

Michigan Farm News

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Shuman Gives Farm Bureau Plan to Senate

EDITORIAL

Politics and the Farm Program

Ray Tucker is one of the outstanding reporters at Washington. He says in his National Observer column that it is almost certain that Congress will send a rigid 90% of parity farm price supports bill to President Eisenhower.

The legislative situation in Congress favors the Democrats. They are in control. Since the party leaders are campaigning for a return to rigid 90% of parity farm price supports, such a bill may be adopted by Congress.

On the other hand, the 1,600,000 farm families in the Farm Bureau and 800,000 in the Grange may be able to prevent that,—even in an election year.

Would President Eisenhower veto a 90% of parity bill? We think so. In his Farm Message to Congress January 9, the President charged 90% of parity with responsibility for the surpluses by saying, "The plain fact is that wartime production incentives were too long continued." He supports Secretary of Agriculture Benson's view that rigid, 90% of parity price supports amount to price fixing.

Farm bills have been vetoed before on the grounds of price fixing.

In the mid-1920's Congress attacked the farm surplus problem after World War I by adopting the McNary-Haugen Domestic Allotment Bill in 1927 and again in 1928.

That measure proposed to establish a two price system to assure good domestic prices for wheat, cotton, livestock, and other farm products. A government agency was to sell the surplus abroad for whatever it would bring. An "equalization fee" was to be collected on the entire production to reimburse the government for losses on crops sold abroad.

President Coolidge vetoed the McNary-Haugen bill twice on the ground that it was price fixing by government and would end in collapse.

Main Problem is the Surplus

How strongly President Eisenhower feels about high rigid farm price supports as the cause of the present farm surpluses is revealed in his Farm Message to Congress January 9. The President said:

"Of the many difficulties that aggravate the farm problem, mountainous surpluses overshadow everything else.

"Today's surpluses consist of commodities produced in a volume imperatively needed in wartime but unmarketable in peacetime at the same prices and in the same quantity.

"The plain fact is that wartime production incentives were too long continued.

"During the past three years there has been no lack of effort to get rid of surplus stocks . . . Vast quantities have been moved—much of them given away. We have found outlets for commodities in a value of more than four billion dollars . . .

"But these disposal efforts have not been able to keep pace with the problem. For each bushel-equivalent sold, one and a half have replaced it in the stockpiles . . . Were it not for the government's bulging stocks, farmers would be getting more for their products today.

"Other consequences of past farm programs have been no less damaging. Both at home and abroad, markets have been lost. Foreign production has been increased. American exports have declined. Foreign products have been attracted to our shores.

"Steadily this chain of events has lengthened. Our farmers have had to submit to drastic acreage controls that hamper efficient farm management. Even these controls have been self-defeating, because acres diverted from price-supported crops have been planted to other crops. These crops have been thrown into surplus and their prices have declined.

"Today, almost without regard to the livestock or crop he produces, nearly every farmer is adversely affected by our surpluses. The whole process,

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1500TH COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU GROUP was organized December 27, 1955. It is Easy Street Center Community Farm Bureau, the 37th group in Lenawee county. Seated, left to right: Mrs. Ben Sallows, Mrs. Harold Wolfe, Mrs. Robert Sallows. Standing, left to right: Mrs. Ray Thomas, Blue Cross secretary; Harold Wolfe, minuteman; Orville Pontius; Robert Sallows, vice-chairman; Ben Sallows, chairman; Ray Thomas, discussion leader; Mrs. Orville Pontius and granddaughter.

Membership 63,528 Jan. 20; Continue to Goal of 70,495

How County Bureaus Stand In Roll Call

Every County Farm Bureau has a membership goal and hopes to exceed it in the annual Roll Call for members. They also hope to be among the first to make it.

This month Livingston County Farm Bureau jumped from 10th to first place to take over from Alcona County Farm Bureau.

Cheboygan moved up from 4th to second place. Bay hung onto third while Benzie dropped from second to fourth. All of this group and down through 14th place stand at better than 100% of their goal for 1956.

County Farm Bureau membership standings January 20 were:

County	1956 Members % of Goal	Jan. 20 Goal	
1 Livingston	1,214	1,500	81
2 Cheboygan	510	372	137
3 Bay	1,696	1,889	90
4 Benzie	241	271	89
5 Alcona	582	421	138
6 Tuscola	2,094	2,196	95
7 St. Joseph	1,148	1,219	94
8 Van Buren	2,900	2,977	98
9 Branch	1,701	1,775	96
10 Saginaw	2,380	2,419	98
11 Washtenaw	1,576	1,710	92
12 Manistee	524	539	97
13 Alpena	699	613	114
14 Montmorency	193	195	99
15 Iosco	256	253	101
16 Missaukee	491	485	101
17 Berrien	2,519	2,465	98
18 Jackson	1,217	1,052	116
19 Sanilac	2,396	2,205	109
20 Monroe	1,482	1,429	104
21 Calhoun	1,615	1,552	104
22 Kalamazoo	1,271	1,205	106
23 Lapeer	1,696	1,613	105
24 Huron	1,229	2,033	60
25 Arenac	271	441	61
26 Gladwin	428	408	105
27 Genesee	1,593	1,482	108
28 N. W. Michigan	1,122	1,048	107
29 Presque Isle	498	451	110
30 Ingham	1,254	1,123	112
31 Isabella	1,268	1,135	112
32 Oakland	1,257	1,091	115
33 Barry	1,208	1,149	105
34 Ionia	1,377	1,179	117
35 Mecosta	896	762	118
36 Emmet	1,254	1,059	118
37 Shiawassee	1,207	1,097	110
38 Oscoda	743	612	121
39 Charlevoix	1,254	1,039	121
40 Cheboygan	510	425	120
41 Hillsdale	1,654	1,340	123
42 Lenawee	1,564	1,263	124
43 Oakland	1,257	1,001	126
44 Allegan	2,259	1,851	122
45 Kent	1,779	1,468	121
46 Clinton	1,648	1,364	121
47 Oceana	419	344	122
48 Gratiot	1,585	1,294	123
49 Eaton	1,586	1,292	123
50 Cass	1,042	791	132
51 Mason	710	537	132
52 St. Clair	1,658	1,260	132
53 Antrim	510	389	131
54 Emmet	327	252	130
55 Muskegon	576	426	135
56 Midland	978	720	136
57 Clare	450	327	138
58 Montcalm	1,267	916	138
59 Newaygo	804	544	148
60 Wayne	2,247	1,501	150
61 Wexford	352	231	153
62 Kalkaska	128	81	158
63 Otsego	163	85	192
Total	70,495	63,528	91

The Michigan Farm Bureau membership for 1956 stood at 63,528 on January 20. This is 91% of the goal of 70,495.

Livingston County Farm Bureau in January took over first place for highest percentage of goal with a membership of 1,500 and 124% of goal.

Livingston jumped from 10th place to first by reporting 560 renewals and new memberships during the month. Goal was 1,214.

Cheboygan County Farm Bureau, last year's winner for exceeding goal, is in second place with 372 members and 120% of goal.

Bay County Farm Bureau continues third in 1956 with 1889 members and 117% of goal.

Other counties over goal are: Alcona, Alpena, Benzie, Branch, Iosco, Manistee, Montmorency, Saginaw, St. Joseph, Tuscola, Van Buren, Washtenaw.

Roll Call work continues. As in the past, a considerable number of renewals and new memberships will come during the winter months. An average of seven more renewals or new members per township will put the state total over 70,495.

We have 5,116 families who became new members of the Farm Bureau in 1956.

More than 58,000 members have renewed for 1956, with the prospect that several thousand more renewals will be completed soon.

Meetings to reorganize and complete the membership campaign will be held in all Farm Bureau membership regions soon.

Farm Bureau Likes Most of Ike's Plan

President Charles Shuman said that the American Farm Bureau is pleased that President Eisenhower adopted several recommendations made by the Farm Bureau in his Farm Message of January 9 to Congress.

"We have recommended, as did the President, a soil bank program for the voluntary reduction of farm surpluses by planting less acres to crops in surplus," said Mr. Shuman.

"We have recommended, as did the President, that payments to farmers for reducing acreage allotments be in the form of certificates for commodities held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

"We have favored his plan to transfer certain lands to forage and trees and pay farmers from agricultural conservation funds.

"We regret that President Eisenhower's Farm Message did not contain the Farm Bureau recommendations that farmers must place a percentage of land devoted to price-supported crops in the soil bank as a condition for price support loans.

"This would help deal with the problem of diverted acres. While Mr. Eisenhower refers to the ser-

ious effects land diverted from surplus crops is having on other parts of agriculture, his message does not provide a really effective means for controlling diverted acres.

"We oppose any limitation on the size of price support loans because we think it will encourage the artificial division of farms and ranches.

"The President's recommendations for ample rural credit, for disposal of surpluses at home and abroad, more U.S. research to find new markets and new uses for farm products, and for strengthening our commodity marketing programs all reflect Farm Bureau policies in those fields," Mr. Shuman said.

Dairyland Creamery Did Well in 1955

An average price increase of 16 cents per hundred weight, received at time of shipment during 1955, compared to the business year of 1954, was a highlight of the report on business conditions at the annual meeting of Dairyland Cooperative Creamery Co., January 27.

Another business gain was a 34 percent sales increase of Dairyland's packaged dairy products for 1955 over 1954.

Eisenhower's Plan to Up Farm Income

President Eisenhower urged Congress January 9 to make his soil fertility bank recommendations and flexible price supports main parts of a program to deal with farm surpluses and to improve farm prices.

In his special message to Congress, President Eisenhower said:

"Persistent and critical farm problems require prompt Congressional action.

"Remedies for these problems demand a clear understanding of their principal causes. They are:

- "1—Production and market distortions which are the result of wartime production incentives continued too long;
- "2—Record livestock production and near-record crop harvests piled on top of previously accumulated carryovers;
- "3—Rising costs and high capital requirements.

"We have an over-supply of commodities which drives down prices as mounting costs force up from below. This is generated a severe price-cost, squeeze from which our farm people, with the help of government, must be relieved.

"The requirements are clear. New means are needed to reduce the surpluses and widen markets. Costs must be cut and production must be better balanced with prospective needs."

President Eisenhower's recommendations:

1—Soil Fertility Bank. A two part program:

(a) An Acreage Reserve Program in which farmers would be encouraged to reduce plantings of crops in surplus until the market can absorb the productive capacity of agriculture.

(b) Conservation Reserve Program, in which farmers would be asked to return lands better suited to the production of forage and forest crops to those purposes.

For wheat and cotton, the President estimated that reduction in plantings would continue for three or four years. During that time the surpluses should be reduced to normal levels.

It has been estimated that the government would pay farmers about one billion dollars in the next few years for operating the soil fertility bank.

Payments would be offered in negotiable certificates for wheat, corn, cotton and other surplus crops now owned by the government. Farmers would take delivery of the crops at attractive prices, or they could sell the certificates to others.

The soil fertility bank thus aims to reduce production and to pay for the fertility program by drawing upon the surplus now in storage.

2—Flexible Price Supports to be continued as a sound program to help keep commodity supplies in balance with market demand.

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4-Step Program For Farm Problem

Expand Markets, Orderly Disposal of U. S. Owned Farm Commodities; Soil Bank Plan, and Flexible Price Supports

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, told the United States Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry January 18 that "the core of the farm problem as it exists in 1956 is simply that our total productive capacity currently exceeds effective demand."

To remedy this situation, the President of the nation's largest farm organization recommended that Congress provide for:

- 1—Expansion of markets.
- 2—Orderly disposal of government owned farm commodities.
- 3—A surplus reduction and soil bank plan.
- 4—Continuation of flexible price supports.

Mr. Shuman was accompanied to the Senate committee hearing regarding farm legislation by AFBF Vice-President Walter L. Randolph and the members of the AFBF board of directors. They were in session at Washington.

In the field of market expansion, President Shuman called for "well coordinated, aggressive, industry-wide promotional programs financed on a voluntary basis.

"The executive branch of the federal government should not stand idly by and watch foreign outlets shrink when supplies are available in the United States.

"The surplus reduction and soil bank plan which the Farm Bureau has been recommending for the past three years is not a panacea. We are convinced that it is a step in the right direction of balancing supply and demand."

The Farm Bureau's surplus reduction and soil bank plan has four major divisions, Mr. Shuman told the Senate committee. These he listed as:

1. Requiring farmers to put an acreage of soil depleting cropland in the soil bank as a condition for price supports.
2. Allowing farmers to voluntarily underplant acreage allotments in return for negotiable certificates valid for the purchase of government-owned stocks of farm commodities.
3. Permitting farmers to place other land in the soil bank for at least three years in return for negotiable certificates for surplus stocks or other payments.
4. Prohibiting harvesting or grazing on any soil bank land, but providing Agricultural Conservation Program payments for approved practices performed on this land.

The Farm Bureau calls for "maximum effort" to use existing surpluses to carry out all phases of the surplus reduction and soil bank plan.

Mr. Shuman emphasized Farm Bureau's support for the principle of flexible price supports and the modernized parity formula.

"Our members have no illusions that their interests are adequately protected by price guarantees alone.

They fully understand that the volume that can be sold and the costs that must be paid are more important in obtaining high per family real income than government support prices."

President Shuman declared that "real farm income" cannot be protected by policies which draw unneeded people and capital into agriculture to create unmanageable surpluses.

The Farm Bureau president urged the Senate Committee not to adopt multiple-price plans for wheat and rice. These, he said, would run the risk of seriously disrupting our relations with other countries without expanding exports.

He noted that the government is already subsidizing wheat and rice exports.

In the case of wheat, he said, "A multiple-price plan would provide a higher price for wheat consumed domestically as flour and lower prices for exports and for wheat used as feed in the U. S. This would mean the most unfair sort of competition for the producers of corn and other feed grains."

Mr. Shuman added that some proposals for multiple-price plans would also discriminate



CHARLES B. SHUMAN

against farmers who have been producing the type of commodities which the domestic food market requires, while favoring those who produce lower grades.

The Farm Bureau president said his recommendations were based on policies "developed through discussion and debate by Farm Bureau members throughout the country."

He listed the organization's membership as 1,623,222 farm families in 48 states and Puerto Rico.

How Long to Clean up Surpluses?

Providing that most farmers adopt the soil bank plan and related proposals, how long might it take to bring surpluses down to normal through less production?

The U. S. News & World Report, a magazine of business, has made these estimates:

Wheat—Perhaps 7 years, from an expected 1.1 billion bushels at harvest 1956 down to 300,000,000 bushels when controls would end. This assumes the plan would reduce production to 800 million bushels while consumption is about 900 million bushels annually.

Cotton—Perhaps ten years.

Corn—Possibly three years.

Such estimates, of course, are subject to the influence of droughts, war, and our success in marketing or giving away the surpluses.

Forage Chopper

A 30-cow dairy herd is needed in order to cover the extra costs of chopping green forage, reports C. R. Hoglund, M.S.U. farm economist.

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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.



Leap Year

The wheeling stars have surged ahead of calendars and of clocks
Till we are short by a full day's time Of meeting the Equinox.

So, as our olden custom is, This year we shall add a day To balance the rhythm of the skies And our debt to the stars repay.

Here is an added day of life, An aliquot gift of time, A day to be spent as best we choose, To coast, or wait, or climb.

A day for you and a day for me, And whether we strive or sit The question rises, for each and all Just what shall we do with it?

What shall we do with our extra day? It will be like all the rest Unless by dint of our own good will We use it to do our best.

Unless we seize on this extra chance To help with our neighbor's load, To do the bit that is not required, To smooth, somehow, his road.

The day is ours, and to us alone The blame or the praise accrues For the use we make of the extra day That is ours to waste or use.

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



Community Farm Bureaus

CLARE L. McGHAN
Coordinator of Community Farm Bureau for MFB

Dear Community Farm Bureau Leaders:

Since 1936 over fifteen hundred Community groups have been organized in Farm Bureau. In January the 1500th group was organized in Lenawee county. This, I am sure, is a real milestone in the history of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Michigan, without a doubt, has the most active Community Farm Bureau groups of any state.

Why have Community Farm Bureaus been so popular? Some people might say they haven't, but I think the records prove different. I doubt if any other organization has this many local groups in Michigan.

group, organize one. Make February the month where more farmers join and attend Community Farm Bureaus than ever before. The future strength of Farm Bureau is in getting 70,000 members and then having all members attend a group of their choice. Maybe now is the time to review the eight cardinal purposes of Community Farm Bureaus as set forth by the original founders of the program. They are as follows:

Community Farm Bureaus are needed:
1. To provide a closer linkage between the members and the County, State and National Organizations.
2. To serve as a medium for discovering and training leaders.
3. To make possible a better informed membership.
4. To enable farmers to analyze their problems.
5. To enable farmers to work out methods for solving their local problems.
6. To enable farmers to assist in determining policies.
7. To provide opportunities for fellowship and recreation.
8. To provide a means for gaining participation.

The Michigan Farm Bureau now has 1507 groups organized. Can we reach 1700 groups by the end of February? Each county would only have to organize three groups to do this. This doesn't sound like too big a job, does it? If this is done, we will predict that the Michigan Farm Bureau will have over 70,000 members by then also. Let's do it! We have confidence in you.

GOLD STAR AWARD

Saginaw county, Pioneer Community Group, Mrs. Alex Kazuk, secretary.

SILVER STAR

Tuscola county, Beverly Hills Community Group, Mrs. Ronald Hampshire, secretary.

Farm Bureau In Upper Peninsula

WESLEY S. HAWLEY
Coordinator, U. P.

The winter weather here in the Menominee-Delta area has been rugged and cold at times but has not hindered the Farm Bureau work. Things are moving along well in both of the new Farm Bureau counties.

The members are anxious to get off to a good sound start in building their programs. The new Community groups are having some good discussions and programs. It has been our good fortune to be able to meet with some of these new groups in their first meetings and help them get started. Farm Bureau will mean a great deal to the members in the

Upper Peninsula and we can expect real progress.

Menominee county which was organized December 28 in the process of organizing their board for action. They are building their membership and soon will have their goal of 100 member families. At their board meeting to be held Jan. 24 they will adopt the County Relationship Agreement and set up some of their committees for action. Another Officers Training School was held January 26 at the Stephenson High School. The first one was October 26. They now have 15 Community groups and want to give all the help possible to the new officers and groups. The Farm Bureau staff members coming up to help in the School will be Mrs. Marjorie Karker, Mrs. Marjorie Gardner, Eldon Smith and Jerry Cordrey.

Delta county is all set to do some good planning to build up their activities. January 27 with the help of Mrs. Karker the women organized their Committee. The board is now organizing their membership and community committees for the coming year. They are also out to build their membership, trying to reach their goal of 100 paid families. Both counties are interested in having Blue Cross-Blue Shield offered to their members. Plans are under way for this in both counties and some will enroll this spring.

Delta county adopted the County Relationship Agreement at their last board meeting Jan. 16 and will incorporate at their February meeting. Mr. Clayton Ford, the Delta Farm Bureau president, attended the Institute in Lansing with Mr. Charles Cur-

ran of Menominee for the first time. The first president of the Menominee County Farm Bureau is Mr. Edmund Sager of Stephenson. He was a member of the Farm Bureau Advisory committee that assisted in organizing the county. Mrs. Sager was the Secretary of the Advisory committee. Mrs. Bertil Gidlof of Stephenson is the new Secretary of Menominee County. Mrs. Gidlof and her husband are members of the Palestine Community group.

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Brody Chairman Bd. of Agriculture

Clark L. Brody, member of the State Board of Agriculture, for the past 34 years, was re-elected chairman of the board January 13. Mr. Brody is executive vice-president in charge of public affairs for the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Presidents of County Farm Bureaus Meet

Presidents of all County Farm Bureaus in Michigan are preparing to attend a meeting to be held at the Gull Lake Biological Station in Kalamazoo county on February 20th and 21st.

The meeting will be devoted to the development of long-range plans for the future operations of the County Farm Bureau programs. Present operations will be examined and general recommendations for building the organization will be developed.

The presidents will be divided into groups to consider parts of the Farm Bureau operation. These groups will hold three discussion sessions and a "hearing." At the hearing, any president who wishes to state his problems to the discussion group may meet with the group that has been considering the matter that he has in mind.

Members of the Michigan Farm Bureau staff will be available for consultation with any of the discussion groups. General areas to be examined include the County Farm Bureau structure, future membership plans, the service-to-member program, committee activities of the County Farm Bureau, budget and finance problems, and the administrative setup of the county program.

Jack Yaeger, executive secretary of the Michigan Farm Bureau, will keynote the meeting. The sessions will close with a period for reporting the recommendations drafted by the discussion groups.

Mrs. Harris Better

Mrs. Logan Harris of Almont R-1 is making a very good recovery from a fractured pelvis suffered in a fall at the Farm Bureau Institute at Michigan State University early in January. She has asked us to express her thanks for hundreds of cards and letters received from people in Farm Bureau. She said, "I wish I could acknowledge each one, but that is a task beyond me just now."

Michigan Natural Resources Council

About 40 state leaders in the field of natural resources met here last week to reorganize, pass by-laws and elect officers to the newly-formed Michigan Natural

Resources Council. Gleason E. Halliwell of Gladwin, a Michigan Farm Bureau director, was elected first chairman. Paul A. Herbert Michigan State University, was elected secretary and Farley F. Tubbs, Conservation Department, was elected treasurer.

Services from coast to coast. The past year was one of its best - \$29,000,000 in sales and net earnings of \$500,000 for its members.

Change to This All-Season Oil!

UNICO 10-W-30 motor oil flows as readily as 10W grade oil at low temperatures for quick starting.

IT PROVIDES the full protection of a 20 or 30 grade oil as the engine reaches its normal high operating temperatures.

UNICO 10W-30 high detergent oil is a new, all-purpose, all-season motor oil. It cleans as it lubricates. It is the best protection against the major causes of engine wear and fouling conditions.

READY FOR YOU in quart and 5 gallon cans, and drums. See your local Farmers Petroleum Cooperative Distributor or County Distribution Agent.

Yeager Vice-Pres. Of United Co-ops

These officers were elected at the annual meeting of United Co-operators, Inc., in January: President, Herbert Fledderjohn, director of distribution for the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative; vice president, J. F. Yaeger, executive secretary of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Michigan; secretary, George Connors, general manager of the Pennsylvania Farm Bureau Cooperative Ass'n.

United is a cooperative manufacturer and distributor of Unico paints, petroleum products, tires, batteries, barn and poultry equipment, fence, roofing and other supplies. It is owned by regional cooperatives and Farm Bureau cooperatives like Farm Bureau

New Offer of Hy-Bird Chicks FREE



It costs nothing to Enter This Interesting Contest - Just to get acquainted and have a flock of our new sensational WHITE EGG layers tried out in your neighborhood, we are inviting you to help us select a new name instead of their present name of "Austra Hy-Bird 557." We are giving away 2600 pullet chicks in lots of 200 and 100 each to lucky poultry raiser winners who vote on 7 names we'll send with information and pictures of these new pullets. Write today and if you can, also enclose a "1944" penny for \$5.00 as offered below.

\$25 PAID for a "1944" Penny We want 1,944 of these "1944" pennies that are being collected from poultry raisers to commemorate the year our inbreeding and hybrid production work proved successful and superior. If you have one of these 1944 pennies send it today and we'll pay you with a \$25.00 Certificate to use the same as cash on your order for Austra Hy-Bird 557 chicks. Only one \$25.00 Certificate is accepted on each order. Your ballot to "win 200 Hy-Bird Pullet Chicks FREE" will also be rushed to you since it costs nothing now or later to enter this interesting contest. Write today.

RUCKERS, Dept. 100, Ottumwa, Iowa, Dept. 200, Defiance, Ohio, or Dept. 400, Middlecreek, Penna.

In the last twenty years the farm community has changed a great deal. This change has come about because farming has changed. Today most farms are a separate unit because of combines, hay, choppers, balers, etc. Electricity has also played a great part because it has brought not only conveniences, but radio and television to the rural home.

Another factor that has caused a change in the rural community, of course, is the automobile. This has shortened distances. We have noticed this in the moving of the rural churches to town, and the consolidation of rural schools.

Because of the mechanization and electrification of farms, we are seeing farms grow larger which means that there are fewer people living in the farm community making longer distances between neighbors and friends.

The evolution of the farm community, because of these factors, has created a gap that needed filling. The Community Farm Bureaus are doing this, not completely, but a good start has been made. The Community Farm Bureau is giving farm people a chance to meet and talk things over with their neighbors once again.

February is being proclaimed as Community Group month. Let's re-dedicate ourselves to the principles of the Community Group program. Let's invite every farmer in Michigan who is not now attending a group to attend one. Let's help those communities, that do not have a

Eisenhower's Plan To Aid Farmers

(Continued from Page 1)

3-Surplus Disposal. Continued expansion for programs designed to move the seven billion dollar crop surplus in storage into domestic and foreign consumption.

4-Production Controls. Eliminate as many government controls as possible in bringing production of various crops into line with available markets.

5-Price Support Limits. Some price support loans of tremendous size have occurred. Recommended that limits be set for any individual or farming unit on basis that it is not sound government policy to underwrite large farm businesses in competition with the family operated farm.

6-Great Plains Program. More aid to farmers in 10 states to help them cope with drought and wind problems, and move toward better use of the land in some instances.

7-Rural Development. Two million larger, more productive farms are principal beneficiaries of present farm programs. Production on 3,000,000 other farms is so limited that they benefit in only small degree. The problems of the low-income farm family need attention.

8-Research. A 25% increase in federal appropriations for research aimed at finding new markets, new crops, and new uses for crops.

9-Credit. An adequate supply of credit readily available to farmers at all times.

10-Gasoline Tax. Half of the gasoline bought by farmers is used on the farm. Recommendation that farmer be relieved of the federal gasoline tax on gasoline for "on the farm operations."

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

MAKE \$125 and up every week. Full or part time. Take orders for America's largest selling, nationally advertised Liquid Fertilizer since 1946. No investment. Excellent opportunity for expansion. Write "Na-Churs" Plant Food Co., 616 Monroe Street, Marion, Ohio.

FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE-400 A. dairy farm near Lansing. Two modern houses with central oil heat and hardwood floors. L-shaped barn 130 x 110 feet, second barn 85 x 20 feet, 20 x 40 feet six stall milking parlor and milk house. Silos 16 x 40 feet and 14 x 37 feet. 125 Holstein cattle are available. Grade-A milk, good roads and near good schools. Terms. Write Box A 670 Michigan Farm News, PO Box 960, Lansing, Michigan. (2-11-60p)

WOMEN

GOOD MONEY in weaving. Weave rugs at home for neighbors on \$69.50 Union Loom. Thousands doing it. Booklet free. Union Looms, 174 Post St., Boonville, N. Y. (2-21-24b)

EMBROIDER Stamped Linens. Buy direct from manufacturer and save. Send for free catalog. Dept. 926 Merrilee, 16 West 19th Street, New York 11, N. Y. (2-11-34p)

POULTRYMEN

DID YOU KNOW that you can double the capacity of your laying house with the Hawkins floor? No litter and less disease problems. Absolutely a dry house with Northco ventilation. The latest advance in poultry today - available at Dirks. See us at the new Dirks laying house on the new 4-lane highway between Zeeland and Holland, or at office on Lincoln street in Zeeland. You can use either one in your present laying house. You've never seen anything like it. Stop in today. Dirks Leghorn Farm, Zeeland, Michigan. (2-31-58b)

BABY CHICKS

U. S. CERTIFIED, pulorum clean, Leghorn Chicks. During each of the past four years 70 per cent or more of our trapped birds were approved under U.S.E.O.P. Few breeders have a better record. During each of the past four years, the average blood spot record by candling on all our eggs marketed at a federal egg grading station were less than one half of one per cent. Strains with low blood spot records are important when producing quality eggs. For literature and prices write Hamilton Poultry Farms, Hamilton, Michigan. Phone Hamilton 2171. (2-11-58b)

FOR SALE-24 more eggs per bird guaranteed per literature. Before you order baby chicks get Dirks's unique laying and random sample test records. We work with first generation Darby stock direct from the breeders. During only authorized hatchery in the Great Lakes area.

Poultrymen welcome to our new 4,000 bird laying house on the new 4-lane highway between Zeeland and Holland. No windows, no litter, probably no other house like it in the United States. Besides Dirks's superior baby pullets, we are agents for Northco ventilation system, laying cages, and the Hawkins S. C. floor with which you can double the capacity of your present laying house. Don't miss this! Dirks Leghorn Farm, Zeeland, Michigan. Phone 3591. (2-31-117b)

LIVESTOCK

REGISTERED Lean Meat Farm-worth bred gilts. Unweaned fall born and gilts. Phil Hopkins, Homer, Michigan. (2-21-15p)

FOR SALE-Three nice registered Guernsey yearling bulls, strong in blood of great production sire Cesar Neptune. Dale Turner, Hemlock, Michigan. Phone MI-2-5443. (12-31-22p)

MAPLE SYRUP SUPPLIES

KING EVAPORATORS for all sizes of sugar bushes. Also, repair parts for all makes of evaporators. Complete making and marketing equipment and supplies: Buckets, spoons, labels, containers, hydrometers, etc. Cholette automatic draw-off valve. Order early. Be sure. Be ready for spring syrup making. Write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, P. O. Box 1107, Lansing 4, Michigan. Write for catalog and prices. Shop located at 4100 West Saginaw Street (M-43) just west of Waverly golf course. (2-21-60b)

MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS

FOR SALE-About 200 twelve quart and 100 fourteen quart used galvanized pails with balls. Have been used for sap buckets. Don Shoemaker, Lake Odessa 12-1, Michigan. Phone Lake Odessa, Drake 4-3446. (2-11-25b)

TRACTOR PARTS

FREE 1956 catalog. New and guaranteed used tractor parts, tractor tires, irrigation equipment and supplies. Low prices. Write today. Acme Tractor Supply Co., 1041 North 14th St., Lincoln 1, Nebraska. (1-41-25b)

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE-One John Deere B Diesel Tractor, 2 years old, one John Deere 12 ft. field tiller, new; one New Holland plow - All three for \$3,500. Write Karl Ullman, Minden City, Michigan, or phone Minden City 86-F12. (1-41-36b)

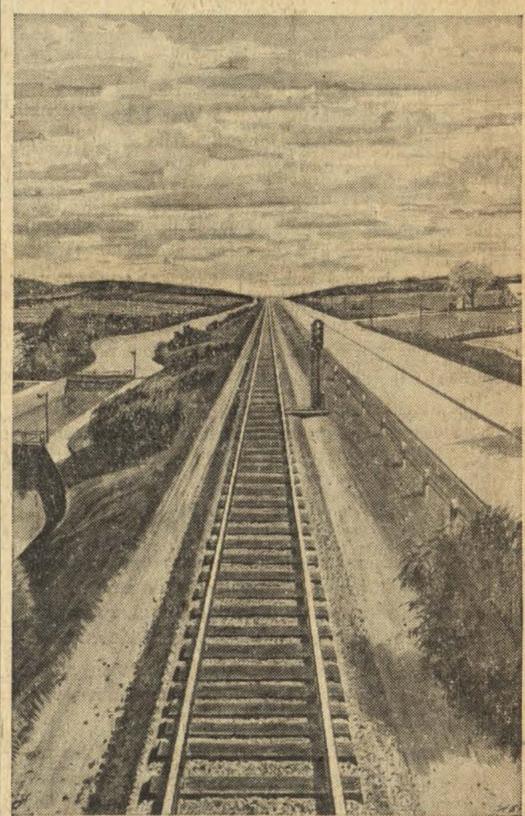
FLORIDA FARM INCOME

FLORIDA Farm Income Up 37% since 1940. Get the facts on farming in fast-growing Florida. Long growing seasons, multiple crop production, diversification, expanding markets and year round mild climate provide extra advantages for experienced farmers with adequate capital. Take your first step toward happier living today. Send for new 40-page color booklet "Florida Farming." It's free! Contains information on all types of farm opportunities - truck farming, citrus, dairying, beef cattle, poultry, swine, tropical fruits, ornamentals, and other helpful data. 60 illustrations of Florida farm scenes - 14 in color. Write State of Florida, 6526 B. Commission Building, Tallahassee, Florida. (1-41-100b)

REAL ESTATE

ATTENTION FARMERS-Whether you wish to sell or buy any kind, size farm or commercial property. List for reliable service with GLEN RECTOR, Realtor, Hartford, Michigan. Member of: SW Michigan Board of Realtors, State & National Association of Real Estate Boards, Michigan Farm Bureau. (1-11-44p)

Nowadays the ordinary man has to do a lot of high-powered thinking just to make a plain living.



How competitive pricing in transportation would help you

In most American businesses, the benefits of greater efficiency can be passed on promptly to the public. In the transportation business, however, this is not always the case.

Consider what has happened on the railroads: In the last 30 years the speed of the average freight train has gone up more than 50 per cent; the load has nearly doubled and the hourly output of transportation has increased nearly three times.

To make possible these and other gains in efficiency, the railroads have spent, since the end of World War II, nearly \$11,000,000,000 - every dollar of which was financed by the railroads themselves.

But - as is shown in the report of a special Cabinet Committee appointed by the President - government regulation frequently denies to the public the benefit of the lower costs of the most economical form of transportation, so as to protect the traffic and revenues of carriers with higher costs. The result, as the Cabinet Committee

says, is that shippers and, ultimately, the consuming public must pay more for freight transportation than would otherwise be necessary.

What can be done to correct this unhealthy situation?

The special Cabinet Committee recommended that railroads and other forms of regulated transportation be given greater freedom to base their prices on their own natural advantages. At the same time, government regulation would continue to prevent charges which are unreasonably high or unreasonably low, or are unduly discriminatory.

This would make it possible to pass on the benefits of the most efficient operations to shippers, producers and retailers, and to the consuming public which in the end pays all transportation costs.

Bills based on Cabinet Committee recommendations have been introduced in Congress. For full information about this vital subject, write for the booklet, "WHY NOT LET COMPETITION WORK?"

Association of American Railroads

Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

1945 YEARS OF PROGRESS FOR RURAL TELEPHONES 1955

Michigan Bell telephones in rural areas now number 135,000. There are only eight exchanges still using magneto or "crank-type" phones. Five of these are expected to be replaced by new dial systems this year; the remaining three in 1957. There has been a sharp reduction in lines serving more than eight customers, and virtually all lines have been equipped with "selective ringing," which limits the number of rings a subscriber hears other than his own. These are just a few of the results of the \$28,000,000 Michigan Bell has spent since the end of World War II to improve and extend telephone service in rural areas. More improvements and more service will continue to be one of our major objectives.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

This is the House that Farm Bureau Built

Developing Our Petroleum Program

DONALD D. KINSEY
Coordinator of Education and Research, MFB

The majority of houses, in the course of their existence, have some youngsters that grow up and assume adult stature. They put on new clothes and take their place in the life of the community.

The Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc. may be in its youth, but it has assumed in a short time a "strapping" good stature. But what about the facts that led to its birth?

Faint murmurings are found in some of the early annual reports of the Michigan State Farm Bureau during the twenties. The purchasing department mentioned handling some "oil". In 1921 it cited an order for auto tires and tubes.

As the twenties wore on, however, old purchasing orders show that oil was being obtained from the J. D. Street Company of St. Louis, Missouri. This company still furnishes some Farm Bureau Brand oils to cooperatives in some other states.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. as late as 1929 shows records of distribution for J. D. Street Co. A year or two earlier the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association had purchased a small oil blending plant in Indianapolis, where they blended their own quality motor oils. More volume was needed to put the plant at capacity and yield the greatest savings.

So, in 1930, there came an invitation to Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and to the Ohio Farm Bureau Cooperative Association, to purchase part-ownership in this oil blending plant.

The original investment of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. in this venture was only \$1500. The merger gave origin to the Farm Bureau Oil Company. Operations of this company meant savings for farmers because the cost of ingredients was relatively small compared to the sale price of a finished product. Such savings could be passed along to farmer patrons.

The Farm Bureau Oil Company operated successfully until 1936. During this time other state and regional cooperatives began doing business with the new company. Pooled purchases on other supplies became part of the operations. Finally a merger of a considerable group of the interested cooperatives led to the founding of the United Cooperatives, Inc.

United Cooperatives, Inc. continued to operate the oil blending plant at Indianapolis, and even today it manufactures our high quality oils. In early 1955 a second plant went into operation at Newark, Delaware to serve cooperatives in the eastern states. United now serves 27 state and regional cooperatives, in all.

Farm Bureau oil became "Unico" because some of the cooperatives distributing it were not Farm Bureau sponsored.

To insure quality, United established an oil testing laboratory at Alliance, Ohio. Here the raw stocks are examined and analyzed before blending. The finished oils and greases are thoroughly engine-tested to be sure of high performance characteristics.

The Petroleum Department of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. became separately incorporated in January of 1949 as the Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc. This became a second subsidiary service company of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Farmers and their organizations originally invested \$250,000 in this company. In 1955 this investment has been increased to over a million dollars. The returns have been more than bountiful. Farmers have developed a farmer-controlled source of petroleum products.

Farmers Petroleum Cooperative has returned a total savings of \$663,648 to its member patrons in cash.

Income taxes to the Federal government have totaled \$90,581 during this time, and a reserve fund of \$15,971 has been built. This is sound growth, indeed!

In five years the Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc. has become the largest independent farmer-owned petroleum company in Michigan. It now controls the production from 132 oil wells, thus assuring a continued source of supply.

These wells furnish only about 50% of the crude oil needed to meet the current demands. The wells produce upward of 2000 barrels a day—(42 gallons equals a barrel). The goal is to control 80% of the crude oil needed for daily requirements.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. established its first bulk plant for distributing liquid fuels at Batavia in Branch county in 1931. By 1954 there were 47 such bulk plants being served by Farmers Petroleum, and 227 dealers were

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

for instance, has contributed to the present plight of hog producers.

"When three years ago this Administration assumed its responsibility in agriculture, work was begun immediately on what became the Agricultural Act of 1954. The Act was developed and passed with bipartisan support, as all our agricultural legislation should be.

"The 1954 law brought realism into use of the essential tool of price supports. It applied the principle of flexibility to help keep commodity supplies in balance with markets. That principle is sound and essential to a well-rounded farm program.

"For two reasons, the 1954 law has not yet been able to make its potential contribution to solving our farm troubles:

"First, the law began to take hold only with the harvests of 1955; it has not yet had the opportunity to be effective.

"Second, the operation of the new law is smothered under surpluses amassed by the old program.

"The attack on the surplus must go forward in full recognition of the fact that farm products are not actually marketed when delivered to and held by the government. A government warehouse is not a market. Even the most storable commodities cannot be added forever to government granaries, nor can they be held indefinitely. Ultimately the stockpiles must be used.

"Outlets for some of the surplus exist both at home and abroad. But experience has amply proved that neither the home nor the foreign markets can, under present conditions, readily absorb the tremendous stocks now depressing our agriculture.

"Clearly new action is imperative. We must stop encouraging the production of surpluses. We must stop shifting acres from one crop to another, when such shifts result in new surpluses. Nor can crop problems be converted into millstones weighing down upon the producers of livestock.

"Remedies are needed now, and it is up to the Administration and the Congress to provide them swiftly. As we seek to go forward, we must not go back to the old programs that have failed utterly to protect farm families."

April 1 Last Date For Charter Fire Ins.

Farm Bureau members who have charter fire reservations have until April 1 to convert their reservations into fire policies and participate in the program as a Charter fire policyholder.

All Farm Bureau insurance agents are engaged in a program designed to provide members who have these reservations with an opportunity to obtain charter policies before the deadline.

It is not necessary for a member to drop his fire insurance and his present policy does not have to expire in order to become a charter policyholder. All agents have been given special training and instructions to aid them in assisting members to participate in the charter fire program.

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

Land O'Lakes Calf Milk Replacer contains 10% fat...

Gives Calves 22% More Calories

With 10% fat, Land O'Lakes Calf Milk Replacer gives you 22% more calories of energy your calves can use for building extra weight, better hair coats and thrifter condition!

And remember, Land O'Lakes Calf Milk Replacer is a milk product... not a milk substitute. Allows you to switch calves at four days—sell all your marketable milk! Contains no cereals! It's a milk product, with 10% fats, plus antibiotics, vitamins, trace minerals. Feed it for less than \$2.00 per hundredweight!

A Milk product... plus fats, antibiotics, vitamins, trace minerals.

LAND O'LAKES CALF MILK REPLACER

GET IT FROM YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER



What's New In Field Seeds Situation

J. R. SCHANTZ
Mgr., FBS Seed Service

Alfalfa seed is plentiful and the lowest in price since 1938. This could be an opportune time to buy. Interest in the soil bank plan will probably increase prices.

Ranger, certified, is recommended for pasture, hay, and long rotations. Wilt resistant.

Vernal, certified, is new and recommended by Michigan State University. In short supply.

Western Grimm is recommended for short rotations and to plow down.

Red clover is in fairly short supply, as is plentiful, mammoth clover is fair supply, and there's plenty of Ladino clover. All clover prices are lower than in 1955 except Ladino.

Penscott is the new red clover variety for Michigan south of the Bay City-Muskegon line. Yields one-third more hay per acre and is a good setter of seed. Seed supply is short.

Birdsfoot, broad-leaved Trefoil is well liked for pasture and long rotations. Long-lived; cattle like it. Never has been known to cause bloat. Does well on marginal land.

Three new varieties of oats are ready for 1956:

Jackson—Yellow, stiff straw, heavy yielder. Best for central, lower Michigan between Bay City-Muskegon line and US-12. Medium maturity, after wheat harvest.

Clinland—Dark oat, stiff straw. Recommended all over state. It's an improved strain of Clinton. Heavy yielder. Early maturity—about wheat harvest time.

Rodney—White oat, tall straw. Late maturity—about two weeks after wheat harvest.

Three new varieties of hybrid seed corn certified by Michigan State University are:

No. 160—80-day corn for farthest north. Earliest maturity.

No. 420—100-day corn. Very stiff stalk. Very good picker.

No. 430—100-day corn, central Michigan. Larger leaves than 420. Good for husking and for ensilage.

No. 475—105-day corn. High yielder in its class. A very clean husking corn. Good for grain and for ensilage.

How to Make Double Milk

To give extra nourishment to your children, try adding milk to milk. This isn't double talk. Dry milk can be added to fluid milk to make many delicious

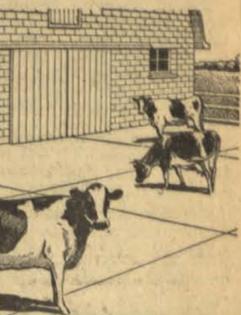
beverages and step up the milk value of the diet.

Dry skim milk is one of the cheaper forms of milk. You can use it to good advantage by mixing with fluid milk to double the milk value. For example, four tablespoons of dry milk added to one cup of fluid milk will make what could be called "double milk." In that one cup volume you would have very nearly the nutritive value of two cups regular fluid milk.

With the new very finely powdered dry skim milk, it is easy to mix it with fluid milk. "Double milk" lends itself very well to soups, gravies, custards, milkshakes and milk puddings.

Any man who is deserving of a kindness usually is a person who quickly passes it on when it comes to him.

The man of resources isn't necessarily a man of means.



Concrete Barnyards Mean More Milk With Less Work

A concrete-paved barnyard keeps cows out of mud and filth and cuts down on the work time of cleaning cows before milking.

When cows wade through mud they waste energy needed for producing milk. Owners say a paved barnyard pays for itself by helping produce more milk.

Mail coupon for free literature on paving your barnyard. If you need help, see a concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

—Paste on postcard and mail—

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
2108 Michigan National Tower, Lansing 6, Mich.

Please send free literature on concrete barnyards. Also following subjects:

Name other concrete improvements on which you want booklets.

Name:

St. or R. No.

City: State:

POULTRYMEN

See new Dirkse laying house between Zeeland and Holland. 4,000 layers (Darby strain) laying 80% on Hawkins floor with Northco Ventilation. Order your chicks now. Higher profits in Random Sample Tests than most all the better Leghorns and hybrids. Records free. Also agents for Hawkins and Northco. You've never seen anything like it.

DIRKSE LEGHORN FARM

ZEELAND MICHIGAN

Notice of Annual Meeting

FARM BUREAU MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

The annual meeting of the policyholders of the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company of Michigan, a corporation, will be held at its office, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, on Wednesday, February 29, 1956, beginning at 1:30 p.m. for the following purposes:

- 1—To receive reports from officers and management.
- 2—To elect directors.
- 3—To consider such other matters as may properly come before the meeting.

January 15, 1956
Lansing, Michigan
J. F. YAEGER
Secretary



Michigan's Soil and Climate plus Farm Bureau Fertilizer Equals Bumper Crops

THE SOIL YOU WORK, Mr. Michigan Farmer, and the climate you live in combine to give you an advantage farmers in many other states envy. When you supplement this advantage with good management, soil testing and the prescribed fertilizer... bumper crops are the result. No matter where you live in Michigan you'll find a Farm Bureau fertilizer dealer nearby who wants to help you get bumper crops. He has many tools to work with. Fertilizers that are manufactured at two centrally located plants under strict quality controls are some of these tools.

THESE PLANTS WERE BUILT at your request, Mr. Michigan Farmer. They manufacture the analysis you need, in granulated or pulverized form. Facilities are always being added to give you prompt, efficient service. Constant laboratory tests assure you of getting the best fertilizer available. Loading facilities for bulk fertilizer are on hand to save you time, labor and money. Your Farm Bureau dealer will gladly explain the many advantages of your using bulk. Stop in and see him. He has information that will help you increase your profits.

FARM BUREAU BULK FERTILIZER is economical right from the start. Take the method of handling bulk, for instance. There are no bags to lift... the fertilizer is dumped right into the truck. Without bags the problem of opening and disposal is eliminated. Bulk fertilizer is easy to store, even on your farm. No matter how you look at it, Farm Bureau Bulk Fertilizer saves you time, labor and money. Worthwhile looking into, isn't it?

Farm Bureau Bulk is:

- ★ Economical
- ★ Efficient
- ★ Convenient

CORN thrives on fertilizer. Tests have shown that a 100 bushel crop needs 150 lbs. of nitrogen, 250 lbs. of superphosphate and 120 lbs. of potash. Your Farm Bureau Fertilizer Dealer has the analysis that will fit your soil needs. Test your soil early this spring and then buy the analysis called for.

OAT yields have been increased as much as 45 bushels per acre when ample supplies of phosphorus and potassium were made available. In Ortonville a Farm Bureau fertilizer user produced 96.8 bushels of oats per acre. He used 350 lbs. per acre of Farm Bureau's Granulated 10-10-10. Such a yield is possible for you.

See Your Farm Bureau Fertilizer Dealer!
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. 4000 N. Grand River Ave., Lansing, Mich.

Activities of Women of Michigan Farm Bureau

District 1

Mrs. Byron Eley, Chairman
Constantine, R-1

Berrien County. A potluck dinner was enjoyed by the Berrien County Farm Bureau women December 20th at the Youth Memorial Building. Eighteen women were present, representing 9 groups. Mrs. John Walter was chairman.

Mrs. Alma Foster reported on the Mentally Retarded Organization, and was appointed chairman for the January meeting.

The Women's Committee met January 13th to clean the kitchen cupboards and count the dishes and replace the ones missing. They had a potluck dinner that day.

The nominating committee, consisting of Mrs. Ora Prenkert, Mrs. August Totske and Mrs. James Wire, nominated the following officers for: Chairman, Mrs. John Walter; 1st vice-chairman, Mrs. Walter Anderson; 2nd vice-chairman, Mrs. James Wire; secretary, Mrs. Harold Widdis; treasurer, Mrs. Walter Wellington; publicity, Mrs. Walter Anderson and Mrs. Russell File. The women spent the remainder of the afternoon preparing for the Baroda Hardware Christmas Party.—Mrs. Harold Widdis, secretary.

District 3

Mrs. Walter Wolfgang, Chairman
Chelsea, R-2

The counties of District III completed the work planned for 1955. They are now ready to begin the new year with new officers and another good plan of work.

I believe the counties have received plenty of new ideas and suggestions, for building a good program. We are holding program planning meetings. Just a reminder that District meetings will be in March and April.

Wayne County Women's program got under way with the first meeting January 13. This meeting was primarily a planning meeting to establish a pattern to be followed in other meetings of the year.

In December I attended the annual meeting of the AFBF in Chicago as a delegate from Wayne County. Several good speakers were presented but I would choose the talk given by Charles H. Percy of the Bell & Howell Company as containing the most thought provoking material for Farm Bureau people. His ideas of more world trade, increased sales, and more efficient production are certainly the keys to successful farming.

Dr. John A. Hannah of Michigan State University appealed to the delegates not to lose in their desire for higher income the joy of farming that comes from creating in union with nature.

AFBF President Charles E. Shuman impressed me as a very sincere and capable leader. In his message to the Farm Bureau women, which was reported as being flattering to women by one reporter, he said that women are particularly well suited for work in the fields of legislation, pub-



STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL of Women's Committees of Michigan Farm Bureau at a program meeting at Lansing. Left to right: District 5, Mrs. Harold Nye of Olivet; 3, Mrs. Walter Wolfgang of Chelsea; 10-W, Mrs. Hiram Brock of East Jordan; 8, Mrs. Martin Stockmeyer of Reese; 10-E, Mrs. Vernon Kingsbury of Alpena; 1, Mrs. Byron Eley of Constantine; state chairman, Mrs. Carleton Ball of Albion; 9, and state vice-chairman, Mrs. Ernest Heim of Traverse City; 7, Mrs. Dale Root of Barryton; 4, Mrs. Robert Weisgerber of Ionia; state coordinator, Mrs. Marjorie Karker of Lansing; 6, Mrs. M. O. Hitchings of North Street; 2, Mrs. Duane Sanford of Allen.

lic relations, and consumer information.

These are indeed flattering words but I'm sure Mr. Shuman meant them to carry much more importance than mere flattery.

In Wayne County the women have worked on all three of the above projects during the last year and have plans for increasing participation during 1956.

Some of my own observations are:

(1) That the regular members are short-changing themselves by not attending more of these meetings and not demanding more opportunity for participation in the planned activities.

(2) I had always (perhaps naively) thought of Farm Bureau and friendliness as being almost synonymous. Reluctantly I admit I was wrong.

(3) The day spent watching the voting delegates adopt a set of resolutions was without a doubt the most interesting day of the meeting. You can't help but feel the great importance and responsibility of the delegates in formulating a policy that is not only satisfactory but, to some degree at least, beneficial to all.

Each section of the country and sometimes individuals may jockey for position, sometimes selfishly but usually sincerely helpful. This makes a most interesting and entertaining study of people working together. The resolutions generally, I believe, are very good and surely should be given careful study by all the membership.—Miss Henrietta Burch, chairman.

District 7

Mrs. Dale Root, Chairman
Barryton, R-1

The Women's committee in District 7 are busy planning programs for the coming year. We have four new county chairmen this year:

Mrs. Robert Anderson, Six Lakes, Montcalm county; Mrs. Earl Pettyjohn, Fremont, Newaygo; Mrs. Walter Harger, Standwood, Mecosta; Mrs. Amil John-

son, Shelby, Oceana.

The three county chairmen who were reelected are: Mrs. Harold Fitch, Ludington, Mason county; Mrs. Arlen Hetsman, Holton, Muskegon; Mrs. Paul Seelhoff, Reed City, Osceola.

Montcalm county women's committee held a Christmas work-shop in which they exchanged ideas on gifts and decorations. The group gave \$50 to buy gifts which were taken to the Old People's home and to the Juvenile Home where they were presented with a short program by the Farm Bureau Women. The Probate Judge thanked the Farm Bureau women for their efforts.

Newaygo county sent \$25 to the Red Cross to be used for flood relief.

Osceola and Mecosta county Farm Bureau women sent CARE packages.

Muskegon county women recently had as a speaker, Miss Martha Ash, the office manager for the ASC of Muskegon county. Miss Ash brought them information on how the agricultural stabilization and conservation program is administered and how practices tried out successfully by individual farmers are sometimes adopted into the program.

The women's committee published a news letter in October. It was mailed with the financial statement to all Farm Bureau members by the county secretary.

Oceana county Farm Bureau women had as a recent speaker, Mrs. Marjorie Karker, coordinator of Farm Bureau Women's Activities. She spoke on women's work in the Farm Bureau.

The Oceana county committee sent Christmas gifts to the Children's Home at Coldwater. For their Christmas program, Mrs. Gale Inglis told of the Christmas customs in Italy, her native land. She explained how the celebrations center more around the religious observance of the season, with less emphasis on the commercial part. She graciously answered questions on types of food, decorations, greetings and gifts.

A gift of luggage was presented to Mrs. Forrest Dunham in appreciation for her work as county chairman.

District 10-E

Mrs. Vernon Kingsbury, Chmn.
Alpena, R-1

The women of 10-E are very busy planning their programs for the coming year.

Ogemaw county women are replenishing their treasury through bake sales and dinners. They also have a money-making project called the "travelling basket."

Letters were sent to Representatives and Senators regarding Mental Health projects. Our new safety, citizenship and legislative chairmen have been elected.

We plan on serving a dinner for the Farmers' Co-op annual meeting. 26 dozen cancer pads were made at the last meeting. Mrs. Harry Lickfeldt of Prescott is chairman of Ogemaw county.

Montmorency county ladies had Guillermo Gutierrez, a Mexican farm trainee student, as guest speaker. He told the ladies very many interesting things of his life in Mexico and how the Mexican government and the American Farm Bureau help Mexican farmers get a start.

He told of their customs and how they observe Christmas and birthdays.

Montmorency women support the project for putting Scotch-lite tape on farm implements which are drawn at night. Mrs. Onalee Carey is chairman.

Presque Isle county. These ladies are selling cook books as a money-making project. They

are gathering books for the Health Center at Onaway and Roger City hospital.

Xmas cards were sent to State Mental hospital at Traverse City to distribute among the patients, who would otherwise be forgotten at Christmas time.

A prize will be given to the group who had the largest attendance at the 12 meetings held throughout the year. Their January meeting will be held at their local radio station. Mrs. Otto Mendrick of Rogers City is chairman.

Oceana county. A county project of these ladies is sponsoring a student nurses' scholarship. Rheta Potvin was recipient of the scholarship last year.

Plans were made to serve the 4-H annual awards dinner. The ladies also plan to sponsor the annual cancer drive.

They also accepted the three state projects for the coming year and will also send a donation to the Sister Kenny Equipment Fund. Get well cards are sent out to shut-ins every meeting. Mrs. Lee La Forge of Curran is chairman.

Alpena county. It seems like all of Alpena county is buzzing with the great news of Mrs. Alex Kennedy being chosen to make the trip to Ceylon. Everyone is very pleased and the ladies are pouring over maps. Ceylon is the main topic of discussion at all Farm Bureau meetings in Alpena.

The women are not forgetting their other work. They are working on a project to have a Mental Health room at the hospital instead of at the local jail for mental patients, as mental disease is a sickness and should be treated as such.

Alpena ladies are taking part in all state projects, and the Pennies for Friendship. Get well cards were sent to all shut-ins. Names were drawn for Secret Pals for the coming year. Mrs. Krueger gave a report on Tsuru Nakatani, a Japanese student, who had attended a meeting in Montmorency county. Mrs. Emil Krueger is chairman.

District 5

Mrs. Harold Nye, Chairman
Olivet, R-2

October 25 Ingham County Farm Bureau women held a very successful Rural-Urban meeting in the Rebecca Hall at Okemos. A very nice chicken dinner was served by the Rebecca women. Fifty women from Lansing and the surrounding towns were guests of the rural women.

The main feature of the program was a panel of four women representing different types of farming. The panel was moderated by the District Chairman, Mrs. Harold Nye.

Mrs. Kenneth Myers of Williamston gave their experience in hunting for a different farm and one that would be suitable for their size family and also one that would fit into general farming practices rather than dairy farming. They had formerly owned a large herd of dairy cattle. The Myers family had recently moved from Genesee county to Ingham county.

Mrs. Chellis Hall of Mason told of the investments, and other problems such as help and change of equipment, which are the pitfalls of the dairy farmer. She brought out the comparison of figures as to what the farmer gets over against what the consumer pays.

Mrs. C. R. Benner of Williamston told of their experience in retiring from a Detroit business to a fruit orchard, where they expected only to have to harvest the fruit which would grow by itself.

She told of the many sprays which have to be used during the growing period for different diseases; also of pruning, replacements, cultivating, fertilizing, thinning, sorting, etc. So when

we buy the finished product, we can see some reason for the price we pay.

Mrs. Joseph Wilkinson of Perry told of their beef farming project, bringing out the fact that they started in a small way with 4-H Club calves, later buying a few more, and then over a period of several years building up their herd by raising their own stock.

It is a long, slow process, with little or no income for a long time, but it is one of the cheapest ways to acquire a herd. Other means of making a living have to be resorted to until your herd gets large enough so you can sell part of them.

A very interesting movie, comparing past farming methods with the present up-to-date methods, was shown by our District Representative, Mr. Ray DeWitt.

Miss Elaine Conkright, accompanied by Miss Kay Johns, sang several numbers which were very much appreciated. Both girls are from Farm Bureau families.

Crop Land Taken For Other Uses

More than a million acres of cultivable land each year is being converted from farm land into non-agricultural uses, said E. C. Sackrider, State Conservationist for the U. S. Soil Conservation Service.

The Soil Conservation Service found, in a survey covering the period from 1942 to 1956, that 17 million acres of land suitable for cultivation was converted to suburban housing development, industrial and commercial uses, defense establishments, airports and highways, Sackrider said.

Ohio and Indiana have each lost about a million acres of arable land during this period. Michigan has lost three-quarters of a million acres, according to Sackrider.

Some men can argue religion as stubbornly as if they had it.

Roses in Color



603

by Laura Wheeler

Crochet roses in color—to decorate this beautiful new doily. They stand up in lifelike form against their lovely background.

Pattern 603: Lifelike roses crocheted in color. Larger doily 21 inches in No. 30 mercerized cotton; smaller one to match.

Send 25 cents in coins for each pattern to Michigan Farm News, 263, Needcraft Service, P.O. Box 162, Old Chelsea Station, New York 11, N. Y. Add five cents for each pattern for first class mailing.

What is Surgical Nursing?

MISS MARJORE A. KINNEY
Ass't Professor
Medical & Surgical Nursing
and
MISS MARY V. COBB
Instructor
Medical & Surgical Nursing
Michigan State University

The answer to this question is sought eagerly by the prospective and beginning student of nursing. She may think of Surgical Nursing as only the drama of the operating room and fails to realize the entire scope of this field of nursing.

Surgical nursing is one of the major divisions of nursing; Medical Nursing is another large comparable division.

There are many subdivisions of surgical nursing which have developed with the accumulated medical science: orthopedic nursing, gynecological nursing, urological nursing, neurosurgical nursing, ophthalmological nursing, and otolaryngological nursing are some of the important surgical nursing specialties. Thus many different types of nursing experiences are offered in the field of surgical nursing alone.

Activities of surgical nursing are centered around the individual who is to have an operation and are structured by the aim of the surgeon in the performance of the specific operation. Generally, surgery aims to cure a disease, to restore the function of a deformed part or a damaged organ, to relieve pain, and to rehabilitate the individual socially and economically.

Scope of activities of the surgical nurse are usually divided into pre-operative, operative, post-operative and rehabilitative phases of nursing care.

What are some of the activities performed generally by the surgical nurse? What satisfactions does the nurse derive from these activities?

surgeon or perform the indicated therapy. The treatment given several hours before surgery is directed toward making the operative procedure and recovery from anesthesia safe and more effective.

The operating room is the hub of treatment of any patient where surgery is indicated. The operating room is not only a place of bright lights, clicking instruments and tension, but it is a well-organized department with all personnel working together as a team for the welfare of the patient.

The smooth functioning of the operating room and the ease with which the operation is performed are directly related to good pre-operative nursing care.

The nurse is an important member of the operating room team as she assists the surgeon or prepares the necessary equipment for the operation. Understanding the principles of asepsis, ability to perform surgical techniques skillfully and anticipating the surgeon's needs are some of the important activities of the operating room nurse.

Immediately post operation, the patient is either taken to the room which he occupied before operation, or to a specially designed room called a recovery room. The nurse caring for the patient here must attend him constantly until immediate danger is past. In this phase of surgical nursing the nurse observes closely for any complication likely to occur as a result of the operation or from the anesthetic used.

The ability to detect early abnormality and to expedite the indicated treatment is most essential. Later, during the patient's convalescence, the nurse continues to observe for any complication which would hinder progress. She plans complete nursing care for her patient guided by the surgeon's plan of therapy. Her ultimate aim in nursing is to see

hospital for an operation and return to his home completely cured in a remarkably short period of time. Deep satisfaction and pride also comes through giving nursing care to the patient who because of age, neglect or ignorance needs prolonged care both before and after operation. An operation which restores only a degree of function thus enabling the person to live a useful life within his limitations is also many times exceedingly gratifying.

To see a child who has a crippling deformity corrected or to see a part of the body restored aesthetically is very rewarding to the surgical nurse.

It is especially interesting and satisfying for the operating room nurse to assist the surgeon in established operative techniques

(Continued on page 6)

Cap-Sleeve Charmer



2265
14-48

A dress that knows no season, soft and flattering in line; little sleeve cut in one with the yoke, gracefully full skirt.

No. 2265 is cut in sizes, 14, 16, 18, 20, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48. Size 18, 3 1/2 yards, 39 inches.

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THE SMOOTH FUNCTIONING of the operating room and the ease with which the operation is performed are directly related to good pre-operative nursing care.

Some of the nursing activities take place in the operating room where the operation is performed; other activities are carried out on the surgical division of the hospital, both before and after surgery; further activities are carried out in the patient's home or in the clinic. In order to provide continuity of nursing care it is necessary that nurses from all surgical divisions perform their activities and work cooperatively as a team.

Pre-operative nursing includes not only care of the patient's physical needs but also mental and emotional needs. Preparation for surgery may have started in the physician's office or in the patient's home, but the nurse will continue with the more immediate care following the patient's admission to the hospital.

The nurse can contribute to the patient's feeling of security by making him feel at home; by genuine concern for his general welfare; by explanation of all new experiences and by her skilled performance.

Physically, the patient should be in the best possible health before operation. To accomplish this it may be necessary to build him up by giving prescribed medications, diet and other therapy. Diagnostic tests may be requested to better determine the patient's condition or to confirm diagnosis.

In order to meet the physical preparation of a surgical patient, the nurse may either assist the

that her patient returns to his home environment with optimum recovery and the knowledge needed to maintain health.

From the day of admission to the hospital, the surgical nurse starts rehabilitation of her patient. She teaches him to help himself as much as possible. She further teaches him about his condition as to cause, prevention and control. She makes sure that he and his family understand his health problem and the facilities which are available in his community to help him in solving his problems.

The patient may need to learn more about his nutritional needs as well as other general hygienic measures. There is much variation in the complexity of problems which the nurse helps her patient solve. It is important that she recognize her own limitations and seek help when it is needed.

In some instances the nurse needs to seek the assistance of other professional people, such as the physical therapist, dietitian, minister, and the public health nurse in the solution of the patient's problem as he returns to his role in society.

In the phases of surgical nursing, pre-operative, operative, and post-operative, the nurse derives different satisfactions, yet all are closely related to the progress of her patient's health.

There is the dramatic example of seeing a patient come to the

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Legislature Gets Bills that Interest Farmers

MFB Asks Denial Of Freight Boost

The Michigan Farm Bureau has filed a protest with the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington to ask that the ICC deny the railroads a general increase of 7% in freight rates on farm supplies and agricultural products.

The Farm Bureau said the increase could add \$1.07 per ton of fertilizer transported by rail. Some 519,000 tons of fertilizer are consumed in Michigan. The increase would apply to all other supplies and agricultural products transported by rail.

Some Supported By Farm Bureau

STANLEY M. POWELL
Legislative Counsel for Michigan Farm Bureau

About 200 bills have been introduced in the legislature during the session which convened at Lansing, January 11. The lawmakers have fixed February 8 as the last day for introducing all bills, except tax and appropriation measures. They have established a series of other deadlines leading up toward final adjournment of the current session on April 6.

Bills of special interest to farm families have already been introduced and many more proposals are being discussed informally by lawmakers who may get their ideas into final form and introduced before the February 8 cut-off date.

The Governor's main message was delivered personally to a joint session of the Senate and House January 12. It featured such matters as automation, electronics, solar-energy, miracle machines, and the problems arising from the resultant displacement in industrial employment.

A couple of weeks later, the Governor submitted his budget recommendations. These totaled \$339,400,000. This represents an increase of about \$60,800,000 over appropriations for this year. The Governor stated that this would be a balanced budget. He predicted a yield of \$315,000,000 from present tax sources and stated that a record state general fund surplus of \$25,300,000 is anticipated at the end of the current fiscal year, June 30.

It is estimated that state general fund revenue for the current year will be \$288,000,000. It seems far from certain that tax revenues for next year would reach the \$315,000,000 figure used by the Governor in predicting a balanced budget. Some lawmakers point out that a truly balanced budget would be one in which revenues and expenditures would be equal, and would not involve complete depletion of any accumulated treasury surplus. That

could be used only once, and would not be available for the following year.

Governor Williams submitted a special agricultural message, the content of which is summarized in another article in this issue.

Several bills already introduced and being considered are directly in line with the Michigan Farm Bureau's legislative program. Among these are:

H-3, by Representative Holly Hubbell of Saginaw, provides a codification of Michigan's drainage laws. This aims to provide one unified and understandable law on this subject.

H-18, by Representative Fred Zinn of Battle Creek, is a carefully prepared measure which would require traffic to stop from both directions for a school bus which is loading or unloading passengers.

S-1004, by Senator Carlton Morris of Kalamazoo, would prohibit roadside hunting of game birds and game animals. Another measure dealing with this same subject has been prepared and will be introduced in the House of Representatives by Representative Emil Peltz and about forty of his colleagues.

S-1015, by Senator Perry W. Greene of Grand Rapids, would establish a State Veterinary Medicine Board, and provide for the regulation of the veterinary profession.

S-1028, by Senator Arthur Dehmel, would permit fixing the time of the annual meeting of a township at any hour between 1:00 p. m. and 8:00 p. m.

There are other measures of interest to farm folks which are not in accordance with Farm Bureau policies or regarding which the Farm Bureau has not gone on record.

H-23, by Representative T. Jefferson Hoxie of St. Louis and Representative Theodore F. Hughes of Berkley (Oakland county), would require the slogan "Water Wonderland" to be imprinted on motor vehicle license plates.

H-28, by Representative Thomas J. Whinery of Grand Rapids and five other Representatives, would provide for permanent license plates on motor vehicles and for the use of tabs or stickers to be changed annually.

S-1086, by Senator Arthur Dehmel of Unionville and Senator Lynn O. Francis of Midland, would permit selling milk in gallon containers. H-81, by Representative Andrew W. Cobb of Elsie and Representative Louis C. Cramton of Lapeer, is another measure which would permit selling of milk in gallon containers.

H-39, by Representative Fredrick J. Marshall of Allen, Carroll C. Newton of Delton, and Edward L. McGee of Ecorse, would establish a so-called "3rd structure" tax on motor trucks, that is a special weight-distance levy. The American Farm Bureau Federation is on record as opposed to all 3rd structure motor vehicle tax proposals.

S-1111, by Senator Charles R. Feenstra of Grand Rapids and five of his colleagues, would make some amendments in the law relative to the use of bulk milk dispensers in public eating places.

H-73, by Representative George M. VanPeurse of Zeeland and five other Representatives, would make various changes in Michigan's oleomargarine law as regards labeling, advertising, packaging, and sale of oleo in public eating places. These amendments are being promoted by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers, and may not be looked upon kindly by Michigan dairy interests.

The first big public hearing of the session was held in the hall of the House of Representatives on Tuesday evening, January 24. It was largely devoted to the problems of deer herd management by the Michigan Department of Conservation and the issue of roadside hunting. The seats on the floor of the House and in the galleries were filled and there were a large number of witnesses who testified.

Practically all of them were agreed that the Game Division of the Department of Conservation is in the best position to know how the deer herd might be managed in the best interests of all concerned. They could advise the Commission about the control of the deer herd, by establishing various areas and quotas from time to time, depending on the balance between the number of deer in the area and the available feed supplies. The Michigan Farm Bureau was represented at the hearing by its legislative counsel.

President Eisenhower has recommended that farmers be relieved of the present federal tax on gasoline used in their farming operations. "One of the farmers' operating costs is the federal tax on gasoline," the President said. "About one-half of the gasoline bought by farmers is used on the farm. I recommend that legislation be passed to relieve the farmers of the federal tax on purchases of gasoline so used."

Diplomacy is a tactful way of saying "nice doggie" until you have time to pick up a big stick.

It's impossible for anyone to find a substitute for reliability.

Gov. Williams Asks Farm Legislation

Governor G. Mennen Williams has submitted to the Legislature January 24 a special message embodying his recommendations relative to farm problems.

The Governor said the number of farmers in our state is shrinking at the rate of from 3,000 to 4,000 per year. He declared that he was not in agreement with the theory that there are too many farmers or that they are producing too much food.

He expressed the point of view that the farm problem results at least partly from underconsumption rather than overproduction, and stated that not only are many human beings starving in other parts of the world, but there are a large number suffering from malnutrition right here in our own country. He presented a 16 point program of proposed remedies.

The first solution recommended by Governor Williams is a substantial increase in consumption. He said, in part:

"The so-called agricultural surpluses are not surpluses at all. They represent, at least to a large degree, not overproduction but underconsumption. If we have

too much food in the storage bins, it is because we have not enough food, or not enough of the right kind of food on the table.

"If all of our people had had incomes at least up to the minimum nutrition level in 1954, we would have consumed 167 billion pounds of milk. This is some 40 billion pounds more than our farmers produced. Yet we hear talk of burdensome surpluses. . . We are eating less meat now than we did 15 years ago, and yet we hear curious talk about burdensome surpluses.

"The school milk program belongs in the same category as the lunch program, and the remedy, which I shall come to in a moment, is the same in both cases.

"I recommend that the Legislature consider the advisability of amending the Public Welfare Law to permit the State to bear the cost of the distribution of surpluses in those counties where local authorities do not have adequate revenues to permit their participation in such distribution.

Other recommendations for agricultural legislation made by Governor Williams are:

Approval of budget item to make crop reports and state-wide price and marketing reports available.

Creation of new division in State Dept of Agriculture to inquire into land use studies and participate in marketing and crop reporting recommendations. Half of funds to come from federal government.

Exemption of farmer's milk check from garnishment before judgment.

Refund period on farm gasoline tax rebates to be extended to nine months.

Prohibit importation and release of San Juan rabbits.

Provide budget to continue brucellosis and bovine tuberculosis campaigns.

Require all seed grains treated with toxic substances to be distinctively colored.

Require licenses for operation of poultry slaughter and dressing plants as for other meats.

Require inspection of poultry crates and trucks to assure they are not spreaders of disease.

Clarify farmer's right to use pickup truck for passenger car purposes.

Rectify drainage laws for purposes of clarification.

Increase per diem of members of state Agriculture Commission to \$20 a day for maximum of 30 days because of increase in duties since Commission's creation in 1945.

In preparing his message, Governor Williams had the benefit of recommendations made by a committee he had appointed. It represented Michigan's general farm organizations, Michigan Agri Conference, chain stores, MSU and the State Dept of Agriculture.

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NOTICE

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From your Hi N-R-G Chick Starter or Turkey Pre-Starter 28% to your 18% or 20% Mermash—or your 25% Turkey Ration, no feeder can buy better feeds.

Your Farm Bureau Feeds carry far more vitamins than the average poultry feeds. You ask, Why? Because we know that in each 100 birds probably no two of them require the same amount of nutrients—either vitamins, amino acids, energy, antibiotics. We build Farm Bureau feeds with extras in them to offer the under-privileged birds more than the average content of the vital factors.

Try This Poultry Program

POULTRY: (1) Feed Hi N-R-G Chick Starter 20% for 6-8 weeks. (2) Use the Mermash (18% or 20%) you expect to use in the hen house. Start Scratch Feed (oats, corn—and wheat, if you expect to use it) at 8 weeks. Increase gradually until half mash and half scratch are consumed.

TURKEYS: (1) Feed 28% FB Hi N-R-G Pre-Starter to poult until 8 weeks of age. (2) Feed FB Turkey Ration 25%. At 10 weeks start oats and corn with the 25% ration. (3) By 14 weeks they should be on a 50-50 scratch with the 25% ration. (4) If birds are put on range, continue your 25% Turkey Ration and scratch feed, equal parts, or free-choice on range; OR go to our 32% Range Pellets with scratch offered free choice.

BROILERS: (1) Feed Farm Bureau Broilermash 20% with nicarbazin if coccidiosis is a problem. Feed until marketed unless roasters are desired. For roasters, begin feeding corn at 8 weeks of age. Gradually increase corn until marketed. (2) Your Broilermash 20% with N.F.Z. coccidiosis control is excellent where coccidiosis is no problem. Follow program given above. These are both Hi N-R-G mashes and fully fortified.

Use your own feeds. No better feeds are on the market.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC. FEED DEPT.

May End U. S. Tax On Farm Gasoline

Prospects look increasingly favorable that we may secure relief from the federal tax of 2c a gallon on tractor fuel which costs all farmers \$60,000,000 a year. We have been working on this issue for quite some time.

President Eisenhower has recommended that farmers be relieved of the present federal tax on gasoline used in their farming operations. "One of the farmers' operating costs is the federal tax on gasoline," the President said. "About one-half of the gasoline bought by farmers is used on the farm. I recommend that legislation be passed to relieve the farmers of the federal tax on purchases of gasoline so used."

Diplomacy is a tactful way of saying "nice doggie" until you have time to pick up a big stick.

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Notice of Annual Meeting

FARM BUREAU LIFE INSURANCE CO.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company of Michigan, a corporation, will be held at its office, 4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing, Michigan, on Tuesday, February 28, 1956, beginning at 1:30 p.m. for the following purposes:

- 1—To receive reports from officers and management.
- 2—To elect directors.
- 3—To consider such other matters as may properly come before the meeting.

January 15, 1956
Lansing, Michigan
J. F. YAEGER
Secretary

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NEW IMPROVED Construction, heavy gauge plastic material manufactured expressly for KING SAP BAGS

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- Cost 30% less than buckets.
- Over 20% more sap per tree.
- Warmth of sunlight and sheltered top holes make sap run earlier and later.
- Sunny days, even below freezing, are good sap days with KING SAP BAGS.
- Cleaner, sweeter, sun sterilized, high quality sap means more money for you.
- Bags can be hung out and picked up 3 times faster than buckets.
- The cover is part of the KING SAP BAG, so, no cover to buy.
- TRANSPARENT, easy to see sap level, saves time and steps.
- Cannot blow off tree, keyhole slot in disc locks bag to spout.
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- BIG CAPACITY — 13 qts. expands to 15 qts. when full.
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These advantages will pay for your KING SAP BAGS in a short time.
KING SAP BAGS come packed 100 to carton.

FREE — WITH EACH 100 BAGS — one storage rack for 100 bags, and one complete repair kit. Bags are easy to repair... just as you would an inner tube.

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- Threaded legs for easy leveling.
- Double action automatic sap regulator.

KING Portable Power TREE TAPPER



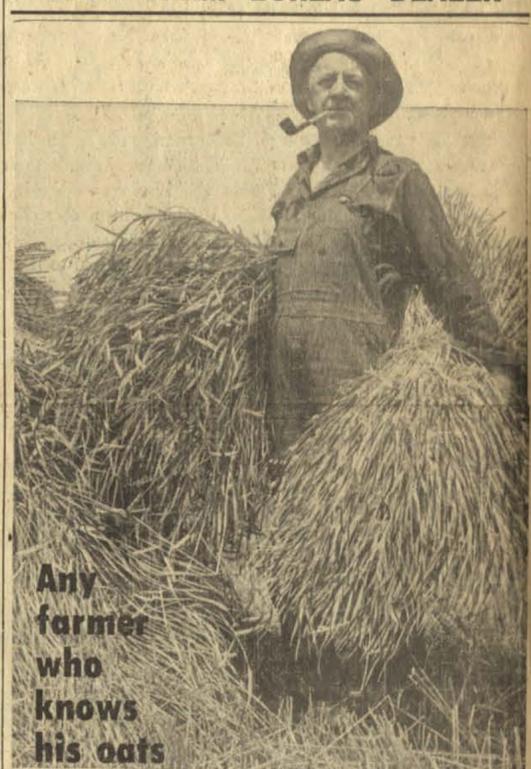
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You can save barrels of the first sap run by faster, uniform tapping. The time and labor saved will pay for a KING Portable Power TAPPER in one season in a bush of 600 or more KING SAP BAGS. TAPPER is easy to carry and easy to use. It is equipped with speed reducer... brush furnished for washing sugaring equipment, thus easing this mean chore. Get your share of extra money... order KING Portable Power TREE TAPPER NOW!

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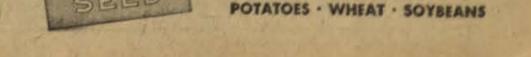
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Farmer Cooperatives Fighting for Survival

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for February

Background Material for Program in February by our 1507 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY
Coordinator of Education and Research, MFB

Did you happen to see the television program "Citizen Dave Douglas?" It was shown all over the United States in the summer of 1955.

The film was produced, and the television time was paid for by the National Tax Equality Association—composed of some business men and corporations. It is the same organization that for many years has fought to destroy the farmer cooperatives in this country. The purpose is to regain control of the business operations of the rural areas. They want the rich returns that would come if competition from cooperatives were removed.

The methods used in the film followed all the trickery common to the propaganda arts. The film was a fabric of distortion and twisted meanings. Like all former attacks, it led the public to think that farmer cooperatives do not pay taxes.

Let us not be fooled. Cooperatives do pay every form of tax that is paid by other corporations, including income taxes when they are payable. This issue is only a sideline. If these people won the tax fight in Congress, they would quickly shift to another attack. They want the cooperatives out of their way.

Farmers should know the facts about their cooperative forms of business. They should be in a position to defend their own business operations effectively. So, let's look at some of the facts.

Farmer cooperatives are as American as baseball or apple pie. For generations farmers joined their efforts to improve their lot in the home community. They worked together to build roads, homes, churches and schools. They helped one another clear land or plant and harvest crops. The first farmers united to fight off Indian attacks.

Because of high charges exacted from them on marketing and purchasing operations, farmers began to go into business for themselves over 100 years ago. They formed cooperatives. Acting alone they could not take advantage of the gains in the market nor share the lower costs that came with supply purchases in larger quantities.

So they supplied the money to found their own business enterprises. They formed partnerships on a broad scale. These differed little from other partnerships except that there were more partners in the business.

To insure that no one person gained control of the business, they followed the rule that each patron should have but one vote. No matter how much money he invested he was on an equal footing with his neighbors. Each person's capital in the business was small, but the combining of many small sums could make a larger business operation possible. It could save him personal expense.

No more democratic way of business was ever established. Farmers owned and controlled their own operations. They elected their own officers and directors. They hired their own managers to make their operations efficient. They were just as much a private enterprise as the individually-owned business down the street.

They bought their own property—and paid property taxes on it—just like any other business. Under their charter the cooperative was established as a non-profit form of business. Just how did that operate?

It meant simply that any "earnings" of the cooperative were produced by member-patrons and belonged to these members rather than to the cooperative. If the members decided by vote to use these earnings to increase the business operation, they could do so. For income tax purposes, any refunds must be declared by the individual farmer who shared in the refunds.

If the members decided to expand the business by keeping any earnings in the cooperative rather than dividing them, the cooperative must pay the income tax on that money.

Just like any other business, farmer cooperatives pay property taxes, excise taxes, sales taxes, transportation and communications taxes, social security taxes, and income taxes, as well as others.

The right to refund the earnings of a business is open to any form of business. But the cooperatives were designed to do this especially. And the government requires farmers to report for taxation each year, not only cash refunds, but also any certificates representing funds which are left in the business by vote of the members. These certificates are regarded as "refunds" from the business.

this some thought. It will probably come to the floor of the House later in the session.

Another battle-cry of the opponents of farmer cooperatives accuses the farmer cooperatives with "threatening to absorb a major share of the nation's business—the intention to 'take over.'" How silly can you get?

The business of the farmer cooperatives has grown in recent years. But so has the total business volume of the nation. Figures of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture show that the marketing and purchasing business of farmer cooperatives has not gained in percentage for many years. They handle something less than 22% of the farm marketings and only about 18% of the purchases of farm supplies.

We may remember that for many years individuals and business corporations enjoyed a clear field in handling farmers' production and supplies. With no check-rein they charged all the "traffic would bear." It took hard knocks and bitter experience to prompt farmers to form their own cooperative operations.

The campaign against farmer cooperatives has been going on for some ten years now. The opposition is working to capture public opinion. Farmers should support a campaign to get the truth before the public. Thus far we have been able to "hold the line" in Washington. But a tide of negative public opinion against cooperatives could destroy the farmer's business operations.

The American Association of Farmer Cooperatives and other organizations have prepared films and literature designed to tell the facts. But the farmer, himself, must be a better ambassador for his system. He must understand it well and defend it with skill. Too often he may sit back and take his program for granted.

Cooperatives are an honorable form of business that rural families have built up painfully over the years. They came because the farmer really needed them. Farm people have invested money, toil, sweat, and tears to establish these operations. They would be sorely missed if lost. They are worth fighting for.

One way to give support to the farmer cooperative and keep it strong is to use it. Farmers formed it to give the needed competition to bring price, quality, and service into line. In many ways the cooperative formed a "yardstick" that brought these benefits for the farmers. These services and advantages can be retained only through adequate use in marketing and purchasing.

Questions
1. In what way do farmer cooperatives represent a form of business that fits the democratic American system or way of life?
2. What taxes do your local cooperatives pay?
Who pays the income taxes on the earnings of your farmer cooperatives?
3. What is the farmer's responsibility in giving legislative and business protection to his cooperative business enterprise?

Greek Dairy Cattle Need Artificial Plan

Until 1918 Greece had been in virtual slavery to Turkey for over 400 years. Consequently their farm programs are very backward. Due to generations of inbreeding their dairy cattle are of a very low grade.

From Mr. Orville Sherman, has come a request for funds for purchase of artificial insemination equipment. Specifically, \$2,600 is needed for purchase of a Jeep, insemination tools and refrigeration.

Mr. Sherman is director of the Inter-Church Team doing relief and rehabilitation work near Ioannina in northern Greece. The inseminator will be a local youth trained in the Greek livestock and insemination school in Salonika. His salary will be paid from the small fees charged for service.

Seven villages having about 1,000 cows will be serviced according to Russell Hartzler, Michigan CROP director, who was in Greece last August.

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Artificial Breeders Cooperative endorsed the value of such a program January 21 as a means for bringing about the needed dairy cattle improvement. Special funds are being sought by CROP for this project. They should be marked for Greek A I Project and sent to Michigan CROP, 531 South Capital, Lansing. Receipt for each contribution will be issued.

Truth and liberty are inseparable companions—neither can endure apart from the other.



JOHN HAGA receives the first prize award for West Grand Community Farm Bureau in Oceana county in the 1955 West Michigan Farm-to-Prosper Contest. Awards were made by Governor Williams at the Round-Up at Muskegon.

Farm Bureau Winners at Muskegon

West Grant Community Farm Bureau placed first in Oceana County in the 1955 West Michigan Farm-to-Prosper Contest. Awards were bestowed by Governor Williams at a "Round-Up" in Muskegon Dec. 27.

Other Farm Bureaus placing among winning organizations included Ransacker, second in Oceana; Crystal Lake, third in Oceana; Golden, fifth in Oceana; North Chester, third in Ottawa; Progressive, fourth in Newago.

Sweepstakes winner was Orchard View PTA of Muskegon county.

The contest is a program carried out among rural community organizations of Mason, Muskegon, Newago, Oceana, and Ottawa counties for advancement of rural community life through friendly competition in community service.

Competing organizations report on their year's activities to the county agricultural agent. Five prize winners are selected in each county. Michigan State University Extension Service selects an overall Sweepstakes winner.

Framed certificates are awarded, with cash prizes of \$50, \$30, \$20, \$15, and \$10 in each county. The Sweepstakes winner receives an additional \$100, a certificate, and a Michigan state flag which is kept until won by another organization. Every organization turning in a report receives a certificate of participation.

All members of competing organizations, their families and friends are eligible to attend the Round-Up. Speaker was Dr. Kenneth McFarland, Topeka, Kan. farmer, educator, and platform speaker.

Prize money for each county is provided by business organizations.

Mrs. Alex Kennedy Going to Ceylon

Mrs. Alex Kennedy of Posen R-1, Presque Isle county, will represent Women of the Michigan Farm Bureau at the triennial convention of the Associated Country Women of the World at Colombo, Ceylon in December, 1956. The nomination was made by the State Advisory Council of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women. Mrs. Kennedy is a former state vice-chairman.

People who try to keep up with the Joneses should first find out which direction they are going.



This One-Purpose Grease Does It

Unico B-550 Grease has all the qualities of a one-purpose grease for use around the farm.

It is not necessary to have several greases and grease guns to take care of wheel bearings, universal joints, water pumps and chassis. Unico B-550 Grease lubricates all of them.

Durable and water resistant. Stays put and won't drip. No frozen shackles if Unico B-550 Grease is used regularly.

Buy from your Farmers Petroleum Cooperative Distributor, or County Distribution Agent.

What is Surgical Nursing?

(Continued from page 4)

As well as new and more delicate surgical procedures. As in other fields of nursing, surgical nursing provides opportunities for research in nursing and for continuous learning.

What is surgical nursing? It is nursing as it relates to one form

of therapy which may be necessary to rehabilitate an individual. It is the application of an understanding of the principles of basic nursing and medical science in this field of nursing. It includes nursing the person before operation, during operation and following operation until he has regained the best health possible for him.

(Editor's Note—This is one of

a series of articles for the purpose of describing opportunities open to women who wish to prepare for professional nursing.)

The few seconds you save by speeding may be the first you spend in eternity.

The people who think of nothing but money generally get nothing but money out of life.

SPECIAL NOTICE to Owners of Cockshutt and Co-op Machinery

IN THE PAST Farm Bureau Services has carried a large stock of repair parts at the Lansing Warehouse. Also many dealers carried an adequate stock to serve their customers and gave prompt and efficient service.

Program for Coming Season

THE SALES RECORDS of repair parts were saved in fireproof cabinets and a list of all parts sold in the State last year and the dealers to whom they were sold are being compiled.

Regular Farm Bureau Farm Equipment Service dealers are stocking parts as near as can be estimated by past requirements

Warehouse to carry their inventory of parts, which was a slower service to the customers.

THE FIRE that completely destroyed the Lansing Warehouse and repair parts stock makes it impossible to operate as usual the coming season.

of their own needs, as well as those in nearby areas who were served by dealers picking up parts in the Lansing Warehouse as they were needed by the customer.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES appreciates the very fine cooperation these dealers are giving this service program.

Request for Customer Co-operation

FARM BUREAU SERVICES is asking every owner of Cockshutt and Co-op Equipment to call on his nearest dealer that stocks parts and discuss with him the machines for which he will expect him to provide parts and service. This will be of additional help to the dealer in placing orders and help him to serve you better.

Dealers parts will be shipped direct to him from the Cockshutt factory at Bellevue, Ohio. Direct shipment of parts from factory to dealer is a common practice of the Farm Equipment Industry and good service can only be provided when the dealer has a good parts stock.

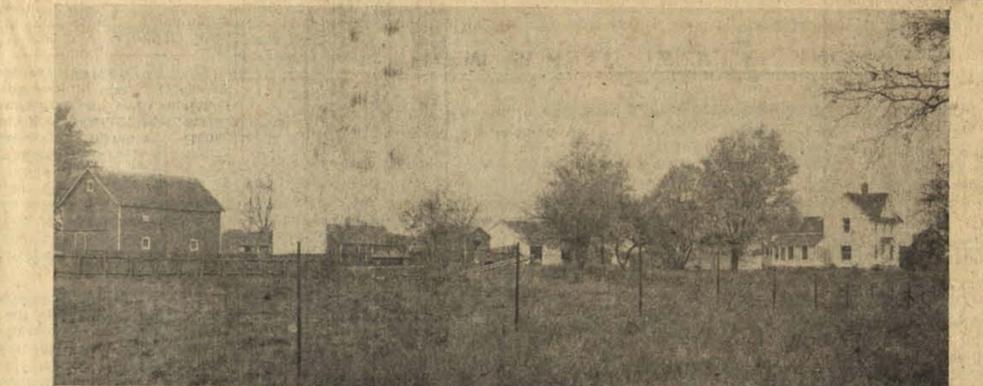
MAY WE REPEAT that your help in counseling with your nearest dealer will be greatly appreciated.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

Farm Equipment Division

4000 N. Grand River Ave., Lansing

Insurance is important in successful farming



"Insurance Provides Peace of Mind"

Thousands of Michigan Farm Bureau members have discovered the peace of mind that can be theirs when they have insurance protection through their own insurance companies.

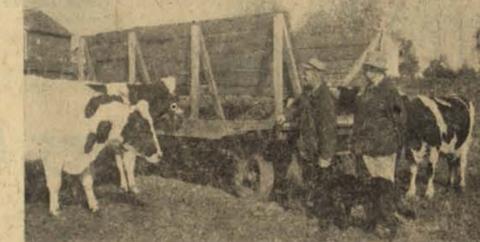
The Freys have Farm Bureau farm liability and auto insurance and Robert has Farm Bureau life insurance on himself and his two children.

Fred Frey and his son, Robert, of Battle Creek Route 6, are two Farm Bureau members who have this comforting protection.

Fred Frey moved to his present farm in 1919 and has lived there ever since. He worked hard to build a successful farming operation and he knows that he cannot gamble the results of his life's work.

"Insurance protection," said Mr. Frey, "is as necessary in successful farming as it is in any well managed business. We know that in Farm Bureau Insurance we have the protection we need. And by using the services of our own insurance companies we're helping to build Farm Bureau."

Mr. Frey and Robert operate the farm as a partnership. They have 280 acres and at the present time have 66 head of Holsteins and 45 pigs.



Robert Frey, left, and his father, Fred Frey, right, are shown above with a few of their Holsteins. There are two houses on the farm. Robert and his wife and two daughters occupy the large house while the senior Mr. Frey and his wife now live in the smaller home.

Both father and son have been active in Farm Bureau. Robert has just completed serving as a member of the Barry County Farm Bureau Board of directors. His father has served as a county board member.

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE

4000 N. GRAND RIVER AVE. • LANSING, MICHIGAN

* There's a Farm Bureau insurance representative nearby to serve you. Ask any Farm Bureau office how to reach him for information about life, auto, fire and farm liability protection, or about the FIP Protected Savings Plan.

Discussion Topics

MARCH 1 we shall publish in this place in the paper the Community Farm Bureau discussion topics for March through August.

THE TOPICS are suggested by the Community Farm Bureaus. Each October a ballot is sent to them which suggests several topics they have expressed interest in before. Provision is made for the groups to suggest additional topics. At the state office the results of the ballot are compiled for the benefit of the State Discussion Topics Committee.

THE COMMITTEE meets twice a year to select and schedule topics for the next six months.

THE DISCUSSION TOPIC COMMITTEE consists of one member from each of the 10 membership districts. They are elected by the Community Farm Bureau Committees of County Farm Bureaus in the Membership District meetings in July.