the value of fertilizer?

If so, how long should a program be administered?

Over how long a period should the government continue such a promotional program?

Do you feel it desirable for the government to be in business of this kind?

Can we so direct the operation of this program so that it would conserve our soil to the benefit of all the people?

## STATE TOPICS EVERY 3 MONTHS

Programs of state topics for Community Farm Bureaus will be furnished to the discussion leaders three months in advance this year rather than for 12 months as in the past.

Programs mailed in time for the September meetings show these topics for the next three months:

September—The National Fertilizer Program.

October—The place of the Community Farm Bureau in the Farm Bureau Program.

November—Aims and Purposes of Organized Farmers in the Post-War Period.

Last year some of the groups found it advisable to meet twice a month. This year others may find it helpful to follow this plan. Those holding two meetings used one to discuss state and national topics and the second meeting to discuss the local topic.

Each month detailed materials will be supplied by the state office to community groups to assist in the discussion of the state topic. Materials will be available on local topics on request.

### Lawton Group Has Good Year

Lawton Community Farm Bureau of Van Buren county concluded a successful year in June and will resume meetings in the fall. Its first meeting was in November. Officers were elected. Lawrence Spencer reported the State Farm Bureau meeting. In December Mr. Ted Froman described a soil conservation trip. L. C. Ford of Berlamont, county chairman for the membership campaign, spoke at the January meeting. Mr. Weaver presented a paper at the February meeting on the outlook for the farmer. In March, Mr. Schutt, county school commissioner, spoke on rural education. At the April meeting, Dr. W. R. Young spoke on rural health and socialized medicine. Miss Krenzle described the work of the county health department. At the May meeting Carl Buskirk gave an instructive talk. During the year a box social, pot luck supper or refreshments were a part of each meeting. Group hospital insurance was taken by a number of the members. We have gained in Farm Bureau membership. Our meetings closed with a feeling of satisfaction for the benefits we have received during the past year, especially from the speakers who so kindly gave of their time to come to us.—Mrs. Clara Robinson, publicity chairman.

Although no precious stones have as yet been found in Michigan, some of the minerals found in the Keweenaw peninsula and on Isle Royale are attractive enough when cut and polished to be classed as gem minerals.

## LIVE STOCK BOARD TRIBUTE TO JOHN O'MEALEY

The resignation of John H. O'Mealey as secretary of the Michigan Live Stock Exchange ends 25 years of extremely valuable service to the live stock industry in Michigan, said the board of directors in a tribute to Mr. O'Mealey. He resigned in May because of ill health.

In 1922 Mr. O'Mealey was elected director of the Live Stock Exchange. Later in the year he was named secretary and served continuously until May of 1945. He was also a director of the Michigan Farm Bureau for about ten years, representing the Live Stock Exchange.

When the National Live Stock Producers Ass'n was formed in Chicago in 1922, Mr. O'Mealey represented the Michigan exchange and was elected to the national board of directors. In 1924 when co-operative shippers organized the Producers Co-operative Commission ass'n at the Buffalo, N. Y., yards, Mr. O'Mealey managed the organization the first few months and brought it through a bitter boycott.

### One Reason They Won't Become Co-ops

"Recently an article in a trade journal called attention to the dilemma in which all business would switch to the co-operative method and thereby pay no income tax. It even mentioned that one of the large mail order houses is contemplating such a change in business organization. I don't think it is far fetched to prophesy that when these profit organizations discover that the cooperative method calls for returning all 'profit' to the patron as patronage savings, any enthusiasm for such a plan will be buried without even the proper ceremonial rites."—James L. Proebsting, Advertising Manager, National Cooperatives.

Ideas are best sold one at a time. People seem to resist them in batches. They get mental indigestion. One idea at a time, properly "packaged," is understandable, commands action, and often than not gets itself enthusiastically adopted.—The Brake Shoe Party Line.

John had a hand in organizing the National Livestock Credit Corporation to make farm credit administration funds available to feeders. This was started in the depression when private loans were not available. He made the service available to Michigan feeders through a feeder service which he organized and operated through the Hudson office of the Exchange. The feeder service will continue to be available through George J. Boutell, manager of the Exchange, at Detroit stockyards.

Farmers and livestock producers in Michigan have benefitted a great deal during the past 25 years through the co-operative Michigan Live Stock Exchange. John O'Mealey has had a big share of the work and is due much credit for the Exchange program to establish co-operative marketing of livestock and to improve farmers' returns.

## 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

## TWINE FOR CORN



8 LB. BALL  
Crisp-Cross Cover  
500 ft. per pound

FARM BUREAU'S UNICO BINDER TWINE is an A-1 quality twine with trouble-free features that will save you time in the harvest field where time is money. Every ball is guaranteed full length and strength. Patent criss-cross cover prevents breaks, snarling, or bunching. Runs free to last foot. It's treated to repel insects. Buy UNICO twine and know you're getting the best.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing, Michigan

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



NO ONE HAS DEvised A BETTER PLAN THAN LIFE INSURANCE TO PROTECT THE FUTURE OF YOUR FAMILY

The young man, and the man in his prime, does well to save something as he goes along. State Farm Life Insurance is savings and protection for your family.

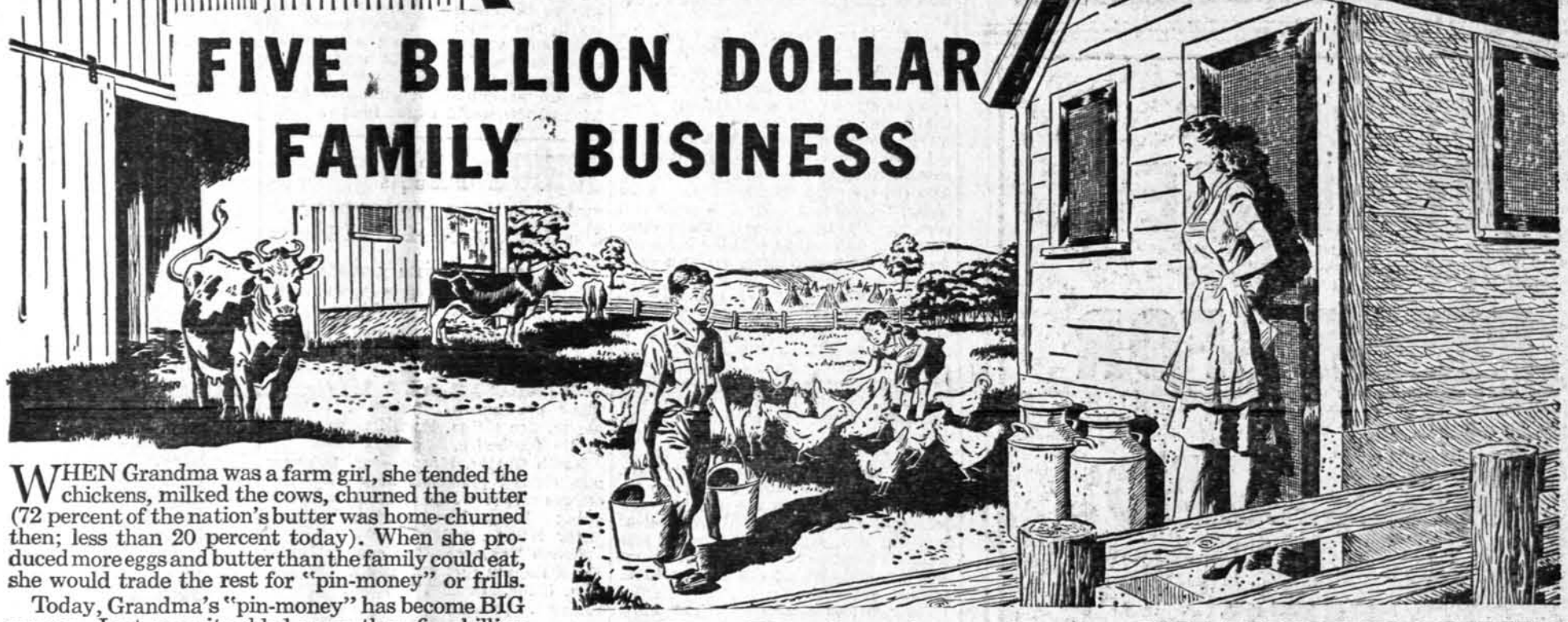
State Farm Insurance Companies  
Bloomington, Ill.

Michigan State Farm Bureau State Agt., 221 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. Please send State Farm Ins. Co.'s information:

Name  Life  Auto

Address

93,000 Michigan farm and city folk carry State Farm Mutual Automobile Company Insurance



## FIVE BILLION DOLLAR FAMILY BUSINESS

WHEN Grandma was a farm girl, she tended the chickens, milked the cows, churned the butter (72 percent of the nation's butter was home-churned then; less than 20 percent today). When she produced more eggs and butter than the family could eat, she would trade the rest for "pin-money" or frills. Today, Grandma's "pin-money" has become BIG money. Last year it added more than five billion dollars to the income of U. S. farmers. That's more than hogs brought in—or cattle—or sheep. Just look:

1944 Gross Farm Income

Dairy Products.....	\$2,969,000,000	\$5,264,000,000
Poultry Products.....	2,295,000,000	
Hogs.....		2,796,000,000
Cattle and Calves.....		2,607,000,000
Sheep, Lambs and Wool.....		450,000,000

And believe it or not, dairy products alone returned more money to farm families than the entire corn and wheat crops combined! Any way you look at it, cows and chickens is a great industry. It is nation-wide, too. California and Texas are crowding close on the leaders—Wisconsin, New York, Minnesota, Iowa, and Pennsylvania. From millions of small dairy herds and chicken flocks in every state, as well as from large-scale operations, comes the enormous volume of dairy and poultry products that are such a vital source of our nation's food.

### Here We Are Again!

This series of advertisements is renewed in this issue and will appear monthly. We again invite you to send in good ideas which will help others in the business of farming and ranching. We will pay you \$5 for each good idea accepted by the judges, whose decisions are final. And don't forget to come in and see us whenever you are in Chicago—or if you haven't time to visit, phone us at Yards 4200, Extension 710, or write us at any time about any matter which pertains to agriculture. Remember our address: F. M. Simpson, Agricultural Research Department 128, Swift & Company, Chicago 9, Illinois.

### Martha Logan's Recipe for SKILLET DINNER

Pan fry 1 lb. bulk sausage meat with 2 tablespoons onions until brown. Pour off the drippings. Add 2 cups cooked rice, 1 1/2 cups canned tomatoes and 1/2 cup chili sauce. Blend well. Cover and cook over very low heat for 30 minutes. Do not raise the cover. Serve with lettuce salad and crusty bread. Serves 6 to 8.

### CULL THE NON-LAYERS Now!

Hens in your flocks that are still producing eggs regularly in the early fall months are superior layers. They are the ones to save for breeding stock, writes H. L. Kempster, chairman of the department of poultry husbandry at the University of Missouri.

Mr. Kempster says it's easy to select the good layers. They are the hens with white bleached shanks and with old, frayed and brittle plumage. The slick hens with yellow legs and smooth feathers are the ones that should be culled out of your flock to make room for mature, ready-to-lay pullets now on the range. As it doesn't pay to sell laying hens, try to examine all individuals in your flock carefully. A red comb and moist, expanded vent are sure signs of a layer. If the vent is dry, puckered and yellow, you may be certain that hen has stopped laying for some time.

### ROY GUY REALLY KNOWS SHEEP

When Roy F. Guy, head lamb buyer for Swift & Company at Chicago since 1931, was a lad of 17, he answered an ad in a Kansas City newspaper. That led to his first job with Swift as a \$4-a-week messenger boy. Before his first year ended, he had doubled his salary and was getting a start in calf buying. At the ripe age of 22, Roy Guy was head calf buyer at Chicago. He held this post for 10 years and then went back to the starting line to learn lamb buying. In his 46 years with Swift, Roy Guy has bought many million lambs and judged in many a show ring. But his greatest pride is in the boys he hired and trained who have made good with the Company. "I always told a new boy to be careful in choosing his Company... and to stay with it," he says.

Swift & Company  
UNION STOCK YARDS  
CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS

### Corn COBS Help Fatten Steers

by Paul Gerlaugh  
Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station

Corn cobs are worth 50% of their weight in ground shelled corn! That is the outstanding result of cattle-feeding tests conducted here, with Dr. Wise Burroughs and L. E. Kunkle. Steers fed corn-and-cob meal graded the same (mostly choice) as similar steers fed ground shelled corn. They gained as rapidly, and dressed out 60 1/2% against 61%. All rations were balanced with 2 pounds soybean meal and 4 to 5 pounds of hay per steer per day.

Incidentally, one lot of steers in the tests was fed "double cob meal" in which an extra cob was ground up with each ear of corn. And here's a surprise... these steers did nearly as well as those that got straight corn-and-cob meal or ground shelled corn. It may be more profitable to feed corn cobs to cattle than to burn them in the kitchen stove.

On the basis of these tests, a ton of corn-and-cob meal is just as good for fattening cattle as 1,800 pounds of ground shelled corn. And the corn-and-cob meal costs less because both time and money are saved by eliminating the shelling operation.

### LIVESTOCK MOVIES FOR YOU

We will lend you films for school, church, or other farm meetings: "Livestock and Meat," "A Nation's Meat," "Cows and Chickens... U.S.A.," and two brand new animated movies—"By-Products" and "Meat Buying Habits." All for 16-mm. sound projectors. You pay transportation one way only. Write Swift & Company, Department 128, Chicago, Illinois.

## When Ready to Market Live Stock

Instruct your trucker to deliver your consignment to your own selling agency on the Detroit market. We offer the best in sales and service.

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE is a farmer owned and controlled organization operating as a selling agency on the Detroit market.

Reliable market information over the stations of the Michigan Radio Network at 12:15 p. m. EWT., Monday through Friday. We also furnish reports to Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR at East Lansing.

Michigan live stock is fed for market on a ration of grain grown on Michigan farms, which guarantees the consumer choice, quality meat at all times.

## Michigan Live Stock Exchange

George J. Boutell, Manager  
SALESMEN: Cattle, Jim McCrum and Ted Barrett; Sheep and Calves, Charley Culver and "Jake" Bollman; Hogs, "Mac" McMillen.

### LET'S KEEP THE MACHINE IN GEAR

In these days of mechanized farming practically everyone is familiar with the gears that make the wheels of tractors, combines, and other equipment go 'round. We know that should one gear be removed or get out of line—or even if a single gear-tooth is broken—the machine won't run smoothly, if at all.

It is much the same with the livestock and meat industry. The three main gears are the producer, the processor and the retailer. When any one of these "driving gears" gets out of order, then the entire industry suffers. Coordination of their interests can contribute greatly to the smooth functioning of the industry as a whole. None of us gains by insisting too vigorously that our part of the industry is the only one which has problems that matter. We gain more by trying to look at our particular problems as they affect all of us. In other words, whatever hurts or helps the producer hurts or helps the processor and the retailer also.

The livestock and meat industry is an important part of the national economic structure. We at Swift & Company believe that we can contribute most to the welfare of America—and ourselves—by promoting harmonious practical working relations between producers, processors and retailers.

F. M. Simpson,  
Agricultural Research Department