

Michigan Farm News

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30th Year

Published Monthly

Vote No on Proposal 2 and Yes on No. 3 Nov. 4

EDITORIAL

We Can Beat CIO'S Money Power

In the battle over proposed constitutional amendments No. 2 and 3 for reapportionment of the legislature, we have a job on our hands to keep from being downed by CIO money.

We can win Nov. 4 on Proposal No. 3 for a balanced legislature if all of us will work on getting people to vote for No. 3 and against No. 2.

CIO has been licked before in spite of the money that it can pour into political campaigns.

Early in October it became plain that CIO is prepared to spend large sums of money to win votes for Proposal No. 2 for reapportionment. If No. 2 is adopted, four counties could control the state legislature.

Those counties are Wayne, Macomb, Oakland and Washtenaw where CIO has its greatest strength.

CIO is publishing full page advertisements in newspapers, buying radio time, and distributing printed material from house to house in all cities to boost Proposal No. 2. It would reapportion both House and Senate strictly on a population basis. Proposal No. 3 would apportion the House on a population basis, but leave the Senate much as it is with representation based on both population and area interests. This balances the situation for out-state communities.

CIO is insisting that anyone who supports Proposal No. 3 for a balanced legislature is vicious, reactionary, a tool of the interests. They have lost other elections that way.

No Nation Like Ours

No other country in the world is blessed with such a vast network of railroads as is the United States.

We have 225,000 miles of railroad and a total of 397,000 miles of all railroad trackage.

All of this is so fully coordinated and so standardized that one may travel or ship a carload of freight from any station on any line in the nation to any other station on any other line, speedily, and on a single ticket or bill of lading.

Our railroad system interlaces the eastern half of the nation where population, industry and agriculture are greatest. Transcontinental lines and their branches extend to the west coast. The American railway system has developed along business and geographical lines. There are no political barriers.

\$565,000 Invested In Fertilizer Plant

B. P. PATTISON

Director of Farm Bureau Services Finance Promotion

The sale of Series "A" debentures to build a second fertilizer plant in southwestern Michigan and develop a source of phosphate from holdings in Idaho, is showing excellent results.

As of October 20 \$565,000.00 of these debentures have been purchased by investors in Michigan.

Campaign to Continue. We are continuing the sale of these debentures throughout the coming months as there are a number of areas in the state in which no solicitation has been made. Heretofore in the raising of necessary capital through sale of debentures, we have conducted a short campaign and then stopped.

We now propose to offer the opportunity for investment throughout the year. Further information can be had by contacting your County Farm Bureau office, the Farm Bureau Services' branch stores and management contact points. In addition, there are 50 licensed salesmen available in the state. Included in the list of salesmen are the Farm Bureau Services' fieldmen, the Farm Bureau Memberships' fieldmen and 18 County Farm Bureau Secretaries in the southern half of the state.

Mail the Coupon. On page 3 of this paper is a coupon request for copy of the prospectus. We urge you to mail it to us for further information. This will permit our salesmen to contact you quickly and economically. An investment in Series "A" debentures will put idle dollars to work immediately.

A sound investment in your agricultural future can be both an obligation and an opportunity. If interested, cut out the coupon for further information and mail it in today.

Resolutions Committee for 1952 Meeting



THIS IS the Michigan Farm Bureau resolutions committee which is preparing its report for the 1952 annual meeting from resolutions being offered by County Farm Bureaus. Left to right: E. Harry Norris of Casnovia, legislative committee of MFB board of directors; Bruce Granger of Webberville, District 5; Mrs. Charles C. Timpson, Alto, District 4; Mrs. Roy Furstenau, Richmond, District 3; Dean Pridgen, Montgomery, District 2; John Handy, Sodus, District 1; Stanley M. Powell, legislative counsel Michigan Farm Bureau; Gleason Halliwill, Gladwin, District 8; C. L. Brody, executive vice-president of Michigan Farm Bureau; Dan E. Reed, ass't legislative council, Michigan Farm Bureau; Anthony Kreiner, Brown City, District 6; Russell Gingrich, Reed City, District 7; Glenn Robotham, Beulah, District 9; Joseph Rabideau, Cheboygan, District 10; Kenneth Johnson, Freeland, and James Mielock, Whittemore, both members of the legislative committee of the MFB board of directors.

Farm Bureau Annual Meeting

The 33rd annual meeting of the board of delegates of the Michigan Farm Bureau will be held at Fairchild Theatre, Michigan State College, Thursday and Friday, November 13 and 14.

The meeting will be attended by 536 voting delegates and other members. Delegates represent the membership of 53,335 families in 62 County Farm Bureaus. All members of the Farm Bureau are invited to attend the convention.

National questions to be considered by the convention will be the Michigan Farm Bureau's attitude on national farm policy and other matters in view of the results of the national election.

State topics will include recommendations on state affairs in light of the results of the state election, a determination of future policy on reapportionment of the legislature as the result of whatever action voters take on that question November 4. Probably 75 or more resolutions of program and policy on national, state and Farm Bureau matters will be considered.

PRESIDENT Carl E. Buskirk will open the convention Thursday morning, Nov. 13 with the President's Address. C. L. Brody, executive secretary and treasurer from Feb. 2, 1951 to August 31, 1952, will make his final report in that capacity. He is now executive vice-president of the Michigan Farm Bureau in charge of Public Affairs, which includes our national and state legislative programs.

J. F. YAEGER, now executive secretary, will report on the operations of the Farm Bureau Services, Farmers' Petroleum Cooperative, Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company and Farm Bureau Life Company for the

past year.

FRANK K. WOOLLEY, legislative officer of the American Farm Bureau at Washington, is to speak at the annual dinner of the Farm Bureau at MSC Union Memorial building Thursday evening, Nov. 13.

RESOLUTIONS. The Farm Bureau program and policies for 1953 will be determined by the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting. The state resolutions committee meets Nov. 6, one day after the votes are counted for the national and state elections. It will meet again at Lansing Nov. 11 and make its report to the convention the morning of Nov. 13. The committee has set Nov. 1 as the last day resolutions can be accepted from County Farm Bureaus.

Most County Farm Bureaus hold their annual meetings and adopt resolutions of program and policy in October. In 1951 they sent a total of 680 resolutions to the state convention.

ELECTION. The convention will elect eight members of the state board of 15 directors. Directors are elected for two years. The new board will elect a president and vice-president immediately after the convention.

COOPERATIVE Commodity Conferences will be held Wednesday, Nov. 12 at the Union

Memorial building, second and third floors, for these groups: dairy, fruit and vegetables, poultry, livestock and wool cooperatives. Resolutions adopted at these conferences will be presented to the Farm Bureau resolutions committee.

WOMEN of the Farm Bureau will have their 8th annual meeting at the MSC Auditorium Wednesday, Nov. 13, starting at 10 a.m. About 1,200 women are expected. Mrs. Haven Smith of Nebraska will speak. She is the midwest states representative of Women of the Farm Bureau on the AFBF board of directors.

Mrs. Louise Carpenter, counselor to foreign students at MSC, has been invited to present a panel of foreign students who will speak about their native countries and their experiences here.

JUNIOR Farm Bureau of Michigan will hold its 17th annual convention at Fairchild Theatre Saturday, Nov. 1.

ROLL CALL conference for state and county people interested in the coming membership campaign will be held at the Music Auditorium Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, starting at 7:30 p.m. Preparations will be discussed for the state-wide membership campaign the week of December 1.

'53 Membership Goal is 56,615

WESLEY S. HAWLEY

Director of Farm Bureau Membership Acquisition

Sixty-two County Farm Bureaus have set as their goal for 1953 a state Farm Bureau membership of 56,615 farm families.

Today the membership is 53,335, which is an all time high.

The week of December 1st more than 6,000 volunteer workers in those counties will go out to renew all Farm Bureau memberships for 1953 and to enroll upwards of 10,000 new memberships to pass the goal of 56,615 if possible.

They have in mind also the loss in memberships caused by removals, retirements, illness and death.

The volunteer workers hope to complete the job the first week in December. Monday, December 1st, they will be assembled in 62 county "kick-off" meetings throughout the state. That evening and the next day they start making calls.

The Georgia Farm Bureau now holds the record for 30,000 Farm Bureau membership renewals and new members reported the first day of their campaign. Michigan Farm Bureau reported a little over 24,000 the first day of the Roll Call for 1952.

MANY COUNTY Farm Bureaus are collecting dues and renewing memberships by mail through October and November. Many boards of directors and Community Farm Bureau groups have paid their dues for 1953.

A successful membership campaign takes good planning and systematic work throughout. It calls for courage, conviction, confidence and calling upon every prospective member.

A ROLL CALL means that the

IF WE HAVE been assigned a responsibility, let's do it with all our might. If we haven't, let's volunteer to help. A strong Farm Bureau is needed to speak for agriculture.

An Average MFB County

KEITH TANNER

In studying the result of the 1951-1952 Michigan Farm Bureau program we came up with the following statistics: The average Michigan County Farm Bureau has 374 members, made 103% of their membership, and lost 8% in cancellations.

It would have 19 Community Farm Bureau Groups, a ratio of one group to every 46.3 members. It would have 60% of its members in Blue Cross, a 24.3% increase in contracts this past year.

They would have a Women of Farm Bureau committee which meets 12 months out of the year, and would have secured two signatures on the reapportionment petition for every member.

It had a legislative committee which meets twice each year, 65% of their members would have auto insurance policies and 3.6% would have a farm liability insurance, and they would have one Junior Farm Bureau group with 28 members.

A Short Cut

The shortcut to college training for busy young farmers is the Michigan State College short courses.

Mrs. Edith Wagar and R.S. Clark Taking Rest

Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, a regular contributor to the Michigan Farm News since it was founded January 11, 1923, is taking a much-needed rest at her home at her home at Briar Hill Farm, Carelton, Monroe county.

There she observed her 80th birthday October 1. We hope that she may return to us soon with her timely articles.

R. S. Clark's "Hiram and Martha" poems have been popular in the Michigan Farm News for a long time. Mr. Clark has been ill this fall. We are glad to report that he is making a good recovery.

Speakers at MFB Annual Meeting, Nov. 13-14



CARL E. BUSKIRK
President, Michigan Farm Bureau
Thursday Morning



CLARK L. BRODY
Secretary, Michigan Farm Bureau
Thursday Morning



FRANK K. WOOLLEY
American Farm Bureau
Thursday Evening

Michigan Must Win This Fight

DAN REED

Public Affairs Division of Michigan Farm Bureau

Hundreds of thousands of dollars from labor union dues are being thrown against Farm Bureau members and other citizens who are fighting to save a balanced legislature for Michigan through proposed constitutional amendment No. 3 on the ballot November 4.

Leaders of labor groups are using half truths and name-calling in an effort to gain control of Michigan's state government through the adoption of proposed constitutional amendment No. 2. It is the CIO's plan for reapportioning seats in the legislature.

Immediate goal of the CIO campaign for Proposal No. 2 is to gain control of the Michigan Senate. This prize would carry with it the control of any Constitutional Convention which might be called to write a new Constitution for our state.

As a matter of fact, the adoption of Proposal No. 2 is the first step in the plan of labor groups to write a new state Constitution in line with their ideas.

Proposal No. 2 would elect both Senate and House on a basis of population only. This would give a compact group of four counties in the Detroit metropolitan area of southeastern Michigan 16 Senate seats and a controlling share in the 17th out of a total of 33 seats. The same area would elect at least 50 of 99 members of the House.

This would mean that a simple majority of the voters in those counties, which would be less than 26% of the state's population, could elect the majority in both the Senate and the House.

By bloc voting those legislators could control the legislature and state government. The present delegation of 21 members of the House from Detroit frequently practice voting as a bloc.

Proposal No. 3 for a balanced legislature would give a balanced distribution of seats in the Michigan legislature to all 83 counties. The House would be apportioned a basis of population and Detroit would have 38 seats instead of 27 as at present. The Senate would be continued on its present basis, which recognizes both area and population. Two new seats in the Senate would be assigned to the heavily populated areas.

The principles of Proposal No. 3 for balancing population and area are the same as are in effect in the Senate and House of Congress for the same purpose. Proposal No. 3 has tremendous support in out-state Michigan and in Detroit itself.

At the time of the last reapportionment Wayne county had 38% of the population. On this basis only, it should have had 38 seats in the House. However, the 100 member limit provided in our Constitution left only 27 seats when other provisions of the Constitution regarding reapportionment had been fulfilled. Under Proposal No. 3 Wayne county will receive full representation in the House.

Both Proposal No. 3 and No. 2 would place the House on a population basis. Both would eliminate the bed-sheet ballot in Detroit and require the election of representatives by districts instead of at large. Both would insure a reapportionment of the legislature every 10th year.

Proposal No. 2 is aimed directly at getting control of the Michigan Senate, and eventually control of a state constitutional convention.

Vote NO on No. 2
and
Vote YES on No. 3!

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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.

Michigan Farm Bureau

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Representing
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Not Getting News?

If you know of members failing to receive their Michigan Farm News, please send us a postcard giving name, post office and RFD number together with name of County Farm Bureau. Thank you. Michigan Farm News, P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan.

Cottons for Winter

Look for cottons this winter... they are big fashion news. Cotton tweeds and cotton figures that look like wool or rayon designs are available in fall and winter colors. Make sure you get washing instructions before buying, though.

Community Farm Bureau Activities

MRS. MARJORIE GARDNER

SEPTEMBER AWARDS

- Gold Star—Emmet County
- Silver Star—Cass County
- Silver Star—Saginaw County

Dear Community Farm Bureau Members:

September marked the beginning of a new Community Farm Bureau year. It would seem from the first month's reports that the Community Farm Bureau program is starting off in high gear.

TO DATE 998 Community Farm Bureau groups have reported their new officers to the Michigan Farm Bureau. This number is nearly twice as large as it was last year at this time. Not only have we surprised all past records but the set-up sheets which have been received are so much improved as to form and accuracy over last year's that we wish to take this opportunity of commending the Community Group Secretaries for the fine job that has been done.

CHANGE IN Award System. For the past few years the state office has given a Star Award to three groups per month for the most outstanding minutes submitted during that month. During this same period the number of Community groups has increased to a total of 1151. This meant that there were only three groups being recognized out of the total

Michigan Tops

Michigan leads the nation in farm electrification, with 98.9 of its farms having electricity, reports the Rural Electrification Administration of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. It still had 1,738 farms without electricity by the June, 1952, check.

each month although there were many Community Farm Bureaus that sent in very good minutes.

IN ORDER to recognize more groups for the job they were doing it was felt advisable that instead of the state giving Star Awards that the County take on this responsibility thereby giving an opportunity to recognize more Community Farm Bureau groups than could be done on the state level.

IT WAS FELT that this would tend to bring the Community Farm Bureau in closer relationship with the County Farm Bureau than has been in the past. It would also stimulate the Community Farm Bureau Committee to evaluate their County program in order to be able to give Awards and by so doing they would get a better understanding as to where their County stood as to progress in Community Farm Bureau development.

THE CERTIFICATE of Merit issued on a state level once a year to all groups who have met twelve months and reached conclusions at twelve meetings will still be continued.

STAR AWARDS to Counties. To replace the monthly awards formerly given to Community Farm Bureau Groups the Michigan Farm Bureau will present County Farm Bureaus with Star Awards based on various segments of their Community Group program in their respective counties.

The basis for these awards will be different each month and will be centered on various phases of the Community Group program. For example they might be based on attendance one month or committee reports of various types.

THIS MONTH because of the importance at this time of the year of Community Farm Bureaus sending in their newly elected officers the Awards for September are based on the number of set-up sheets received from County Farm Bureaus.

The Gold Star Award goes to Emmet county which was the first county in the state to have all of its Community Group set-up sheets in. Cass county and Saginaw county received the Silver Star Award as they were second and third in getting 100% of their groups in. Ingham and Tuscola are tied for fourth place with 96% of their set-up sheets in and Osceola was fifth with 95%.

CONGRATULATIONS to the counties who received the Awards for the month of September. Which ones will be leading counties next month?

Potatoes stored where light hits them may turn green and taste bitter.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 8 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 6 cents per word edition. These rates based on guarantee of 50,000 or more subscribers. They are members of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

LIVESTOCK

MILKING SHORTHORNS—We won Premier Breeder award at the 1952 Michigan State Fair, our 8th in 18 years. Take a short-cut to success by heading your herd with a young bull from Ingleside Farm. Write or visit Stanley M. Powell, Ionia, R-1, Michigan. (10-1f-57b)

CORRIEDALE Sheep for sale. Yearling rams \$75. A few young ewes \$65 each. Also, ten ewe lambs and a few ram lambs \$40 and \$50 each at the farm. Mikeessell & May, Charlotte, R-4, Michigan. (10-2f-23b)

SHROPSHIRE—Good selection of registered yearling rams. Write or visit Stanley M. Powell, Ingleside Farm, Ionia, R-1, Mich. (10-1f-15b)

WOMEN

NEW FREE 24-Page Sewing Book, "1952 Pattern Service for Sewing with Cotton Bags" tells how to make smart clothes and household items from thrifty cotton sacks. See how you save container costs when you buy products in cotton! Send post card to National Cotton Council, Box 76, Memphis, Tennessee. (3-10f-50b)

MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS

WE URGE all producers of pure maple syrup to order sap boiling equipment now. Attractive discount for orders placed in November. Write for catalog and prices. Sugar Bush Supplies Co., Box 1107, Lansing 1, Michigan. (10-1f-35b)

Hiram Philosophizes

I often hear folks wish their childhood back. But few, I guess, are right sincere about it. Their wish is always tempered by a lack Of thorough-goingness that makes me doubt it.

I'm not so sure that I should like to be A boy again, and have to learn untaught The lessons life has held; for I can see I have not learned so aptly as I ought.

Yet mine has been a smoothly ordered way, And God has dealt right graciously with me— Has cleared the path before me day by day— Has lighted life for my dim eyes to see.

Has given me to know, that he is near, And that His love is ceaselessly outpoured, That life is his who lives it without fear, That what seems lost through Him can be restored.

No high adventures have I struggled through, No crisis in my life has turned its tide. I have not done the best that I could do, But, Heaven is my witness, I have tried.

The past is gone, I would not wish it back. The future is forever out of reach. Today is mine, to tramp my lowly track And learn as best I can what life can teach.

Today is mine, and yours, and we must do Our lowly service now. Speak now our speech. Today's the day; for yesterday is through; Tomorrow is forever out of reach.

R. S. Clark
315 Grinnell Street
Jackson, Michigan

Farm Bureau People Attend Conference

"We need to be concerned with the curriculum in our schools." This was the conclusion of Farm Bureau delegates attending the lay Citizenship Conference held under the sponsorship of Dr. Lee Thurston and the Department of Public Instruction.

AMONG the seventy delegates attending this conference were the following representatives of Michigan Farm Bureau: Mrs. Carleton Ball, Albion, Farm Bureau Women; Mrs. Leon Dunning, Delton, Farm Bureau Women; Gordon Bickel, Constantine, Junior Farm Bureau and Dan E. Reed, Michigan Farm Bureau.

In workshop sessions, Conference members concluded that citizenship training could begin in schools at an earlier age than now being generally practiced. There was considerable interest in the curriculum now being offered, particularly in high schools. Frequently, important courses of study are denied students because teachers and school administrators are afraid they will not have the support of parents and community.

AMONG such subjects are courses in effective living, social problems and current political questions. It was also agreed that many parents might object to having their children even discuss such subjects as communism and socialism, while at the same time, it was pointed out that a knowledge of these "isms" may be the best defense against them.

High school and college students from Benton Harbor, Lansing and Flint all agreed that student self-government was most effective in policing problems of conduct. They convinced the conference that students really want to learn. They appreciate teachers who conduct business-like classes and have the respect of the students. The "easy mark" teacher is not admired, but all the young people present favored the use of democracy in their classrooms.

Among organizations represented at the Conference in addition to Farm Bureau were: American Legion, Michigan Historical Society, C.I.O., Eastern Star, Amvets, League of Women Voters, Civitan, B'nai Brith, Council of Church Women and F.F.A.

The conference was held at the St. Mary's Lake Camp of Michigan Education Association.

On Proposal No. 3—Vote "Yes."



WESLEY S. HAWLEY

Director of Membership Acquisition

There Will be a Program for Agriculture. It will be formulated by Government, Labor, Business, OR FARMERS.

The Farm Bureau, the largest farm organization in the world, should be the greatest force in determining the kind of program agriculture should have and will have in America.

Therefore, good Community and County Farm Bureau programs take on great significance. These programs are the real foundation upon which the State and the National Farm Bureau programs are built.

The Farm Bureau being a family organization means that there is work for the whole family—Father, Mother, Brother, and Sister.

A good program for better legislation, roads, schools, taxation, women's work, and youth activities as well as for many other things will help much now and to assure brother and sister a good future.

The real way to make your Farm Bureau membership pay is for the whole family to enter into its activities with earnestness and zeal. TO SERVE TODAY AND TO BUILD FOR TOMORROW.

For Easy Milking

It pays to brush heifers now, and then and massage their udders and teats gently, observes James G. Hays, extension dairyman at Michigan State College. This makes them take it more calmly when you attach a milking machine and they respond easier to milking, he notes.

Grapefruit

Grapefruit selection should depend on firm, smoothly-textured surface and well-rounded shape, say Michigan State College foods and nutrition specialists. Coarse, tough, puffy grapefruit skins usually indicate lack of taste as well as little juice.

HOW TO DO FARM CONCRETE WORK IN WINTER



By observing a few simple precautions farmers can do concrete work as satisfactorily in the winter as in summer—besides having more time and more help.

Heating the sand, gravel and mixing water requires no complicated equipment, just things available on the farm.

Protecting fresh concrete from freezing for four or five days can be done with straw or hay.

Write for free folder on how to make necessary concrete repairs and improvements in spite of cold weather.

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

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing 6, Mich.
Send me free folder on winter concrete work.
Name: _____
Street or R. R. No.: _____
City: _____ State: _____



STATE MUTUAL PAYS!

Yes, building materials for a new building or for repairs or additions to any building are covered under farm personal for 60 days after foundation is started. That's "protection made to order!"

Special Notice

WINDSTORM insurance can now be made a part of your State Mutual policy. It's no longer necessary to buy a separate policy to protect your buildings from windstorm damage. If you so desire, State Mutual gives you this protection along with your fire protection in a "one-policy" package.

HAIL damage to your buildings can also be covered by State Mutual's new "one-policy" package. This protection goes right along with the windstorm coverage mentioned above.

Remember, your State Mutual Policy is non-assessable—a feature which makes it completely acceptable as collateral at banks or other loaning agencies. And there are no membership fees for new members.

State Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY

702 Church Street, Flint 3, Michigan
E. R. DINGHAM, President H. K. FISK, Secretary

"State Mutual Insures Every Fifth Farm in Michigan—Ask Your Neighbors!"

NOVEMBER

Price Buyers Beware

Making money doesn't always come from buying cheaper feed. Figure it out for yourself.

A good hen eats 50 lbs. of mash a year. If that is Mermash 20%, or 18%, that hen gets all the quality protein, Vitamins "A" - "D", Riboflavin, B complex, etc., needed to produce every egg her inheritance and your management allows her to lay.

That hen gets the minerals she needs in the one mash (except some calcium from oyster shell). She gets calories from the scratch grains she eats.

Check Formula Before Buying

Suppose a price buyer bought an inferior mash for \$5.00 per ton (or 25 cents per 100 lbs.) lower cost. The hen won't lay as well because the cheaper mash does not carry all the vital factors needed for top production. How many fewer eggs need she lay in the year before the saving (25 cents per 100 lbs.) in cost is wiped out by drop in egg production?

Mermash Is Your Best Bet

We'll say this hen eats 50 lbs. of mash at 25 cents per 100 lbs. The 50 lbs. of mash eaten saved 12½ cents. If eggs bring you 3 cents apiece, the saving in cost of the inferior mash is wiped out when production is reduced only 5 eggs in a whole year.

Common 'cents' tells you to buy your Farm Bureau Mermash and get every-

thing your hens need for production and health. Keep track of egg production and you will use Mermash to get egg production.

All Farm Bureau feeds—MILKMAKER, PORKMAKER, CATTLE SUPPLEMENT 48%, HI N-R-G BOILERMAKER—are made for you by your Farm Bureau Milling Company.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Feed Department 221 N. Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

AFBF Expects Universal Military Training Bill

Defeated in June, Returning in 1953

John C. Lynn, legislative director of the American Farm Bureau at Washington, says that a Universal Military Training Bill is quite certain to be offered again in the Congress in 1953. Mr. Lynn made this statement in late October concerning national legislation of interest to farmers:

Universal Military Training. The American Farm Bureau has had long standing policy resolution in opposition to Universal Military Training. A bill to inaugurate universal military training was introduced in the last session of Congress. It was reported out favorably by the House Armed Forces Committee and referred back to that committee on a close vote in the House. This had the effect of killing the proposal for further consideration in the 82nd Congress. This is still a live subject and we can expect it to reappear during the 83rd Congress.

Migratory Workers. The AFBF took the lead in calling a conference between the United States and Mexico in an effort to work out a satisfactory migratory labor program with the country. As a result of these efforts and the splendid cooperation of the state Farm Bureaus, we were able to get a new agreement between the U. S. and Mexican government. According to all reports from the field, the new agreement is working quite satisfactorily, however, we can expect new attacks upon this program in 1953.

Fair Trade Price Legislation. The Congress passed the Fair Trade Price legislation with an overwhelming majority. There were only ten votes against this measure in the House. We had hoped that the President might veto this legislation, however, he signed it and it is the law of the land. AFBF vigorously opposed this legislation.

Farm Price Supports. As you know, rigid 90% price support with the continuation of the dual parity formula was continued through 1954. This was passed as an amendment to the price control section of the Defense Production Act. AFBF vigorously opposed this legislation.

Federal Budget. Perhaps our No. 1 job legislatively in 1952 was our effort to try to balance the budget. We made recommendations to Congress totaling about 10 billion dollars reduction; 7 billion of this was in the defense budget; 1.5 billion in the Mutual Security program. You are familiar with our detailed recommendations regarding the Department of Agriculture. The Congress reduced the budget by about 8 billion dollars. As you well know, many of these reductions were not in accordance with Farm Bureau recommendations, but I feel sure that our recommendations had a great deal to do with the final reduction in the Federal budget.

Allocation of Strategic Material. We worked very closely with the defense agencies in trying to make sure that agriculture got a fair share of the strategic materials. The authority for allocation of these materials is contained in Title 1 and 2 of the Defense Production Act. We did not oppose the extension of these two titles. We are not sure what the attitude of the voting delegates at the forthcoming convention will be in regard to this matter.

Steel seems to be the most critical item at the present time; copper, brass and aluminum seem to be in fairly adequate supply. There seems to be sufficient steel with the exception of certain types and alloys. We would have been in an excellent supply position on steel had it not been for the 60-day steel strike.

Keeping Records on Employment of Minors. The Labor Department originally proposed, under the authority granted to them in the Wage and Hour Act to require each farmer employer of workers under 18 to maintain daily records showing the starting and stopping time of each such worker under eighteen. Strong protest with respect to this proposed regulation has resulted in its modification, so that all an employer is expected to do is maintain a record of the name and address of workers whom he employs under eighteen years of age. AFBF was very active in developing strong support from the field in opposition to the original proposal.

Compulsory Union Shop. Farm Bureau very aggressively urged the use of Taft-Hartley as the basis for settlement of the steel strike and opposed any coercion upon industry to accept the union shop provisions recommended by the Wage Stabilization Board.

Government Meat Inspection. Federal meat inspection has been carried on both by government funds and on a fee basis. The budget request to the Congress was for \$13,066,000 for fiscal 53. The Bureau of Animal Industry indicated that they would need between \$500,000 to \$750,000 additional in order to take over this work. Farm Bureau supported a \$500,000 increase in appropriation for this service.

Gassing the Soil

Anhydrous ammonia is ammonia gas handled in liquid form under high pressure, explains Paul J. Rood, extension soil scientist at Michigan State College. When pressure is released, the liquid changes to gas. When injected at least four inches deep in soil and covered, the ammonia readily combines with soil as fertilizer, he notes.

The Magical Results From Nitrogen

WAYNE LeCUREUX
FBS Fertilizer Dept.

Feeding crops extra nitrogen as a practice is not new but the spectacular increase in use the past two to three years is significant.

WHY ARE WE finding such increased general interest in nitrogen fertilizer? I believe there are several reasons. Nitrogen, as a plant nutrient, perhaps can be compared to the fuel fed to a motor. To get maximum power output from such fuel, the motor must be tuned to run in tiptop condition.

Likewise, the same applies in the use of nitrogen as a fuel to stimulate maximum plant growth and yield, our soils must be tuned to high production. This means building up the soil mineral nutrients through the addition of lime, phosphorus and potash.

WE ARE TODAY in Michigan using more than three times the amount of fertilizers used just 12 years ago and it is still on the increase. Tuning up our soils is what we have been doing which places them in position to respond to the stimulation coming from extra nitrogen today.

Thousands of acres are producing only half a crop, chiefly because we are shy of nitrogen and organic matter. A contributing factor has been the mistaken notion that we could maintain nitrogen and organic matter by growing legumes. Even on certain muck soils, experiments have shown that it is possible to double yields through the proper use of nitrogen.

I BELIEVE in Michigan our greatest opportunity to use the magic of nitrogen is on our small grain crops where moisture is less a limiting factor in maximum production. In a few cases, lodging of grain could be a problem, but with our newer stiff straw varieties, this is less a problem than in former years. Also, we will not get the beneficial returns from the extra nitrogen unless our soils are tuned for high production through soil building practices. These include increasing organic matter, adding lime as needed, and adequate use of phosphate, potash, and minor nutrients.

A WORD OF caution about the supply of nitrogen fertilizer for next spring. The demand is going to be considerably in excess of the supply, especially the lower cost types. Place your order with your dealer as soon as possible and take delivery when it arrives.

What Makes A Good Co-op Member?

JERRY VOORHIS
Co-operative League

Every co-operative in the world is as good as its members—and no better. No co-op is formed unless members form it. No co-op survives unless its members are loyal to it—critically, intelligently loyal. No co-op grows unless its members make it grow. Important as other questions are, the big question about co-ops is: What Makes a Good Co-operative Member? Here are eleven answers to that question:

- (1) The good co-op member understands and recognizes the needs of his own family; their need for more adequate health care, for insurance and control of their own savings, for more nutritious bread, for more and better fertilizer for their land, for electricity, for better housing for the children, for more dependable tires or lubricating oil.
- (2) He understands and recognizes the needs and problems which he and his neighbors have in common. Such as the need for vital democracy in the local community as well as in the nation; the need for economic freedom based on widespread ownership; the need for peaceful world.
- (3) He is willing—and even eager—to work together with others toward common goals.
- (4) He has an understanding

of the meaning of ownership and a desire to assume the responsibilities and obligations that go with ownership.

(5) He is willing to take responsibility for the solution of problems and for his own welfare.

(6) He had a vision of the future possibilities of a business belonging to many people and devoted to serving those people's needs.

(7) He has a deep sense of loyalty—to his co-operative as well as to other institutions of which he is a member, and he is equally as loyal in bad times as in good ones. He recognizes that loyalty involves investment of

savings in his co-op, purchasing everything he can from his co-op, spending time and thought working for the success of the co-op.

(8) He is willing to do his part and does not insist upon doing someone else's part. This is true whether he is manager, employee, director or member.

(9) He takes the trouble to fully inform himself not only about his own local co-operative, but about his regional co-op, and about the broad co-operative movement. And having informed himself, he is willing to—and he does—tell the story to his relatives, friends, neighbors, and acquaintances. He tries always

to interest new people in co-op membership.

(10) He understands that he (and others like him) is his local co-op, his regional, The Co-operative League, or the American Institute. He does not look on his co-operative as other people nor does he regard other people as wholly responsible for their success or failure. He identifies himself with his co-op.

(11) He believes in the possibility of human brotherhood in this life and he believes in the possibility of a world pattern on the principles of the teachings of Christ.

Buy Farm Bureau seeds.

Gain Milk-- Feed A Cow In Dry Time

Feed the dry cow well, strongly urges Charles J. Little, extension livestock specialist for Michigan State college in the upper peninsula. A cow going dry will be starting a new milking period rather than just ending one, he says, if she has the farmer's help—liberal feeding. This feeding will provide the

nutrients she needs to complete the development of a strong, healthy calf, explains Little, and also will build up the cow's body reserve. Then, when it's time to start producing dairy milk, she'll do it to the limit of inherited ability, he stresses.

Little points out that breeding determines milking ability but the feed and care you give your cow causes top milk production. Feed the dry cow well, he repeats.

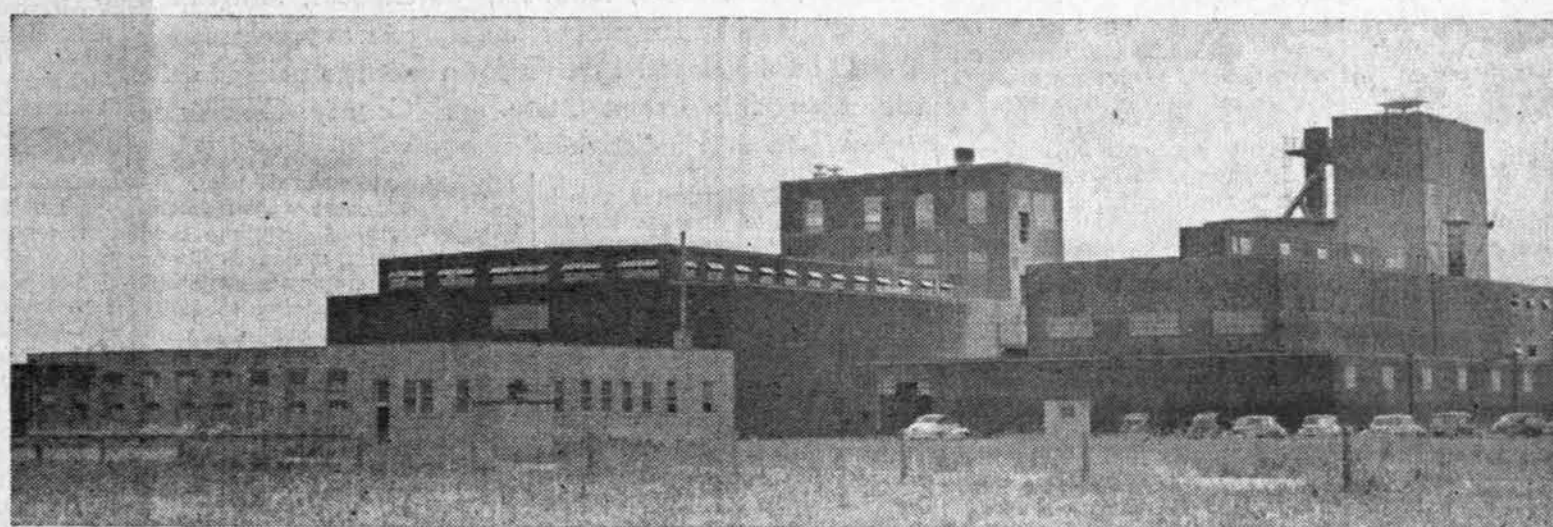
Sandwiches

Sandwiches wrapped in aluminum foil will stay fresh until noon for lunch carriers.

This is not, and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Debentures for sale, or as a solicitation of offers to buy any of such Debentures. The offering is made only by the Prospectus.

BUY DEBENTURES

For Expanded Fertilizer Program



This photograph of the Farm Bureau Services fertilizer plant built at Saginaw in 1946 is presented only for the purpose of illustrating the general appearance and equipment of a fertilizer plant. At Saginaw the building at the right is the superphosphate manufacturing unit. Mixed fertilizers are made and stored in bulk in the building in the center. The low building at the front and left provides storage for bagged fertilizers, and has nine truck loading docks. It does not follow that the proposed plant for southwestern Michigan will be a duplicate of the Saginaw plant.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., of Lansing, Michigan, with the approval of Michigan farmers and fertilizer distributors, proposes a three year program for expansion of the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. fertilizer manufacturing program as follows: (1) Build a second fertilizer manufacturing plant, to be located in southwestern Michigan (2) Develop a source of high analysis phosphate from property owned in Idaho (3) Provide necessary working capital. To finance these operations, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., is offering:

\$2,000,000

Series A Debentures

5% Simple Interest...15 Year Maturity...Non-Assessable

The issue and the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., are fully described in the Prospectus dated July 21, 1952. The Prospectus is the basic information for all sales. Fifty licensed salesmen employed by Farm Bureau Services are working through Michigan County Farm Bureaus and Community Groups and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., fertilizer distributors. Please contact these salesmen for Prospectus and further information.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Finance Promotion Division

P. O. Box 960, 221 North Cedar, Lansing, Michigan
I am interested in further information on the expanded fertilizer program for Michigan Farmers—Please send copy of Prospectus for Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Series A Debentures and have a licensed salesman call.

FOR COPY of the Prospectus, and a call by a licensed salesman, please fill in and mail request form at right.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Finance Promotion Division
221 North Cedar Street
Lansing, Michigan

Name

Address RFD No

Road

County

Rusk Charges PMA Plans to Rule Agriculture

JFB To Pick Skilled Driver Winner

November 1 will be an exciting day for the district winners in the Skilled Driving contest. On that day they will compete for the state championship at Michigan State College. This contest started last January when the Junior Farm Bureau Council voted to sponsor such a program. With the help of Professor Leslie Silvernale of Michigan State College, the State Police, and the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company the Juniors distributed some 3,000 information kits to interested Junior groups. First step in the education program was a safety film. Then followed discussions on the materials in the information kit. This culminated with written test and a performance test at the county level. County winners competed for the district titles, and district winners will be in East Lansing on November 1.

Their day will be interesting and exciting. At 10:00 a.m. they will face a panel composed of Professor Silvernale and representatives of the State Police. After a twenty minute oral quiz, each contestant will be given a road test through the East Lansing area. In the afternoon each contestant will try his skill in a performance test on the Michigan State College driving range.

At the evening banquet the state winner and runner-up will each receive a beautiful trophy presented through the courtesy of the Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company.

FB Committee Has All Voters Registered

Every one of 1,907 voters in Thomas township, Saginaw county, is registered for the Nov. 4 election as the result of a registration campaign conducted by the Thomas Township Farm Bureau Registration Committee. These members of the committee canvassed each school district in the township:

Mrs. Henry W. Krueger, Freeland; Mrs. Fred Bradfish, Mrs. Leonard C. Grams, Holly E. Hubbell, and Mrs. S. E. Aspin, chairman, all of Saginaw. The Saginaw News published a photograph of the committee taken with Fred Wurtzel, Thomas township clerk, as the registration was reported 100% complete.

Notice to Membership And to Secretaries

Regarding delivery of Michigan Farm News: We shall appreciate postcard or other notice that any member is not receiving his paper. Please report any irregularity in delivery, such as duplicate copies, wrong RFD, error in name, etc. If member removes from RFD address in one county to RFD address in another county, please advise if change makes you a resident of second county. Place of residence determines which County Farm Bureau is your County Farm Bureau. We do our best to have everything right, but we are not infallible. We need and appreciate help.—Michigan Farm News.

St. Louis Proposal Points the Way

H. P. Rusk, former dean of agriculture at the University of Illinois, has charged the national Production and Marketing Administration of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture with seeking to dominate farm cooperatives, banks and other agencies serving agriculture.

Mr. Rusk is on a coast to coast broadcast October 11 that PMA aims to make "every farmer realize that his economic destiny rests in the hands of that government agency."

Speaking at Bloomington at the state mechanical corn picking contest, Mr. Rusk quoted from an official report presented at the national conference of PMA in St. Louis, December 6-9, 1948. This, he said, has not yet been put into full effect. Mr. Rusk quoted the PMA proposal as follows:

"We recommend that procedures for all price support programs, including loans, purchases and purchase agreements, provide for the use of State and County Committees to the maximum practical extent in formulating and servicing these programs.

"All contractual relations with agents utilized in the program, such as co-operatives, banks and lending agencies, processors, handlers, warehouses, and others that are essential in proper handling of any commodity should be developed in a uniform manner using to the fullest possible extent State and County Committee supervision and assistance."

"BLUNTLY interpreted, this is a plan to put all agencies serving the interests of agriculture under the domination of PMA," Dean Rusk said.

"Fortunately, farsighted farmers, their cooperatives and many businessmen who do not relish the idea of free enterprise attempting to operate under supervision of board of directors composed of politically minded bureaucrats have seen to it that this plan has not yet been put into full effect."

"I WOULD point out that in no other area of our economy would the firm establishment of government as master be so potent in undermining the great tradition of freedom and democracy as in agriculture," he added. "If the production and distribution of the primary necessities of life ever comes under permanent bureaucratic domination, the traditional concept of democracy and freedom for all of us will be a memory."

Dean Rusk struck out at what he termed "too much emphasis" being placed by PMA on so-called ACP payments.

"WHY IS IT," he asked, "that in the great agricultural state of Illinois—where the results of long-time research show that at prices which have prevailed dur-

ing the past several years the value of increased crops for each dollar's worth of limestone used in good farming system is \$15 or \$16—we still employ a large bureaucratic organization to carry on an obviously bad salesmanship program—a program which emphasizes the relatively small subsidy which PMA programs allow for spreading limestone rather than the much greater incentive of larger yields?"

"Incidentally," he said, "IT MAY surprise you to know that the appropriations for the Agricultural Conservation Programs under PMA are more than twice as much as is spent for farm research by the USDA and all of the state experiment stations combined."

He cautioned that his criticism of PMA "should not be taken as a reflection on the work of the Soil Conservation Service."

"CLEARLY the so-called ACP program has no legitimate place in PMA," he said. "If payments for soil conservation are continued, they should be separated from all responsibilities for supporting, defending, or advocating any particular program of price support, or for contributing to income-support programs."

He went on to say that "historically, PMA and its predecessor AAA have been subjected to and swayed by pressures of political expediency."

"THOSE who sponsor a real conservation program believe the shot-gun wedding of Soil Conservation and PMA constituted a dangerous trend toward camouflage of real purpose and premeditated deception of the public," he said, adding that "certainly, such a trend is bad."

"In this connection, I am reminded that in 1948 about \$175,765,000 of taxpayer money was spent to support the price of potatoes."

"During the same year, the total expenditures for agricultural research by the USDA and all of the state experiment stations was approximately \$81,500,000—less than half the cost of supporting the price of this one crop."

"PRESUMABLY, the expenditure of \$81,500,000 for research contributed to the solution of some agricultural problems. The expenditures of more than twice that amount for the support of potato prices solved no problems at all. In fact many believe it only increased our problems by keeping large acreages in potato production that otherwise might have been put to more economic use."

DEAN RUSK pointed out that government-sponsored programs in the early 30's—while far from perfect—was justified as "an honest attempt to meet a desperate situation."

However, he added that "continuance and expansion of these emergency programs long after the emergency has passed raises some serious questions regarding the trend we are following."

"Even granting that the farmer was a drowning man in the early 30's," he said, "we shall have to admit that he has been enjoying fairly robust financial health recently."

"Is it necessary to impose continued and intensified artificial respiration? Or would it be better to follow the advice of the Agricultural Task Force of the

Hoover Commission to Keep a Lifeguard on Hand to Render Aid if the Farmer Gets in Rough Financial Waters Again, but in the Meantime Give Him a Chance to Paddle His Own Canoe?"

Juniors Plan "Talk Meet" November 1

"Who Shall Speak for Farmers?" is the topic for this year's Junior Farm Bureau Talk Meet to be held at M.S.C. November 1. Junior groups all over the state have discussed this topic and local winners are now competing in the District meetings.

The purpose of the Talk Meet is to develop Junior Farm Bureau members so that they understand how to effectively communicate an idea in a group situation. This topic, "Who Shall Speak for Farmers?" also gives them the opportunity to study one of the most important problems facing agriculture.

The district winners will meet in Lansing on November 1, and the state winner will be picked at that time. At this date the following district winners have been selected: District I—Richard Farleigh, Cass; District II—Judy Purcell, Marshall; District V—Herbert Clarke, Eaton Rapids; District VI—Paul Leipprandt, Pigeon; District VII—Richard Cramer, Big Rapids. Winners from the other Districts will be picked soon.

Preliminary contests will be held on the forenoon of November 1 at Michigan State College. The contestants from the even numbered Districts will compete in one preliminary. Contestants from the odd numbered districts will compete in another preliminary. The two best speakers in each preliminary will speak for the state championship at 2:15 p.m. in front of the Junior Convention. The state winner will receive a trophy at the evening banquet. He will also win the right to represent Michigan at the National Rural Youth Talk Meet in Seattle in December.

Americans are eating an egg a day, an extra egg each eighth day.

Horton Act Strongest Among States

DAN REED
It has been pointed out that there is a great deal of misunderstanding regarding the functioning of the Horton Trespass Act.

DEPARTMENT of Conservation officials pointed out to members of the State Resolutions Committee in a meeting on September 18 that Michigan's Horton Trespass Act is the strongest legislation of this type to be found on the books of any state.

Conservation officers recognize that farm people, frequently expect officers who may be in the area to make arrests for trespass violations. They point out that this is impossible unless landowners will sign a complaint and a warrant is obtained.

IN THE PAST, difficulty has arisen because officers do not know land boundaries are not sure whether the supposed trespasser is on land on which he has received permission to hunt. The constant threat of suit for false arrest bars over-zealous action in this field.

It is pointed out that a requirement that a written permit from the land owner be carried by all hunters is impractical for two reasons. First, the courts have no power to require such permit. Second, even the landowner himself is not known to the conservation officers and might be mistaken for a trespasser.

THE DISCUSSION resulted in the following suggestions regarding enforcement of the Horton Act.

1. The complaint must originate with the property owner. Auto license numbers and hunting license tag numbers should be obtained for identification.

2. Conservation officers will give full assistance in arranging for signing of complaint and will take steps to help in the prosecution of the offender.

CONSERVATION Department officials and representatives of organized sportsmen agreed that much good would result from the

successful prosecution of a sufficient number of violators so that a reasonable respect for the law might be created. One of the difficulties has been failure of landowners to follow through with prosecution once a complaint has been made.

Many times it has been found that the trespasser is a friend or relative of a neighbor landowner and prosecution has been dropped for this reason. In other instances the time required for the hearing seemed to be a deterrent factor. It was felt, that there was a desire for enforcement of the Horton Act and the key to the answer seems to be in the hands of the landowners.

AFBF Leader To Speak at MFB Banquet

Frank K. Woolley, legislative representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation to Congress, is to address delegates and visitors to the 33rd annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau at the dinner Thursday evening, Nov. 13.

Mr. Woolley was nearly 20 years with the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Before assuming his duties with the AFBF, he was a member of the board of directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Woolley was born in Oklahoma and reared in Marshall county, Kansas. He was educated in the law at Kansas City University and at George Washington University in Washington, D.C.

During the war he was employed by the War Production Board for one year and served 18 months in the U.S. Navy.

Deadline November 10 For AFBF Tour

"CALIFORNIA, Here I Come" can be your theme-song too. You can make it come true by joining this year's AFBF Convention tour to Seattle, Washington. Approximately 100 people have asked for cost and brochures of this year's all-expense tour to see all the West at its best.

THE TOUR LEAVES Chicago on November 29, and during the next 17 days you will be with farm friends who will share with you the thrills of your lifetime. The registration deadline for this fun-packed travel opportunity is November 10. The time is short for reservations. Now is the time to make up your mind so you can enjoy this splendid vacation trip.

IF YOU WISH further information regarding this personally escorted all-expense tour to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, write Keith A. Tanner, 221 North Cedar, Lansing, Michigan for special brochure and cost.

Cheap Meat
Less-expensive cuts of meat must be cooked for a long time at slow temperature, remind Michigan State College home economists. Or, grind the less-expensive cuts and treat them as you would tender meats, they suggest.

Windstorm Insurance

The Michigan Mutual Windstorm Insurance Co. insures ONLY against windstorm damage. We are specialists in this field.

We have a team of conscientious, company-trained Windstorm Insurance Specialists serving you every day in the year. Through their skilled teamwork they have adjusted more than 31,000 claims in a year.

Insure Today with the Largest Insurance Company of its Kind in Michigan

MICHIGAN MUTUAL WINDSTORM INSURANCE CO. HASTINGS MICHIGAN

Do You Have LAZY MONEY?

Farmers make plans to save, but sometimes money can get lazy through improper planning.

☆ F.I.P. is a savings plan designed by farmers that has much to recommend it.

- F.I.P. is a systematic profit-maker for young, farm men and women.
- It is a fool-proof savings plan and protection for farm families.
- F.I.P. can provide a college fund for children, and it will be guaranteed should Dad become disabled or die.

YES—F.I.P. is a 20-year savings plan with cash coupons as dividends. It has an emergency fund. It is completed even if the depositor does not live. Ask your local Farm Bureau insurance man about the

☆ FARMERS INVESTMENT PROTECTOR DEPT

FARM BUREAU LIFE INSURANCE OF MICHIGAN

507 South Grand Lansing, Mich.

A FARM BUREAU INSURANCE SERVICE



Valley Lea

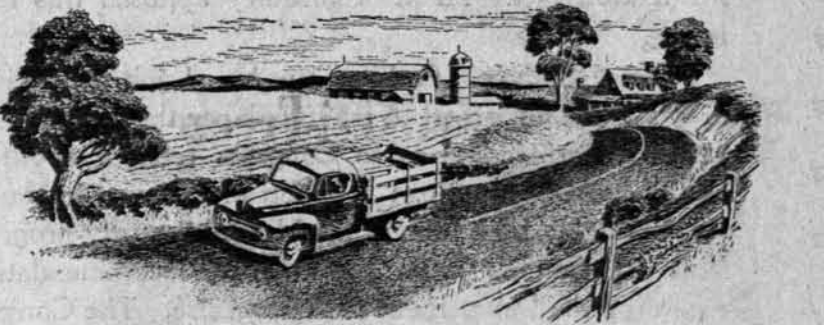
YOU CAN'T BEAT STEADY INCOME!

Farming is a business I would recommend to any man, providing he plans for 'steady income' . . . he can make taxes, home improvements, buy equipment and pay other 'big' expenses at harvest time; but he also must have year-around income . . . I am considered a prosperous farmer, but it would be mighty difficult, except for the steady check from my nearby cooperative creamery of **The Mid-West Group**, where I ship my daily herd production . . . I always am paid the highest possible price at time of sale, and in addition, get my proportionate share of savings from the business.

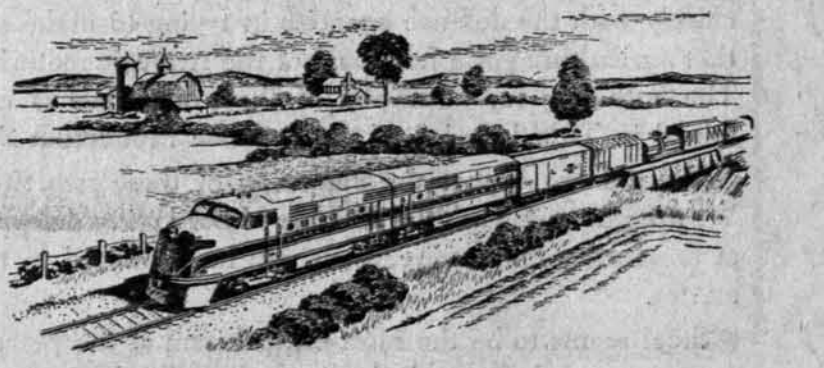
Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc.
"THE MID-WEST GROUP"

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Carson City — Dairyland Dairy Co. Cr. Co.
Coldwater — Coldwater Dairy Co.
Constantine — Constantine Coop. Cr. Co.
East Jordan — Jordan Valley Coop. Cr. Co.
Elio — Elio Cooperative Creamery Co.
Fremont — Fremont Coop. Cr. Co.
Grant — Grant Cooperative Creamery Co.
Montgomery — Tri-State Coop. Ass'n.
Nashville — Farmers Coop. Cr. Ass'n.
St. Louis — St. Louis Coop. Cr. Co.
- INDIANA**
Columbus — Farmers' Marketing Ass'n.
Crawfordsville — Farmers' Coop. Cr. Co.
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Paris — Equity-Union Cr. & Produce Co.
- OHIO**
Dayton — Miami Valley Milk Producers' Association
Greenville — Miami Valley Milk Producers' Association
Springfield — Miami Valley Milk Producers' Association
- When you market milk or cream through a member-creamery of The Mid-West Group, you receive, at time of shipment, the highest possible return — and, in addition, earn a proportionate share of operating savings from the entire business.

A Tale of Two Roads



This is the road that runs past your farm. It is your link with neighbors and nearby towns. You probably use it every day. And remember, no matter who uses it, your taxes pay for building and maintaining it.



This is the road that connects your farm with every other part of the nation. On this road of rails, your crops go to markets near and far. On these rails move the equipment and supplies you use. And, of course, the railroads pay for building and maintaining these steel highways, as well as paying local and state taxes on them.

Public roads are designed to carry your automobile and your farm truck, but they break down under the pounding of heavy commercial freight traffic. Railroads are built for heavy-duty hauling. And it is a job railroads do with unequalled efficiency—carrying more freight, more miles, at a lower average charge than any other form of general transportation. Isn't it good common sense, then, to use railroads for the job they do so well?

For, the more freight the railroads carry, the less wear and tear there will be on your public highways—and the less you, as a taxpayer, will have to pay for building and maintaining these highways.

ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN RAILROADS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

You'll enjoy THE RAILROAD HOUR every Monday evening on NBC.

Co-ops Could Revitalize Our Rural Towns

Speaker at MAFC Annual Tells Group

Jerry Voorhis, executive secretary of the Cooperative League of the U.S.A. was the principal speaker at the 8th annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives, October 16. The conference, which also included a state co-op clinic on October 17, was held at the Kellogg Center building of Michigan State College, East Lansing.

Voorhis warned the group of Michigan co-op managers and directors that "one of the great dangers of our time" is the loss of control over our own destiny through lack of participation and interest. A greater use of the cooperative method could be a dynamic factor in revitalizing our rural towns and small cities, he observed.

The former U.S. Congressman from California (D) pointed to the gains farmers have made through their cooperatives in this country, and the opportunity we have of helping underdeveloped countries by teaching them to help themselves through the cooperative method.

Donald P. Lloyd, manager of Associated Food Stores, Inc., of Salt Lake City, Utah, told noon luncheon guests at the annual meeting of the similarities of

farmer cooperation and cooperatives, and stressed the importance of the individual businessman's survival.

Kit Haynes, director of Information Services for the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, discussed ways of building good will for co-ops through publicity and community relationships at the annual meeting afternoon session.

Included in the banquet program was the presentation of an award to Fred Walker, manager of

the Dairyland Cooperative Creamery Company of Carson City, in recognition of the co-op's receiving the best and most publicity in Michigan newspapers during the past fiscal year. Guests of honor were five members of the Sandusky, Michigan, FFA Chapter and their adviser, T. B. Poole. The chapter representatives described their cooperative work program, which has been judged best in the state.



JERRY VOORHIS

During the state co-op clinic, October 17, managers and directors of Michigan cooperatives heard Stuart Miller, Comptroller of the Illinois Farm Supply Company, with his answers to the question "How Can Co-ops Measure Up to Their Financial Problems?" Dr. Henry Larzelere, MSC Agricultural Economist, explained the main points of the recent Michigan Co-op Financial Ratio Study.

A sectional meeting for managers included an address by Joseph Knapp, Farm Credit Administration, "What Should We Look for in a Co-op?", and an outline of co-op requirements under the 1951 Revenue Act, by Edwin Steffen, MAFC legal counsel.

Directors learned the results of the Elevator and Farm Supply Training course for co-op personnel offered at Michigan State College from Alvin Oliver, of the Short Course Department. Everett Young, MAFC, showed the directors some of the findings of the Michigan Co-op Managers Salary Study, and the significance of the study was outlined by Frank Beal of the Indiana Farm Bureau.

Frozen Fruit
Field and tree-ripened fruit have the richest color and flavor for frozen storage. Make sure the fruit is firm, ripe and freshly picked suggest Michigan State College food and nutrition specialists.

Field for Expansion
Lowest milk output in 10 years was in 1951 and the trend is down. This looks to Michigan State College dairy specialists like a field for expansion.

Rugs
Floor covering merchants have a thin, green rubber padding to prevent scatter rugs from slipping.

Juniors Plan 17th Meeting At M.S.C.

Delegates from 63 local Junior Farm Bureaus will gather at Fairchild Theatre on the Michigan State College campus for their annual Convention on Nov. 1.

Business of the convention will center around the state committee reports, the election of new state officers, and consideration of revisions in the constitution. The following state committees will report: camp, Ionia cafeteria, state tour, trophy, State Fair apple juice stand, membership, spring formal, German exchange students, skilled driving contest, trust fund, sports festival, talk meet, and National Rural Youth.

The morning program will be highlighted by addresses from Junior President Richard Root and Mrs. Marjorie Karker, Director of Women's Activities, Michigan Farm Bureau.

Following the Convention activities will be an evening banquet at the People's Church in East Lansing. Here the program will center around the presentation of ten state trophies and the installation of the new state officers.

The day's festivities will end with an evening party at Demonstration Hall on the campus. Bob and Sue Copland, Junior Farm Bureau camp recreation instructors, will be in charge.

2,000 Attend East Orion Field Day

East Orion Community Farm Bureau of Oakland county had its 7th annual Farmers Field Day October 15 on the Keith Middleton farm and rated nearly a page of pictures in the Pontiac Daily Press next day.

NEARLY 2,000 farmers came for the tractor plowing, pulling, and backing contests, and for the soil judging and hybrid corn demonstrations.

Two hundred women took part in a cooking school in which cakes and pies were judged. East Orion group women fed the crowd from temporary kitchens.

DICK HEISER of Great Oak stock farm, Rochester, was grand champion for tops in plowing, pulling and tractor backing.

Three bottom plow honors went to Wilton Andrews, Louie Spezia and Adolph Engler. Two bottom plowing honors went to Dick Heiser, Erloy Scott and Floyd Sommers.

IN THE pulling contest it was Leroy Sommers, Harold Fogler, Alton Orr, Bob Porritt, Harold Smith, Jerry O'Dean and John Cook.

In the apple pie and light and dark cake contest, first place winners were Mrs. Edward Thomas, Lake Orion, light cake; Mrs. Ray Berean, Rochester, apple pie; Mrs. John Bader, Pontiac, dark cake.

SOIL judging winners were A. J. Haimbaugh, Frank Ruggles, Elmer Sands and Walter Wekberry.

Farmers came from all parts of Michigan. Several came in their own planes.

Remove Stains
Tomato juice or catsup stains are most easily removed by cool water and glycerine, say Michigan State College home economists.

Shear Lamb Faces
Shearing faces of lambs helps them find the feed trough, reminds Graydon Blank, Livestock specialist at Michigan State College.

On Proposal No. 2—Vote "No."
On Proposal No. 3—Vote "Yes."

PURE CRUSHED TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL
FOR POULTRY
FARM BUREAU MILLING CO. INC. CHICAGO, ILL.

Midland Group Hostesses for Women Nov. 12

Midland County Farm Bureau Women's committee, under direction of Mrs. Kenneth Johnson of Freeland will be hostesses for the 8th annual meeting of Women of the Farm Bureau at MSC Wednesday, November 12, at the Auditorium, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

MRS. CARL JOHNSON of Montcalm county, is chairman of the resolutions committee. Mrs. Iva Houthoofd of Tuscola county, is chairman of the rules committee. Mrs. Haven Smith of Nebraska will speak. She is the midwest regional director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau.

FINALS of the women's speaking contest will be held from the convention platform. Foreign students at MSC will present a panel discussion the last hour of the day. The noon luncheon will be served at East and West Shaw and Phillips and Snyder dormitories.

Cows Calved In Fall Net Best Returns

Fall-freshening cows give more returns for feed costs than those freshening in the spring, reports L. A. Johnson, dairy extension specialist at Michigan State College.

Study of 2,347 records of cows in Dairy Herd Improvement Association tests in 1951 gave Johnson answers. Cows freshening in September through November averaged 24 more pounds of butterfat and \$20 more income over feed costs per cow than those freshening in March through May.

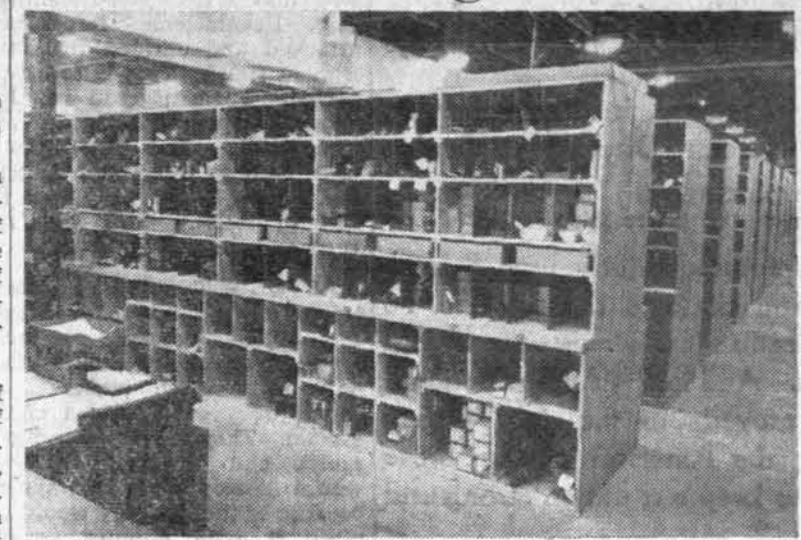
Feed cost to produce milk was slightly lower with the spring freshening cows, admits Johnson. But a combination of higher production and higher fall prices gave the financial advantage to the fall group.

Dairymen breed cows to freshen year-around seeking an even flow of milk, Johnson notes. Lush spring pastures increase spring production and short pastures in the fall cut production, he continues. He thinks it would be to the dairymen's advantage to breed more cows to calve in the fall. This would even the milk supply up even more and give a financial gain.

Methoxychlor
Methoxychlor is recommended by Ray Janes, entomologist at Michigan State College, for fall spraying of dairy cattle for lice. He warns that DDT residue may carry over in milk and meat.

Hang clothes up on the straight of the goods putting clothespins at the firmest part.

Parts Are Big Business



Here we see a portion of Farm Bureau Services' modern, quick service parts department of the Farm Equipment division at Lansing. More than 175,000 parts for Co-op and Unico farm and electrical equipment are carried in stock under the direction of Edwin Jarnagin, supervisor of repair parts.

The Farm Bureau Services parts department established in 1933 has taken great strides since its founding. Under the direct supervision of Mr. Jarnagin it has grown to a \$175,000 annual business.

During the rush seasons the employees in the parts department work the clock around to give the farmer undelayed service.

The success of the department is due only to Mr. Jarnagin's untiring efforts to serve the farmer and keep his equipment in production at the times it is needed most.

A running inventory is kept on all parts, making it possible to tell exactly how many parts of a particular type there are on hand at all times.

Jarnagin says, he believes the FBS parts department is not only one of the largest but one of the most complete in the state.

You have a standing invitation at any time to come in and take a tour through your warehouse and parts department. It's yours, Mr. Farmer, take advantage of it.

Vaccination Puts Check On Fowl Pox

Poultrymen can control fall and winter inroads of "fowl pox" into their chicken and turkey flocks, advises Henrik J. Stafseth, head of the Michigan State College bacteriology department. Vaccinations will check the infectious disease, known also as "chicken pox" and "sorehead."

The disease causes scabs on unfeathered parts of fowl's heads and cankers in their mouths. Any chickens or turkeys with these symptoms should be put in separate pens, the MSC bacteriologist cautions.

Vaccinations will help the healthy birds but will not stop the disease once a bird contracts it, notes Stafseth. Poultrymen can use fowl-pox

Repairs



EDWIN JARNAGIN, supervisor of the repair parts department for Farm Bureau Services, Inc., has a large responsibility. Besides stocking between 175,000 and 200,000 parts at Lansing, he is responsible for the parts stock of all FBS farm equipment branches around the state.

Mr. Jarnagin grew up in the parts business. He worked for the B. F. Avery & Sons Co., the J. I. Case Co., and a short time for the Ohio Farm Bureau Machinery Division before coming to Michigan in 1939.

Avoid Burns
A tipsy pot or pan may cause serious burns. Make it a point to check your cooking pans today. See that handles are secure and bottoms level.

Nitrogen fertilizer supplies should hit 2,185,000 tons by 1955.

vaccine on 8-to-20-week-old birds that are not laying, says the bacteriologist. On laying pullets and hens, he advises using pigeon pox vaccine now for temporary protection. If they are to be kept another laying season, they should be protected later with fowl pox vaccine, he points out. Pigeon pox vaccine gives immunity for three to six months.

Treat Cattle In Late Fall To Stop Lice

Late fall is the time to treat cattle to limit lice population over the winter, reminds Ray L. Janes, extension specialist in entomology at Michigan State College. Lice are generally more abundant on cattle in the winter season, he explains.

The later the treating, the better the results as a general rule, according to the entomologist. If spraying is delayed too late, however, there may be a weather hazard. A warm day is best for lice control, notes Janes.

If spraying is done in a barn or other enclosure, animals should be turned out immediately to dry. The building, if wet, should be dried out if possible, advises Janes. Spraying of animals in unfavorable weather is a choice farmers must make for themselves, he cautions.

For treating lice on dairy animals, the specialist advises use of methoxychlor and points out that DDT has no place at this time for this purpose. Methoxychlor should be mixed at rate of eight pounds of 50 percent wettable powder to 100 gallons of water. He stresses that thorough treating of animals with the spray or drench has no substitute for fall control of cattle lice.

Safety First

Each time a farmer leaves the tractor seat during corn picking, he's that much nearer to being an accident statistic, notes David Steinicke, safety specialist at Michigan State College.

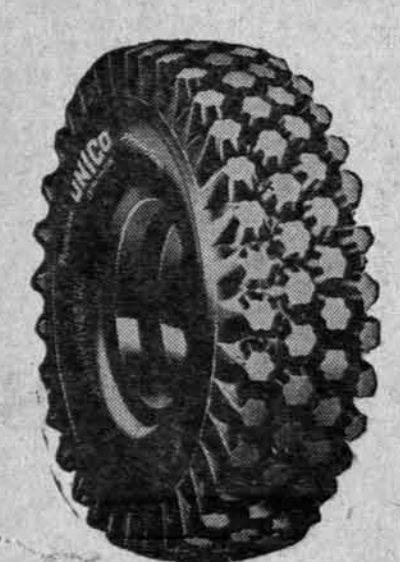
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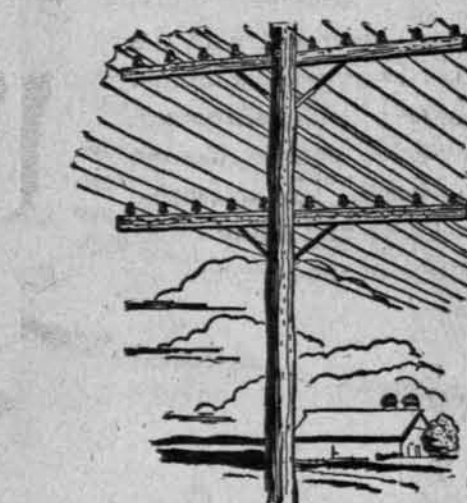
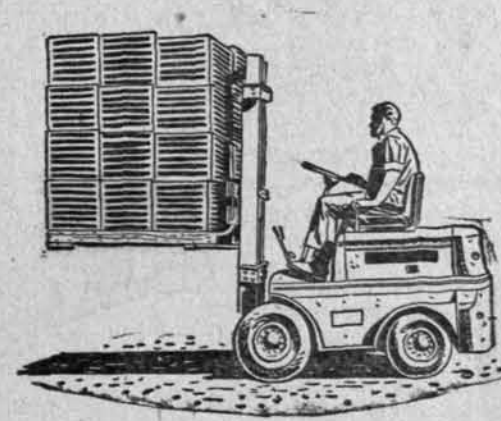
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FARMERS' PETROLEUM CO-OPERATIVE, Inc.
221 N. Cedar Street Lansing 4, Michigan

Lift truck boosts profits for fruit growers

Fruit growers who handle 10,000 crates a year can realize generous savings on labor and equipment costs by using a fork lift truck. A recent study by agricultural engineers of Michigan State College and the U. S. Department of Agriculture revealed this saving: In 1950, without a lift truck, a 25,000-bushel apple crop was moved from orchard to storage by 2 tractors, 4 orchard trailers and 7 men. In 1951 a similar crop was handled by a lift truck with 2 tractors and only 2 trailers and 3 men. Savings on loading and unloading operations alone amounted to \$1,000 during the harvest season. Your County Agricultural Agent can give you further advice on mechanizing your orchard operation.



Why we pamper telephone poles

Did you know timber for telephone poles is growing scarce? And that the cost of a single pole has more than doubled since 1940? To insure a proper supply, and to help keep costs down, Michigan Bell is using new timber species such as Western Larch. And to prolong the life of telephone poles on the job, telephone engineers constantly take advantage of new and better timber preservatives. Michigan Bell's pampered poles are further evidence of a continuing effort to hold costs down while keeping the quality of telephone service high.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

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In the FARM BUREAU MUTUAL there is just one rate, and you know that is for farmers only. Check first with your local Farm Bureau insurance man for low cost automobile and truck insurance.

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Farm Bureau and What It Is Reaching For

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for November

Background Material for Program in November by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY
Director of Research and Information

Farm Bureau might be pictured briefly with a catch phrase—"All join hands and circle to the right!" To develop this farmers organization it was necessary to join hands in common purposes. And in the flux of national policy these people have moved "to the right"—they have sought to preserve to the American system those elements that have helped to keep our nation strong and productive.

With Whom Have You Joined Hands? You have reached out to great distances. Your interests have become tied to the interests of 1,420,210 other farm families that made up the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1952. These families are located in 47 states in America and in Puerto Rico. Little Rhode Island will probably be on the roster within a year.

Let's suppose that these families averaged five persons. Actually the farm family averages about 5½ persons. This would mean that you have joined your interests with 7,261,050 people in Farm Bureau! The membership goal for 1956 is 2,000,000 families. It is worth while. Numbers will count in the conflicting picture of modern change.

The uniting of farmers in sufficient numbers becomes more important constantly as the percentage of farming people is reduced. Farmers are now less than 15% of America's population.

Not only must Farm Bureau have numbers, but also it must have a sound program. You should have a part in making this program. The program should aim to promote the welfare of the nation as a whole. It should not be selfish. It might better be right.

The Forming of Policies. The groundwork laid by its founding members set the Farm Bureau pattern to insure that agricultural policies should come from the farmers themselves. In Farm Bureau, the origin of policy lies in home-made resolutions.

The code of resolutions at any level must begin with the members at the home, or community level. Resolutions at the county level are passed by a vote of the members at their county annual meeting. These resolutions have been submitted to the county organization by the local groups.

The County Farm Bureau recommends its resolutions to the State Farm Bureau, and the State organization recommends its policies to the American Farm Bureau Federation.

ON THE STATE and national level, the very size of the organization demands and requires a representative form of government. There are too many members to meet in full convention. They are too widely scattered. So, the resolutions at these levels are passed by bodies of delegates elected by the people at the county and state levels.

The administrative officers and employees of the state and national Farm Bureaus are bound by these resolutions. The actions and the stand they must take on public issues is defined and limited by these resolutions. Allan Kline or Stanley Powell, for example, must follow the orders in these policy codes.

THE PICTURE painted here means one thing. If Farm Bureau is to "speak for farmers" in truth, then its members must be well-knit into groups at the home level. They must be an active membership, thinking soundly and speaking their views freely and seriously. They must keep well-informed on public problems.

The people must have active committees to work out the goals

and programs that they seek to achieve. They must have well-chosen and conscientious leaders, county boards, women's committees, junior groups, Minute Men and legislative chairmen. An organization is no stronger than its foundations at the member level.

THE GROUND on which we stand: Resolutions of the past have framed the groundwork of the position taken by Farm Bureau in our present world of conflict.

The greatest American revolution did not take place at Bunker Hill and Concord Bridge in 1775. We are in the midst of it now—in the middle of the twentieth century! And freedom still is the issue!

REVOLUTIONS do not always mean guns and bullets. They may be bloodless. But their aim always is to destroy the fabric of society as it has existed. Revolutions are social, political and economic. Farm Bureau was born and has grown to maturity in the midst of such a revolution.

With this as a background, it was absolutely necessary that Farm Bureau define its stand.

And the stand it has taken stamps it in the public eye in the way that a figurehead stamps a ship. Revolutionary forces have attacked and derided the Farm Bureau stand. This is to be expected. Farm Bureau has had enough support to mean real competition. But the people have held to this stand as right and true. What has been the general position taken by Farm Bureau policy? Let us see.

REVOLUTIONISTS, or extreme leftists always try to overthrow the political, economic and social systems of their time. They have no care to preserve the sound or proven values of the system. They see only its flaws, faults, and "injustices." They would destroy the whole system because of them. They would replace it with another system, with another set of flaws and injustices more to their liking. They are at work in American society.

FARM BUREAU'S stand, over the years, has been a "conservative" one generally. It has not been, as some would say "reactionary." What do we mean?

A "conservative" policy, an intelligent one, seeks not only to conserve those things which have proved of benefit, but also to correct the weaknesses that may exist in the system. Reactionaries would blindly resist all changes of any sort—just because they are changes. Farm Bureau had advocated changes and corrections within the American way that would destroy the system.

FLEXIBLE price supports are an example of a "conservative" change of this kind. They would correct a weakness without destroying the system.

In the twentieth century America has grown to be the most productive nation in history under a system of free choice and opportunity. Our high standard of living has never been equalled in any nation at any other time.

Farm Bureau has sought to conserve those features of our American system that have brought us this greatness. It stands in opposition to the "isms" (Socialism, Communism, etc.) that would destroy the pillars of our American success.

ONE OF the symptoms of the modern American revolution has been the sprouting up of "pressure groups." Farm Bureau has had to use legislative pressure to protect the business of agriculture and the free enterprise system under which farming has thrived and remained free. These systems are being attacked constantly.

But Farm Bureau has aimed beyond this goal. It does not merely exist to bring legislative pressure on government for selfish purposes. It seeks to learn the ways in which a democratic people may do the things themselves. It advocates that people take the initiative for solving their own local problems. It has opposed the view that the government should do everything for the people.

IN THIS SPIRIT Farm Bureau has worked to help develop co-operative enterprises where farmers undertake their own programs of marketing, purchasing, financing and manufacturing for their own needs.

Such a line of action could be taken only by an organization that is voluntary, self-financing, and self-governing. In a free-choice organization no one forces the individual to join and pay dues.

THE FARMER is placed under no threat of losing his job if he chooses to remain a non-member. In organizations that force membership to join to keep a job, the right of free-choice is destroyed.

If a free-choice organization is to live, it needs the support of all farmers while the freedom of choice is still a personal privilege.

Questions for consideration:

1. Why is a strong Farm Bureau membership necessary to preserve a free agriculture?

2. How can we help to get a more active membership program at the local level so that Farm Bureau can function as the true voice of the farmer?

3. How can Farm Bureau members help to strengthen the organization in the forthcoming membership Roll Call?

Protect Seedlings

An inch depth of sawdust mulch around fall-planted evergreen seedlings is advised by W. Ira Bull, in charge of the Conservation Nursery at Michigan State College. He says this will protect the trees against frost heaving in the spring. An unusually dry fall can be offset and good tree stands gained by making sure seedlings are deep-rooted, straight down and ground packed tight to both lower and upper root areas, he points out.

Break-Even Point 150 Eggs Per Hen

Under price-cost conditions in recent years it usually takes an annual production of at least 150 eggs per layer in commercial flocks for the farmer to break even. Cost of feed and other direct expenses plus the overhead for housing, labor, and management just about balances with income at this level of production.


COMPARED with other classes of livestock, this is a relatively high output. In the case of milk, a much lower production level will do it.

Why then does the poultryman have to keep his rate-of-lay per hen at such a high average rate?

THE CHIEF reason is the large proportion of the total feed consumed by the hen that is used for maintenance. At the 150-egg level approximately 75 percent of

Reapportionment of the Legislature


NO



2

NOV. 4TH

YES



3

the feed is needed for this purpose.

YOU MIGHT say that the net returns to the American egg producer in 1950 were represented by the margin of 17 eggs.

Order Farm Bureau seeds now. Your tractor is valuable; guard it with a fire extinguisher.

Certified Wheat

Certified seed wheat is true to variety, free from noxious weeds and rye and has higher germination rates.

Your tractor is valuable; guard it with a fire extinguisher.

Dry Hay

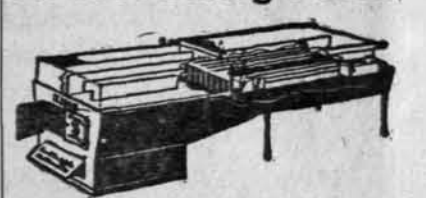
Dry hay fed with grass silage helps sharpen dairy cow appetites.

Apple bruising reduces sales and profits; try apple polishing.

Test Soil

The sure way to tell lime needs of soil is a soil test; your county or Michigan State College has a laboratory to give soils a complete test.

You Must Order Now King Evaporators For 1953 Boiling Season

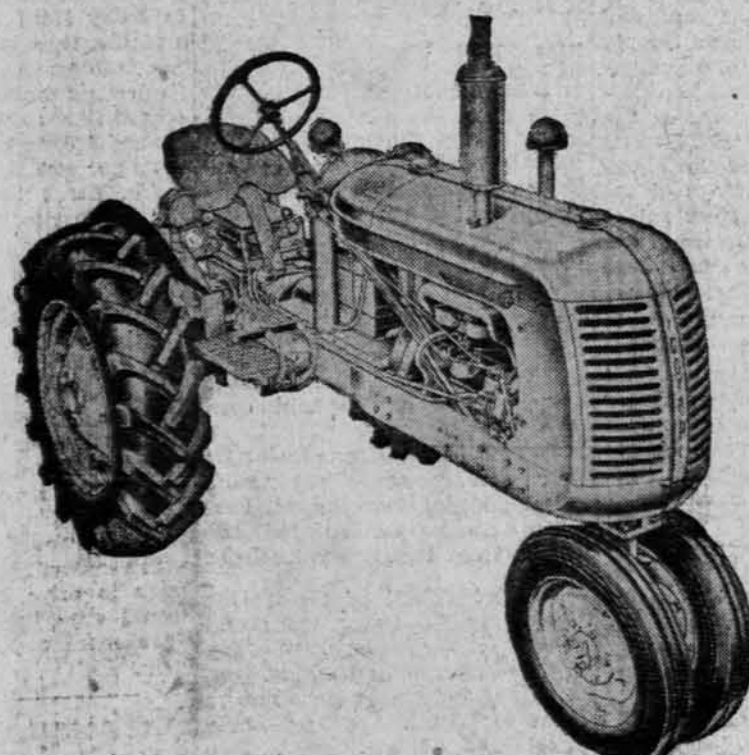


In order to get delivery of a King Maple Syrup Evaporator with either Copper or English Tin pans for the 1953 Pure Maple Syrup season, we must have your order now. Metal to make King Evaporators is special and takes months to get delivery to our factory. Order now and be sure.

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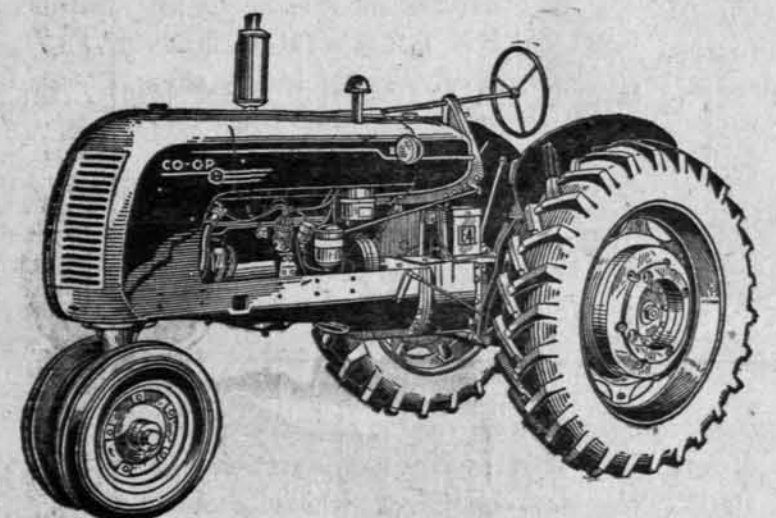
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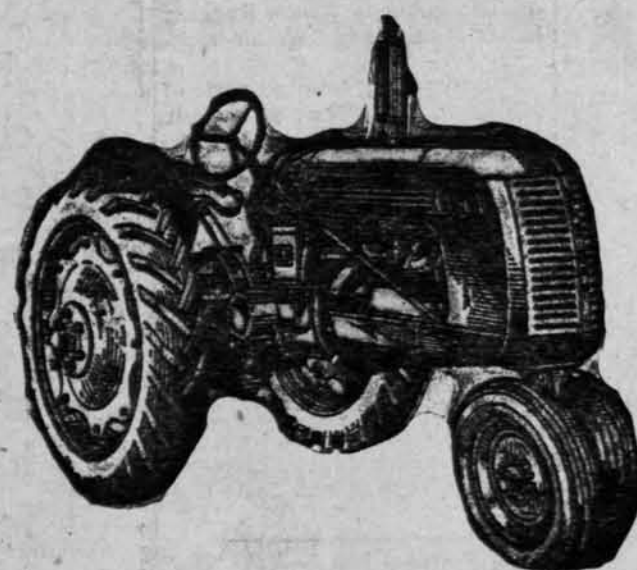
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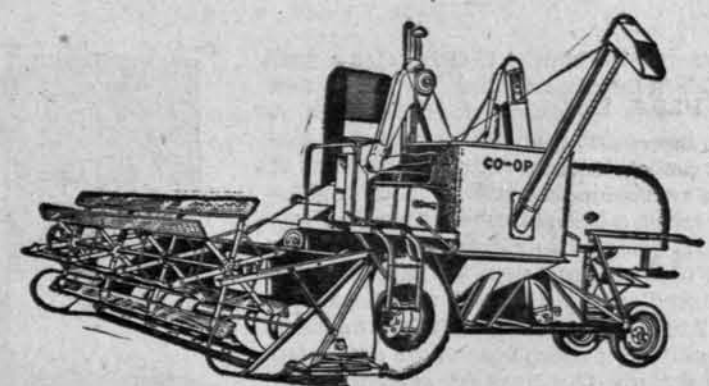
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Discussion Topics

They were chosen by your State Discussion Topic Committee from the results of the Questionnaires Returned by the Community Groups

- Nov. The Breadth and Reach of Farm Bureau—and What it is Reaching For?
- Dec. Can Farmers Lose the Right to Conduct Co-operative Forms of Business?
- Jan. State Fire Marshal Rulings and the Future of District Schools.
- Feb. Proposals for Licensing Farm Tractors; Who Should Act First?

Be sure to read your discussion topic articles on this Page of the Michigan Farm News each Month. Attend your Community Group meetings!

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