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Farm Bureau Pleased with Agr'l Act of 1954

Your Opinion Needed To Make FB Policies

DAN E. REED
Ass't Legislative Counsel of MFB

Michigan's 1,357 Community Farm Bureaus will review present Farm Bureau policy at their September meetings.

Discussion leaders and group secretaries are attending county meetings to obtain background information and material.

Recommendations from the community groups will be used by county resolutions committees in drafting the reports which they will make at county annual meetings or pre-convention meetings to be held in October.

Every Farm Bureau member should plan now to attend his September Community Farm Bureau meeting and the county annual meeting in October.

"Someone will make the decisions. If you are not present when policies are discussed, your opinions will not be known. Farm Bureau is your organization and you have a responsibility to be in the driver's seat," said MFB President Carl Buskirk.

Farm Bureau Decisions Come from Members

"Any organization that does not respect the opinions of its members has no right to exist!" said T. C. Petersen, midwest regional field representative, to the Farm Bureau Institute at the University of Illinois in August.

The institute brought together 600 Farm Bureau leaders and staff members from 38 states for a week of intensive training and study in regular class settings.

Special emphasis was given to plans by which Farm Bureau members take part in the development of policy.

Last year more than 29,000 meetings were held in the 48 states and Puerto Rico, bringing over 600,000 members together to discuss, recommend and decide Farm Bureau policy on the national farm program and other matters.

In Michigan, 2,721 Policy Development Meetings were recorded with a registered attendance of nearly 60,000 members.

Mr. Petersen said that policy development in the Farm Bureau starts in community group discussions, where recommendations are made to county resolutions committees.

Three steps carry the majority recommendations on to make national Farm Bureau policy:

1. County-approved recommendations go to the state resolutions committee.
2. After approval by voting delegates, the State recommendations go to the AFBF resolutions committee.
3. When approved by voting delegates at the national convention, the resolutions become policy for Farm Bureaus everywhere.

Mr. Petersen said, "Someone will decide the issues. If farmers want to help make the decisions, we must take our part in developing the policies."

"Every member should attend meetings of Community and County Farm Bureaus where policy is being discussed. If you are selected as a voting delegate to state or national conventions, give your best thought to the job. The future of farm policy is in your hands!"

Berrien and Van Buren For Group Life

Two more counties have accepted Farm Bureau's group life plan. The board of directors of the Berrien and Van Buren County Farm Bureaus have voted to offer our Group Life Plan to their membership.

of Community Farm Bureaus in September or October. The Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company group life plan offers \$1,000 of life insurance to members and their spouse for \$11 each a year. Last winter 654 people enrolled in the group life plan in Barry County.

St. Joseph and Oceana County Farm Bureaus have organized group life committees and have their plans well underway for this fall.

Several other County Farm Bureaus hope to adopt the plan later this year.

Know your issues, know your candidates.

1954 Resolutions Committee Organizes Aug. 23



AUGUST 23rd the Michigan Farm Bureau resolutions committee for the annual meeting Nov. 11 and 12 met at Lansing to organize and lay plans on how to handle the resolutions as they arrive from the counties. The committee is pictured above. They are from left to right: Frank Merriman, Deckerville; James Mielock, Whittemore; Hilbert Holleman, Byron Center; Wayne Sober, Webberville; Mrs. Ruth Day, Clark Lake; Lee Bakeman, Dowagiac; Mrs. Martin Stockmeyer, Reese; Chairman of the Committee George Fogle of Mason; Mrs. Leon Dunning, Delton; Carl Anderson, Brunswick; Mrs. Alex Kennedy, Posten; Albert Shellenbarger, Lake Odessa; Arthur McIntyre, Harrisville; Willard Wilson, Traverse City; Gleason Halliwill, Gladwin, and Herbert Schmidt, Bay City. The next meeting will be held Monday, September 20.

Resolutions Group Names Study Groups

The Michigan Farm Bureau resolutions committee for 1954 met at Lansing August 23 and took these actions:

1—Approved subcommittees for study of resolutions as named by Chairman George Fogle of Ingham county.

2—Set November 1 as the final date the state resolutions committee can receive resolutions approved at County Farm Bureau annual meetings.

3—Set September 20 as the next meeting date for the state committee. At that time the subcommittees will meet with representatives of state government, other agencies and organizations to obtain information to help the MFB committee in draft the resolutions committee report to be presented to the MFB annual meeting Nov. 11 and 12.

Here are the subcommittees named by Chairman Fogle:

SECTION I
Education: Carl Anderson, Chairman; Mrs. Ruth Day, Willard Nelson, Mrs. Leon Dunning, Albert Shellenbarger.

Conservation: Wayne Sober, Chairman; Mrs. Martin Stockmeyer, Herbert Schmidt, Lee Bakeman, Gleason Halliwill.

State Affairs: Frank Merriman, Chairman; Hilbert Holleman, Arthur McIntyre, Mrs. Alex Kennedy, James Mielock.

National & International: Arthur McIntyre, Chairman; Mrs. Martin Stockmeyer, Mrs. Alex Kennedy, Frank Merriman, Herbert Schmidt, Wayne Sober, Lee Bakeman, Albert Shellenbarger.

Highways, Manpower & Selective Service: Willard Wilson, Chairman; Mrs. Ruth Day, Hilbert Holleman, James Mielock.

By-laws & International Affairs: Mrs. Leon Dunning, Chairman; Gleason Halliwill, Carl Anderson.

Overloaded Wires Cause Home Fires

Overloading of wires is one reason that electricity is blamed in about one out of eight home fires.

When overloaded wires blow fuses, they are a nuisance. But when they heat through insulations and start fires—perhaps in walls, they are destroyers. David G. Steinicke, farm safety specialist at Michigan State College, points out that electricity use has doubled in 10 years in some homes. It will pay the home-owner to double his safety precautions.

Lambs

There's little advantage in feeding antibiotics to feeder lambs, tests at MSC show.

What Blue Cross and Blue Shield Cover

Although about 95 per cent of the Farm Bureau members who have Blue Cross also have companion Blue Shield, many of them are not too clear about what each covers.

First, remember that Blue Cross and Blue Shield are actually two separate organizations working together under the same roof. Each is set up to do a special job and operates in a somewhat different manner.

BLUE CROSS is the agency of 213 hospitals in Michigan, representing 99 per cent of all the general hospital beds in the state. It provides you with prepaid hospital care.

BLUE SHIELD is the agency of the medical profession. It provides you with prepaid surgical care and in addition if you have the Blue Shield medical-surgical contract, it also pays benefits for your doctor's visits when you are hospitalized for reasons other than surgery (for pneumonia, diabetes or heart trouble, for example).

Blue Cross and Blue Shield work a little differently because, as you can see, they cover different kinds of services.

FOR EXAMPLE, if you have to go to the hospital, nobody can predict ahead of time how many hospital services you'll need, how long you'll have to stay, how much the cost of the services will be.

So Blue Cross pays the hospital directly for all the services you

need that are covered by the contract.

BUT when it comes to the cost of surgery, or a doctor's visits while you are in the hospital, the situation is different.

In this case the doctor can usually tell you beforehand how much he will charge for a specific operation or other service.

Here again, the cost of your surgical and medical care is taken care of directly—but in this case, Blue Shield pays the doctor on the basis of an established benefit for each service you receive.

Since doctors have traditionally charged their patients somewhat in accordance with their income, your Blue Shield certificate has an income ceiling.

HERE'S HOW it works: If your average annual family income for the three years preceding the service doesn't exceed that ceiling, Blue Shield participating doctors have agreed to accept the Blue Shield benefit as full payment for their services.

If your income is above the ceiling, or you elected on your own to take a private hospital room, the doctor has the privilege of charging you over and above the Blue Shield benefit.

The "Schedule of Benefits" for both the \$2,500 and \$5,000 family income ceiling certificates has been set by a special advisory committee of the Michigan State Medical Society.

Advertising, Can It Move Our Surplus?

Can advertising knock out farm surpluses?

IT MIGHT, says James D. Shaffer, Michigan State College farm economist. But Mr. Shaffer says before farmers jump off the deep end in advertising, they should ask themselves the same questions any prospective advertiser should look into.

Do you have an advertising message?

Will this message cause customers to buy more of your products?

Will the gain be bigger than the cost?

MR. SHAFFER points out that many farm products are being advertised nationally on a large scale.

General Foods, advertising agricultural products, spent \$28 million last year. This total was third, behind General Motors and Colgate-Palmolive-Peet.

General Mills spent as much as General Electric. And Kellogg and Quaker Oats, together, spent \$15 million. Swift and Armour, two meat packing giants, spent

\$15 million.

DAIRY farmers often ask, "Why don't we advertise dairy products as they do Coca Cola?" Actually, they are advertised more than that beverage. In 1952, the National Dairy Corporation alone spent more than twice as much for advertising as Coca Cola did.

And don't forget to include all those week-end grocery advertisements in the newspapers, reminds Shaffer. They are advertising farm products.

Field Day, Sept. 16 At Ferden Farm

The annual field day at the Ferden Farm, 3 miles south of Chesaning in Saginaw county, will be Thursday, September 16. Lee Ferden operates a portion of his farm for research in co-operation with the soil science department of Michigan State College.

Tours of the plots will be from 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. and from 1:30 to 3:30 p. m., announces Paul Rood, extension soil scientist. The best crop rotations, ways to get the most from green manures and fertilizers, and advantages of tillage changes will be shown.

Turkey Prices

M.S.C. agricultural economists expect turkey prices during the 1954 holiday season to average one to two cents below those of 1953.

Elev. Exchange Business and Terminal Grow

Michigan Elevator Exchange, grain and bean marketing agency for 140 local cooperative elevators in the state, has completed its 34th business year by establishing new records in both dollar volume and facility expansion.

THIS is the report that James R. Bliss, Exchange general manager, will give to 300 delegates and guests the 34th annual meeting of the Exchange to be held at Lansing, September 1.

Mr. Bliss said that total business volume for the year ended June 30 exceeded the previous high by more than \$3,000,000 despite generally lower grain prices.

THE FACILITY expansion program carried out by the Exchange during the year saw the addition of 3,000,000 bushels of storage space to its 800,000-bushel terminal grain elevator near Ottawa Lake, in Monroe county, making it the largest elevator in Michigan.

A third development in the past year's operation was the organization of a new national bean and pea marketing cooperative. Under this setup, the Exchange and three other large bean and pea marketing cooperatives in California, Colorado and Washington will package and distribute through a joint sales force a new brand of dry beans and peas in the nation's principal consumer markets.

"OUR SALES record for the year, our expansion program and our new bean marketing plan are examples of what farmers working through their own cooperatives can do to help themselves solve the farm problem," Mr. Bliss said.

Lower Price For Consuming More Milk

DAN E. REED
Ass't Legislative Counsel

Lower commission rates accepted by CIO United Dairy Workers at three large Detroit dairies are being reflected in price reductions of 3c per quart to consumers using more than 30 quarts per month. Several other dairies put similar plans into effect about 2 weeks ago after negotiations with A. F. of L. Under the new pricing, customers taking 31 to 90 quarts per month will receive a 3c rebate on all over 30 quarts. Those taking more than 90 quarts will receive the 3c refund on all. It is believed that this incentive plan may encourage many families to use an extra quart per day.

Two-thirds of the country's livestock is produced west of the Mississippi River and two-thirds of the meat supply is eaten east of the river.

19 AFBF Proposals Win; Two Lose

Flexible Price Supports Start with Crops To Be Harvested in 1955; Modernized Parity Formula in 1956

The Agricultural Act of 1954 was adopted by Congress the week of August 16 with support from both parties.

The Act provides for flexible price supports for the basic crops of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and peanuts at 82½ to 90% of parity for crops harvested in 1955. Because of other provisions of the Act these crops will be supported at 90% of parity in 1955 with the exception of wheat and rice, for which it is estimated the support will be about 84% of parity.

For basic crops harvested in 1956 and thereafter, flexible price supports will be at 75 to 90% of parity, and a modernized parity formula will apply.

Other crops and farm products having price support will have flexible price supports.

The new act is very largely the farm program requested by President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Benson.

The Act of 1954 was built on recommendations made by the memberships of the nation's farm organizations in farm program policy meetings last fall. Farmers considered the relationship of growing farm surpluses and rigid price supports at 90% of parity.

Nineteen major recommendations made by the American Farm Bureau were included in the Act. Two AFBF recommendations were lost. Every County and Community Farm Bureau in the United States made recommendations for the Agr'l Act of 1954 in the policy development meetings held last fall.

Senator Milton Young of North Dakota (rigid 90% supports) and Senator Spessard Holland of Florida (75 to 90% parity flexible supports) told the Senate that the main issue before Congress was flexible supports for basic crops as against rigid 90% of parity.

"The final agreement between the House and Senate," said Senator Holland, "permanently provides after 1955 for price supports on the five basic commodities, other than tobacco, price supports at 75 to 90% of parity."

"The 82½ to 90 per cent of parity provided in the legislation is for 1955, and for that one year only. This is a temporary bridge to the permanent provisions of the Agr'l Act of 1949, the Anderson Act. This measure reflects the intention of Congress to gradually shift from high, rigid supports to flexible supports."

THIS is a summary of how Congress acted on recommendations from the American Farm Bureau for the Agricultural Act of 1954:

AFBF Favored and Congress Said YES

Flexible price supports for basic crops, 75 to 90% of parity. (Effective for crops harvested in 1956, Congress decided that basic crops harvested in 1955 should have from 82½ to 90% of parity price support.)

Modernized parity formula, effective Jan. 1, 1956. Maximum reduction of parity will be 5% in any one year.

Diverted Acres. Authority for Secretary of Agriculture to regulate their use. Farm Bureau said authority should be backed up by further legislative action.

ACP payments to be subject to compliance with all basic crop allotments on a harvested basis.

Soil Fertility Bank. Use ACP to balance soil depletion and soil conserving acreage.

Wool. Price support with direct payments. Not to exceed 110% of parity for four years after April 1, 1955. Aimed at increasing domestic wool production to 300 million pounds annually as a security measure.

Extend ACP, with authority for state plans.

Set-Aside up to \$2.5 billion of wheat, cotton, oil, dairy products as a reserve. Not to be considered "supply" in future price support calculations.

Transfer agr'l attaches in foreign lands from State Dept't to U. S. Dept't of Agriculture.

\$15 million of CCC funds annually for two years of brucellosis control.

Cotton, wheat release and re-shipment within county.

Cotton—farm allotments on basis of history.

Extend Marketing Agreement Act to processed fruits and vege-

tables. Permit continuation of marketing agreements and orders when prices are above parity.

Include research and promotion under marketing agreements.

AFBF Opposed and Congress Said NO

Dairy. Increase minimum level of support above 75% of parity.

Wheat. Adopt a multiple price system for domestic and foreign sales.

Payments to processors or farmers.

Feed grains. Mandatory support level for other feed grains.

AFBF Favored and Congress said NO

Basic crops. 90% price support in first year under quotas. Grazing land bill.

AFB Had No Recommendation, Congress said:

Yes. Support price of whole milk.

Yes. \$50 million of CCC funds annually for two years to expand use of milk in schools.

Yes. CCC dairy products may be transferred to armed forces and Veterans Administration.

Yes. Authorize use of any kind of method to dispose of CCC stocks of farm surpluses.

Yes. Sale of feed grains by CCC at 110% of support level.

Yes. Corn—eliminate marketing quotas.

Yes. Wheat—Quotas shall not be applicable in non-commercial wheat states, defined as having not more than 25,000 acres.

Yes. Increase allotments in summer fallow areas.

Yes. Basic crops—excess planted acreage may be plowed up to comply with allotment.

No. Peanuts—reduce minimum national allotment.

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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.



The First Day of School

The brief statistics of a man three vital dates comprise—
The day he's born, the day he's wed, and the day he dies.
These outline in the simplest terms his progress, we assume,
Upon the journey all must take—the cradle to the tomb.
To me the record seems too short. I abrogate the rule
And add a fourth important date—the day he starts to school.

This is the day he leaves the nest to wend his separate way.
This day his mother's soul is sick. Her heart could break today.
For though he will return tonight she feels a loss somehow.
He will not be all hers again, as he has been till now.
The passing of this milestone is a serious thing, we know,
And it is with commingled pride and dread she sees him go.

This day within his childish heart may spring a tiny flame
That shall not perish through the years but light the path to fame.
Today he learns to play his part with others of his race
Who do not love him one and all, in every time and place.
He starts to learn to bear the arms that every man must bear
Who is to make his way in life and do his honest share.

This is a most important date and one to recognize.
For when a mind awakes means more than when a body dies.
Across our land and 'round the world a thousand thousand sons
And daughters of the human race—the tiniest tenderest ones—
Begin today to tread new paths, which each must tread alone,
A most important date, I say, to keep and call our own.

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

Deer Herds Continue to Give Farmers Much Trouble



HERMAN WEGMEYER of Lachine, member of Alpena County Farm Bureau, planted seven acres of strawberries in 1952. He expected to harvest 2,000 crates of berries in 1953, but picked only 38 crates. Deer practically cleaned the field of strawberry plants.

KEATS VINING
Agr'l News Writer

Michigan's herd of white tailed deer is becoming a problem child in agricultural areas of the state and also to the state department of conservation.
The deer population is increasing in southern Michigan. That part of the state has plenty of food and enough cover for deer to hide in daytimes. They feed at night and take cover by brush in any kind of woods or dry cover.

WHEN early settlers came into Michigan, deer were plentiful. Then the pine and hardwood timber was harvested off. The deer retreated north and virtually disappeared in the south part of the state.

Then small herds were brought to state owned forests in south-

western Michigan, mostly as a tourist attraction.
From these herds the deer have increased and spread over southern Michigan. A doe was seen recently two miles from the state capitol in Lansing. Two deer were found well inside the city limits of Grand Rapids. Deer have been seen within 20 miles of downtown Detroit.

Conservation officers have investigated damage to farm crops within 40 miles of Detroit.

DEER have to eat. They are not too particular and like lots of things that farmers grow. Trouble started about 15 years ago in muck areas near Hamilton in Allegan county. A farmer shot a deer eating his celery. He was arrested by conservation officers. And just as promptly his neighbors entered a protest and raised a fund of money to

defend him in court. The supreme court held that a farmer could protect his crops from damages from deer.

Conservation officers began giving farmers permits to shoot deer that were eating crops. Any such deer are turned over to the conservation department who give the venison to county institutions and schools.

FARMERS don't like to kill deer under these circumstances. Killing deer means night work. And it gets monotonous to spend night after night in an orchard or strawberry field, watching and listening for deer. Deer get wary after being shot at.

In Michigan's northland there are many areas of good farm land. Wild food is getting scarce in these areas. In swamps where deer herd in the winter, the

(Continued on page 6)

Community Farm Bureaus

WESLEY S. HAWLEY

Coordinator of Community Farm Bureaus for MFB

Dear Community Farm Bureau Members:

Another Community Farm Bureau year has rolled by. Community Farm Bureaus are taking on more importance in Farm Bureau and the Farm Bureau members' lives as time goes on. The discussion of ideas takes place in Community Farm Bureaus, and these lead sometimes to county resolutions and to successful community projects.

Much stress is now being given to Policy Development and Policy Execution programs, which are extremely important to farmers and Farm Bureau members. Some of the most important happenings that affect farmers' lives take place in the legislative halls. Therefore, it is extremely important to all farm people that they have a voice in shaping their destiny.

the real grass roots part of Farm Bureau, much emphasis will be given to organizing more new groups throughout the state of Michigan during the balance of 1954 and through 1955.

THE OBJECTIVE is to have a Community Farm Bureau within easy reach of every Farm Bureau member family in the state of Michigan.

The Community Farm Bureau is the place where the member can get into the act and can really participate in his organization.

COUNTY Farm Bureau Boards and County Farm Bureau Community Committees are working together in most counties making good plans for a special Community Farm Bureau organization campaign to be conducted during September, October, November, and January.

Plans are being laid at the present time for this work. The committees in many counties are selecting a manager who will assist them in carrying out the campaign. This is very similar to the Membership Roll Call plan where they have a campaign manager.

In order to give maximum help in this campaign, a two-day campaign managers' training school will be held at Michigan State College September 23-24. There will be several classes covering the major phases of organizing new Community Farm Bureau groups.

County Farm Bureau Board's responsibilities:

1. Determine to conduct spe-

cial campaign to organize new Community Farm Bureaus in 1954-55.

2. Check Community Farm Bureau Committee to see that it has its full quota of members and is active. It may be necessary to add to the committee or to replace inactive members.

3. Instruct committee to formulate plans for a good, snappy new group campaign for 1954-55.

4. Review goals and approve the proposed plan presented by the committee and their selection of a campaign manager.

5. Approve contract for campaign manager, and arrange budget.

6. Request committee to report periodically to the board.

7. Executive Committee to check progress periodically.

The County Community Farm Bureau Committee's responsibilities:

1. Formulate plan for a good, snappy campaign for organizing new Community Farm Bureaus in 1954-55. Study and adapt the plan to the county situation and secure Board approval.

2. Select County Community Farm Bureau Campaign Manager now. One who

a. Can tell Farm Bureau story
b. Work well with people
c. Has time and is willing to work

3. Secure Board approval, campaign manager, and contract specifying nature of his responsibilities, compensation for his

work, and deadlines for completing the campaign.

4. Acquaint the manager with the objectives, the plan, and his over-all responsibilities.

5. Send manager to special state-wide two-day training school in September.

6. Mobilize and use all forces; i.e. all committees, Farm Bureau Women, Juniors, Agencies, etc.

7. Plan good publicity for the campaign—utilize local papers, radio, news letters, Farm Bureau papers, etc.

8. Find sponsoring couples

a. Secure prospect list from county board, county secretary, Roll Call Committee, Farm Bureau Women, Juniors and Agencies.

b. Sponsoring couple to invite neighbors and others to meeting at their home to hear story of Farm Bureau and organize a group.

9. Check on manager's progress periodically.

10. Request manager to report periodically.

Campaign Manager's responsibilities:

1. Attend state-wide two-day special training school in September, 1954.

2. Select deputation team in September, 1954.

a. Get suggestions from Community Farm Bureau Committee
b. Select people not on committee
c. Their sole job to tell Farm Bureau story at meetings for prospective new groups

d. Outline plan and train deputation team

e. Inform team of dates and places for meetings
f. Accompany deputation team to meetings and do the actual organizing of the new group

3. Plan to organize as many new groups as possible before membership Roll Call kick-off in December.

4. September, October, November and January suggested as organization months.

5. Meet with new groups in their first regular meeting after they have been organized.

6. Keep the campaign moving along rapidly and complete as specified in contract.

7. Report to committee periodically.

Deputation Team Method for organizing new Community Farm Bureaus.

Several methods have been used throughout the years by County Farm Bureaus in organ-

izing new community groups.

Some have used one person to do the organizing, some have used group officers as a team, in some cases the committee themselves have done the organizing.

The deputation team method is becoming popular, and seems to be one that most any county could use successfully in actually organizing new Community Farm Bureaus. Following is a suggested set-up and plan for counties desiring to use this method:

1. Make-up of deputation team:

Chairman—He is in charge and tells the purpose of meeting to a group called together to consider organizing a community Farm Bureau.

Vice-Chairman—Tells story of Farm Bureau.

Minuteman—Tells story of issues.

Discussion Leader—Leads discussion.

Secretary—Keeps records of meeting.

Recreation Leader—Makes people acquainted and leads entertainment program.

Campaign Manager—Introduce Chairman.

2. The organization meeting for the new group:

a. Community Committee Manager introduces deputation team chairman.

b. The chairman introduces his committee, tells the purpose of the meeting, calls on recreation leader, and introduces the Vice-Chairman.

c. The Vice-Chairman tells the story of Farm Bureau.

d. The Minuteman is introduced, and he presents legislative issues confronting agriculture.

e. The Discussion Leader is introduced and he leads in a discussion using the regular topic or the question, "How Farm Bureau Functions."

f. The team chairman now explains how a group operates and proposes the formation of a Community Farm Bureau. The team and the manager leave the room, instructing those present to discuss the idea of organizing and to try and reach a conclusion as to whether they desire to organize. The deputation team returns to the room for the decision.

g. If the group decides to organize, the manager then takes over and organizes the group.

h. The secretary member of the team keeps a record of the evening's procedure, which he reads back to the group.

i. The recreation leader takes over while the lunch is being prepared.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 10 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 8 cents per word edition. These rates based on guarantee of 60,000 or more subscribers. They are members of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

AGENTS WANTED

RUN SPARE-TIME Greeting Card and Gift Shop at home. Show friends samples of our new 1954 Christmas and All-Occasion Greeting Cards and Gifts. Take their orders and earn to 100% profit. No experience necessary. Costs nothing to try. Write today for samples on approval. Regal Greetings, Dept. 166, Ferndale, Michigan. (9-11-52b)

WOMEN

SAVE! BUY WHOLESALERS! Nationally advertised appliances, furniture, watches, cameras, tools. Save up to 50%. Make easy money selling Christmas gifts. Send for free catalog. Housewares, 351-Y West 71st Street, Chicago 21, Illinois. (9-11-51p)

NEW CARS

NOW IS THE TIME to buy that new Ford car. The best automobile ever. Otho DeWitt, salesman, Rivard Bros., 2085 Van Dyke Ave., Baseline, Michigan. (On M-53, north of M-102, Eight Mile road.)

One resolution I have made and always try to keep is this; to rise above little things.—John Burroughs.

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED Tamworth Swine. The lean meat breed. Breeding stock from Michigan's Premier Herd. Registered Suffolk rams and ewes. Phil Hopkins, Homer (Calhoun county) Michigan. (7-61-22p)

G.E.M. CORRIEDALE Sheep. Offering registered rams from 1 to 3 years, \$50 and up. Registered ewes \$35 and up. George E. Mikesell, Charlotte R-4, Michigan. (6-11-22b)

MAPLE SYRUP SUPPLIES

KING EVAPORATORS—All orders placed in September are granted a substantial cash discount. Order now and save dollars. For catalog and prices write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, PO Box 1107, Lansing, Michigan. (6-11-50b)

COON HOUNDS

HUNTING HOUNDS. Cheap, Trial. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Dept. 42, Herrick, Illinois. (8-11-51p)

TRACTORS

TIGER TRACTOR is fine for small or a large job. Attachments extra. A fine tractor. Otho DeWitt, Representative, Romeo, Mich. (9-11-25p)



Recently I spent a little time in an area where they do not have Farm Bureau, and find that the farmers there feel almost helpless because they do not have a set-up like Farm Bureau to give them a voice wherever they need it.

Starting the New Year in Community Farm Bureaus. In the September meetings you will be electing officers and re-organizing your groups in the start of a new Community Farm Bureau year. Careful selection of the officers and willing acceptance of responsibilities are necessary if we are going to maintain good, strong Community Farm Bureaus.

Secretaries, Please Note: All set-up sheets listing officers for the new year must be filed in the state office by November 1.

AWARD WINNERS

June—Gold Star: Lapeer County—Montgomery Community Farm Bureau, Mrs. Harold Muxlow, secretary.

July—Gold Star: Manistee County—Pleasanton Community Farm Bureau, Mrs. Leonard Reed, sec'y.

July—Silver Star: Ingham County—Dexter Trail Community Farm Bureau, Mrs. Frank Nethaway, sec'y.

Something New in Community FB Promotion

Because of the importance of the Community Farm Bureau as



FARM FACTS

from MICHIGAN BELL



New cure for sheep pinkeye

Once again antibiotics have come to the aid of the farmer. Researchers at Michigan State College have found that chloromycetin is an effective treatment for sheep pinkeye. Vaccines, sulfa drugs and penicillin are effective against cattle pinkeye but give no lasting cure to sheep. Chloromycetin ointment comes in 1/4-oz. tubes for about \$1 each (on prescription). It will cure sheep pinkeye in one application. One tube is enough for about 20 sheep.



Words on washings

...from Michigan State College home economists: (1) Separate clothes by fabric. Never soak silk or wool garments; other clothes, never more than 30 minutes. (2) For washing silk, water should be 100-110° F. For wool, 90-100°. (3) Soften hard water. (4) Do not mix soaps and detergents, nor use soap one week and detergents the next, as brown spots may appear on clothes. (5) Washing too long redeposits dirt. (6) Soften rinse water, too.



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1955 Controls Stiff Medicine for Agriculture

Benson Says He Doesn't Like Them

"This is stiff medicine for agriculture. I don't like it." So said Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson to 3,000 farmers at Michigan State College August 5. He was making a major speech in which he dealt with the national farm price support program and the production controls that have been ordered for 1955 because of unmanageable surpluses in some crops.

"What I've had to do is required by the law," Mr. Benson said. "I had no choice. I checked my responsibility under the law not only with the legal staff of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, but also with lawyers outside the Department."

The speech was delivered at the 10th anniversary meeting of the Michigan Artificial Breeders Ass'n at MSC.

Mr. Benson said the only sound farm program is one that recognizes changing conditions. The abundant production of the U. S. agriculture must be sold and put to use, rather than for sale to the government and storage. Mr. Benson said:

Agriculture is a continuing challenge. We must shape our farm programs to meet changing conditions. What is good today may fall far short of meeting tomorrow's problems.

For the present, the Administration program of flexible price supports on basic commodities will help us adjust from a wartime to peacetime agriculture.

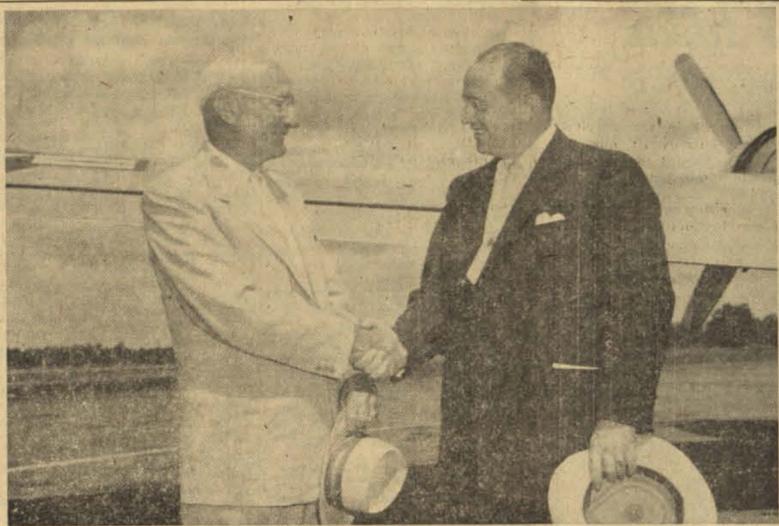
But we must not—and will not—just sit back and expect that program to solve all our problems.

The task of putting our abundance to work falls into two major classifications.

First is the job of seeing that in the future we produce the things we need and can use.

Second is the wise utilization of surplus stocks we have acquired because of failure to come to grips with the problem in previous years.

The marvelously efficient farm plant which American genius has built is now so productive that, in the case of some commodities, our surpluses have reached almost unmanageable proportions. Our stockpiles of wheat and cotton, for example, were large enough to take care of



C. L. BRODY, chairman of the State Board of Agriculture, greets Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson upon his arrival from Washington to address the 10th anniversary meeting of the Michigan Artificial Breeders Association at Michigan State College August 5.

our needs for an entire year even before we began harvesting the 1954 crops.

PART of our problem of surpluses stems from under-consumption of some farm products. Millions of Americans do not drink enough milk for their minimum health needs. There is a vast potential market for meats of all kinds, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables right here in our own country.

This market can be tapped through expanding consumer income, combined with realistic pricing and effective merchandising.

A continuation of full employment and increased earnings in a constantly expanding national economy can absorb most of our surplus foods, except wheat, almost overnight.

A HALF-BILLION bushels of corn can be a tremendous amount of grain piled up in government warehouse, slowly deteriorating and costing a fabulous amount of money to buy and to store. This same corn, fed to hogs, cattle and poultry, can wind up in the stomachs of our people, however, in the form of beef, pork, dairy products, and eggs.

Americans will eat these choice foods but they won't eat plain

corn or even very much corn meal. We must encourage farmers to grow corn for livestock feeding rather than for sale to the government and storage.

THIS IS PART of the adjustment we face to put our abundance to effective use. It may not be easy. But neither is it easy to dispose of surpluses resulting from an unbalanced agriculture.

The mere fact that there are millions of needy people throughout the world and some sizeable surpluses in this country does not of itself point the way to a solution.

WE WOULD not be giving the best help to needy people abroad if we used our surpluses in such a manner as to disrupt their production patterns and make them reliant on continued assistance from this country. Abroad as well as at home, the best kind of aid is the kind which helps people help themselves.

Far more important than just getting rid of our excess stocks is the building of markets for our agricultural products. This is a long-range project. The very existence of our surpluses works

against the development of normal markets.

WE CANNOT expect a foreign buyer to be eager about putting his money on the counter as long as there is a possibility the commodities will be available at bargain rates under some government program.

Therefore, we expect to use extreme caution to see that in our zeal to move farm products to consumers we do not do anything that will disturb normal markets.

OUR FIRST goal is to expand exports through regular trade channels. American agricultural exports have fallen off sharply from the levels of 2 or 3 years ago. This is largely due to the fact that world agriculture has recovered from the devastation of war and that our foreign aid programs have been reduced.

We are making progress. Our exports in April of this year were 15 percent above the previous April. In May the increase was 14 percent. With new emphasis the Department of Agriculture is placing on finding markets we hope this trend can be continued.

A SECOND major means of utilizing our stocks is contained in the agricultural trade act sug-

gested and recently signed into law by the President. This provides for the movement of \$700,000,000 worth of farm products through acceptance of foreign currencies, barter and other similar means. It also makes \$300,000,000 worth of commodities available for relief purposes, either in this country or abroad.

This program covers three years. Our goal is to move the products of which we have most and those which are the most subject to spoilage.

THE THIRD means of utilization will be to continue the school lunch program and the practice of making food available to established relief agencies.

This Administration seeks to place the emphasis upon production for consumption. The objective of agriculture should be to provide consumers with high-quality food and fiber at reasonable prices, improve the productivity of basic land resources, and contribute to higher levels of human nutrition and living.

OUR AGRICULTURAL policy should aim to obtain in the market place full parity prices for farm products and parity incomes for farm people so that farmers will have freedom to operate efficiently and to adjust their production to changing consumer demands in an expanding economy.

This objective cannot be assured by government programs alone. It can be achieved only with a steady level of prices, high employment and production, and a rising output per worker in our total national economy.

THROUGHOUT our history, farmers have never prospered when there were breadlines in the city nor have industry and labor ever thrived when mortgage foreclosures were common in rural America. All segments of our economy are inter-dependent.

THIS Administration seeks to maintain a high level of prosperity among all of them—prosperity built upon the solid bedrock of a free economy, rather than upon the quicksand of war and inflation.

only by 1953—the first year of the Eisenhower Administration. I am hopeful that our fiscal policies—reduced taxes and expenditures—operating in a climate friendly to free enterprise will make 1955 an even better year for labor, for agriculture and for business generally.

THE CONSTANTLY improving quality of your dairy herds right here in Michigan and elsewhere throughout the nation is a direct result of scientific breeding and better management.

Much of the increased efficiency in dairy production has come about through the activities of such organizations as the Michigan Artificial Breeders Cooperative. I am told that at least one-third of the milk cows in the state trace their ancestry to bulls owned by this highly successful farm cooperative.

THIS PROJECT has probably done more to further profitable dairying in Michigan than any other undertaking aimed at promoting more efficient milk production. I am especially impressed by the fact that it was carried out through the efforts of dairy farmers themselves, with the help of Extension Service and scientists here at Michigan State College.

TO ME it represents one more piece of convincing evidence that the great gains of agriculture have come not from direct government aid through such devices as price support programs but rather through the intelligent employment of research by farmers determined to improve their own operations. I am strongly convinced that the more notable agricultural achievements of the future will likewise come about through self-help programs.

Progress goes hand in hand with individual freedom, however. We can never realize the full potential of American agriculture under a system of artificial price props which in turn beget rigorous production controls.

IN A FREE economy, the farmer makes his own decisions at planting time, after carefully considering the market outlook, weather conditions and the adaptability of his farm to the production of certain crops. In a regimented economy, the government tells him what to plant and how much.

The surpluses produced under high, fixed price support incentives are shackling American ag-

riculture with tight controls. Although high supports were quite popular at first, we finally reached a point where the next inevitable step had to be taken. This involved acreage controls and marketing quotas for wheat and cotton and also acreage controls for corn in 1954.

FOR 1955, similar controls are indicated, with a further reduction in wheat acreage.

In addition, if an individual farmer is retiring more than 10 acres from the production of basic crops, he may not grow other marketable crops on this land without foregoing all government price supports. If he decides not to participate in the price support program, he must still stay within his allotted acreage of wheat and cotton or be subject to marketing penalties on the excess production.

This is stiff medicine for agriculture. And I don't like it. It even involves considerable restriction of the activities of farmers who seek none of the benefits of price supports.

THE FACT that far fewer wheat growers voted for marketing quotas in recent wheat referendum than in 1953 would seem to indicate that an increasingly larger number of farmers are becoming convinced that the disadvantages of stringent production controls more than offset any advantage which can be gained through the government loan program.

ACTUALLY, only about one-fourth of the eligible wheat growers voted in the referendum, compared with approximately one-half the year before. The percentage of those voting to approve marketing quotas dropped from 87.2 in 1953 to 73.2 this year.

Without the heavily favorable vote in the three principal spring wheat states—North and South Dakota and Montana—marketing quotas would have been voted down.

Here in this central states area, a majority of wheat producers voted against quotas.

BECAUSE of the surpluses which have been built up under high, fixed price supports, it will be necessary to continue some controls for a time. But flexible price supports, along with our other programs, will help to reduce these excess reserves, establish better balance in our agricul-

(Continued on page 5)

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Activities of Farm Bureau Women of District 7

All Groups Have Fine Program

MRS. CARL C. JOHNSON
Pierson
Chairman of MFB Women for District 7, and Member of State Advisory Council

District 7 of Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Committees is located in the west central part of Michigan. Counties in this district are: Mason, Mecosta, Montcalm, Muskegon, Newago, Oceana and Osceola. Lake county is also in this district but does not have an organized Farm Bureau.

As a district these counties have participated in the money and activity projects carried on by the Farm Bureau Women. Money projects are contributing to the Sister Kenny Foundation, the Foreign Student Fund, Nurse Recruitment and the fund to send a delegate to our international organization—the Associated Countrywomen of the World—who meet every three years.

The activity projects are: Legislation, Safety, Attendance, Health, Rural-Urban Conferences and others. Besides these state-wide projects the various counties carry on local projects. I believe Farm Bureau women are the busiest and the most informed women on issues in the state of Michigan.

Also, district 7 has a camp each year at Hess Lake in Newago county. Our camp theme this year is: "Our Responsibility—A Good Citizen." This year the camp will be held August 26 and 27. Miss Ruth Thompson, of the 9th Congressional district and only Congresswoman from Michigan, will be a speaker. Also, this year Junior Farm Bureau first-voters will be honored at camp.

District 7 has a camp committee consisting of a camp chairman from each county. This committee has a chairman and secretary and the whole committee is responsible for selecting a camp director.

Most counties in the district send at least two delegates to the Northwest Camp at Twin Lakes. To finance the business of the district each county pays \$5 dues payable at the spring district meeting.

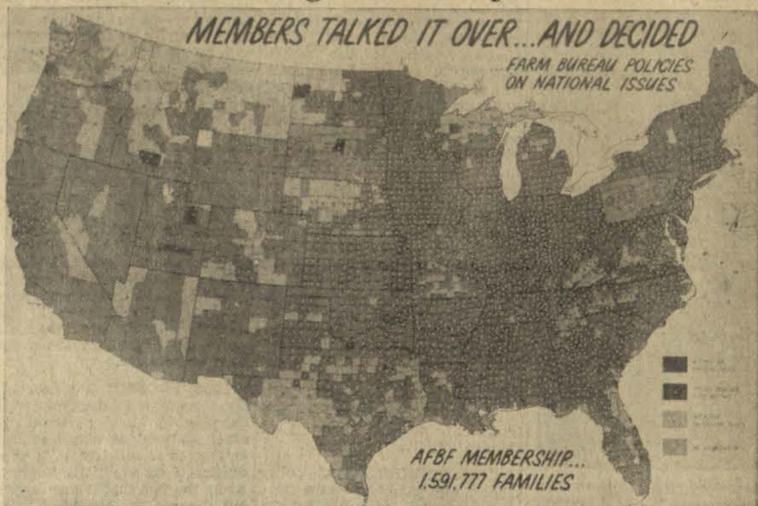
Mason County

Mrs. Milo Colburn, Chairman

Mason County Farm Bureau Women's Committee meets the third Monday each month except August, mostly at the homes of Farm Bureau women. Each Community Group is responsible for one meeting a year. The three winter months we meet in Scottville at our office building. August is county picnic month.

We have a mystery meeting in July when each one packs a picnic luncheon dish and all meet at a given place, then the planning committee takes the group to some park or similar place to eat and a brief business meeting, then on a tour in the afternoon. Last July we toured three

Members Being Asked for Ideas



THIS MAP shows County Farm Bureaus in which policy development meetings were held last year to shape the national Farm Bureau program. Members in those counties attended a total of 29,000 policy development meetings.

County Farm Bureau Resolutions Committees are now urging Community Farm Bureaus and Farm Bureau members to submit recommendations for resolutions on programs and policies for 1956.

Reports of County Resolutions Committees will be made at county annual meetings or at special meetings in October. Every Farm Bureau member is urged to attend and take part in these meetings.

flower gardens and a tame blueberry field. Lots of fun and relaxation. December is party month and the rest are all business meetings with a speaker at each to talk on some subject of local or state interest.

Mason County Women have sponsored two Rural-Urban meetings within the last year. The first a flower and shrubbery program. We sent hand-written invitations to clubs and organizations over the county, town and country. About a hundred women came. We served cookies and coffee after the program and during the social hour.

The second meeting was a Rural-Urban dessert luncheon and each farm woman invited someone from town as her guest. About one hundred out again but a larger per cent from town. This time we had Mrs. George Cook of Ionia, director of Women's Activities of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, Inc., as speaker. She talked on the new polio vaccine.

Mason county has taken a very active part in our district meetings, eighteen making the trip to Big Rapids for our spring meeting. We will be hostesses for our fall meeting at Scottville as there is a large Community Hall with a nice kitchen in which to work.

Mason county has been well represented at our District Camp the two years it has been open. We always send two delegates to Northwest Camp at Twin Lakes.

Some of the speakers at our regular meetings were:
County School Commissioner to discuss our county school situation.
County Treasurer to discuss township government.
County Librarian who gave us a book review on the book, "The Man Called Peter."

Our district insurance adjuster to talk on Farm Bureau Insurance.

Mr. Mawby of Michigan State College who talked on "The Korean Situation."

A State Trooper to talk on traffic laws and accidents, dumping rubbish along the road, etc.

A panel discussion by Scottville Juniors and Seniors on their "County Civic Day."

A meeting each year with our District Chairman and Regional Representative present.

County Nurse to discuss county health problems, work being done, etc.

The Mason Farm Bureau women are going to help with the mobile X-ray unit when it is in the county this fall.

Mecosta County

Mrs. Wm. Fitzgerald, Chairman
Mecosta County Farm Bureau Women take an active part in all Farm Bureau affairs. They served approximately 100 at the membership "Kick-off" dinner this year and helped in the drive for members. This year our county was presented the trophy for being the first in our district to make goal. The women served refreshments at the Victory Party.

We are health-conscious and have had programs on Mental Health, cancer and TB. The mental health program was climaxed by a trip to the hospital in Traverse City.

We have had a tea and program for eighth grade girls to interest them in the nursing profession. We had a program on Civil Defense and our County Treasurer visited us at one meeting to explain taxes and tax assessments.

Our county board of directors sends women delegates to the Michigan Rural Health Conference and the Midwest Conference and reports are made over our local radio station.

We have given 100% to all state projects. Our county was host to our district meeting this spring.

Our women are interested in Rural-Urban relations and have served the Rural-Urban banquet each year. Approximately 200 attended this year at the Masonic Temple in Big Rapids.

We are very interested in international affairs, and subscribe to the "Countrywoman" magazine and a report is made each month.

Two delegates are sent annually to the camp at Traverse City, and women also attend our camp at Hess Lake. We hold quarterly meetings to which all Farm Bureau women are invited. We usually plan to have an interesting speaker at these meetings.

Fourteen women from our county attended the international tea sponsored by the Osceola County Farm Bureau Women. This certainly was a worth-while meeting. The speaker, the gracious hospitality, the exhibits and the unusual lunch were appreciated by everyone.

Montcalm County

Mrs. Charles H. Martin, Chairman
The Montcalm County Farm Bureau Women meet the first Thursday of each month for a 12:30 potluck dinner at the homes of the delegates. Our meetings take us to all parts of the county. Two delegates from the Community Groups make up our committee.

The vice-chairman serves as the program planning chairman and printed programs are made. At the January meeting the group goes over the state-suggested

program and decides on the state and county projects to be carried on for the year. We contribute to the state money projects and carry on many of the suggested activity projects. Among these are the Legislative program, Safety, and the "Pennies For Friendship" which is a 2c per member project to help maintain the London office of the Associated Countrywomen of the World.

Among the meetings held on the county level were:

Civil Defense. Mrs. Gordon N. Nielsen of Trufant, told of her duties as a 24-hour Ground Observer Corps worker manning the only 24-hour station between Grand Rapids and Traverse City.

Health. Mrs. Elsie Hyatt, county nurse, told of the work carried on in the county.

International Relations meeting. Rev. Ivar Sellevaag of Stanton told of the customs and cultures of Norway. He had made a recent visit to his native land. This proved to be one of the most interesting meetings of the year.

Committee members brought articles that came from foreign countries. The food prepared by the women and served at the dinner were dishes made from recipes from the old country. After this meeting our members felt that they had a much better understanding of the peoples of Norway. There are many families of Scandinavian descent in our county.

Following the meeting on Civil Defense, Corporal McCarthy of the Michigan State Police was secured to show pictures on this program. He also showed pictures of the Flint disaster. The meetings on Civil Defense made the group realize that much can be done to help on this program.

A representative from the local county Red Cross chapter, Mrs. Irene Wagar, was speaker at our annual picnic. The group decided to sponsor first aid classes in the county this fall.

Our committee is cooperating with the county extension groups in sponsoring an X-ray unit that will be in the county one month beginning the last of September. The goal for this project is 10,000 people X-rayed in the county.

We plan at least one meeting each year to which all Farm Bureau Women are invited. This is usually our Christmas party. We have a camp chairman who helps plan our district camp and four from our county attended the Northwest Camp at Twin Lakes.

Muskegon County

Mrs. Betty Baerman, Chairman
Muskegon County Farm Bureau Women meet the second Friday of each month for an afternoon meeting. We meet at the homes of the members. We have six groups who will elect and send representatives to our committee. We are very active in all Farm Bureau affairs.

We carry on all the money projects, legislative and safety projects, and the "Pennies For Friendship" project which is carried on the state level.

As a county project, the county board advanced us the money to purchase a mimeograph machine and we have various money projects to repay the county. In this way we had the use of the machine at once. We mimeographed the county directory this year. We had an "all-games" party, baked goods and white elephant sales to pay for the machine.

Our members are cooperating with the building committee to help raise funds for the 4-H Center at Wolf Lake. This is done

by selling tags.

We have a Christmas party and have had as guests at our meetings, Jerry Cordrey, regional representative; John Midema, who explained the insurance program; and our district chairman, Mrs. Carl Johnson.

We had a very enjoyable evening meeting with Newago county and the husbands were invited. Muskegon county furnished the program. In past years Muskegon county was the hostess county in a joint meeting with Newago county.

A Rural-Urban Conference was held in cooperation with the Women's Division of the Greater Muskegon Chamber of Commerce. This meeting was held at the Occidental Hotel in Muskegon and was well attended.

Dr. Leland E. Holly of Muskegon talked on cancer at our April meeting and a film was shown.

Newago County

Mrs. Clifford Robins, Chairman

Newago County Farm Bureau Women meet for afternoon meetings at the homes of the members. Light refreshments are enjoyed after the meetings.

Our attendance has been good at our meetings. We have had some very interesting speakers among whom are Mrs. Charles Gerber, Newago County Red Cross Home Service Chairman.

As the district meetings are always held in our county, we serve the refreshments for these meetings. We contribute to the state money projects and served dinners to the district Commodity and Public Relations Committees to raise money for our county money project.

We sent a delegate to meet with Miss Ruth Thompson, Congresswoman from the 9th district, in the Farm-to-Prosper Roundup at Muskegon. We cooperate with the county extension service in the 4-H Fair and have helped furnish some of the equipment at the Newago county camp at Hess Lake where the district women hold their camp each year.

We sent 10 delegates to the Rural-Urban luncheon at Muskegon sponsored by the Women's Division of the Greater Muskegon Chamber of Commerce. We also held a joint meeting with the Muskegon county Women's Committee.

Our chairman served this year as Roll Call Manager of the county.

Oceana County

Mrs. Forrest Dunham, Chairman

Oceana Farm Bureau Women meet at the homes of the members for afternoon meetings. We have had some very interesting meetings.

January-Health Program, with showing of two films, "Warning Shadow" and "Self Examination." As an outgrowth of this and combining it with a later scheduled program on TB, we hope to influence many in our county (particularly the men) to have the chest X-rays.

February—An International Program. A discussion of the United Nations aim and achievements, including some of the little-known but highly-successful work of such groups as the International Children's Emergency Fund, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Mr. Sam Dudley, executive director of Michigan-Indiana for the World Federalists, was the speaker. This led to a similar program being presented in the Community Groups, with Mr. Dudley as speaker.

March—A full program on legislation. This included a little quiz, checking our personal interest or indifference on governmental affairs. Realizing the importance of a strong local government, our women took back to their local groups an urgent appeal for a better attendance at the annual township meetings.

April—A study of tax allocation given by the deputy treasurer, Mrs. Roy Evans. This was presented in the form of a chart showing the millage and figures for the county tax distribution for the year.

May—A Social Welfare Program. This featured the juvenile division of the work, with a county social worker as speaker. A talk was given regarding the scope, methods and some of the problems pertaining to juvenile delinquency, followed by a general discussion.

June—A program on the Flag, its significance, history and the proper display and use.

Special Project—Oceana County Farm Bureau Women put on the Recognition Dinner for 150 4-H leaders of the county. We have also cooperated 100% in the State Farm Bureau Women's projects.

Osceola County

Mrs. Stephen Wall, Chairman
Osceola County Farm Bureau Women's Committee is made up

of 21 women who are interested in an educational program. We have had meetings on cancer, insurance, mental health, Farm Bureau education; religion, legislation, Michigan, township government, nursing and child guidance.

We have very good, up-to-date legislative reports. A new safety chairman has been appointed and a citizenship committee is now working on the citizenship program.

Last October we had as our guest speaker, Mrs. Ernest Heim, who told us about the triennial conference of the Associated Country Women of the World which was held in Toronto in August 1953. All past committee women of the county were our guests at a dinner for this meeting.

Working toward better Rural-Urban understanding is a special project of the Osceola County Women. A Rural-Urban friendship tea was held with the city women as our guests. At this meeting the story of Farm Bureau and the work of the women was given. Mrs. Roy Dusenberry, a winner in the 1952 Farm Bureau Women's Speech Contest, was a speaker at this tea.

A rural-urban international tea was held July 6. There were exhibits of foreign countries and tea and cookies from different countries were served. About 100 women attended this meeting. Our guest speaker was Mrs. Louise Carpenter, foreign student department of Michigan State College. Guests at this tea were the Evert Woman's Club, the Reed City Garden Club, Clare County Farm Bureau Women and the Mecosta County Farm Bureau Committee women. All Farm Bureau women of the county were invited to attend.

We go along with the state projects, send delegates to the Farm Bureau Institute, the Rural Health Conference, Northwest Camp and district camp.

We also put on an exhibit at the County 4-H and FFA Fair each year.

The attendance at district meetings has been good. Mecosta county was the hostess county at the spring district meeting. Mr. Ben Pattison was our guest speaker and his subject was "Marketing." We also had Mr. William Enger of Consumers Power Company who spoke on "Safety in the Home."

For some years district meetings were held at Fremont which is a central place in the district. About a year ago the women decided they would like to see the other counties in our district, so they will travel from county to county for their district meetings.

Our fall district meetings will be held in Mason county at Scottville. Mason Farm Bureau Women will serve as hostesses.

The district officers who will be installed this October at our fall meeting are: Mrs. Dale Root, Barryton, Mecosta county; district chairman; vice-chairman, Mrs. Carl B. Anderson, Brunswick, Muskegon county; secretary, Mrs. Stuart Oehrli, Hersey, Osceola county; chairman of the camp committee is Mrs. George MacLachlan; Evert, Mecosta county; and secretary of the committee, Mrs. Arthur Chrysler, Fremont, Newago county.

Alfalfa

The price spread between alfalfa and clover this year is unusually small. M.S.C. specialists believe this should encourage the establishment of alfalfa seedings.

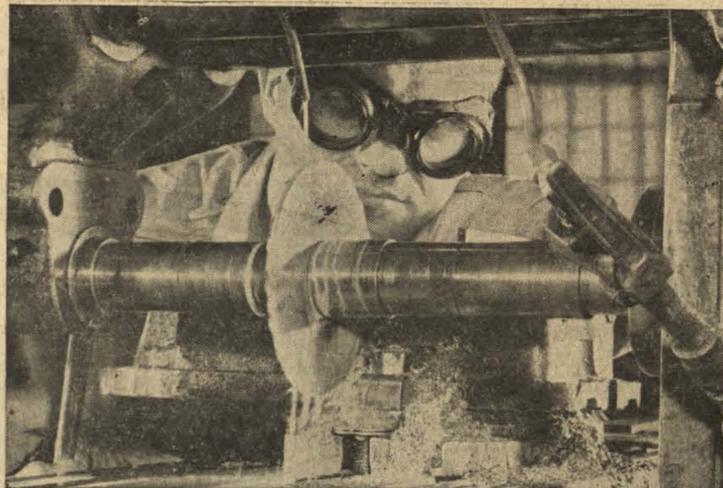
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If you had to go to the hospital tomorrow... you could be the one in the picture above... "The man with over 3 million friends in Michigan," if you are a member of Michigan's famous BLUE CROSS - BLUE SHIELD.

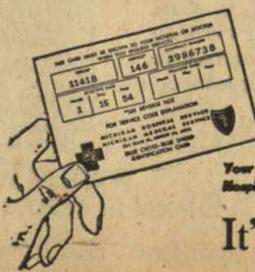
For, when you get down to brass tacks, that's what BLUE CROSS - BLUE SHIELD really is... a banding together of friends

and neighbors, to protect their families against hospital and medical bills.

BLUE CROSS - BLUE SHIELD "belongs" to its members... it's your BLUE CROSS - BLUE SHIELD! Wholly non-profit, every penny that comes in is set aside for member benefits, after allowing for nominal business expense.

Here's how your 3 million BLUE CROSS - BLUE SHIELD friends and neighbors come through for you in a time of need. BLUE CROSS entitles you to hospital bed and board... plus essential services... at over 200 hospitals in Michigan, representing 99 per cent of the general hospital beds in the state. BLUE SHIELD pays generous amounts directly to your doctor for thousands of specified procedures.

Ask your employer or union representative how you can get low-cost group enrollment. A company with as few as 5 employees may qualify as a group. BLUE CROSS - BLUE SHIELD (Michigan Hospital Service—Michigan Medical Service) 234 State Street, Detroit, Michigan.



Your ticket to worry-free recovery. No red tape! Hospital and doctors paid directly.

It's your Blue Cross - Blue Shield

You Can't Prevent This



you can protect yourself financially with State Mutual's "All-In-One" Protection Plan

After the storm is over you're thankful the family's safe... thankful the damage wasn't worse.

You're thankful, too, that State Mutual Insurance Co. will go to work settling your claim promptly and efficiently.

There's no substitute for 46 years of experience and professional skill when you want complete settlement with no question of WHO pays for WHAT.

There's less paper work, quicker action the State Mutual way.



State Mutual Insurance Company

702 Church Street, Flint 3, Michigan
E. B. DINGMAN, Pres. — H. K. FISK, Secretary

*State Mutual insures Every Fifth Farm in Michigan... Ask your Neighbor!

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Ass't Manager
Farm Bureau Life Insurance Co.

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There are many reasons for this, foremost of which are:

- 1. The need to increase the efficiency of production.
- 2. To improve the marketing of the farmers' labor.
- 3. To raise the standard of living in the farm home.

THE YIELD of milk per cow in 1945 was 5,590 lbs., but for 1953 the USDA lists it at 6,500 lbs., a gain of 910 lbs. per cow. This is the time in which our Ass'n was experiencing its greatest growth.

This improvement in milk production for the 866,000 cows on Michigan farms has a market value in excess of \$20,000,000 annually.

Expressed another way, without artificial insemination Michigan farmers would have to keep 140,000 more cows of the 1945 quality of cows to produce the same volume of milk in 1945 and even then the margin of profit would be less.

A BETTER return per hour of labor expended by the farmer results when the farmer milks a 10,000 pound milk cow rather than a cow of 6,500 pounds milk ability. There have never been too many good cows and there will never be a time when the dairyman won't be able to improve his position by culling out the poor producing cow.

Improving the standard of living of the farm family is always a worthy endeavor. The desires of farm people to have the niceties of life and comfortable living are just as vital to this nation and that they achieve such goals as it is that other segments of our society achieve such standards.

Achieving a better living by their own means and methods is important in a free enterprise system. Our Artificial Breeders Ass'n is an outstanding illustration where farmers have employed the scientific forces available to them at Michigan State College plus their own talent to achieve success.

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Ours is a unique situation in a world beset by critical shortages of consumer goods.

Should Farmer Have Lowest Auto Rates?
NILE VERMILLION, Mgr. Farm Bureau Insurance Co's.

Your Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company is an insurer of farmers. We have been talking about how you can get paid if you have a loss. It would be a lot better if we could assure you there would be no losses.

MUCH can be done to reduce the number of losses. The only one at fault for an auto accident is a driver. We'll have to improve him.

It may interest you to know how the farmer measures up as a driver. Just like any other group, farmers fix their own automobile insurance rates in accordance with their accident experience.

YOU naturally would expect the farmer to have a better automobile insurance rate because you have been told that he is a preferred risk. Is he?

The 1953 statistics gathered by the National Safety Council show these sobering facts:

1. Farmers are involved more frequently than other drivers in fatal accidents.

2. One farmer in 1,000 was involved in a fatal accident compared to 1 driver in 1,500 for all others.

3. Farmers constitute 9% of all drivers, but accounted for 14% of all fatalities.

4. The motor vehicle death rate for farmers was 27.3% as against 24.2% for the entire population.

5. Motor vehicle deaths of farmers was the largest for any occupation class.

IT IS apparent the farmer must improve his driving habits just to stay alive. The modern highway has brought traffic problems right to the farmer's front door.

Our opportunity is to participate in accident prevention and help keep the farmer out of the killing and crippling auto accidents. We must bring him up to date on driving problems.

RURAL roads are far more hazardous today than city streets. In the cities streets are patrolled constantly and speed limits are enforced. On rural highways enforcement is rather sketchy by comparison.

Over 70% of all fatal motor vehicle accidents now occur in rural areas. More than one-half of them are at night. About a third of all such accidents involve excessive speed. In nearly a fourth of them drinking is involved.

The farmer driver cannot rely on the neighborly courtesies of days gone by in his driving. He must begin to exercise supercaution and to insist on unrelent-

ing punishment of traffic offenders, or soon he will find the city driver in the preferred class.

WILL YOU join with us in a campaign to restore farmers to the preferred class of drivers? We have for you a courteous driver sticker and a copy of your Company's booklet, "A Courteous Driver is a Careful Driver."

221 North Cedar Street
Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing 4, Michigan

3 TONS 5-20-20 CONTAINS SAME AMOUNT PLANT FOOD AS 5 TONS 3-12-12
See Your Farm Bureau Dealer for Further Information

The Farm Bureau's Job for You

JACK YAEGER
Executive Secretary, MFB
Statement, March 1, 1953

Purpose
It is the purpose of the Michigan Farm Bureau and the affiliated companies to "advance and improve the agricultural interests of Michigan, and the Nation, educationally, legislatively, and economically" and in so doing, promote the welfare of all people in the State and Nation.

The above purpose shall be accomplished:

(1) **By a membership organization**, the Michigan Farm Bureau shall function as a spokesman in all matters for the farmer-membership, the Community and County Farm Bureaus, the Women and Juniors of Farm Bureau as well as for the various business organizations, both on a local and state level, as are affiliated with Farm Bureau and to promote the cause of the farmers in the above segments, and to join with similar organizations in other states to do similar work on a national and international basis through the American Farm Bureau Federation.

(2) **By various cooperative business organizations** within and outside Michigan such as will render "services of every kind

and character" in connection with farming as a business.

(3) **By cooperation with any agency, organization, or business**

zation, to "advance and improve the agricultural interests of Michigan and the Nation educationally, legislatively, and economically;" to act in all matters at community, county, state, national, and international levels as spokesman for Michigan Farmers who are its members: to encourage participation of and expression of opinions by farm men and women in the program; to develop ability and train through the Junior Farm Bureau farm youth in leadership.

(2) **Through the Farm Bureau Services, Inc.**, a subsidiary, to serve farmers in:

A. Cooperative procurement of supplies both on a wholesale and retail level; to process and merchandise guaranteed seeds; and to manufacture, open formula feeds, to procure improved farm equipment and machinery, to own and control sources of fertilizer ingredients and process and manufacture the same, and to carry on research in regard to the above.

B. Cooperative marketing of farm products either within the corporation or to cooperate with other farmer-owned, cooperative organizations to accomplish this purpose.

C. And to do all the above "at cost."

(3) **Through Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc.**, a subsidiary, to make available to Michigan farmers through their local Co-op associations a complete line of petroleum fuels, lubricants, and related items such as tires, batteries, insecticide sprays, anti-freeze, etc., to assure satisfactory quality and ample supply through joint purchasing with other regionals; gaining control of raw materials, and producing and processing when it appears desirable; to maintain the equipment and facilities necessary to properly distribute all of these items and to accomplish it at the lowest possible final cost.

(4) **Through the Farm Bureau Mutual Automobile Insurance Company**, a Farm Bureau controlled insurance company to serve Farm Bureau members only, with full coverage automobile insurance "at cost."

(5) **Through Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company**, owned and controlled by Farm Bureau to promote a better understanding of the functions of life insurance and make available sound insurance programs.

(6) **Through Farmers Service Agency**, an insurance agency owned and controlled by Farm Bureau, to provide all necessary insurance facilities to Farm Bureau Affiliates.

1955 Controls Are Stiff Medicine
(Continued from page 3)
FLEXIBLE price supports will also permit the factor of price to work toward utilization of our abundance. At the same time, we can further expand our markets through research and education and through vigorous promotion of American products in export channels.



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where such cooperation will further the farmer as outlined above.

Our Objectives in Daily Operations

The objectives of the current operations of the Farm Bureau and affiliated companies are:

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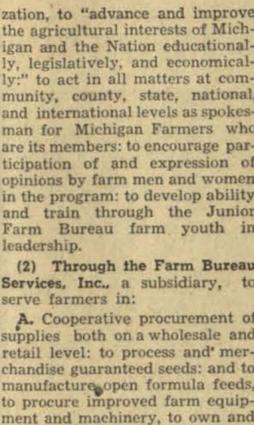
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A. C. BALTZER
Artificial Breeders Lab, MSC

\$20 Million Dollar Gain From MABA

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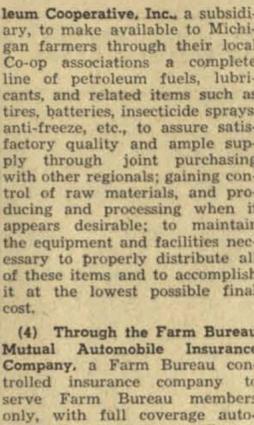
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FIRE AND WINDSTORM INSURANCE PROTECTION

ONE LOW COST POLICY
ONE PREMIUM
ONE AGENT

Now you can get complete protection with ONE policy... Wind and Hailstorm coverage can be added to any Fremont Mutual Fire and Extended Coverage policy for a small additional charge.

Est. 1876

FREMONT MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREMONT, MICHIGAN

A STATEWIDE GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
WRITING FIRE AND ALLIED LINES THROUGHOUT MICHIGAN

STRONG ASSETS

The company you select to protect your property when Tornadoes and Windstorms Strike should be chosen for its **FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

Our reserve to policy holders of nearly three and one half millions of dollars offers you that protection.

Compare — and you will be convinced!

MICHIGAN MUTUAL WINDSTORM INSURANCE CO.

HASTINGS MICHIGAN

IT'S QUICK POUNDS YOU WANT ON THOSE PIGS!

Nothing Beats Buttermilk As An Economical Super-Supplement

Valley Lea Gro-Kwik DRY BUTTERMILK

In Convenient 25 Pound Bag With Moisture-Proof Liner

So Easy To Feed:
As A Dry Feed Supplement For Pigs Up To 75 Pounds: Here is an ideal and easy-to-prepare formula for "Pig Stirling" and "Creep Feeding". 140 Pounds, your regular pig and sow supplement.
325 Pounds, ground Corn.
25 Pound Bag, Valley Lea Gro-Kwik Dry Buttermilk.
The Pigs Really "Go" For It and It's All Feed!

As A Free Choice Supplement: Add one quart of water to each four (4) pounds of Valley Lea Gro-Kwik, put it in your trough and the pigs will have a feeding "picnic".

Valley Lea Gro-Kwik Dry Buttermilk in the convenient 25 pound bags is so easy to handle on the farm, keep the waterproof liner closed tightly and it will not cake nor harden... for easy, stop feeding, put the proper amount of water in the bag with the Gro-Kwik and your super-supplement, Valley Lea Gro-Kwik Buttermilk is ready for the trough... no fuss, no muss nor heavy, smelly barrels to handle—just healthy feeding results.

Valley Lea Gro-Kwik is the Natural, All Feed Fortifier, High in Finest Quality Protein, with High Percentages of Vitamins, Minerals and Growth Factors on which the Pigs Really Will Thrive.

Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc.
224 West Jefferson Boulevard
South Bend 2, Indiana

OVERLOAD SPRINGS

\$9.95 Per Pair Postpaid

For cars and trucks. Front and rear. Gives 2,000 lbs. extra capacity for all 1/2, 3/4, and 1 ton trucks; 500 to 1000 lbs. extra for all cars except Olds prior to '52 and Buicks. Easily installed. Guaranteed. State make, model.

BRINKMAN MFG. CO.
2315 Clay Topeka 127, Kansas

WHY buy 5 tons?

LOW ANALYSIS 3-12-12 FERTILIZER

When 3 tons FARM BUREAU HIGH ANALYSIS FERTILIZER Will Do!

3 TONS 5-20-20 CONTAINS SAME AMOUNT PLANT FOOD AS 5 TONS 3-12-12

See Your Farm Bureau Dealer for Further Information

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
221 North Cedar Street
Lansing 4, Michigan

He's a \$70,000,000.00 Baby

How would you like to begin life with seventy million dollars worth of responsibility?

That's the job taken on by this young man. He's your new fire-fighter — the fire insurance protection now available through your Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company.

Already many million dollars worth of farm property has been entrusted to his protection — and that's just a start.

There are many reasons why Farm Bureau members have welcomed our newcomer so warmly. Ask your Farm Bureau Insurance Agent about them. Chances are you'll want to get acquainted with this young man yourself.

FARM LIABILITY INSURANCE AUTO and TRUCK INSURANCE
FIRE INSURANCE

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

507 South Grand Avenue - Lansing, Michigan

PURE CRUSHED TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL

FOR POULTRY

FARM BUREAU MILLING CO. Inc. CHICAGO, ILL.

September is FB Policy Development Month

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for September

Background Material for Program for September by 1357 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups
DONALD D. KINSEY
Coordinator of Education and Research for MFB

The time of year has come to review our position on issues that concern Farm Bureau people. There is little room for argument that important issues do face farmers.

Looking for a companion for lunch, I dropped in at the office of Stanley Powell a few days ago. Stanley was busy with a letter to a member who was concerned about the Farm Bureau stand on a certain issue. The member assumed that Stanley was promoting the matter under his own initiative. Stanley said:

"We certainly have to keep going on a program to help our members understand how Farm Bureau policies are made. So many of them get the idea that you or I or someone else here in the office set the policies that put our Farm Bureau machinery into motion."

"After our large-scale program of policy development through the Community Farm Bureaus and the County organizations in 1953, it would seem that more of the folks would realize that the resolutions — the stated policies — come by the vote of the people and their delegates."

"I think that we ought to tell the folks that there were 2,721 meetings held at the home level, the county level and state level last year to do this job. There were two series of Community Farm Bureau meetings, there were sixty-two County Farm Bureau annual meetings, and the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting. All these meetings were for the purpose of setting the course for our 1954 policies. The summed attendance at these meetings was 59,138 people."

"Actually the members got three direct licks at the resolution-making program right in their own counties! There were two months given to it in Community Farm Bureau meetings. Actually, of the 2,721 meetings, 2,658 of them were held right in the Farm Bureau neighborhoods. That's where the groundwork of all the policies was laid."

"Then there is another thing that is important for everyone to realize. People don't agree among themselves on everything. Sometimes those who are in the minority on an issue fail to see the importance of supporting the majority decision. That's the only way we can have a unified position. A member may be in the minority on one matter, but get the support of the majority on another."

"And a minority of the folks have a right to try to swing a majority to their views. But the strength of Farm Bureau requires that the members should stand back of the program until they bring about such changes as they want. Otherwise we have farmers all pulling against one another."

Staley's remarks put the whole idea of Farm Bureau resolutions into a proper framework. He also put the finger on the importance of member attendance at meetings where resolutions start, and on the importance of serious discussion of the issues.

The members who are present and who take action are the ones who set the policies. The absentees have nothing left but to protest and complain, and no logical grounds for doing that.

THE PURPOSES of our Policy Development Meetings are well expressed by a statement of the American Farm Bureau board of directors. They say — "In order to reflect accurately the thinking of farmers, it is necessary that every effort be made to get a good cross-section of the thinking of the largest possible number of farmers. County and State Farm Bureaus should make every effort to bring this united voice into reality. If our members are to make a real contribution to policy formation, they must seek knowledge and understanding of the problems that face us in the world."

From its beginning Farm Bureau has made an annual re-examination of its policies. The method has always involved direct member expression, opportunity for debate, and a majority approval required to put the policy on the books. In this program your Community Farm Bureau meeting and your County annual meeting are vital foundations.

THESE special policy development meetings are the immediate opportunity for action. During

From 20th to First Place



TUSCOLA COUNTY moved from 20th to first place in Farm Bureau insurance sales the past year through the work of the agency force and County Farm Bureau people in this picture. They are, left to right: Clark Montague, County Farm Bureau organization director; Morris Montague, William Bauer, Arleigh Clendenan, Arnold Bell, all agents; Harry Steele, agency manager; Henderson Graham, president of Tuscola County Farm Bureau. Seated is Mrs. Jane Stiner, office manager for the Farm Bureau and the insurance services.

other months we discuss many basic problems. During this month we should put our viewpoints regarding these problems on record, and send them along for consideration at the county annual meetings. Then we should back them up with our presence and support at the county annuals.

Congress and the State Legislatures do not sleep through their sessions. They make laws, these laws affect the lives of farm people in very vital ways. In our republic we can have something to say about the laws that are passed or sidetracked — but not unless we meet as a people to give voice to the views that we have on these matters. That is the basic program of Farm Bureau. If we miss it, we have skipped the meat and potatoes.

SEPTEMBER is Policy Development month. Most county annual meetings will be held in October. So the folks will have to get their viewpoints crystallized at the September group meeting, and into the hands of the County Farm Bureau to make them effective.

MATERIALS Coming. The American Farm Bureau Federation has been waiting until Congress adjourns to prepare material for the members. We can then tell what issues will be alive for our meetings. Congress has held on for an exceptionally long period this summer.

During August, however, a series of meetings were held with County Farm Bureau leaders in the Farm Bureau regions and counties of Michigan. At these meetings materials will be placed in the hands of the Discussion Leaders or group representatives. There will be informational materials, a kit containing a resolutions record book where you may write in your views on issues, and some record blanks to give a final record of the farm people who are speaking.

THE RECORD blanks are not signed. They simply call for the number of acres farmed, the kind of farming, and whether the farmer is an owner or a tenant. Only one blank should be filled out by each farm family. The blanks should be filled out at the meeting and turned in to the group secretary. The group secretary then fills in the summary blank and turns it in to the County Farm Bureau with the group's recommendations on future policies. The little booklet for your recommendations is to be found in the "Tool Kit" obtained at your County Policy Development meeting.

The purpose of these record blanks is merely to get a cross section of the type of farms and farmers involved in this policy development program. No personal records get beyond your group secretary.

IN YOUR discussion periods use the information material to help get your sights set on the problem. Deal with the areas that seem most important to you. Include some resolutions on state problems, if you wish — they are important too.

Be sure to take a look at all the areas involved in the national issues. All of them are important to the business and the life of the farmer. But you may have more definite ideas on some than on others.

THE BOOKLET "Recommendations on National Issues" takes the place of the "Opinionnaire" that was used last year. It is your opportunity to send along your desires and views to your county Resolutions Committee. State and national policies and resolutions are knitted from the yarn you spin at these meetings and from the reports you make at your meetings. Without sound

material from you your county resolutions will be threadbare and full of holes. So let's do a good job.

QUESTIONS
1. Have you stated your group position on the issues to your County Farm Bureau and filled in the information cards for each family?

Deer Herds Give Farmers Trouble
(Continued from page 2)
boughs of cedar and other trees are eaten as high as a deer can reach. When spring comes deer move into farm areas.

TROUBLE started in the Grand Traverse, Leelanau, and Benzie county areas. A few years back deer were eating young fruit trees about as fast as farmers could plant them. Then the conservation department had special open seasons on deer for three years. This released the pressure. But the deer are still there. Give them a few years and they will be troublesome again.

Frank Thomaszewski and a son farm 100 acres in Manistee county on highway 50. It's a hunter's paradise in hunting season but a headache for Thomaszewski during the rest of the year.

Mr. Thomaszewski told the Manistee board of supervisors that the deer herd in his vicinity numbers 300 head and causes him a loss of \$1,000 a year.

The deer herd in that area attracts so many tourists on week ends that the state police have put a patrolman there to keep traffic moving.

The conservation department has given Mr. Thomaszewski permits to kill deer. He and his son have killed some deer but not enough to stop the trouble. He was asked if he ever set

the farm dog on the deer. He did but the dog got tired chasing the deer. Now the dogs and the deer are good friends.

ALPENA county in northeastern Michigan is another trouble spot. Damage has been very bad in strawberry and raspberry plantings.

Ralph Trafalet, Alpena county farm agent, reports that about 35 farmers are involved. The county has about 200 acres of strawberries and 100 acres of raspberries.

In this same area are a number of private hunting clubs. One club has 40 square miles and only 28 members. They shoot nothing but bucks. Food in the private game areas has run out. There isn't sufficient feed for the deer population, so they move out into farm lands.

FARMERS have no quarrel with the private hunting clubs. But they feel that these clubs, owned by wealthy men, should do something to feed their own deer. Some of the clubs are planting rye for deer food. But some of the land won't grow rye.

Mr. Trafalet has seen as many as 100 deer in a ten acre field. What about fencing the deer out? Trafalet says that it would cost \$7.50 a rod to build a fence to keep deer out. And if you did they would just move to some unfenced area. A deer can jump an eight foot fence. Electric fences won't stop deer.

Farmers in the Alpena area are determined to save their crops. Last year 19 permits were issued to kill deer. About 500 were killed last fall and this spring. But Alpena farmers have found out that they can't stay up all night to kill deer and work their farms all day.

TYPICAL of the damage done in the Alpena area was a seven acre strawberry field owned by Herman Wegmeyer of Lachine, a member of Alpena County Farm Bureau. Mr. Wegmeyer set the field out in 1952. The first crop was to have been harvested in 1953.

But the deer got there first. Wegmeyer picked 38 cases of berries in 1953 instead of the 2000 he planned to pick. The deer not only ate the tops off the plants, but pulled many from the ground.

Ed Mawby, a Kent county fruit grower and Farm Bureau member, has planted 15 acres of dwarf apple trees, 15 miles from downtown Grand Rapids. A small deer herd in his neighborhood has severely damaged the young trees. Mawby has a permit to kill the deer and has shot one or two. But he will tell you it's a hard job to stay up nights and try to work day times.

Lynn Verberg, a neighbor fruit grower of Mawby's has had considerable damage to a young cherry orchard by deer.

The southern Michigan deer herd provides another problem. It's a traffic problem. Hardly a week goes by but some auto and a deer are involved in an accident. Some are serious. There have been some bad injuries to people as a result of the accidents. Generally there is considerable damage to the car.

The conservation department states that 1,453 deer were killed on highways in 1953.

What is going to be the answer to the deer problem? More hunting is one. Right now only shotguns can be used to hunt deer in the lower part of the state.

Deer in southern Michigan have more enemies. The highway is one, men are another, and then there are the dogs. But in spite of these the herd continues to grow. Some day the problem will require more than special permits to kill, and the regular hunting seasons.

Farmer Receives 3 for 1 Returns From Fertilizer

Every dollar a farmer invests in fertilizer returns him \$3 in increased crop value from higher yields, reports the Middle West Soil Improvement Committee, in quoting a recent statement by Dr. Garth Volk, chairman of Ohio State University's agronomy department.

Volk cited the experience of Ohio farmers as an example of the profitable dividends resulting from fertilizer use.

"Last year," he said, "Ohio farmers bought about \$50 million worth of fertilizer. It is estimated that this outlay returned \$150 million to the farmers of the state."

Cost is Low Compared to Possible Loss

The law says you must have insurance on your auto to pay for your liability to others in case of an accident.

Is that the only service your insurance company can provide for you? Is that the only service you want? Of course not! The requirements of the law are only the minimum protection you need. In addition you are exposed to loss or damage to your own auto, injury to yourself and your passengers.

THE MODERN auto policy is extremely broad. It provides for financial protection against loss to you resulting from ownership or use of your automobile or even a borrowed car.

Liability to the other fellow is covered under Bodily Injury and Property Damage.

Injury to yourself and passengers is covered under Medical Payments.

Reimbursement for loss due to a collision or overturning is provided under collision.

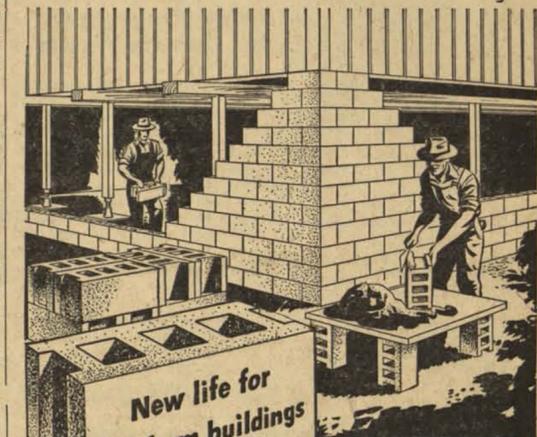
All other causes of loss to your car, including theft, glass breakage, fire, lightning, and windstorm (to mention only a few) are covered under Comprehensive.

To be fully insured, you need all 5 coverages in adequate amounts. Premiums are extremely low considering the losses you could suffer. And remember you can suffer these losses even though you may be entirely innocent of fault.

Make Lawns Now

Late summer and early fall—when the nights are cooler and the fall rains start—that's the ideal lawn-making time.

Buy Farm Bureau Seeds.



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Research and the Farmer

Only by the aid of hard hitting, timely and practical research, can agriculture continue to control cost of production. These costs to the farmer are heavy because of the terrifically high level of wages earned by the workmen producing goods for American buyers — aided by fantastically high freight rates and feather bedding along the way.

Let's Cast An Eye On The Future

The American Farm Research Association (initiated and supported by the American Farm Bureau Federation and the Farm Bureau Services of the various midwestern states) held their annual meeting at Ohio State University during the middle of July.

The finest research brains in our Land Grant Colleges were there to talk—to discuss—to review, and to cast an eye on the future. Here's some projects, under research now, that can have tremendous impact on production of livestock and the costs thereof. By such impacts can Farm Bureau members hope to produce our country's needs—and still make a profit.

1. May have discovered, within 6 months, a new factor that will aid cellulose digestion materially (use of fiber more effectively).
2. Trying to find out HOW hormones do their job. (Success here can speed up production—thus lowering costs).
3. A new type of feeding nitrogen that will act slowly so less waste will occur when protein is replaced with non-protein nitrogen (lowers costs and makes available more amino proteins for swine and poultry).
4. Studying heredity more intensely. Success could speed up improvement in production and efficiency of production.

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Discussion Topics

These were chosen by your State Discussion Topic Committee from the results of the questionnaire returned by the Community Farm Bureaus.

- Sept. Members Share in Policy Development
- Oct. Issues of the 1954 Elections
- Nov. State or Local Equalization of Taxes?
- Dec. The Job of a General Farm Organization
- Jan. Farmers and the Social Security Program
- Feb. The Uses of Farm Commercial License Plates