

# Michigan Farm News

Vol. XXIX No. 2

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29th Year

Published Monthly

## Making Progress on Farm Life Insurance Company

### EDITORIAL

#### Rural Opinion Favors Congress

No doubt everybody has come to a personal conclusion as to whether or not the United States should continue with the war in Korea, and whether President Truman can send U. S. divisions to Europe without the consent of Congress.

Members of the Michigan Farm Bureau have been expressing themselves on those questions and others that call for a decision in this national emergency.

When our board of directors of 15 farmers met at Lansing January 18 the conversation turned to what farmers are thinking, as the directors get it in their talks with individual members, and at Farm Bureau meetings.

The Farm Bureau directors agreed unanimously that the weight of rural opinion as they find it is that the deciding voice on America foreign and domestic policies shall be that of Congress.

The leaders of the Michigan Farm Bureau sent to Michigan members of Congress for their assistance a statement of the views and recommendations being expressed by the Michigan Farm Bureau membership regarding some of the problems before the 82nd Congress. The statement is published in this edition. See page 4.

#### ACTH and Cortisone for FB Folk

ACTH and cortisone, the costly new wonder drugs, are now regular Blue Cross hospital benefits without dollar limits, according to an announcement by William S. McNary, executive vice-president of Michigan Hospital Service.

There are 60,000 or more persons in some 20,000 Michigan Farm Bureau families now enrolled in Blue Cross through Farm Bureau Community groups. They are entitled to as much of these expensive drugs as may be prescribed by their doctors if they become patients in any of 182 hospitals in the state participating in Blue Cross. Farm Bureau will bring Blue Cross service to many more members in the enrollment for 1951 now under way.

ACTH and cortisone first gained wide fame for the almost-miracle relief they have provided for long-time sufferers from the pain of such crippling diseases as arthritis, gout and rheumatic fever. They also have been used with equal success for many other conditions, including normally fatal burns.

Now, as a result of a test run, during which Blue Cross paid Michigan hospitals \$120,000 for ACTH and cortisone administered to 815 Blue Cross patients, Farm Bureau Blue Cross members can have as much of the high-priced drugs as they need to get well when they are bed-patients in Blue Cross hospitals. The drugs will cost them nothing.

During the test period which resulted in the decision to offer ACTH and cortisone as unlimited benefits, Blue Cross paid the hospitals an average of \$381 for each of the 815 hospitalized Blue Cross patients who received the wonder drugs. In one case, the bill for ACTH alone was \$1,292, and the total hospital bill covered by Blue Cross \$2,637.

#### Pay As You Go For Defense

President Truman has asked Congress for 71½ billion dollars for his national security budget for the year starting July 1. Mr. Truman wants 16 billion dollars of additional income taxes and new taxes to place the budget on a pay as you go basis.

Dr. Willford I. King, economist for the Committee for Constitutional Government, makes clear the need for a pay as you go policy when he says that between 1941 and 1946 much of World War II deficits were met by the sale of government bonds to banks. Thus the supply of money and money substitutes was doubled and the purchasing power of each dollar has been reduced by half.

Dr. King warns that if the government again resorts to selling bonds to banks instead of levying taxes sufficient to balance its budget, the resulting inflation may bring even greater shrinkage to the value of the dollar and to savings.

#### Price Controls for Meat

The American Farm Bureau joined with the meat industry January 9 in advising against price controls (Continued on page 2)

### New Board of MFB at First Meeting



This is the board of directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau, including four new members, and the executive staff. Photo was taken at the board meeting January 18 at Lansing. Front row, left to right: Vice-Pres. Albert Shellenbarger, Lake Odessa; Mrs. Harry M. Whittaker, Metamora; President Carl E. Buskirk, Paw Paw; Executive Sec'y Clark L. Brody, Lansing; Ass't Executive Sec'y J. F. Yaeger, East Lansing. Back row, left to right: Russell E. Hazel, Richland; \*John M. Converse, Union City; Harry Norris, Casnovia; Marten Garn, Charlotte; \*Dale R. Foster, Niles; Sidney Hodgson, Cadillac; Ward G. Hodge, Snover; \*Kenneth D. Johnson, Freeland; Walter W. Wightman, Fennville; \*A. T. Vary, Whittemore; Blaque Knirk, Quincy; Clyde M. Breining, Ypsilanti. \*New members of board elected at November, 1950, annual meeting of Michigan Farm Bureau membership.

### 39,092 Farm Families in Farm Bureau

The Michigan Farm Bureau membership for 1951 was 39,092 families as of Jan. 27. The campaign continues to reach the goal of 46,150.

We are nearly 4,000 ahead for this date last year. The experience of other years indicates that we shall enroll the 7,133 old and new members to reach 46,150. We're going to need about 2,500 more NEW members to do it. Totals as of Jan. 27:

County	Goal	Total Jan. 27	% of Goal
Aikona	230	228	113
Allegan	1657	1435	87
Alpena	471	452	96
Antrim	341	307	90
Arenac	149	182	111
Barry	537	398	74
Bay	121	95	78
Benzie	125	154	99
Berrien	1888	1634	87
Branch	1479	1477	100
Calhoun	199	223	75
Charlevoix	238	221	93
Cheboygan	196	139	71
Clinton	1492	1189	80
Easton	1035	850	82
Emmett	214	157	73
Genesee	1619	867	53
Gladwin	324	358	111
Gratiot	1059	968	91
Hillsdale	1974	925	47
Houghton	1402	1252	89
Ingham	799	724	91
Ionia	919	902	98
Iosco	126	101	79
Isabella	895	793	89
Jackson	724	562	77
Kalamazoo	955	840	88
Kent	888	733	82
Lapeer	1174	1184	101
Leawee	1063	757	71
Livingston	876	802	92
Macomb	794	470	60
Manistee	185	109	74
Mason	489	398	81
Mercola	588	482	82
Midland	440	342	77
Missaukee	311	252	81
Monroe	783	507	65
Montcalm	695	385	55
Montmorency	133	140	105
Muskegon	360	257	71
Newaygo	525	262	50
N. W. Michigan	884	742	84
Oakland	729	511	70
Oceana	568	274	48
Ogemaw	272	290	107
Oscoda	467	372	80
Otsego	91	53	58
Ottawa	1064	872	82
Presque Isle	321	299	93
Saginaw	1728	1438	83
Sandiac	1405	1098	78
St. Clair	921	748	81
St. Joseph	854	775	91
Shiawassee	692	553	80
Tuscola	1232	1232	100
Van Buren	1622	1210	75
Washtenaw	1277	1189	93
Wayne	266	197	74
Wexford	185	179	97
Totals	46,150	39,092	85

Buy Farm Bureau seeds.

### Co-op Auction at St. Louis Opens with \$146,000 in Sales

Central Michigan Livestock Producers Ass'n Yards Were Built by Members of Ten County Farm Bureaus

BEN PATTISON

Director, Farm Bureau Commodity Relations

The opening sale at the co-operative Central Michigan Livestock Yards at St. Louis January 22 exceeded our best expectations.

Some 410 farmers consigned 1500 head of livestock. They were auctioned for a total of \$146,000. The sale started promptly at 1:00 p. m. and continued until 10:30 p. m. Livestock came from a wide area over the central and northern sections of the lower peninsula.

The Michigan Livestock Exchange conducts the auction every Monday. Livestock will be purchased at the St. Louis yards on Wednesdays and Fridays of each week.

Central Michigan Livestock Yards was built by the Central Michigan Livestock Producers Ass'n, which in turn was organized and financed by members of ten central Michigan Farm Bureaus: Bay, Clare, Clinton, Gratiot, Ionia, Isabella, Mecosta, Midland, Montcalm, Osceola and Saginaw.

Farm Bureau livestock men from these counties, 331 of them, subscribed a total of \$50,000 to Central Michigan Livestock Producers Ass'n to build the facilities at St. Louis. Businessmen of St. Louis showed their interest in the project by providing the ten-acre site one mile east of St. Louis on highway 46.

During the rush period at the first sale highways leading to the market were plugged. We plan to build more road space to relieve that situation. We aim to get all trucks off the highway.

Order of sale. The auction sale starts each Monday at 1:00 p. m. sharp. Hogs will be sold first, followed by sheep, calves, feeder and stocker cattle, cows, and fat cattle in that order.

Late arrivals will be sold last. That means farmers having hogs for sale should be at the yards before 1:00 p. m. Other species of livestock may arrive later, as per the schedule above.

The Michigan Livestock Exchange at Detroit has been engaged to conduct the auctions and other marketing activities at St. Louis. The MLE has been conducting a similar auction and sales service for Southwestern Michigan Livestock Producers Ass'n at Battle Creek the past year.

Experienced people from the Livestock Exchange will be in the ring at all times. They are prepared to put a floor under all prices and thus guarantee market protection to the producer-consignor. Livestock is sold primarily to representatives of

packers. Volume is the key. Producers have the key to a successful market if they will bring in a real volume of livestock. A large amount of livestock will attract the best possible buyers. Buyers make the market.

Open house program. Thursday, Jan. 18 some 2500 farm people from central and northern Michigan came to see the Central Michigan Livestock Yards at the invitation of County Farm Bureaus of the area.

Art Ingold, president of the Michigan Livestock Exchange, and Ike Walton, its manager, explained how the Exchange would conduct the auctions, as set forth in this article. Mr. Walton introduced Charles Lark, manager of the auction. Mr. Lark was hired from Wichita, Kansas. He has had 27 years of livestock experience with producers and as a buyer for packers.

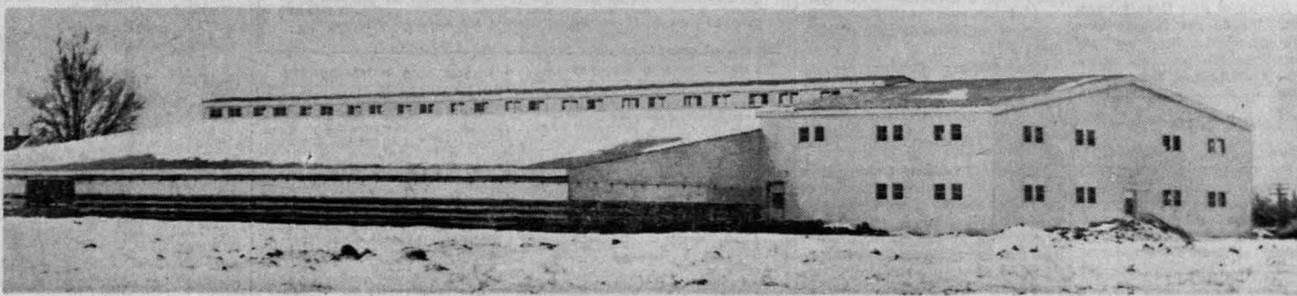
J. F. Yaeger, ass't executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, pledged the continued support of the Farm Bureau organization in making the St. Louis venture a success.

Don Stark, livestock marketing specialist at Michigan State College, said livestock producers of the area are meeting the changing conditions in livestock marketing by setting up an auction that should be most successful.

Community event. Lunch was served to 2,000 people from the cafeteria, which will operate market days. The Livestock Exchange provided the beef. The Michigan Elevator Exchange supplied the baked beans. St. Louis business men supplied coffee and doughnuts. J. Donald Sullivan, of Alma, the building contractor, provided bread and buns. Gratiot county farmers did the serving.

Attendance and interest reflected the determination of farm people to do something for themselves about marketing livestock. Farmers are invited to come to the auctions and bring livestock. The auction pavilion is well (Continued on page eight)

### Co-operative Livestock Auction Opens at St. Louis



PICTURED ABOVE is the co-operative Central Michigan Livestock Yards, on a mile east of St. Louis on M-46. The yards opened January 22 with a sensational \$146,000 auction sale. The new auction was built by the Central Michigan Livestock Producers Ass'n on a ten acre tract purchased by St. Louis business and industry. The auction and other sales are operated by the co-operative Michigan Live Stock Exchange. The main building (left) houses the pens. It is 138x168 feet. The two story auction building is 40x64 feet. It houses the auction ring, ca feteria and offices. Auction sales start each Monday at 1:00 p. m.

### County Committees To See Members

County Groups to Meet at Lansing, Feb. 14 To Plan Survey to Record Interest in The Proposed Company

The Michigan Farm Bureau is making good progress toward the organization of the Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company for Farm Bureau members.

During January all County Farm Bureau presidents named an insurance committee of five to assist with the work in their counties. This was done in accordance with a request from C. L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

February 14 has been set for a meeting of all county insurance committees at Lansing, at Reo Club House, 1334 South Washington Avenue, at 10 a. m. They will discuss the life insurance program and will get information containing a survey to be made of all Farm Bureau members to determine their interest in the proposed life insurance company.

Interest will be determined in the survey by taking tentative reservations for charter policies in the new company. The goal will be reservations to a total of about \$20,000,000.

If the results of the survey of Farm Bureau members for charter policy reservations are encouraging—as anticipated—financing and organization of the company will proceed. In due course the agents will go out to write the policies.

### Situation on Farm Supplies

Boyd Rainey, director of procurement for Farm Bureau Services, Inc., made this statement for Services in late January about farm supplies:

Feeds: Dairy, poultry and hog feed grains and other ingredients are plentiful.

Seeds: Alfalfa seed is scarce. Clover seed in good supply.

Insecticides: Supplies probably ample for 1951. Goods containing copper and other war materials may be hard to get later.

Farm Equipment: Supplies quite good so far. Expect to sell more Co-op tractors and farm machinery than in 1950, which was a good year. Shortages may develop.

Steel Products: Steel is certain to be in short supply, but so far shipments of steel goods to Farm Bureau Services have been better than during the same period last year. The future is a problem.

Paints: Prospects are good so far for an ample supply of red barn paint for 1951. House paint and interior paints are on allocation to Services and to dealers.

Asphalt Products: Asphalt roofing is not in season and is fairly plentiful now. May not be later.

### Protect Babies

It's impossible to keep the creeping and just-barely-walking child from exploring every nook and cranny in the house. Electric wall outlets seem to especially fascinate the youngsters. To protect them from electric shocks, buy "baby-proof" plugs to install in every empty wall outlet within the child's reach. He can't put his fingers or any metal toys in this type of plug.

### Do It Right

Never jerk or yank an electric cord from a wall outlet or from an appliance. Treat it gently and make it last. Grasp the connecting plug firmly and pull it out. Don't wiggle it out.

Organization of a Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company has been under consideration for a long time. The state board of directors appointed a committee in April, 1950 to study the prospects in Michigan, and to get the experience of Farm Bureau life insurance companies in other states.

The committee reported to the board of directors in August. It said that every Farm Bureau life insurance company in the country has been successful beyond the average. The oldest of these companies was organized in Illinois in 1928. Today that company has assets of \$34,000,000 and is acknowledged to be the lowest cost life insurance company in the United States.

The committee found that 20% of farmers have no life insurance. Upwards of 80% of farmers have an inadequate amount of insurance to care for their family's needs.

The committee recommended that the Michigan Farm Bureau sponsor a life insurance company to be controlled by members of the Farm Bureau. It recommended that the company concentrate its efforts upon providing complete, low cost life insurance, family income, and retirement income protection for its members.

The board of delegates at the 31st annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau at MSC Nov. 10-11, 1950, authorized the organization of a Farm Bureau life insurance company. This was done upon recommendation of the state board of directors.

These state Farm Bureau memberships have large and successful life insurance companies: Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Southern States, serving Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi and Texas.

Wisconsin and Missouri Farm Bureaus have just organized, with 12 and 19 millions of charter policy reservations, respectively.

Kansas was organized began business March, 1948 and has \$20,000,000 of insurance in force.

Indiana's Hoosier Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co., was organized in 1937 and has \$63,000,000 of insurance in force.

Iowa Farm Bureau's Life Insurance Company was organized in 1944. It has \$104,000,000 of life insurance in force.

Illinois Country Life Insurance Company was organized in 1928. It has \$395,000,000 of life insurance in force.

### Can Call 621 Families by Name

Miss Leona Algeo, county organization director for Clinton County Farm Bureau, said recently that she can greet 621 of 1198 member families by name, and is adding to that number right along.

Come to think of it, to be able to say to 621 families, "You are Mr. and Mrs. John Anderson, etc." and be right every time is quite an accomplishment. You don't see them every day.

You cannot help the poor by destroying the rich.

Michigan Farm News

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Michigan Farm Bureau

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V. Pres.—A. Shellenbarger, L. Odessa
Exec. Sec.—C. L. Brody, Lansing

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PURPOSE OF FARM BUREAU
The purpose of this Association shall be the advancement of our members' interests educationally, legislatively, and economically.



Valentine Suggestion

Soon comes that holiday again that reams are written of. Saint Valentine, his festal days, the day of hearts in love. When Cupid sheds his modest cloak and with a lusty cheer Notches his perfumed shaft and draws the bowstring to his ear.

EDITORIAL (Continued from Page 1)

for meats. Price and wage stabilizers at Washington were told that there would be more meat at reasonable prices without controls than with them.

We Have Price and Wage Control
Farmers and business in general were not successful in preventing the general price freeze.

Many Farm Prices Not Frozen
Prices to farmers for most farm prices are not frozen by the general price freeze if they are below parity.

South Jackson Says Keep Township Gov't
South Jackson Community Farm Bureau of Jackson county, made these answers to the January discussion topic, "Should Township Gov't be Abolished?"

Notice to Secretaries And to Membership
Regarding delivery of Michigan Farm News: We shall appreciate postcard or other notice that any member is not receiving his paper.

For Long Life
Kinking or bending an electric cord for storage will eventually cause the fine wires inside to break.

Notice to Community Discussion Leaders
If you are a Community Farm Bureau discussion leader and have not been receiving discussion materials it is because your name is not on the mailing list.

Community Farm Bureau Activities

MRS. MARJORIE GARDNER
STAR AWARDS
Gold Star—Coldwater Community Farm Bureau, Branch county, Mrs. Ray Dickey, sec'y.

Dear Community Farm Bureau Members:
Winter months are extremely busy months for the office force in the Farm Bureau due to the membership campaign.

Certain Community Farm Bureau in the state who originally organized one or 2 years back and are no longer meeting, nor do they appear on our records.

HONORABLE MENTION
Honorable mention groups for excellent meetings and minutes reported to state office December are:

Officers Not Reported. Each month this list has dwindled little by little. There are still a few groups we know are meeting but who have not sent up their officers or their minutes.

Clinton county has started its annual Community Farm Bureau contest which runs from January through April. The groups are scored on their order of business, organization, program, projects, attendance, and cooperation on the county program during those 3 months.

Clinton-Riley Center reports they had 7 non-Farm Bureau families at their November meeting to get them acquainted with the program and interest them in a membership.

Isabella-Chippewa Union, as a result of the December discussion on Rural Youth, is going to provide a scholarship for a farm boy or girl to Michigan State College. The money will be raised by individual contributions from the members.

Blue Cross Resolicitation. February and early March are very important for Farm Bureau families. During February and up to March 20 the resolicitation period

Farmers Face Shortage of Steel Goods

Michigan farmers can look forward to a short supply of products made with steel and other scarce metals during the coming year, according to Warren Dohson, manager of Farm Bureau Services' steel aid department.

The Blue Cross insurance program through the Farm Bureau is second to none. Its coverages are the same as are those for any industrial groups with the exception that individuals who reach the age of 65 will NOT be automatically cancelled from the Blue Cross rolls as they are in an industrial group.

State Mutual Fire Ins. in Strong Position
E. R. Dingman of Bellevue was re-elected president of the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company at its annual meeting held at Flint, January 18.

New vaccine cuts spread of Bang's disease 50%
A new Bang's vaccine called Brucella M is showing outstanding results in tests made by Michigan State College research and extension veterinarians in co-operation with the State Veterinarian.

CLASSIFIED ADS
Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 5 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 4 cents per word per edition.

MAPLE SYRUP WANTED
WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED buying agents for a large Minnesota pure maple syrup processing plant to purchase for them Michigan maple syrup in 5 gallon lots, delivered to Lansing.

MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS
NOW IS THE TIME to order all needed sap collecting and boiling equipment for 1951. See our important announcement on King Evaporators on page 6.

WANTED—STEAM TRACTION engine. Advise if you have one, regardless of condition. W. H. Knapp, Contractor, Monroe, Mich. (2-19)

FARM MACHINERY
FOR SALE—I.H.C. 22-36 Tractor, Rubber all around. Also set of steel wheels all around. Good condition. Plenty of belt power. Beryl Bowker, Gallen R-1, Mich. (2-119)

Mrs. Sewell Ends Long Service with Women of AFBF



One of the outstanding meetings of the AFBF convention at Dallas, Texas, December 10-14 was the two-day session of Associated Women of Farm Bureau. The above group heard Mrs. Charles W. Sewell of Otterbein, Indiana, announce her decision to retire as Administrative Director of the Associated Women.

Farm News Adopts New Type for Easier Reading

When the Michigan Farm News considered the installation of new type faces for easier reading and an improved appearance, we looked for the best.

Our new headlines are set in type called Bodoni bold. The Michigan Farm News title line is set in Goudy bold, which was named after a present day designer of beautiful type.

The Old Type The New Type
looked like this. It is an old style of Linotype 8 point, meaning type 1/9 inch in height. We set it on a 9 point slug to space for easier reading. This type is legible, but not nearly so easy to read as the new type at the right.

TV Antenna Can Be a Safety Hazard
Television antennas are going up all over the country, and so are accidental deaths caused by them.

High Analysis Is The Best Buy
Soils specialists at Michigan State College have recommended that farmers buy and use higher-analysis fertilizers because they can get the same amount of plant nutrients for less cost.

New telephone wire means fewer poles
The stronger the telephone wire, the farther apart poles can be set. Michigan Bell is now using a new high-tensile steel telephone wire so strong it can span as much as 600 feet between poles.

Advertisement for Michigan Bell Telephone Company featuring an illustration of a telephone pole and a person with a cow, and text describing the benefits of their high-tensile steel wire.

# Michigan Farm Bureau Urges Congress to Keep War Powers

## Members Insist Congress Make Major Decisions

Members of the Michigan Farm Bureau want Congress to use its power and authority to the utmost on decisions dealing with U. S. foreign and domestic problems.

They ask Congress not to give up any of its powers to the administrative branch of the federal government.

Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau at their regular meeting January 17 sent the following letter to Michigan members of Congress to summarize the views and recommendations of Farm Bureau members on matters before Congress. The directors' letter said:

### To Michigan Members of Congress:

The board of directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau is submitting for your consideration views and recommendations being expressed by the Michigan Farm Bureau membership regarding some of the momentous decisions now confronting the 82nd Congress.

We are doing so at this session of the board January 17 with the hope that the expression of Michigan farm opinion and interest

will assist you in your efforts to guide our country wisely and courageously in this time of great peril.

Each of the 15 members of our board of directors lives in one of ten Farm Bureau membership districts. They represent a total of 42,000 families in the Michigan Farm Bureau. The directors keep in close touch with farmer opinion by personal contacts, and through attendance at many of the hundreds of Community Farm Bureau meetings

held each month. The board of directors has made this summary of the views and recommendations being expressed by our membership. We ask your support for their recommendations:

(1) **CONGRESS.** Congress must staunchly maintain its power and prerogatives as provided in the Constitution. We regard any assumption of these Constitutional functions by the Executive Branch as an alarming trend toward the destruction of our democratic government. The safety and future of American freedom demands the full exercise of these constitutional powers by the Legislative Branch.

The exercise of these responsibilities by Congress is critically urgent in the determination and application of all major defense policies, whether pertaining to our global military strategy or to our international economic programs.

(2) **FOREIGN POLICY.** We believe Congress should proceed at once to re-examine U. S. foreign policy. Full consideration should be given to the views advanced recently by several of our national leaders. We need an intelligent and positive program to deal with Communist aggression.

We believe that every reasonable effort should be made to protect and coordinate the human and material resources of other free nations with our own.

Our objective should be how best to prevent World War III, and to facilitate all out mobilization in case total war develops.

(3) **ARMED FORCES.** (a) Our land forces should not be committed to any theatres of defense or war abroad without the careful consideration and approval by Congress.

(b) **Aid to Europe.** We recommend that the commitment of

armed forces and war materials by Congress to rebuilding the defenses of Europe should be definitely conditioned upon European nations making maximum contributions to their own defense. They should be required to cease shipment of war materials to Russia and to Communist China.

(c) **China.** We see nothing in the Asiatic theatre that warrants risking our manpower and resources on land operations in China. We recommend that the use of economic and political sanctions, and naval blockades against Communist China, and that the removal of the shackles from Nationalist China's participation should receive the earliest attention from Congress and the Administration.

(d) **Air Force Help.** The Michigan Farm Bureau membership does not approve of jeopardizing the lives of American boys and depleting our military strength in any extensive undertaking without the full strategic protection of our air forces. Our experience in Korea amply demonstrates that the destruction of sources of supply and transportation are needed to protect the lives of American boys and to conserve our military strength.

(4) **UNITED NATIONS.** Our people approve all reasonable support of the United Nations as a means of bringing about a better understanding and establishing justice among nations of the world. However, the United Nations is rapidly demonstrating military ineffectiveness in retarding aggression.

We recommend that the military defense effort for the United States should not be hampered by vacillating policies of United Nations members who are advocating recognition of Communist China and aiding her through

trade and other channels.

(5) **INFLATION & PRICE CONTROLS.** The American people desperately need real prevention of inflation through every encouragement to maximum production of essential goods, through judicious credit controls, and sound taxation and fiscal policies.

Recent statements by our national Administration and by members of Congress indicate the great danger of price controls that can straight-jacket our domestic production program, and tend to destroy our free choice economy and all that it represents.

Undoubtedly, the threat of price controls is one of the factors responsible for increasing prices in many fields.

Intelligent, courageous domestic economic and fiscal policies must adequately sustain our military forces on the land and sea and in the air probably for years to come. We must maintain a program for full production and a fiscal policy that can endure unprecedented strain over the long pull. Otherwise, we shall be destroying our freedom at home while American boys are dying on foreign fields to save it. Only the intelligent and sincere discussion, determination and courageous application by the most capable brains of our nation can muster can guide us through this great ordeal and preserve our free choice American way of life.

Public clarification of these policies is needed to secure co-operation on the home front. Men of the calibre of those who have recently outlined the issues involved in our global military strategy are just as seriously needed as spokesmen to explain our domestic problems.

Certainly there are men of in-

fluence in public and private life who do understand and know that controls inspired by consumer hysteria and socialistic opportunists will seriously retard farm production and that of labor and industry as well.

We recommend that they inform the public by expressing their convictions and assert their leadership.

For a more detailed statement of our views of the economic principles involved in controlling inflation, we refer members of Congress to the previous communications of the Michigan Farm Bureau from Dallas and Lansing, and particularly to the copy of the Michigan Farm Bureau resolutions previously mailed to you.

(6) **HOOVER COMMISSION REPORT.** The Michigan Farm Bureau has repeatedly endorsed the recommendations of the Hoover Commission Report. We appreciate the progress Congress has made in making effective a goodly number of these recommendations.

But much remains to be done, including a reduction of \$85,000,000 a year in the cost of operating the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

We urge that Congress expedite the enactment of legislation that will put into effect the remainder of the economies proposed in the Hoover Report. The Hoover Committee, Senator Byrd, and others have indicated that \$5,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 can be cut from our non-defense government expenses. There can be no question about the necessity of eliminating all non-essential spending for domestic government activities.

The economy of our nation cannot possibly bear the stupendous burden of taxation required for the long defense mobilization program if we continue to waste

our substance at home.

(7) **PROPOSED SUBSIDIES.** We view with keen disappointment some domestic policies advocated by President Truman in his recent message. We are opposed to the Brannan Plan and socialized medicine at all times.

Such bureaucratic ventures will undermine our free choice American way of life and make American citizens dependent upon government hand-outs and controls at tremendous expense to the tax payers.

(8) **PLEDGE OF SUPPORT.** We recognize that Congress and our national leaders must have unified and intelligent support from their constituents, rural and urban. Otherwise, they cannot meet the heavy responsibilities devolving on them.

The members, directors and officers of the Michigan Farm Bureau pledge their aggressive support and co-operation for these recommendations. The Board of Directors and the Michigan Farm Bureau staff pledge themselves to do their utmost to facilitate an intelligent appreciation on the part of our 42,000 farm families in Michigan. We shall continue to work diligently through our 930 Community Farm Bureaus to maintain the strongest support for constructive and effective military and economic policies.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU  
C. E. Buskirk, President

C. L. Brody, Executive Secretary

**Board of Directors:**  
Russell E. Hazel, Richland, R-1; Blaque Knirk, Quincy, R-1; Clyde Breining, Ypsilanti, R-1; Albert Shellenbarger, Lake Odessa.

Marten Garn, Charlotte, R-5; Ward G. Hodge, Snover, R-1; Harry Norris, Casnovia; Kenneth D. Johnson, Freeland, R-2.

Sidney Hodgson, Cadillac, R-1; A. T. Vary, Whittemore; John Converse, Union City, R-2; Walter W. Wightman, Fennville, R-2.

Mrs. Harry M. Whittaker, Metamora, R-1; Dale R. Foster, Niles, R-3; Carl E. Buskirk, Paw Paw, R-2.

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BRUSHES

## Here's A Timely WARNING CHECK SEED ORIGINS



Consider seed origin before placing orders for alfalfa. The supplies of Michigan adapted alfalfa seed are short this year.

Some dealers think Michigan farmers want cheap seed. But remember, cheap unadapted seeds are high at any price.

Why waste your money? Sow less adapted seed per acre if you need to skimp.

## DON'T BE FOOLED BY ITS LOOKS

Look for the guarantee. Compared to the conventional "non-warranty" type of guarantee found on many seeds, the Farm Bureau Guarantee offers you real, down-to-earth protection. It states the variety, origin, purity and germination of the seed.

## ALFALFAS ARE FOR HAY & PASTURE

They are not sown for a real short rotation. You will be told to mix adapted with southern seed for a good summer stand. You might better mix adapted with June clover and it will last two years. 2 to 3 lbs. of Bromegrass with alfalfa will help pasture and assist in curing the hay. 1 lb. of Ladino clover is better than unadapted seed.

Remember, it takes good seed to produce good crops. For higher yields and better quality, you can be sure of getting the best in seeds by insisting on Farm Bureau Seeds of known origin.

WHENEVER YOU'RE IN DOUBT CONSULT YOUR STATE COLLEGE FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.  
Seed Dept. 221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

## Time To Check County FB Program

By FRED REIMER, Dir. of Farm Supplies

More than 34,500 farmers have renewed their Farm Bureau memberships while nearly another 5,000 have joined for the first time. With this in mind now is a good time for the County Farm Bureaus to be concerned with ways and means of getting information about the many services the Michigan Farm Bureau and its affiliated companies have to offer its members.

These are the things that test a County Farm Bureau program: Do you have a Blue Cross committee that sees to it each member has hospital and other protection available to him at re-solicitation time?

Does your county organization have an Insurance Committee and agent who will give all your members an opportunity to use this service?

Do you have a Farm Supply committee that will check up on the availability of Farm Bureau

supplies to FB members. Has this and made a survey of what supply points are present in the county? Are these points in fairly easy reach of the members?

Has the Farm Supply committee found that new supply points are needed? What kind of supply service are these members expecting? Do the members fully understand the Farm Bureau's supply service program?

Has the Supply committee held any informational meetings in the county the past to make these things known to members? Does the supply committee have a secretary who is keeping a record of past proceedings for reference for future Supply committees?

If the Farm Supply committee secretary has been changed this year, have the records been turned over to the new secretary to help bring new committee members up to date on the progress made? Has the county board planned on its farm supply committee chairman attending the

Farm Bureau Institute at Lansing, February 20-21?

Now is a good time to check these and many other things if our members are to receive full benefits made available to them through their membership in Farm Bureau. For Farm Supply Committees plan some sort of a program that will make every member familiar with policies and problems of supply service. I say problems because we may have just that in these trying times ahead. Therefore, the better our people understand merchandising through their co-operatives and Farm Bureau dealers to that degree will complaints be eliminated.

Therefore again, now is a good time for Supply Committees to plan informational meetings in their counties with resource people at hand to discuss Farm Bureau Services program of procuring and distributing farm supplies to its members.

Now is a good time to become

## Winter-Wise Your Driving Habits

Be winter-wise and winterize your driving habits.

That is the advice of the National Safety Council for motorists facing the hazards of the winter driving season.

Despite less travel in winter, the mileage death rate is high. For that reason, only winter-wise

driving habits are good insurance against accidents.

Failure of motorists to change their driving techniques for winter, as they change the oil in their cars, is the cause of most accidents.

Try brakes at start. Get the feel of the road. Try your brakes gently while driving slowly and away from other cars to find out just how slippery the road is.

Slow down. Adjust your speed to road and weather conditions so that you have time to stop or maneuver safely.

Pump your brakes to slow down or stop. Jamming them on will cause a skid.

## 3 Big Counties Stretch Alfalfa Seed Supply

Farm crops specialist Dick Bell at Michigan State College says that in this shortage of northern grown alfalfa seed, line up your supply soon so you'll be sure to have it. We have from Bell some ideas for stretching the alfalfa seed supply.

Many good farmers cut the rate of seeding to five or six pounds per acre and get good stands. Perhaps more can do that this year. However, if you're going to cut down on the rate of seeding you've got to prepare a good seedbed. Sow the seed shallow so that it has a chance to germinate, and make a good application of fertilizer.

The spread in price between northern alfalfa seed and red clover seed will be greater than usual this year. Many will be tempted to plant red clover instead of alfalfa. Bell says this is okay if you plan to plow it up after the first year of use as it will not be profitable after that. Along this line, some of you might be interested in cutting down the alfalfa to four or five pounds per acre and sowing three or four pounds of red clover along with it.

Potato Yield Up

Although potato acreage was cut again in 1950, the total crop will be greater due to an average yield of nearly 230 bushels an acre—22 bushels more than the previous peak.

Follow at a safe distance. It takes three to 12 times as far to stop on snow and ice as on dry concrete.

Keep windshield clear of snow and frost so you can see danger. Keep your headlights, windshield wiper and defroster in good condition.

Use tire chains on snow and ice. They are the best bet for stop-and-go traction. Some of the new "winterized" tires give some margin of safety over conventional tires, but the improvement is not great enough to warrant less caution or elimination of chains when driving under severe snow and ice conditions.

## Don't Let Spring Work Stop... For Want of Fuel!

### KEEP THOSE FUEL TANKS FILLED



Don't let the last drop of fuel put the stop sign on your spring work schedule. You'll save time, money and avoid delays by planning and ordering your spring requirements of dependable Co-op tractor fuels, motor oils and greases. Be ahead of the game and fill all fuel storage now.

## Heavy Spring Work Goes Smoother With UNICO MOTOR OILS & GREASES

Bureau Premium Motor Oil is designed for hard, dusty operations. It keeps engines clean, cool, minimizes engine wear, gives maximum lubrication protection. Get it now and save.

Unico Regular Motor Oil is excellent for normal lubricating purposes. Economical... affords positive protection at lower costs. Ask about the big quantity-purchase savings.

## There's A Complete Line Of Co-op Petroleum Products

- GREASES
- GREASE GUNS
- BATTERIES
- TIRES & TUBES
- SPARK PLUGS
- ANTI-FREEZE
- FUEL OILS
- KEROSENE
- FLY SPRAYS

## FOR PROMPT SERVICE CALL YOUR CO-OP DEALER

Now's the Time to Book Your Spring Requirements FARMERS PETROLEUM CO-OP, INC. 221 N. Cedar Street Lansing 4, Michigan

## WHAT'S YOUR RISK? Are You Adequately Protected?



Farm Bureau Mutual offers you a coverage for all your liability risks, as follows:

- 1 OPERATING AN AUTOMOBILE
- 2 OPERATING A TRACTOR
- 3 ALL FARM OPERATIONS
- 4 ANIMALS
- 5 PERSONAL ACTS
- 6 PRODUCT LIABILITY

If you would like to know about our complete protection for farmers, please complete and mail the coupon below.

## This Coupon Will Bring Valuable Information to You

Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co.  
P. O. Box 1357  
424 North Grand Avenue  
Lansing, Michigan

I would like to know more about the low cost, complete liability protection for farmers which is offered by your Company.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

RFD or Street \_\_\_\_\_

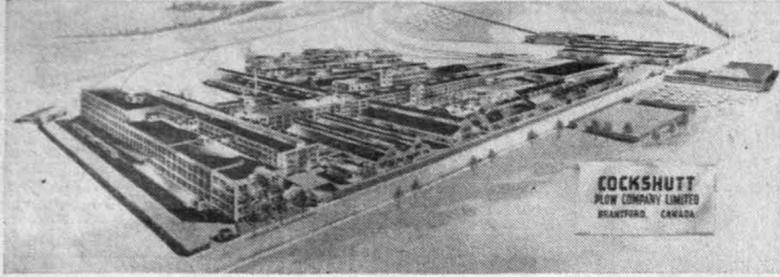
Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE INCLUDE THIS INFORMATION

Number of Motor Vehicles Owned \_\_\_\_\_ Farm Acreage \_\_\_\_\_ Number of Employees \_\_\_\_\_

# U. S. Farmers Build Quality Farm Machinery at Cost

## Cockshutt Plow Co. of Brantford, Ont.



NFMC has the facilities for manufacturing most of the items of their complete line of farm machinery with the exception of the Co-op tractors, combines, mowers and plows. For these items they have signed a production exchange contract with the Cockshutt Plow Company of Brantford, Ontario. The Canadian Co. has an enviable record for production of quality machinery during its 110 years of operation. The company made the first iron plow back in 1839 and since that date has grown to be Canada's largest manufacturer of farm implements. Its factories cover 62 acres of ground.

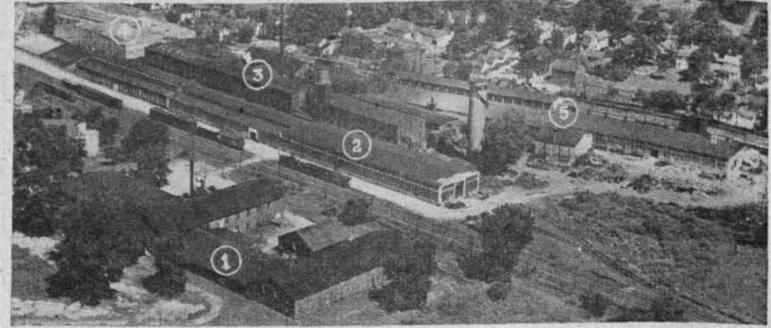
## They Own and Control the Factories That Make It

Through co-operative effort, farmers all over America are working together to reduce the cost of top quality farm equipment. They are accomplishing this by increasing the production of the National Farm Machinery Co-operative factories through their purchases of famous Co-op Black Hawk farm machinery and equipment.

National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc., with assets valued at \$5,600,000 is owned by 12 member regional farm co-operatives. NFMC represents an estimated membership of 1,000,000 farmers in 26 states. These farmer patrons own and control manufacturing facilities that are producing farm equipment for themselves at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year. Factories are located at Bellevue, Ohio, and Shelbyville, Indiana.

This co-operative manufacturing program, with its complete line of quality farm equipment, is now one of the leaders in the industry. Eight years of work and effort has made this possible.

## Nat'l Farm Machinery Co-op Plants



This is the Bellevue, Ohio, plant of National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc. From this factory comes the line of Co-op corn planters, tractor disks, lime sowers, garden tractors, manure spreaders, grain drills, harrows, etc. In the picture above, we see: (1) Engineering and experimental shop; (2) A new forge shop and machine room; (3) New modern assembly line plant; (4) Packing and shipping room; and (5) The new completely automatic foundry.

## Nat'l Farm Leaders Direct NFMC Operations



**John W. Sims**, executive vice-president of the Farm Bureau Co-operative Association and executive secretary of Ohio Farm Bureau, is the president of Nat'l Farm Machinery Co-op. Mr. Sims is an active farmer, owning two farms near Clyde, Ohio. He is a specialist in soil fertility and has a Doctor of Agriculture degree from Michigan State College.



**Marvin J. Briggs**, general manager of Indiana Farm Bureau Co-op Ass'n, is vice-president of NFMC. Mr. Briggs was born and raised on a farm and still owns a farm in Miami county. Following graduation from Purdue University, he served with Agr'l Extension Service. He joined Indiana Farm Bureau Co-op in 1926.



**Clark L. Brody**, executive secretary-treasurer of Michigan Farm Bureau and subsidiary companies, is a member of NFMC executive committee. Mr. Brody participated in the organization of NFMC and served as its vice-president. He has served in an executive capacity on numerous other national farm organizations and is recognized nationally as a leader in co-operative business.



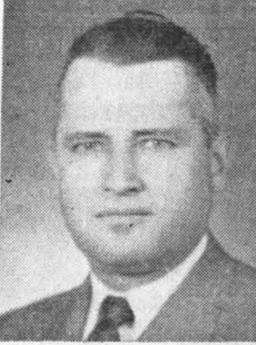
**Boyd A. Rainey** is manager of procurement division of Farm Bureau Services of Michigan. In addition to serving as director of NFMC, Mr. Rainey is a director of several other National Co-op organizations. He began his co-op activities in 1921 with the Michigan Farm Bureau seed service department. He helped organize Farm Bureau Services, Inc. in 1929, assuming his present duties.



**Milo Dahl**, production manager of Midland Co-operative Wholesale, is a director and member of the executive committee of NFMC. Mr. Dahl has spent many years in co-operative work.



**Constant Nyman**, chairman of Board of Directors of Central Co-operative Wholesale, is a director of NFMC. Mr. Nyman has been actively connected with co-operatives since 1912.



**Wilbur M. Jenny** is general manager of the Farmers Union State Exchange of Nebraska. Mr. Jenny is a co-operator by birth, training and conviction, his father and grandfather having been co-op members.



**Charles F. Baker** is secretary-manager of Pacific Supply Co-op, a co-operative of Washington. Mr. Baker, one of the founders of Pacific Supply Co-op, has been active in co-op work since 1920.



**H. S. Agster** is general manager of Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n. With his long experience in co-operative work in Pennsylvania, Mr. Agster lends much to the direction of NFMC.



**Frank Hanna** is director of Indiana Farm Bureau Co-op Ass'n and a member of its executive committee. Mr. Hanna, a farmer from Hendricks County, Indiana, has for more than 20 years been a leader in Farm Bureau activities.



**M. G. Mann** is secretary and general manager of the Farmers Co-operative Exchange of North Carolina. Mr. Mann has been in Co-operative business since 1926. He was instrumental in the organization of FCX in 1930.



**Verne Robinson** is manager of the farm machinery department of Farmers Union Central Exchange. Other members of the Board of Directors of NFMC not pictured here are: Homer Young, Consumers Co-op Ass'n, Inc., Kansas City, Mo.; W. N. Woods, Farm Bureau Co-op Ass'n, Inc., Maumee, Ohio; Leonard Cowden, Consumers Co-op Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.; and John B. Brown, Canadian Co-op Implements, Ltd., Winnipeg, Canada.

In 1942, feeling the urgent need for a complete line of implements produced co-operatively, ten state and regional co-operatives, including Farm Bureau Services, Inc. of Michigan, pooled their resources and formed the National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc. They bought the Ohio Cultivator Company of Bellevue, Ohio.

The Ohio company was an old, established firm, having operated since 1881. With these facilities, National Farm Machinery began the Co-op line with such implements as the famous Blackhawk corn planter, disk harrows, grain drills, manure spreaders, etc. This was a fine start for the co-operative.

Later NFMC purchased the Corn Belt Manufacturing plant of Waterloo, Iowa and moved the plant to Shelbyville, Indiana. With this purchase the Co-op acquired a corn picker that had an enviable reputation. It got a good side delivery rake and other implements.

Accumulated experience caused NFMC to adopt a policy of producing larger quantities of a limited line of farm machinery, and contracting for the manufacture of the items to complete the line with the Co-op label.

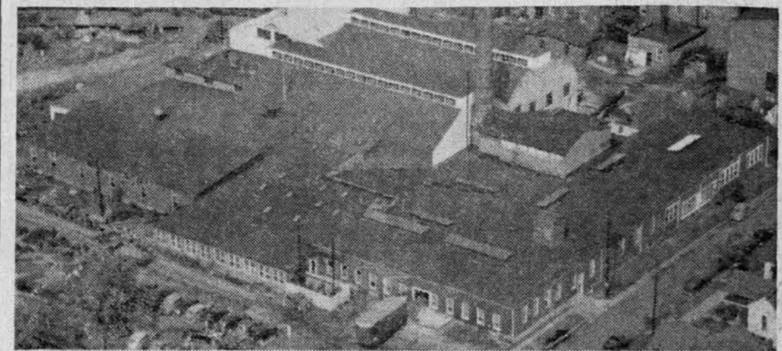
A production-exchange contract was signed with the Cockshutt Plow Company of Brantford, Ontario. This contract with Canada's largest manufacturer of farm implements added Co-op tractors and combines, plus several other implements to complete the Co-op Blackhawk line. In return, NFMC supplies the Cockshutt Company with many of the items manufactured at Bellevue and Shelbyville.

Since the end of World War II National Farm Machinery has increased its volume of business tremendously to meet the demands of former patrons. It enlarged the forge shop at Bellevue in 1947 and a year later installed a half a million dollar automatic, continuous, pour-type foundry. It also installed the latest in conveyor systems and a modern infra-red gas combustion oven as part of its new spray paint system. Today it is as modern as any factory of its type in the country.

Policies of the company are made by 16 directors (see pictures on this page). Each director, in almost every case, is a farmer and the manager of a regional co-operative. The board of directors meets every three months. The executive committee, which is made up of five directors, meets approximately once a month and is subject to call any time.

In addition to its manufacturing responsibilities, NFMC has made an outstanding contribution through sales and service schools. Each year it holds an annual two-weeks' sales and service course; one week at the Bellevue plant and the other week at the Cockshutt plant.

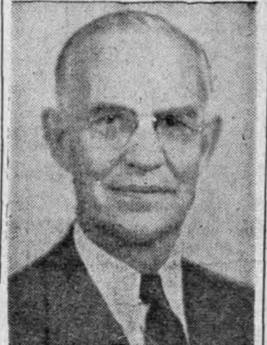
The students, sales and service representatives of the member regionals, carry their training back to the local co-operatives and independent dealers of farm machinery where most of the maintenance work is carried on.



This is the Shelbyville, Indiana branch plant of National Farm Machinery Co-operative where they manufacture corn pickers, side delivery rakes and other items. The factory was recently modernized with new production machinery, new assembly lines and new spray painting equipment.

## Dan Seltzer Gen'l Manager of NFMC

An experienced hand at the throttle works equally well on a locomotive or a farm machinery manufacturing company, co-operatives have discovered. Under the experienced guidance of Daniel Seltzer, the National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc., has successfully weathered the formative years, increased its volume twenty fold to take an important place in the farm machinery industry.

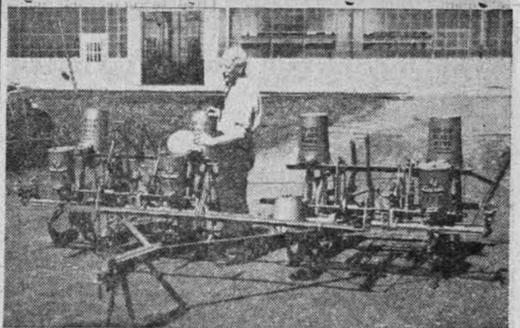


Mr. Seltzer, now in his eighth year as vice-president and general manager, has spent 43 years in the manufacture of farm machines. Following his graduation from Yale University in 1908, he came to the Ohio Cultivator Co., NFMC's predecessor. There he went to work as an assistant in the superintendent's office.

Working his way through the various administrative departments, he soon ascended to general manager and guided the company through good times and depressions to a commanding place in the industry. During this period he negotiated purchase of five other independent implement companies which were consolidated with the Ohio Cultivator Co. to make it one of the largest independent implement companies in the country.

## 1st Black Hawk Planter

Indians taught the Pilgrim fathers how to plant corn. Nearly 300 years elapsed before a native of Sweden came along to provide American farmers with the best machine to plant it properly and efficiently.



The corn planter which this keen-minded Swede first helped build over 50 years ago bears the Indian name "Black Hawk". Ernst Emil Englund, who for many years was the head of what is now National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Inc.'s experimental department, has gone spryly about the business of developing the Black Hawk into the country's most accurate corn planter and a favorite among the nation's farmers.

Today at 80, Mr. Englund works full time at National Farm Machinery Co-operatives' Bellevue, Ohio plant among his experimental models, determined to build a still better Black Hawk planter.

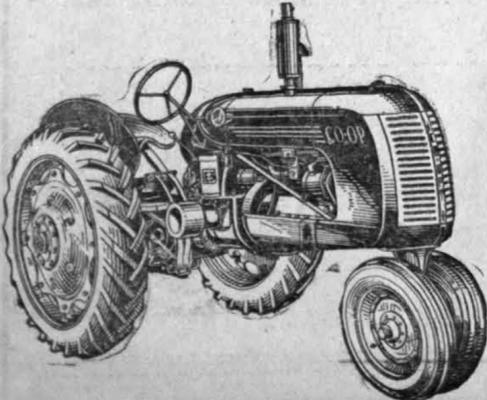
## Black Hawk Proven Name

Black Hawk is a proven name in farm machinery. For more than half a century it has been faithfully serving farmers throughout the middle-west.

In 1897 the first Black Hawk corn planter was built. Since that time it has been recognized for its accurate performance, its simplicity of design and operation, as a leader in its field.

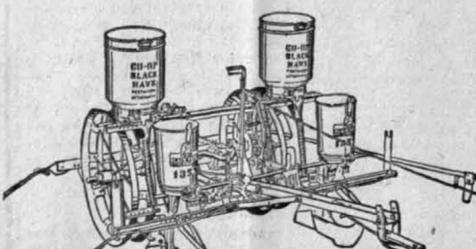
Today the reputable name of Black Hawk, combined with the established name for quality of Co-op in a complete line of farm machinery, is making hundreds of new friends all over the nation.

## Powerful Co-op E-3 Tractor



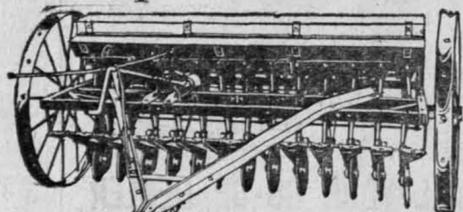
When you buy a Co-op E-3, you can be sure that every dollar you spend brings you a dollar in work-saving, time saving value... Clean cut appearance... finger-tip starting... speeds for all needs... instantly responsive steering... a superb engine that converts every drop of fuel into a tremendous surge of economical power. Combine these with the many other features together with a right price and you can see why the Co-op E-3 is one of the most popular tractors in modern efficient farming.

## Black Hawk Planter



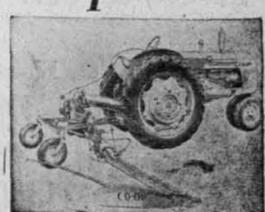
A complete line... for all types of transport... for drilling or checking... for large or small acreage. It is a durable, simple-to-operate, top quality implement. Most accurate planter made.

## Co-op Grain Drill



Affords unusual accuracy in depth, placing and dragging. Automatic pressure bar keeps the depth you set. Exclusive Co-op boot distributes seed evenly along furrow floor. Split-type axle. Heat treated openers... pressure packed disc bearing... large capacity hoppers. Most accurate drill on the market.

## Co-op Mower



For large or small jobs... smooth or rough acreage. You just can't beat the Co-op Mower for service at any price.

# Michigan Farmers Buy \$2 Million Worth Each Year

## They Are Building Their Own Business

Michigan farmers are purchasing Co-op farm machinery at the rate of \$2,000,000 per year. With these purchases and the purchases made by a million other Co-op patrons in the U. S., they have been able to build a manufacturing program that is now among the leaders in the production of a very complete line of quality farm equipment.

Farmer patrons of co-op implements have learned that problems can be solved when they work together. They have assured themselves that there is strength in unity. As proof, they offer this vast Co-op implement program which they own. It was made possible only as the result of their looking toward their Co-operative associations for farm machinery that would offer them lasting service. The manufacturing facilities NFMC which they own are valued at \$5,600,000. They are producing better than \$20,000,000 worth of machinery each year.

Farm Bureau Services' farm equipment department now has somewhere in the neighborhood of \$14,000,000 worth of farm machinery, farm equipment and farm household and electrical appliances serving Michigan farms and farm homes. With that amount of Co-op equipment serving farmers in the state the need for well-trained servicemen, adequate repair facilities, and a plentiful supply of parts is well understood.

Keeping in mind that service together with quality and price savings are the advantages offered co-operative patrons, Farm Bureau Services' farm equipment department is making it a No. 1 job. A series of schools is held throughout the year to give instruction to the servicemen of FBS' farm equipment dealers.

The Service program starts at the factory and continues through FBS warehouses located at Lansing, Kalamazoo and Saginaw. At the factory emphasis is placed on quality materials and workmanship as well as careful inspection during manufacturing.

Factory engineers are constantly at work and on the look out for new and worthwhile improvements for Co-op equipment.

Many service men of local Co-op machinery dealers are sent to the factories at Bellevue, Shelbyville and Brantford for special training by factory specialists.

At Lansing, Kalamazoo and Saginaw, Farm Bureau Services' farm equipment department has well trained service staffs, complete repair shops and large supplies of master parts. Service schools for the surrounding co-op dealers' servicemen are conducted at Lansing, Kalamazoo and Saginaw.

Lansing warehouse keeps more than 100,000 Co-op equipment parts on hand at all times.

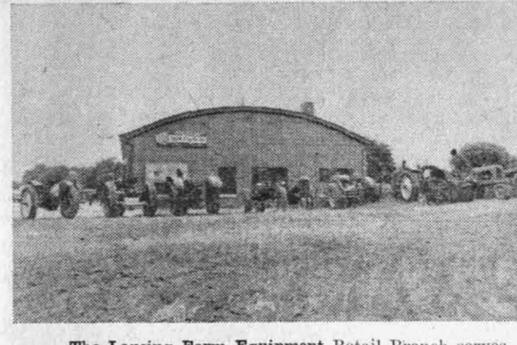
Most Co-op implement dealers in Michigan have complete service programs for the local patrons. Where this is not the case FBS is assisting these dealers in setting up service programs. As a part of the service program the farmer-patron is assured of complete and proper delivery of equipment. It is re-checked on delivery to his farm and necessary adjustments made to make certain that it is in good operating condition.

The successful operation of a farm machinery manufacturing program requires the support of every farmer. To produce high quality equipment at lowest cost, it is necessary to have a large manufacturing volume.

## FBS Farm Equipment Wholesale and Retail Branch Stores



The Saginaw Farm Equipment warehouse at Saginaw supplies Co-op implement dealers of the Thumb area of Michigan. In addition to its wholesale operations, many farmer-patrons of the Saginaw area are serviced through its retail facilities. Warehouse has a well established service maintenance shop and repair parts departments. Facilities are being enlarged to handle the increased volume of business.



The Lansing Farm Equipment Retail Branch serves farmers in the Lansing area. Through special agreement it provides a service program for farm equipment patrons of Co-op machinery dealers in the surrounding area. At the Lansing branch machinery wholesale operations are also carried on for dealers in central Michigan. More than 100,000 parts are carried in a modern, quick service parts department.



The Kalamazoo Farm Equipment Wholesale Warehouse supplies Co-op machinery dealers in southwest Michigan. It is also a Farm Equipment Retail Branch Store for patrons in the Kalamazoo area. To better service the patrons in the area, a large service repair shop is being built. It will include a large repair parts service similar to that of Lansing and Saginaw. At Farm Equipment retail branch locations special emphasis is given to proper delivery whereby the equipment is re-checked on the purchaser's farm.

## Yaeger, Rainey Moore Direct Mach. Program



J. F. Yaeger, assistant executive secretary and manager of

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., has been instrumental in the organization of the farm equipment department as it now operates.

Mr. Yaeger came to the Michigan Farm Bureau in 1935 to supervise its membership program. He now is assistant executive secretary of Michigan Farm Bureau and its other subsidiary cooperative service organizations. In addition, he is managing director of the Michigan Association of Farmer Co-operatives, an organization of Michigan's farmer-owned, marketing and purchasing co-operatives.

Archie E. Moore is manager of FBS farm equipment department. It is a department of the procurement division of FBS which is headed by B. A. Rainey. Prior to joining the Farm Bureau staff, Mr. Moore operated his own farm equipment business at St. Johns, Michigan. The St. Johns Co-operative recommended him as a Farm Bureau Service machinery dealer. After several years in the capacity, he was invited to become supervisor of the electrical sales and service for FBS at Lansing.

Mr. Moore was promoted to manager of the entire farm



Archie E. Moore

equipment department May 10, 1948. During the years he has been in business, he completed several courses in mechanics and other training for the farm equipment field.

In addition to managing the department, Mr. Moore is secretary of National Implement Committee, an advisory group representing regional co-op members of NFMC.

## FBS Branch Stores & Mgm't Contract Points

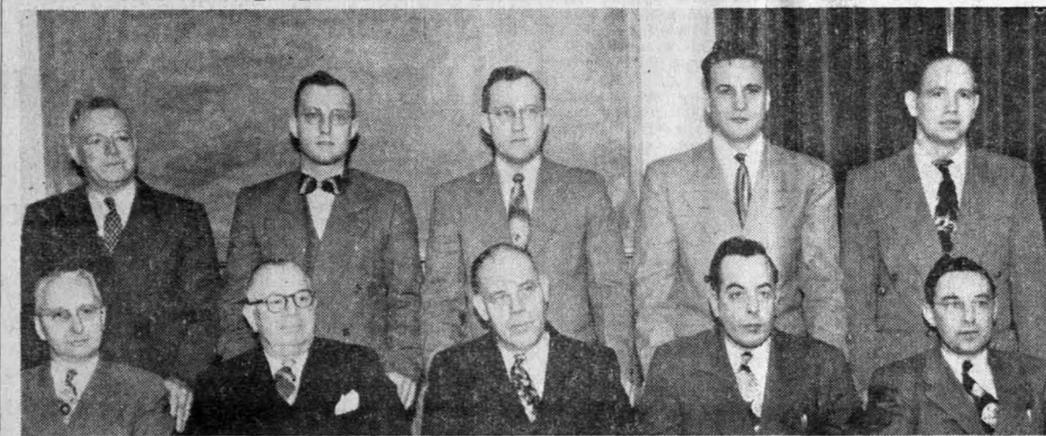


Fremont Co-operative Produce Co. is typical of fifteen other local co-operatives under management contract with Farm Bureau Services, Inc. of Lansing. Fremont, in addition to its feed, seed, fertilizer and other farm supplies business, is the largest retailer of Co-op machinery among the 16 management contract points. They also have a large farm equipment service program for their patrons.



Farm Bureau Services has twelve retail branch stores in Michigan. Each of these, in addition to its farm supplies business, sells considerable amounts of Co-op farm machinery. An outstanding example is the Hastings branch pictured above. They recently built this large farm equipment retail sales and service building for better service to their patrons. The building houses a large display room, repair shop and master parts department.

## FBS Farm Equipment Department Personnel



Seated from left to right: Howard Johnston, supervisor of Lansing warehouse and farm equipment procurement; Ed. Zemmer, field representative; Archie Moore, manager of farm equipment department; Ed. Jarnagin, supervisor of parts and service; and Larry Brinker, field representative. Standing from left to right: Burr Thompson, special field representative; Lloyd Rosekrans, manager of Lansing farm equipment branch; Lyle Rosekrans, field representative; Gaylord Klaver, manager Kalamazoo farm equipment branch; and Sylbert Heindl, manager Saginaw farm equipment branch. Not in picture: Matt Gewain, special merchandising salesman, and Neva Kirby, farm equipment department office manager.

## Co-op Line Distributed By 83 Dealers

Co-op farm machinery and equipment is distributed by 83 local retail points in Lower Michigan. These points are FBS's farm equipment department retail branches, FBS branch stores and management contract points, independent local co-operatives and privately-owned dealerships. There is a retail outlet within normal distance for nearly all of the 42,000 Farm Bureau members. Most of these points maintain a service and repair parts department.

## Why Pay For Plants You'll Never Own?

Some farmers have paid many times over for manufacturing facilities which will always belong to someone else. But not Co-op members . . . for through co-operative purchasing they are building businesses of their own.

A good example is the NFMC factories at Bellevue and Shelbyville. You own them and they are building the best in farm equipment for you. Why not take advantage of them? You rob yourself of factories by not patronizing your local Co-op machinery dealer.

## Local Co-op Dealers



Rockford Cooperative Company is typical of 40 independent local co-operatives selling Co-op farm machinery and equipment in Michigan. They do large volume of business and have a very capable and well trained service staff. They recently modernized their facilities to handle an increased volume as well as to provide a large parts department.

## Independent Dealers



Plainfield Farm Bureau Supply Company is one of the large volume, independent dealers of Co-op farm machinery. Although in the farm supplies business, they specialize in farm equipment and machinery. Shown here is their machinery building which houses the service shop and repair parts department.

## Farm Bureau Services' Equipment Dealers in Michigan

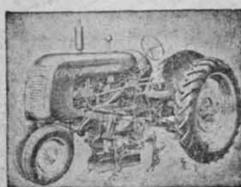
- Adrian—Charles Ruesink Farm Supply
- Allegan Farmers Co-op Ass'n
- Ann Arbor—Washtenaw Farm Bureau Store
- Bad Axe—Nugent Farm Sales & Service
- Battle Creek Farm Bureau Ass'n
- Bay City—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- Breckenridge Oil Company
- Brooklyn—G. Rayner Boyce
- Buchanan Co-ops, Inc.
- Caro Farmers Elevator Company
- Cassopolis—Cass County Co-op, Inc.
- Charlotte—Eaton Farm Bureau Co-op, Inc.
- Cheaning Farmers Elevator
- Clinton—Robert Allen
- Coopersville Co-op Co.
- DeKerville—Messman Implement Company
- Dorr—Salem Co-op Co.
- Dundee—Five Point Sales & Service
- Elkton—Farm Bureau Equipment Sales and Service
- Etsic—Miller Hardware Co.

- Emmett—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- Evart Co-op Co.
- Falmouth Co-operative Co.
- Fremont Co-op Produce Co.
- Gaines—Marvin Tiedeman
- Gladwin Farmers Supply Store
- Grand Blanc Co-operative Elevator Co.
- Greenville Co-operative Ass'n, Inc.
- Hamilton Farm Bureau
- Hanover—Farmer Folk's Supply
- Hart—Farm Bureau Co-op, Inc.
- Hartford Co-op Elevator Co.
- Hastings—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- Hemlock Co-operative Creamery
- Herron—Wolf Creek Farm Bureau
- Hillsdale Co-op Company
- Holland Co-op Co.
- Holly—Frank Gromak
- Howell Co-operative Company
- Hubbardston Hardware
- Imlay City—Lapeer County Co-ops, Inc.

- Ironia—Ferris Farm Service
- Lawrence—Lawrence Co-op
- Kalamazoo—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- Lansing—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- Lapeer County Co-ops, Inc.
- Marcellus—Four County Co-ops, Inc.
- Mariette—Amil Olsen
- Marshall—Marengo Farm Bureau Store
- Moline Co-op Milling Co.
- Mt. Pleasant Co-op Elevator
- Munith—H & F Implement and Supply
- Onkama—Schimke's Farm Service
- Ottawa Lake Farm Implement & Supply
- Pocconing—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- Pittsford Farm Bureau
- Plainfield Farm Bureau Supply
- Portland—Alfred Ferris
- Quincy Co-op Co.
- Richmond—St. Clair-Macomb Cons. Co-op

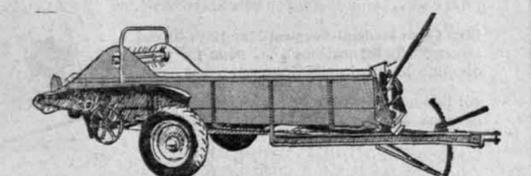
- Rockford Co-op Company
- Rockwood—Smith Sales and Service
- Romeo—Posey Bros.
- Ruth Farmers Elevator
- Saginaw—Farmers Bureau Services, Inc.
- Sault Ste. Marie—Chippewa County Co-op
- Scotts Farm Bureau Supply
- Stanwood Marketing Ass'n
- St. Johns Co-op Company
- Sunfield Farm Store
- Three Rivers Co-op Co.
- Utica—Wolverine Co-op Co.
- Warren Co-op Co.
- Watervliet Fruit Exchange
- West Branch Farmers Co-op, Inc.
- Woodland—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- Yale—Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
- Ypsilanti Farm Bureau
- Zeeland—Bussis Brothers

## Cultivator



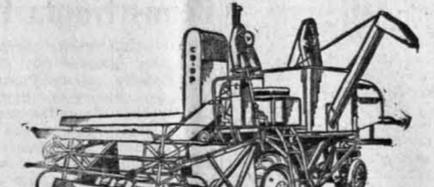
The new, improved Co-op tractor-mounted Black Hawk cultivator is thoroughly field tested. Available 2 or 4 row, adjustable 28" to 42" row. Built to do the job.

## Co-op Manure Spreader



...for healthy crops; profitable returns. Co-op Black Hawk manure spreader makes effortless loading, even feeding. Has an acid-resisting box, rustless steel beaters. Affords a fast, wide, even spread. No jolting. This is truly a great spreader.

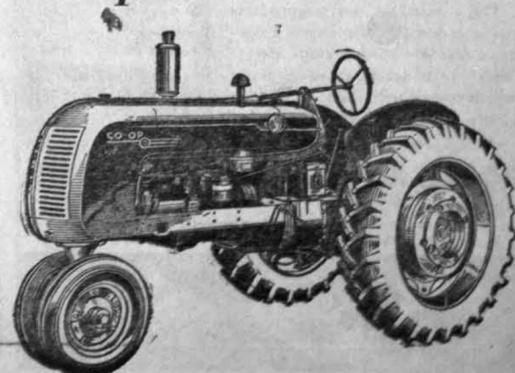
## Co-op SP Combine



Combining tasks are made simple with the Co-op Self-Propelled Combine. Gives fast clean separation. Swings into grain and cuts cleanly on corners. Auger head eliminates canvasses. Takes less space on road. Ask your Co-op dealer about it.

## Mighty Co-op E-4 Tractor

No "Junior" tractor for extra jobs. Has an amazing farming capacity. Powered by an efficient, economical 6-cylinder gas or diesel engine. New sliding spur gear transmission with 6 forward and two reverse speeds. It offers new comforts and conveniences. Has push button starter, handy grouped controls, comfortable, adjustable seat. Other features are: independent pulley drive, separate control live power take off, powerful hydraulic lift system.



# Economist Says Farmers Win and Lose in Inflation

Co-op Conferences Being Held This Month



Typical of the Co-op Conferences for Co-operators held in Michigan during January and continuing through February, was the one held at Hancock in the upper peninsula. Some 80 co-op leaders, extension workers and agr'l teachers attended the discussion at Soumi College. Here we see the panel of speakers at that meeting. From left to right: Russell Horwood, district extension supervisor, MSC; Luke Kelly, secretary, Michigan Ass'n of FFA; Carl Norberry, conference chairman, manager of Settlers Co-op at Trout Creek; Arthur Howland, extension economist specializing in Co-op business, MSC; Hayes Beall, discussion leader for conference, training director for Central Co-op Wholesale; Everett Young, field secretary, Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives; and R. T. Hartwig, conference recording secretary, extension economist, MSC. See article, page 6, for dates in February.

## People Have to Pay For Good Community

**MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR**  
Brier Hill Farm, Carleton, Mich.

If I were asked my opinion on what subject the general public most needs information on, I'd say taxes.

An old saying has been that one cannot escape death or taxes. People accept death when it comes their turn, but I've never heard of taxes ever being something to enjoy. Again they are never paid with groans or cursing. The increased taxes we hear about these days do not mean the taxes we pay to our township treasurer every fall but rather a higher income tax and more federal tax on non-essential commodities.

These include furs, cosmetics, jewelry, cigarettes, alcoholics, travel tickets, theater tickets and no doubt many other things when necessary to raise more money.

One thing to remember, the luxury is practically optional with the individual. If we object to paying that kind of tax we can avoid it by not buying.

Heretofore the income taxes asked for have been small in comparison with those in other countries. We have been asked to pay only according to our ability to pay, according to our income, and the number of dependents we support.

Many of us may think we have been hurt, but on sober thought none of us would want to be called disloyal to our home country nor would we be willing to retain the mite we contribute to

keep America great and relinquish the advantages and protection granted so abundantly in our behalf.

We all claim to be loyal citizens, but we can be actually pro-communist in our denunciations.

Taxes for our state. Far too many seem not to realize that for years there has been no state property tax assessed against property. If I remember correctly the state tax became so burdensome that the property owners felt they could not carry the load longer.

A 3-cent sales tax was enacted so that all who live within our state share the expense of the public schools in the state. The balance is used for state expenses and appropriations, including the public schools.

The county and township tax which we are asked to pay around holiday time goes to pay the annual expenses of the township and the county and also school expenses of the district in which the individual lives.

In Michigan this tax cannot exceed 15 miles unless there has been a special tax voted by the taxpayers.

Lately I was asked by one of our readers if I would explain how the school primary money is acquired and who has the authority to raise or lower the amount allotted for each school child. She seemed to be under the

impression that it came from a direct property tax and that the teachers in some way had influenced the legislators to grant a higher levy this year. This was not the only time I've been asked this question, so I think it is timely to give the answer to others who may be uncertain about it.

Primary school money that is allotted every public school district has never to my knowledge been a direct property tax. It comes from right of way taxes collected from public utilities, such as railroads, telephone and telegraph and electric companies, etc.

The amount per school child varies with the amount collected and the changes in the school census.

As yet there has been no federal appropriation made by Congress in behalf of public schools. From all information I have been able to gather, if any appropriation should be granted it most likely would be for the public schools in the south and poorer states unable to support their schools to the standards that we have.

There are so many complications involved in the matter that as yet the national organizations have not endorsed the policy of federal aid to schools. They feel the schools would lose much of local control when federally supported.

In a school election, all residents of a district can vote for officers, although those officers must be property owners. All can vote for improvements or changes, but only taxpayers can vote on raising money.

Many are opposed to a non-taxpayer voting at all, but when one takes into consideration the amount of school aid that is received from the state educational department, we cannot justly deny them an expression on the type of school they would like their children to attend.

There people do pay indirect taxes for schools in many ways. They pay sales tax on everything they buy and when they rent a place for living purposes they pay an indirect tax as part of their rent.

There are several other sources of state assistance for certain types of school classes such as agricultural and home economics. There is reimbursement on bus transportation and school lunch assistance.

All in all, every public school pupil is ably helped these days through their 12 or 13 years of local education.

None of us should begrudge any tax we are asked to pay for the support of our local schools. The money is spent for the benefit of our own community. Every community is rated according to the advantages it can offer for good living, such as schools, churches, libraries, civic organizations and recreation centers.

Some think they cannot afford these things but on serious thought, can one afford to do without them?

We must always keep in mind that the generations before us, even back to the Pilgrim fathers, sacrificed until it hurt in order that those following might enjoy a richer and fuller life. That spirit is what has made America all that it is.

We should realize that the cost of our schools and the manner in which they are conducted is pretty much up to the local people themselves. We must meet the health and safety regulations. These and other factors enter into the maintenance of any school in Michigan.

There's another factor that thought must be given. Too many thoughtlessly criticize school boards for engaging married women and businessmen's wives as teachers. The day has long gone by when "most anyone" can teach in our public schools.

There are requirements that must be met in order to receive

## 400 Attend Seven Co-op Conferences

More than 400 farm co-operative leaders, agr'l extension workers, vocational agr'l teachers, and veterans' instructors attended one of seven Co-operative Educational Conferences held during January, "Co-op Month."

The topic of discussion at these meetings was "The Role Farmer Co-operatives Play in Michigan Agriculture." At each conference those in attendance agreed that they have mutual responsibilities for providing the new generation of farmers with a better understanding and knowledge of business co-operatives.

It was brought out that this young group of farmers began farming during a period of farm prosperity, and lack the experiences of the economic conditions that brought about the need for co-operative business during the 1920's and 30's. Several programs were presented to accomplish this task.

Eight more conferences are scheduled for the month of February, in addition to the seven held at Escanaba, Hancock, Sault Ste. Marie, Bad Axe, Lapeer, Ypsilanti and Lansing. They are: February 5—Big Rapids, Legion Hall; 6—Boyer City, Dilworth Hotel; 7—Traverse City, Gilbert Lodge; 8—St. Louis, High School; 9—Shelby, Co-op Hall; 20—Hamilton, Community Hall; 21—Benton Harbor, Scottdale U. B. Church; and 27—Coldwater, Edison School.

Co-operating agencies promoting the meetings include agr'l economics, education and extension departments of Michigan State College; vocational agr'l dept. of Michigan Dept. of Public Instruction; and Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives.

## Bull Frogs Eat Anything

Howard Beck, Lebanon, Mo., was very much surprised when his 11-year-old son told him that the bullfrogs in their pond had eaten three six-day-old pet ducklings. The boy said he actually saw a frog eat the last one.

Thinking his son the victim of a hallucination, the farmer took his .22 caliber rifle and shot a big bullfrog near the spot his son pointed out as the scene of the crime. When he cut the frog open, he found the dead duckling was inside. The remains of another duckling was found in another frog he killed later.

Biologists inform us that bullfrogs will eat anything they can swallow. Since their mouths are so wide, this takes in a lot of territory.

## Mumford to Help Pennsylvania FB

Charles Mumford, county organization director for Gratiot and Isabella county Farm Bureaus, is on leave of absence to the American Farm Bureau Federation for about 6 weeks starting Feb. 11 to help organize the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau.

Mr. Mumford was selected to represent the Michigan Farm Bureau in helping organize Pennsylvania as the 46th state to join the American Farm Bureau Federation. Some 12 to 15 neighboring states are sending representatives to assist Pennsylvania in establishing County Farm Bureau units.

## Cheap Dollars Pay Up Debts, Hurt Savings

What happens to farmers in an inflation?

L. L. Boger, agricultural economist at Michigan State College analyzes some of the effects of inflation for farmers in an article "The Shrinking Dollar" in the January issue of Michigan Farm Economics, monthly Extension Service bulletin.

It's generally agreed, Mr. Boger said, that a little inflation is good for the farmer. Prices of the things he sells go up faster than prices of things he buys.

Some farmers gain a lot, others much less. It all depends on what the farmer has to sell and what he must buy.

Cotton prices, for example, are now four times as high as they were in the pre-war years 1935-1939, while truck and vegetable crop prices haven't even doubled. During the same period wool prices tripled, feed prices doubled.

On the outgo side, motor supplies, machinery, seed, fertilizer and home furnishings prices have gone up much less than farm wage rates, livestock, and building supplies prices.

Everybody loses, Boger warns, if inflation goes too far. Runaway inflation would destroy our whole monetary structure—the dollar would become worthless.

Some examples of how inflation works for and against the farmer as listed by Boger:

Debts—It's always easier to pay debts with "cheap" dollars—so being in debt during a period of inflation is sound business. It now takes far less farm products to make payments on investments such as land bought in pre-war years.

Here, however, is another good illustration of the unfairness of inflation. The debt paying ability has not increased equally for all commodities because prices have not changed in the same proportion. For example, one beef cow in December 1950 would pay off three times as much debt as it would in 1935-39—a can of milk twice as much—a dozen eggs only 1 1/2 times as much.

Investments—Inflation decreases real income from investments with fixed dollar value such as life insurance, bonds and outstanding loans. For example, a defense bond bought for \$18.75 in 1940 returned \$25 when redeemed in 1950. But that \$25 would only buy as much in December 1950 as \$11.50 would buy in 1940.

Saving in the form of fixed investments like interest yielding bonds is still better, however, than hoarding or keeping the money in a low interest savings account. If that \$18.75 had been hoarded since 1940 its real value today would be only \$8.60 instead of \$11.50.

Leases—Inflation affects landlords and tenants differently. In general, during periods of inflation a cash rent basis is best for a tenant, while a crop share arrangement favors the landlord. In any case the landlord stands to gain from increasing land prices.

Preventing inflation in a full employment economy geared for war is a difficult process.

Among other things, said Mr. Boger, it involves the levying of high taxes that approach pay-as-you-go levels. Wise programs are needed to prevent further inflation in order to protect present investments and to encourage people to continue to make investments that have fixed dollar values.

## Best Pastures Have Big Money Values

Many farmers ask, "What is the value of pasture?" They may know that grassland farming aids conservation, but they are also interested in what kind of financial returns come from pasture.

Harry Will, research agricultural economist at Michigan State College, has some figures that help to give the details of pasture value.

Last year, the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station conducted a study in Ionia county, in an attempt to arrive at a return for pasture. In dairying, a value was placed on the milk produced and then deductions were made for cost of feed, annual pasture and herd costs including labor on the herd, interest on investment, depreciation, and use of equipment. Current values for milk and feed were used.

The researchers came up with a figure which includes returns from pasture and management which gives a fair comparison between different kinds of pasture.

On 39 farms which were studied, the return was \$31.90 per acre of pasture grazed. This varied from less than nothing on some of the poorer pastures to more than \$100 per acre on the best.

Lowland, mainly Reed Canary grass, was valued at \$35 an acre; rotation pastures, meadow and Sudan grass, at \$38; and native upland pasture, mainly June grass, at \$13 per acre.

Will points out that these returns indicate that good pasture is a very profitable crop and one to which farmers should give attention.

For high returns per acre, the economist advises that farmers concentrate on good stands, for good pasture management starts with preparation of the seed bed. Other items to watch are the proper amount of pasture for the livestock and efficient producing livestock to turn the pasture into cash.

When pictures are hung on the walls in groups, it is best to have them approximately the same size and pertaining to the same general subject. Framing the pictures in a similar manner also will improve the over-all effect.

## Missaukee FB Burial Ass'n in 12th Year

Missaukee County Farm Bureau has the only Farm Bureau Burial Ass'n in Michigan.

Ben Shetehelm of Lake City, secretary, says the Ass'n has been operating for 12 years and has a membership of 150 families.

The group pays funeral benefits ranging from \$30 to \$125. Funds for that purpose are accumulated by an assessment on the membership.

In the 12-year period, said Mr. Shetehelm, the Burial Ass'n has paid benefits for 28 burials and has levied 18 assessments.

Mr. Shetehelm said the group started with 100 families. It was agreed that Farm Bureau membership was a condition for membership. Applicants are passed upon by a committee of five. Applicants must not be more than 55 years of age.

The membership fee was set at \$3.00 for a family. As the children became of age, they may enroll in their own right at \$2. When they marry, membership may be taken for the husband or wife at an additional \$1.

Charges agreed upon by the Ass'n and undertakers were: adults \$125, which was increased to \$150 in 1948; children 5 to 12 years not to exceed \$60, and children under 5 years not to exceed \$30. The same rates apply to members living outside of Missaukee county.

The plan provides that an assessment shall be levied on the membership only when a death occurs. Assessments are levied every three months. If more than one death occurs in a quarter, each death calls for a levy. If no burials take place during a year, one assessment is levied for that year. The Ass'n once had the happy experience of a two year period in which there were no deaths in the group.

The assessment levied on each family for each burial follows this schedule: 50 cents for persons over 16 years of age; children 1 to 16 years of age 20 cents per family. Infants up to one year of age are added to the roll of member families but no assessment is made.

Missaukee County Farm Bureau Ass'n holds its annual meeting each March.

## Fred Walker Dairyland Mgr. 25 Years

Presentation of a fine watch to Secretary-Manager Fred Walker featured the 1951 annual meeting of Dairyland Cooperative Creamery Co. at Carson City Jan. 26.

Paul E. Todd, secretary, gave Mr. Walker the watch in behalf of all members. Mrs. Walker received roses. This was the creamery's 25th annual meeting. Mr. Walker has managed the business since it started.

Dairyland adopted a resolution on federal price control and food allocations, which urged that pricing of butterfat at the farm be so established as not to discourage the production of farm-separated cream for buttermaking.

As between domestic butter markets and needs of the armed forces, Dairyland said the government should bear in mind that to over-drain the domestic market encourages use of butter substitutes. This tends to build huge surpluses of butter after the emergency has passed.

The dairy farmers praised 4-H and FFA youth activities; commended American Dairy Ass'n for its promotion of dairy products and urged that present tax laws as applied to co-operatives be retained.

Mr. Todd of Middleton was re-elected to the board of directors for three years. Mark Westbrook, Ionia, was elected to replace W. G. Troub, Middleton, who retired after 23 years.

The 1950 pig crop in Michigan totaled more than a million head, 5 percent more than 1949.

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

**FOR POULTRY**

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

## Now's the Time to Join BLUE CROSS-BLUE SHIELD through the Farm Bureau Annual Enrollment

Enrollment closes March 20... don't miss this last chance!

**FARM BUREAU MEMBERS—**  
once again you have the opportunity to get all the many benefits of MICHIGAN BLUE CROSS-BLUE SHIELD health-care protection for you and yours.

**But you must ACT NOW!**

You may enroll through your Farm Bureau Discussion Group during this enrollment period. No red tape. No physical examination.

You need BLUE CROSS-BLUE SHIELD. Chances are that one out of every four families will have unexpected hospital and medical bills this year—bills that can wipe out hard-won savings.

Blue Cross Hospital Plan pays for a broad range of benefits in any of Michigan's 185 participating hospitals... 120 days of hospital care... no cash limit on benefits covered.

Blue Cross Medical-Surgical Plan pays liberal amounts for operations... pays for your doctor's hospital calls in non-surgical cases.

All this at a cost of only a few cents a day—because BLUE CROSS and BLUE SHIELD

**BLUE CROSS** Michigan Hospital Service

**BLUE SHIELD** Michigan Medical Service

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THIS CARD MUST BE SHOWN TO YOUR HOSPITAL OR DOCTOR WHEN YOU REQUEST SERVICES.

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## CONCRETE MASONRY

is durable, money-saving construction

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BARN

GRANARIES

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HOG HOUSES

POULTRY HOUSES

Experienced farmers know that when they build new farm structures first cost isn't the only consideration. Of equal importance are future upkeep and life of the building.

For thrifty farmers concrete masonry is the ideal structural material. Its first cost is moderate. Its maintenance expense is low. It lasts a lifetime. That adds up to low-annual-cost construction.

Besides, concrete masonry can't burn. It can't decay. It defies rats, termites and storms. Then, too, concrete masonry farm structures are dry and comfortable.

Call on your local concrete products manufacturer for help in using concrete masonry construction. Always insist on concrete masonry units which comply with the specifications of the American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM).

### PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing 9, Mich.

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete... through scientific research and engineering field work

# Second Farm Bureau Institute at MSC, February 20-21

## Training School for County Officers, Committee Chairmen

**KEITH TANNER**  
Director of Field Services

Help Wanted! has been the cry of County Farm Bureau officers and county area of activity chairmen.

The second Michigan Farm Bureau Institute will be held at Michigan State College Union Memorial Building at East Lansing, Feb. 20-21, for the purpose of providing the help wanted. All meetings on the second floor of the Union.

The Institute is a workshop at which officers and committee chairmen discuss with each other and state leaders Farm Bureau opportunities and problems. They swap experiences and find ideas that work.

More than 300 attended the first Institute last February. An even larger meeting is expected this year.

Officers and committeemen are interested in their duties and responsibilities. How they should proceed for best results. How committees should go about their work and how to make reports.

Perhaps the most valuable part of the workshop sessions is the exchange of experiences in handling projects and problems. "We need help on this situation; how do you handle it?" usually brings a good answer from somebody.

Registration is from 9:00 to 10:00 Feb. 20, followed by the first general session in the ballroom at 10 o'clock sharp. There will be an evening general session the 20th. The final general session will be the afternoon of Feb. 21 with adjournment at 4 o'clock.

Workshop sessions will be held in second floor conference rooms for County Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries, and for these committee chairmen: Membership, Community Farm Bureau, Women of the Farm Bureau, Junior Farm Bureau, Resolutions, Farm Supply, and Publicity.

Discussion leaders for workshop sessions will be: Stanley Powell, Keith Tanner, Mrs. Marjorie Gardner, Mrs. Marjorie Karker, Don Kinsey, Norwood Eastman, Wesley Hawley, and Fred Reimer. "Spotlighting Your Farm Bureau Problem" will be the topic of the Tuesday evening general session. Larry Taylor of the adult education dept. of Michigan State College, will handle the spotlighting, and will direct the group's questions to state Farm Bureau leaders.

Delbert Wells of the American Farm Bureau will summarize

## General Session of the First Farm Bureau Institute



Allan Kline, president of the American Farm Bureau, is shown speaking to 313 County Farm Bureau officers and committee chairmen who attended the first Michigan Farm Bureau Institute at Lansing last February. This year Delbert Wells, midwest states organization representative of the AFBF, will discuss the national Farm Bureau program and assist with the Institute.

## Wells of AFBF At Institute

J. Delbert Wells, American Farm Bureau Federation speaker for the Michigan Farm Bureau Institute February 21, has been organization assistant for the Midwest Farm Bureau state since December 1, 1950.

Mr. Wells will attend the entire Institute as a resource person from the American. He will join state leaders in answering questions Tuesday evening during the program "Spotlighting Your Farm Bureau Problems," to be moderated by Larry Taylor of the Adult Education Department of Michigan State College.

Mr. Wells will summarize the conference and speak to the committee chairmen at its final session Wednesday afternoon.

## Farmers Have Bills to Fear In '51 Session of Legislature Proposed 3% Processing Tax May Affect Farm Business

### Powell Thinks an Industrial Processing Tax Applied to Farmers Would Get Them Coming and Going

STANLEY M. POWELL

Farmers have much at stake during the current session of the Michigan legislature. In this period of emergency and revolutionary changes the rural people of our state may become victims of legislation which would prove very expensive to them.

For instance, there is a strong movement to impose a 3% tax on all supplies and equipment used in agricultural producing. As yet this threat is not definitely embodied in any pending bill. However, Senate Bill No. 16 and House Bill No. 15 provide for a 3% tax upon the "privilege of using, storing, purchasing or consuming tangible personal property in this state in industrial processing."

This is not an amendment to the present sales tax but is an entirely new specific tax. It is set up in that way so that the state would receive the entire revenue instead of 22%, which is the state's portion of the yield of the sales tax.

Even with the bill in its present form, farm folks would be directly and adversely affected. It is difficult to draw an exact line between agricultural producing and industrial processing. Most farm products must undergo industrial processing before being used for human consumption.

Much of this processing is done by co-operative organizations owned and operated by farmers. Practically all of our farm supplies are the product of industrial processing. The proposed levy would hit us coming and going. It would undoubtedly result in lower prices for what we have to sell and higher prices for those things which we have to purchase to operate our farms.

A very definite principle is involved. Ever since the Michigan sales tax was first proposed in 1933 the Michigan Farm Bureau has insisted that it would be unfair to tax supplies and equipment used in producing something which would be sold subject to the tax. Any other procedure would result in definite double taxation.

When the sales tax law was enacted in 1933 it was the general understanding that it would not apply to farm production supplies. When those in charge of the new law began to apply the tax to farm supplies the Michigan Farm Bureau and a large number of co-operatives engaged in a law suit to prove that the tax should not be imposed on farm supplies.

We won our case in the Ingham County circuit court. The state sales tax board appealed to the supreme court. Before it was settled there, the Farm Bureau and manufacturers secured adoption by the Legislature of the so-called Flynn Amendment. It definitely exempted purchases of supplies or equipment consumed or used in industrial processing or agricultural producing.

Thus it is evident that insofar as the sales tax act is concerned the agricultural exemption is embodied in the same sentence as that which provides the industrial processing exemption.

The threat of tax on all our farm supplies and equipment is even more direct and definite than I have stated thus far. I am informed that if the proposed legislation is reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Taxation, which has been actively considering Senate Bill No. 16,

subject to tax when marketed, there should not be a tax on the supplies used in their production.

It is our estimate that placing a 3% levy on the supplies and equipment used by farmers in agricultural production would amount to an added burden of \$3,000,000 to \$4,500,000 annually.

The Michigan Farm Bureau registered strong opposition to Senate Bill 16 at the January 30 hearing, mentioned above. All Farm Bureau members should keep their state lawmakers informed as to their attitude regarding Senate Bill No. 16 and the duplicate measure House Bill No. 15.

Highway Finance. Other measures which Farm Bureau members should watch closely are the group of seven companion bills embodying the recommendations of the Michigan Good Roads Federation relative to highway finance and administration.

In their present form these bills provide for increasing the gas tax from 3 to 5c per gallon and the Diesel fuel tax from 5c to 7c per gallon.

They would raise the weight tax on various types of vehicles, particularly the heavier trucks.

They would place all highway revenues into one new motor vehicle fund, establish a complete new formula for distributing the revenues, provide for complete re-classification of highways, roads and streets and establish various so-called administrative reforms.

In general, these measures are in substantial agreement with the recommendations adopted by the delegates of the last annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau. However, there is also a chance that provisions might be written into some of the bills which would be very serious from the farm standpoint.

I testified at a hearing before the Senate Committees on Taxation and Highways held on January 31. In my testimony I reported that of the 598 resolutions sent into Michigan Farm Bureau headquarters from the County Farm Bureaus prior to the last annual meeting, 55 of them related to highway finance. They varied somewhat in recommendations. Of this number 49 specifically favored increasing the gas tax. None opposed a gas tax increase.

I had grouped these County Farm Bureau resolutions according to their general recommendations and presented each point of view and the counties which had taken that position. Then I read into the record the resolution adopted by the delegates last November which combined the thinking of the members throughout the state.

I pointed out that an increased gas tax might actually reduce the total out-of-pocket expenses of Michigan motorists because poor roads, improperly maintained, mean greatly increased fuel consumption and greater maintenance costs and depreciation.

A gas tax increase might well prove to be not an added expense but an investment which would prove profitable in lower operating and maintenance costs.

Chairman Higgins of the Senate Taxation Committee, presided at the hearing. He launched an attack on the refunds which farmers can secure for the gas tax paid on tractor fuel used for field work and other off the highway purposes. He has suggested that each farmer pay gas tax on the first 1,000 gallons of gas which he might buy in bulk annually.

I pointed out that there is no basis of equity in such an arrangement. The gas tax was devised as an automatic toll gate. It roughly measures the miles driven and the weight of the motor vehicle, the two features which are most largely responsible for the wear and tear on

highways. Certainly fuel used to operate a tractor in a field or to furnish belt power should not be subject to a tax for highway purposes. I mentioned that it has been suggested by some Farm Bureau members that tractor fuel be given a distinct color and that a heavy penalty be imposed for any such fuel used in a car or truck on the public highways.

This would be a little unhandy for some farmers but would quiet the slanderous attacks which are constantly aimed at farmers. It is frequently and recklessly charged that most farmers use gasoline from their own private tank for highway purposes and then claim a tax refund on the fuel so used.

In readjusting upward the weight tax schedules there is a chance that farm trucks and trailers might be taxed much heavier than at present. In the bill as now drafted the licenses for farm trucks would be raised from 35 to 50c per cwt. On farm trailers weighing up to 2,500 lbs. the rate would be raised from 35 to 50c per cwt. On farm trailers weighing over 2,500 lbs. the rates would be advanced from 50 to 80c per cwt.

Farm Tractors. Up until about one day before introduction both the Senate and House weight tax bills contained language which in my judgment would have made farm tractors, under certain circumstances, liable to a quite heavy weight tax, if they were used on the highways.

How serious this would have been is illustrated by the fact that for the E-3 Co-op tractors the licenses would have cost from \$24.09 to \$28.10, depending on the model. For the E-4 Co-op tractors licenses would have ranged from \$69.00 to \$78.38. I was able to secure removal of this objectionable language.

In their present form the proposed bills would not impose a tax on farm tractors. There has been considerable confusion and misunderstanding on this point because the special farm commercial truck rate has been broadened to apply also to road tractors and truck tractors.

These are definitely defined in the present motor vehicle code and are totally different vehicles than farm tractors. They are designed for pulling vehicles on the highways whereas a farm tractor is designed for pulling implements of husbandry and furnishing belt power.

Farm tractors have a totally different gear ratio, tire tread, and general construction and could not be involved in the special license rates which are being provided for farm commercial vehicles.

Authors of the bill feel that a farmer who happens to use a road tractor or a truck tractor rather than a straight truck to pull his products to market or to transport his farm supplies should be entitled to the same special rate as though he had a straight truck. It would seem as though prospects for passage of the new highway finance program would be more favorable if any reference to the licensing of farm tractors can be kept out of the program.

(Continued on Page Six)

## 710 Clinton Members Have Hospital Ins.

Clinton County Farm Bureau has 40 active Community Farm Bureau groups, and 36 of them have Blue Cross hospital insurance service according to Miss Leona Algeo, county organization director.

Today 710 Clinton County Farm Bureau members have Blue Cross hospital insurance through the Farm Bureau. A surprisingly large number of members use the hospital service in the course of a year. Illness and accidents are events that are not planned. They happen.

One County Farm Bureau family had the most unusual experience of having 3 hospital cases in 15 months. Blue Cross took care of the hospital expenses.

Clinton county now has 1198 members or 91% of its goal for 1951.

Community FB groups and 4-H clubs are co-operating with the Chamber of Commerce and service clubs of St. Johns in building a 4-H club community building at St. Johns city park. It will be equipped with kitchens and other facilities for community purposes. The groups have raised \$500 of their \$1,000 pledge.

## Ask Congress To Go Slow on Price Control

Early in January the following letter was sent to Michigan members of Congress, Republican and Democrat leaders in the Senate and House, and to Charles E. Wilson, defense mobilization chief: "The Michigan Farm Bureau membership of 42,000 families has expressed itself as opposed to rushing into price controls. We ask that you oppose such action. We shall support you in that position."

"At our 31st annual meeting last November the Michigan Farm Bureau membership discussed controls and inflation in the light of their experiences with them in World War II and immediately afterwards.

"The more of price controls in those years, the greater the shortages in the markets. This was particularly true of meat.

"The Farm Bureau membership adopted this statement of policy in November, 1950 with respect to Inflation and Defense Production:

"Price and production controls should be kept at the lowest practical minimum.

"Price and business controls do not prevent inflation, but entangle producers of goods and services in endless red tape that hampers production."

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU  
C. L. Brody, Executive Secretary



## Your PROTECTION UNDER FREMONT'S LIBERAL POLICY

... it may save you hundreds of dollars

No one wants a fire... but when you do have a loss, you want to be sure that your policy is more than "just a piece of paper" and that you are adequately protected. You can be sure with a Fremont Mutual policy... it is one of your most valuable contracts... and the extra protection you receive may save you hundreds of dollars. So now, before you have a loss, make sure that you have Fremont Mutual's liberal protection policy.

## Your CHIMNEYS

... it may save your life.

Inspect your chimneys for cracks and openings, especially in the attic. Clean your chimney at least once a year.

## CHECK YOUR INSURANCE

"Are you fully protected?"

**FREMONT MUTUAL**  
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY  
HOME OFFICE • FREMONT, MICHIGAN  
Free INFO FOR THIS FOLDER  
"Integrity that is Unquestioned"

## 1951 LOOKS FAVORABLE

Milk prices should remain strong, the same for hogs, sheep and cattle. If they are high priced, there will be a good demand for poultry and probably eggs. Give your livestock and poultry a chance in 1951 to render results that your Farm Bureau Open Formula feeds make possible. January or February hatched pullets will lay large eggs when such eggs bring top prices. Keep egg and cost records so you can find out how many more eggs Mer-mash produces.

**FOR POULTRY**  
If production starts to slip, give each 100 birds 2 lbs. Calf Manna per day (about 2 p.m.) on top of mash. Use lights if you can—keep water available as water—not as ice.

**FOR HOGS**  
Farm Bureau Porkmakers have a combination of the finest antibiotic feed supplements added. These antibiotics cover the full spectrum of bacterial action—not just a part.

Farm Bureau dealers can get you Lederle's 'Aurofae' or Pfizer's Bi-Con plus 1 if you need—or want extra antibiotic to meet infection.

**FOR CATTLE**  
For steer feeders, we offer 1st, Bureau Las 30% protein with 25% molasses. 2nd, Steer Feed (meal or pellets) 36% protein with 5% molasses. 3rd, Cattle Supplement 36% with 10% molasses and 3% urea for lower costs. Whatever feed you need—give your Farm Bureau Open Formula feeds first chance to work for you. Milkmaker 34% is the finest dairy feed on the market. Bureau Flex 32% (with beet pulp and 10% molasses) for those who want beet pulp—or Dairy Flex 20% with beet pulp. For low price where own grain is gone, ask for Farm Bureau Pailfiller 16%.

Buy Mermashes - Milkmakers - Porkmakers  
Sold By Farm Bureau Feed Dealers  
**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**  
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan



**HERE'S A FRIENDLY TIP!**  
If you are planning on needing roofing materials this year, you can be certain that metal roofing materials will be hard to find. Present allocations do not begin to answer the need.

**USE ASPHALT ROOFING**  
Asphalt must answer! Unless all signs fail, the roofing load will be carried by the asphalt products for some time to come. This means an abnormally heavy call on the asphalt supply.

**BETTER BUY IT NOW!**  
Will asphalt meet the demand? Our answer is NO! By May or June of this year, asphalt roofing, too, will be hard to find. The tip is to BUY NOW... while you are able to get it, even if you have to store it until summer. Do this and your Farm Bureau dealer will be able to re-stock his supply before the rush comes. Thus you help yourself and your community to take care of its roofing problems.

Ask Your Local Co-op Dealer For  
**FARM BUREAU ROOFING**  
Farm Bureau Services, Inc.  
Roofing Dept. 221 N. Cedar Lansing, Mich.

# Bill Citizen Under Communism, Socialism, Democracy

## Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for Feb.

Background Material for Program This Month by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY  
Director of Research and Education

The last 20 years have seen America in a social and economic revolution. The trend within this struggle has borne some of the stamp of Socialism. Many American citizens have fought against a trend which they recognize as undermining their constitutional liberties.

Still more threatening today looms the spectre of a war with Russia. Wars are fought not only for economic advantage. Also involved is a clash between the ideals and values, the religions, philosophies, and the role of the individual.

Nations are different in many ways. A full understanding and mutual adjustment of differences might preserve world peace. But a full understanding of the differences is also necessary in the case of war.

We must know the nature of the system we fight to protect, as well as the system against which we are defending ourselves. Our belief in our own cause requires this.

Modern Russia assumes the title of the "Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." This raises the question as to how much "Socialistic" or how much "Communist" Russia might be.

If we take a careful look at American "Democracy," how much of Socialism is contained within the actual framework of our system?

Nations are hybrids, like seed corn. Most of them are a cross between one system and another. A pure strain of the native stock rarely remains long in the history of a nation. Changes and adjustments occur, often cross-breeding elements of a different system into the national stock. Thus, over the centuries, a nation may undergo changes of structure that could not be seen in its origins.

America has retained more of the original blood strain of democracy than has any other major nation. Most of the democracies of Europe have changed their coats over the last decade to put on the color and stripe of Socialism.

What makes Democracy differ from Socialism economically, and how is Socialism different than Communism? We cannot deal with all the differences here. Differences of religion, philosophy and custom we must omit for lack of space.

We can deal with some economic differences only—matters involving ownership of resources, production, distribution and freedom of enterprise. We must read between the lines for the rest.

Communism—Let us take an imaginary individual and place him in each of the systems and see how he fits in. Let us call him "Bill Citizen."

Since the Communist State is supreme, Bill would have very little significance as an individual. He cannot own property. Even the clothes he wears, the food he eats, the house, the automobile, and the land he uses and tills belong to the State.

Bill gets the right to consume or use land and goods by state allocations and rationing. Allowances to Bill are adjusted to the supply by State regulations dictated by State officials. What Bill produces becomes State property.

Bill cannot have money. Indeed, no money is used. Rationing and allocation have taken its place. He cannot start a business of his own, since private profit is outlawed.

Even in the choice of his work, Bill must forget his own interests, mainly, since the industrial use of labor is controlled by the State. There may be a limited range of choice for Bill, if the State's employment needs are numerous when he is classified for work.

There is no use for Bill to think of inventing new products, unless he wants to contribute a new idea to the State. He can get no reward from this creative effort, other than possible public honor or a more influential State position.

Competition is non-existent except for that in gaining the more desirable jobs. These jobs are supposed to be allocated according to individual abilities and State needs, but if Bill makes some outstanding contribution to the State, or if he manages to get on the good side of some high official, he may land one of them.

Even then Bill will not have a money income, but his official position will make more State goods available for his own use—"State business."

New State enterprises, new methods of production, distribution, etc., are mainly engineered by specialists employed by the State. Bill might become one of these experts, if he is one of the few so favored.

Bill's education or training under Communism is, of course, controlled by the State. He is not free to add to his experience nor to explore channels of thought as he chooses.

The study of competing views which oppose the system is strictly forbidden and controlled. Literature available for his use is "State literature." Newspapers, radio, magazines and books are strictly State publications.

Bill has no part in the lawmak-

ing here, at least no part that really carries weight. What he is allowed to think, like what he is allowed to eat, is dispensed by the State.

If an election is held, there is no competing party, and the election slate is made up by the State officials. The same thing will be true in a pure form of

The Socialist State—In spite of the fact that we commonly speak of "Communist Russia," that nation is not so much Communist as it is Socialist. It allows some practices accepted in true Communism and which are closer to the Socialist pattern. But the bonds that tie Bill Citizen to the State are almost as strong. His freedoms of choice are almost as limited as in Communism.

Bill cannot own land and natural resources in a pure Socialist State. National wealth, industries, and business activities are under State control.

One saving feature for Bill is that, in a sense, he owns consumable goods that he earns. His clothing, furniture, car, and other personal effects he is free to use as he chooses, although the actual title to them remains with the State. The State does not, as in Communism, step in and take his property for redistribution except as an emergency measure.

Pure Socialist theory is that everyone is a shareholder in all the wealth of the nation. The State is the collective body of the citizen. But Bill Citizen is not the private owner of his business or farm. His production and his profits are turned over to the State through a system of taxation and assessment. The operating capital, machinery, and raw materials of his business come from the State.

Bill has money through wages and salary, and can use it. But the amount he retains is a matter of State control. Anything more than the legal amount is taxed off. He might have more money or wealth than under Communism, but price regulating powers of the government bureaus limit his uses of the money.

Bill will have to buy what the government makes available for purchase. The government planners make price adjustments in relation to their estimates of national supply and consumer need. Of course a few planners can mess things up as badly as many planners. One man cannot be smart enough to know all the ins and outs of a complicated national fabric.

In a Socialist State Bill can exercise more freedom to choose his occupation than under Communism, except in cases of emergency. His personal interests are considered. He goes where he chooses to work. But since the nature of the business activities is a State-regulated matter, he must work at some government-controlled job.

Bill has little incentive for planning new ventures here. The State economic planners do that. Thus, competition is practically eliminated. Profits are under state control.

Higher wages to the more important jobs may leave some incentive in the picture, but income levels cannot strike the broad extremes of difference that we find in a free enterprise system. Extreme wealth for an individual just cannot exist in pure Socialism. Economic leveling is the vogue.

Secondary forms of reward in the form of public honors, medals, and key government positions may come to the more successful. But balancing these are the state-imposed penalties for those who fail to produce up to the desired standard.

Bill cannot fall below government regulations. In Russia, being an enthusiastic conformist is part and parcel of the health and welfare program. Refuse to cooperate and you face neglect, starvation, or liquidation. Periodic purges are used for such people.

The controlled industries in Russian Socialism do compete with one another for the available labor and raw material supplies. This is, however, competition only among State-controlled departments or branches of the government.

Socialism also puts strict controls on educational programs of the nation, and in a pure Socialism there is toleration for only one political party—the Socialist State.

Democracy—The economic pattern of democracies has been based upon the principles of capitalism and free enterprise. Bill Citizen's right to business activity, invention, choice of occupation, personal ownership of prop-

erty and individual profit is protected by a rampart of laws established by the people.

Bill has a part and vote in establishing the pattern of those laws. He can take part in changing them if they result in unfavorable consequences to him.

The state is subject to the direction of the composite body of its citizens. State bureaus must conform to the mandates and laws established by the citizens or their representatives.

The government, as such, has no power to dictate laws and enforce them. The sanction for such moves must be established by representative process and should reflect the views of the majority of the individual citizens. Bill Citizen is a key person in this system.

For this very reason the freedoms of the individual to act in his own behalf are likely to be preserved to the fullest extent. Bill and others like him keep a strong check on the impulses of the state governments to use excessive powers in controlling him.

Bill has to recognize that the rights he assumes for himself must be granted equally to others if he is to insure these rights for himself. So Bill helps to draft a Bill of Rights and a lawful constitution that will apply to all citizens in common.

When such a code has been established, Bill is free to choose his lines of endeavor, to gain profits for himself as his efforts create them within legal bounds, and to own property in his own title. He may hold title to his home, or to factories, oil wells and mines.

The material resources of the nation may be in Bill's hands to some degree. He is free to accumulate and use money for his own purposes. His need for earning enough to maintain his family through his own efforts is his personal responsibility and not that of the state.

If Bill wishes to loaf and suffer poverty he is free to do so. He can gamble his last cent and risk hunger and want, but he has made the choice.

If Bill chooses to invent new machines, to develop new business ventures, to invest his savings for a profit, he is free to do so. He reserves the ownership of his property even after death and may will it to his heirs. In the other systems such inheritance cannot exist.

In a Democracy the good of society as a whole may limit the absolute ownership of property, in that society may condemn the property for public purposes. But the people must pay Bill Citizen a determined fair price to take the property. Thus some public property may exist and be under the control of government officers.

But these officers are the hirelings of the people, and the use of public property is defined by the laws of the people. Bill Citizen still has his say in the matter!

Bill cannot in a Democracy set up an enterprise which will exploit, enslave, endanger, or violate the rights of other citizens like himself. He cannot usurp the property of others for his own use without an exchange of value for value received. His efforts must be bounded by the laws of the people, just as the government itself is restricted by them.

The fact that Bill's prosperity is the product of his own efforts, ingenuity, thrift and knowledge gives Bill Citizen a strong motivation to work hard and constructively in the system. A personal weakness proves a serious handicap to him.

Courage, ambition, and intelligence, as well as honesty in dealing with the public, stand in the progress he makes. He must think his own way through his problems rather than merely conform to a government directive.

In his business Bill Citizen must decide what the demand for his products will be before setting up his production program. If he makes a mistake he may have to take a loss. But the right decision may bring him fortune.

To do this he needs a correct understanding of the economic laws under which his free economy works. Bill must study price movements, stocks on hand and trends in popular demand. Others are doing the same thing.

Bill must compete for his share of the market. If his product is poor, if he produces in the face of abundance, if he has to ship too far to reach a market, or if people lack the money to buy his product or service, he will face a loss. He must sharpen his own wit and judgment.

Bill and his fellows may have to set up laws to prevent some of their members from strangling competition, gaining unfair control of material resources and setting unfair prices under a monopoly. He is dealing with the matter of equal rights again in this case. He must help to determine the line where such practices are dangerous to the common good.

Making laws. Since the preservation of his own rights and opportunities, as well as the laws which govern him and his government depend upon the will of the people, Bill Citizen is responsible for doing his share in setting up the lawmaking system.

A failure here should mean that he sacrifices his real right to the freedoms that the system allows, since his neglect contributes to the loss of control of the government by the people. He is mistaken if he tries to assume the benefits without taking his share of the responsibilities.

Democracy may give more to Bill Citizen of the sort of self-direction that he enjoys, but it

## Discussion Topics

FOR OUR COMMUNITY FARM BUREAUS  
They were chosen by your State Discussion Topic Committee from topics presented at the District Meetings of July, 1950  
Feb. Yardsticks of Farm Prosperity.

These topics are alive with interest and importance to the farmer! Attend your Community Farm Bureau meetings!

also is more demanding of his time, thought and effort.

Bill must strive perpetually to gain a living, to know what he needs to know, to contribute to the common good, and to protect his interests as a citizen if he is to remain free to enjoy the advantages of a democratic society.

## Chemicals Help Control Unwanted Shrubs and Trees

Controlling stands of trees and shrubs or eradicating both completely is of great importance in maintenance of power line, telephone, highway, and ditch right-of-way, according to Maurice W. Day, supervisor of the Dunbar Forest Experiment Station. Located at Sault Ste. Marie, this branch of Michigan State College's experimental facilities gives opportunity to check methods of getting rid of undesirable trees and shrubs. Day points out that permanent pastures are often reduced in value by the presence of woody plant growth. Many kinds of plant growth are capable of sprouting vigorously from the stump when cut. The only really effective control of these species is obtained through the killing of the root system.

## Just Once

Once frozen meat is thawed, you should never re-freeze it. It is then more perishable than meat which has been only chilled.

## Junior Farm Bureau Plans From a Barrel Of Crude Oil For 1951

JOYCE WILCOX  
Junior Publicity Chairman  
The Michigan Junior Farm Bureau has announced some plans for 1951, as the result of the J.F.B. board of directors and state council meetings held at Lansing January 5 and 6.

President Dale Foster said the aim for the year will be "Increase Membership and Leadership Training through Community Service."

We are going to have the same camp program in 1951 as we had last year, two camps in June and one in August.

The Ionia Cafeteria and the Detroit apple juice stand will be continued another year.

The sports festival will be held at the Ionia Fair, if convenient, but if not we shall conduct it some place else.

Our Junior Farm Bureau will be host for the Midwest Training School at the Michigan State College, which will be held June 17-20.

Betty Marsh reported on the National Rural Youth Committee. The National Rural Youth Training School will be held at Des Moines, Iowa on February 23-28.

We are going to help with the Civilian Defense Program, by taking city children to our farm homes if an emergency arises. We are also organizing blood banks and a safe driving contest.

The trophy committee set up as soon as possible so as to know what awards are needed.

## From a Barrel Of Crude Oil

The next council meeting will be held the first Saturday in April.

## Colander

When frying fish or meat, a colander turned upside down and placed over the frying pan will permit the steam to escape and prevent grease from splattering the stove and walls.

## SAP BUCKETS

We urge that you take delivery now from our stock of regular, galvanized Wheeling sap buckets. Write for catalog with prices.

Sugar Bush Supplies Co.  
PO Box 1107, Lansing, Mich.

## Co-op Auction at St. Louis

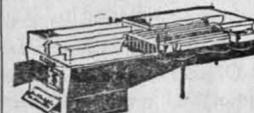
(Continued from page one)  
lighted, comfortably heated, and will seat 300 people. Everyone can see what's going on in the sale ring.

## Refrigerator

A refrigerator should run only one-third of the time. If it runs more, the temperature may be set too low, the freezing unit may need defrosting, or a gasket on the door may need replacing.

You cannot build character by taking away man's initiative and independence.

## King Evaporators



With Copper or English Tin Pans Ready For Delivery

KING MAPLE SYRUP EVAPORATORS are now available at our shop for January 1951 delivery. They are offered in these sizes: 24"x6 ft., 30"x10 ft., 36"x12 ft. See or write us at once. NOW AVAILABLE! Special Size Evaporator for 500 or less trees. Boiling capacity nearly a barrel of sap per hour. This small size model and a medium size model are now on display at our shop. Write today for descriptive catalog and prices for all models. SUGAR BUSH SUPPLIES CO. P.O. Box 1107, Lansing, Michigan Located on M-43 (West Saginaw Road) just west of Waverly golf course, Lansing.

# FROM Swift TO America's ranchers and farmers...

In 1950 Swift paid \$1,704,489,374 for livestock and other agricultural products

Meat packers get most of the raw material for their business from you. You get from meat packers approximately half of your annual income. Together, we play an important part in feeding America. As one factor in the livestock-meat industry, Swift shares in that vital task. On this page is a record of what we did during 1950. The figures at the right show a quick over-all picture. The figures below explain in greater detail.

77¢ out of the average sales dollar paid to producers

We provide a dependable year-round market for your livestock, dairy products, poultry, etc. These products of your business are the raw materials of ours. So it's only natural that by far the largest part of Swift's "sales dollar" is paid to you farmers and ranchers.

The pictures and words below tell what the rest of that "sales dollar" goes for

- 11¢ to Employees
- 4¢ for Taxes
- 4¢ for Supplies
- 3¢ for Other Expenses
- 2¢ for Transportation

7/10 cent Here's where the other 99 3/10 cents of that "sales dollar" went:

For livestock and other agricultural products	77 cents
For employees' wages and salaries	11 1/10 cents
For supplies	4 5/10 cents
For transportation (freight, trucking, etc.)	2 3/10 cents
For taxes	1 cent
For other necessary business expenses	3 4/10 cents
Total	100 cents

\*This amounts to 2/10ths of a cent per pound on all products handled.

70¢ as Earnings

After all those necessary expenditures, our 1950 net earnings were \$16,142,586. Our shareholders received \$13,917,161 of this in dividends. This is their return on the investments made by them and on the earnings from these investments which have been retained in the company to provide the plants and facilities—the tools needed to handle your products.

Here's a picture of Our 1950 Sales Dollar

Swift & Company's net earnings are small for the many essential services in the processing and marketing of the agricultural products you produce. Our earnings averaged a fraction of a cent a pound on the volume handled.

We hope your farm and ranch operations resulted in favorable returns during 1950 and that the new year will even be better. A fair return to producers means better living and should result in a sound production program on farms and ranches. A fair return to people who are in business in cities and towns helps maintain purchasing power and markets for the products you and Swift have to sell.

Swift & Company UNION STOCK YARDS • CHICAGO 9, ILLINOIS  
Nutrition is our business—and yours