

FARM MICHIGAN NEWS

IF IT'S HELP YOU
NEED, HELP OTHERS
AND SUCCEED

WE HELP OURSELVES
AND EACH OTHER IN
THE FARM BUREAU

Vol. XX, No. 1

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1942

20th Year

Published Monthly

FARMERS NEED A STRONG, SEASONED ORGANIZATION TODAY

Farm Bureau Pledges Nation Food in Plenty

Challenges Industry and Labor to Match Work With Agriculture; Says Parity Price Relationship Must Continue

The American Farm Bureau Federation has pledged the nation a war time supply of food and fiber from American farms that will meet every need.

The American Farm Bureau wrote its war time program at its annual meeting at Chicago the week of December 7 while the United States was being thrust into war with Japan, Germany and Italy.

Sixty-six delegates from the Michigan State Farm Bureau were present. They were among the 3,000 representing nearly a half million farm homes holding membership in the organization in 41 states.

Farmers Go All The Way

The farmers of the American Farm Bureau Federation pledged themselves wholly and unreservedly to all-out participation in the struggle and the victory that must be won. They challenged industry and labor to match production with agriculture in such a program.

The Farm Bureau spoke pointedly in its resolutions regarding farmers' insistence upon a square deal from other groups in the matters of price controls and taxes. The Farm Bureau declared that principle of parity price relationships must be continued between agriculture, labor and industry.

Farms Need Skilled Help

The nation was told that farm production requires a supply of skilled labor if adequate and efficient production is to be maintained. Selective service officials were asked to give the same consideration to essential farm labor as is being given to skilled industrial workers.

The Farm Bureau called for an immediate and continuing moratorium on all work stoppages, strikes, or other industrial strife for the duration of the war.

The federation summarized its war time program in 12 resolutions which are presented on page 4 of this edition. President Clarence J. Reid of the Michigan State Farm Bureau served on the AFBF resolutions committee. It was in session for 65 hours.

Nation's Leaders Address Farm Bureau

Leaders in Congress and in the government came to the American Farm Bureau meeting to ask for all-out production of farm commodities in accordance with the needs of the United States and its allies. They came to advise the farmer what support he could expect from the government in maintaining a just economic relationship with labor and industry.

Farmers were told that while the government is sympathetic and cooperative, the economic relationship of agriculture now and after the war is largely in their own hands. Farmers, said the government speakers, must have organization and spokesmen who can represent them properly to other groups and before Congress. Every speaker declared the Farm Bureau to be largely responsible for the parity price legislation enacted by Congress.

President's Message

"It is heartening," said President Roosevelt in a letter read to the convention, "to know that American farmers have produced and are producing abundantly. Farmers set a record in 1941. They are preparing to produce even more abundantly to meet the great needs of 1942. Not only must they provide food for the United States; they must provide food for England and other nations resisting aggression, and reserves of food for the future."

Rush Sign-up—Wickard

Secretary Claude Wickard of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture asked that farm sign-ups for production goals for 1942 be rushed. The goals are being re-examined to make sure they fit the new situation. Every farmer is asked to get the scrap metal off his farm and into the junk dealers' yards.

Bankhead and Cannon There

Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama and Congressman Clarence J. Cannon of Kansas, have been the leaders for most of the important farm legislation enacted by Congress, starting with the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933. They came to warn farmers that their improved farm prices may be in danger.

"My position," said Senator Bankhead, "is that farmers should insist on full parity and accept no less. I be-

lieve farmers are entitled to wages in line with non-agricultural wages; and in addition, satisfactory net returns on money wisely invested in land, buildings, livestock and equipment."

"Recent legislation in prices," said Congressman Cannon, "has been directed at the farmer. All of the administrative measures have had a view of putting a ceiling over the farmer to limit his prices and putting a floor under everybody else to support their prices. We are willing to make every sacrifice . . . but we'd like a little of the floor too. In the price bill which has just passed the house, we find a piece of legislation directed solely at agriculture."

Farm Bureau Stands on Parity

The Farm Bureau by resolution urged prompt enactment of price control legislation that would control inflationary prices and wages. It urged that such legislation recognize the parity principle as between labor, industry and agriculture, and that no price ceiling be established for agriculture at less than 110% of parity in order to guarantee a minimum of parity.

Brand Describes British Food Situation

Robert Brand, chief of the British government's food mission to the United States, thanked the American farmer for what he is doing for the people of Britain. The food situation is much better than it was six months ago, said Mr. Brand. To the farmers who had just had a bountiful turkey dinner he said of the main rationed foods in England:

"Each person gets 4 ounces of bacon a week and about 23 cents worth of meat. This is about 1 lb. including the bone. I see steaks of about this size served for one meal here. The fat ration is 10 ounces and the sugar ration is 12 ounces. The fat ration has been raised 2 ounces, due again to the lard we get from here. Each person gets 3 ounces of cheese and from 2 to 5 eggs a month. Bread is unrationed and the consumption has gone up considerably. Liquid milk is strictly limited for adults, each of which will probably get during the winter less than 2 pints a week. But, fortunately, owing to the large ship-

(Continued on page two.)

1 1/3 CENTS PER DAY

PROVIDES YOUR FAMILY WITH FARM BUREAU MEMBERSHIP AND MEMBERSHIP SERVICE



1 1/3 cents won't buy a lead pencil. But that sum per day in Farm Bureau dues is responsible for a Farm Bureau rural electrification plan that has brought free electric

lines and low cost electric service to 60,000 farm homes since Jan. 1, 1936.

1 1/3 cents won't buy two sticks of gum. But it has protected Farm Bureau members and all farmers from being swindled on winter killing, unadapted foreign clover and alfalfa seeds. Once such seeds were sold by the millions of pounds. The Farm Bureau got the federal seed staining act in 1926 to stop it.



1 1/3 cents won't buy a bowl of corn flakes. But it is the daily cost per member of building a Farm Bureau that was important in drafting the Soil Conservation Act and fitting it to Michigan. The Act brings compliance payments of nearly \$15,000,000 annually to Michigan farmers.

1 1/3 cents won't buy a half pint of motor oil. But 1 1/3 cents daily builds the Farm Bureau. Michigan is getting 1,500 miles of federal farm to market roads from the general road funds of the United States. The Farm Bureau worked for that in Congress.



1 1/3 cents won't buy a scoop full of good coal. But it sent the Farm Bureau into Congress in 1933 to reduce the interest rate on Federal Land Bank loans from 5 1/2% to 3 1/2%. Michigan farmers have been saving \$461,000 a year.

1 1/3 cents won't buy a cigar. But on that daily income per member the Farm Bureau has worked effectively to increase farm income from the depression low of 1932. The AAA, soil conservation and revaluation of the gold content of the dollar were supported by the Farm Bureau.



1 1/3 cents won't buy a newspaper. But in terms of daily Farm Bureau dues, that's why you no longer pay 3% sales tax on seeds, feeds, fertilizers, machinery and farm supplies for agricultural production. We convinced the courts and legislature such purchases are for resale and should be exempt.

1 1/3 cents won't pay the postage on a letter. But it does keep Farm Bureau members represented every day in the legislature and before Congress.



1 1/3 cents won't buy two cigars. But the only road tax you pay today is your gas tax and license plate. All users of all Michigan roads pay for them that way. Thank the Michigan State Farm Bureau membership for this program, started in 1921.

1 1/3 cents won't buy a child's school tablet. But for several years your local school taxes have been a third to a half less than they were. Why? Farm Bureau membership at 1 1/3 cents per day made a strong organization to back the Thatcher-Saur Act for \$22,000,000 of state-aid for schools. It is paid from the sales tax.



1 1/3 cents won't buy a good razor blade. But you don't pay tuition any more for rural high school pupils. A Farm Bureau plank in the school aid act requires the State to pay rural high school tuition. It amounts to \$2,000,000 annually.

1 1/3 cents is important money just the same. It goes far toward buying the items pictured. As daily Farm Bureau dues it has built a Farm Bureau merchandising service that makes and saves money for members. Use Farm Bureau's guaranteed seeds, dairy and poultry feeds, high quality fertilizers, co-op tractors and machinery, sprays, oils and gasoline, long life lence, paint, roofing, and low cost insurance.

THERE ARE MANY OTHER SERVICES

THESE THINGS ARE YOURS ONLY SO LONG AS YOU FIGHT TO HOLD THEM. ISN'T IT WORTH 1 1/3 CENTS PER DAY TO PROTECT YOUR INDUSTRY?

Farm Prices, Farm Help and Labor Union Policy

AFBF President

Farm Prices

May 26, 1941—President Roosevelt signed the Farm Bureau inspired bill to provide 85% of parity price loans on basic crops:—wheat, corn, cotton, rice, and tobacco. The loan value together with AAA benefit payments approximates 100% parity. Prices rose on all stocks of these crops.

July, 1941—Congress adopted amendments to the above act to extend 85% parity loans to live stock, dairy and poultry products included in the government's lend lease program. Farm prices rose accordingly.

September, 1941—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture guaranteed 85% of parity prices for two years on live stock, dairy and poultry products, and other crops for which production increases averaging 10% were asked in our defense and lend lease program.

October, 1941—The Farm Bureau agree to price ceilings as a curb to inflation, provided that they are applied with equality to all, including agriculture, industry and the wages of labor. The Farm Bureau said no ceiling should be established for farm prices as less than 110% of parity in order to assure farmers parity.

Farm Help

"Agricultural production cannot be maintained and most certainly cannot be increased unless trained and skilled men are left on farms. There are a considerable number of necessary men to agriculture. They cannot be replaced. We suggest that persons with sound judgment and complete familiarity with farm management and present day operations be made available to selective service boards."—From Michigan State Farm Bureau Resolutions, November 13, 1941.

"Present day farming requires experienced and skilled workers. If adequate and efficient production is to be maintained, it is essential that all authorities charged with the administration of selective service give the same consideration to essential farm labor as is being given to skilled industrial workers."—From American Farm Bureau resolutions, December 11, 1941.

Labor Union Policy

"We call upon labor to recognize and to deal fairly with farmers organized co-operatively under officers of their own choosing . . . and to cease attempts to impose the requirement that organized farmers and their employees must become members of labor dominated organizations. We demand freedom of the highways and freedom of delivery at markets for agriculture and its co-operatives."—From Michigan State Farm Bureau resolutions, November 13, 1941.

"Farmers challenge American industry and American labor to announce an immediate and continuing moratorium on all work stoppage, strikes or other industrial strife for the duration.

"We resent all efforts by any industrial group which attempts to organize farmers or farm labor, or which in any way interfere with production or the orderly flow to market and to consumers of any farm commodity."—From American Farm Bureau Federation resolutions, December 11, 1941.

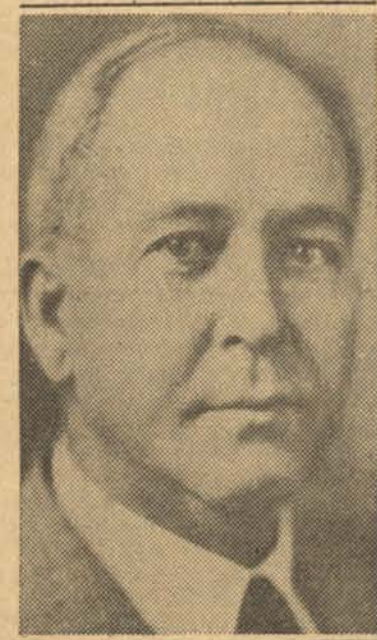
Genesee Calls Annual Meeting January 20

The Genesee County Farm Bureau will hold its annual meeting at the Mary Crapo high school in Swartz Creek, Tuesday, January 20, 1942. A complimentary dinner will be served at twelve o'clock. The annual mem-

bership roll call will take place as soon as possible after this meeting.

Three and Four

The Census Bureau reports that 247 sets of triplets and 3 sets of quadruplets were born in the United States during 1940.



EDWARD A. O'NEAL

Mr. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation since 1931, was re-elected unanimously for a fifth two year term at the 23rd annual convention at Chicago, Dec. 11. He is at Washington directing the Farm Bureau war time activities as set forth in the resolutions on page 4 of this edition. He was a founder of the Alabama Farm Bureau. The O'Neal farm is at Florence, Alabama. At the convention Mr. O'Neal presented the American Farm Bureau's medal for distinguished service to American agriculture to Senator John H. Bankhead of Alabama and Congressman Clarence J. Cannon of Missouri, outstanding champions of agriculture in Congress. Mr. O'Neal presented the same award to Joseph L. Hills, dean of agriculture at the University of Vermont since 1898, and still active in behalf of farm organization.

Lapeer Farm Bureau Annual Meetings

Lapeer County Farm Bureau and Lapeer County Co-operatives, Inc., with elevators at Lapeer and Imlay City, will hold their annual meeting together at Lapeer, January 8. Approximately \$4350 in patronage dividends will be given to members by the Lapeer Co-operatives, who are paying 3 1/2% dividends on business done at the stores during the year. Approximately \$6500 will be kept in reserve. Any patron of either Imlay

Farm Bureau Invites 10,000 to Membership

Members of 45 County Farm Bureaus Will Take Story of Organization Progress and Future Aims to Their Neighbors

500,000 Farm Bureau families in 41 states are wholly and unreservedly dedicated to an organization to the winning of this war.

They are also wholly and reservedly dedicated to the principle that a strong Farm Bureau organization and a sound Farm Bureau program will make for farm unity and prosperity now and in the years to come.

Farm Bureau inspired parity price legislation has been federal law since May 26, 1941. The result:

For the first time in 20 years farm income and costs are on a basis of parity, making farm income and purchasing power more nearly on a par as compared to that of labor and industry.

We should enjoy full parity with them.

The Farm Bureau needs more members. 4,263 additional families joined the Michigan State Farm Bureau in 1941.

Ten thousand more families should become members in 1942. Forty-five Michigan County Farm Bureaus are going to conduct a Roll Call of all farmers in January, February and March and invite them to membership in this organization.

Farmers will be asked to do many things in this war.

They can and will do a great deal individually in producing food and in contributing to the national effort.

They can and will make important contributions to the national effort and to their own welfare through their Farm Bureau organization.

They have many problems now. They may have more in the months and years to come.

Farmers Need the Farm Bureau

All Michigan farmers have need for a strong and seasoned independent farm organization which has the facilities and resources to represent them, and to carry out a farm program that is written by the farmers of the state and nation.

Farmers need and should have a membership in the Farm Bureau.

Therefore, several thousand members of Michigan County Farm Bureaus, are going to call on their neighbors and invite them to become members. These men and women will be working as volunteers, without pay. They are the officers, directors and members of your County Farm Bureau. Your neighbors.

What have we to offer?

Membership: We offer a membership in the Community, County, State and American Farm Bureaus. Michigan has 12,000 members associated in 200 Community Farm Bureaus and 45 County Farm Bureaus. The American Farm Bureau has 500,000 members who see eye to eye on advancing the best interests of agriculture.

Public Relations: We offer complete state and national legislative services at Lansing and Washington. Also, Farm Bureau working relations with other groups that are invaluable in advancing the program written for agriculture by farmers in their local and state Farm Bureaus.

Co-operative Business Services: We offer farmer-owned and controlled seeds, feeds and general farm supplies, services. We offer marketing services for farm products through Michigan farmer-owned farm commodity marketing exchanges. We offer automobile and life insurance services. All of these Services were founded and are operated under the direction of farmers and for farmers.

The Cost: \$5.00 per year for a family membership, and the expectation that the member will take an active part in his organization, for in no other way can he realize from his organization what he has a right to expect from it.

City or Lapeer Farm Bureau store in order to be eligible to receive his share of dividends, must be a member of the Lapeer County Farm Bureau and own \$5.00 worth of stock in the Lapeer Co-operatives.

Genesee Asks Farmers To Special Meetings

Wednesday, January 7, 8:00 p. m. at the Davison high school, Clarence J. Reid, president of Michigan State Farm Bureau will be the speaker at a special Farm Bureau meeting. There will be music and moving pictures.

Thursday evening, January 8, at the Grand Blanc high school, Fred Brennan of Capac will speak to the Genesee Farm Bureau at 8:00 o'clock. There will be music and moving pictures. All farmers are invited to these meetings.

Washington, D. C., Farmers

Cosmopolitan Washington, with its governmental bustle and social and diplomatic activity, is not entirely urban in its make-up. Census reports show that there are 55 farms in the District.

Remember! Neighbors, If you want a square deal in this world you have to be ready to fight for it

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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EINAR UNGREN Editor and Business Manager

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CIO Moves in on Agriculture

John L. Lewis and his United Mine Workers wing of the Committee for Industrial Organization have moved in on a section of Michigan agriculture.

How successful the marriage between Lewis' UMW-CIO and a group of Michigan dairy farmers organized as the United Dairy Farmers remains to be seen.

The Lewis move in issuing a charter to a former CIO organizer and publicity agent to organize farmers under the CIO emphasizes the family row that exists in the CIO between the mine workers group and the United Automobile Workers-CIO.

August Scholle of Detroit is head of the CIO in Michigan, which means by and large the United Automobile Workers. Mr. Scholle has made statements to the press recently that CIO policy is not to organize in the farm field, and that he has had no word to the contrary. Mr. Scholle was attacked and beaten by friends of Lewis during the recent CIO convention in Detroit.

The Lewis action simply means that every farmer must be ready to answer as to whether he will get into line with the CIO and be dominated by the overwhelming weight of city trade unions in such a set-up, or whether he prefers to remain free to become a member of an independent farm organization and maintain it as such.

Price Control Should Include Labor Wages

Farm Bureau Tells Senate Any Other Arrangement Certain to Fail

The Michigan State Farm Bureau membership is making every effort to see that any price ceiling law enacted by Congress will apply to wages of labor as well as to farm prices and industrial prices.

The price control bill HR No. 5990 is before the committee on banking of the U. S. Senate, for which Senator Prentiss M. Brown of Michigan is chairman. As the bill stands in the Senate it does not include price control for wages of labor, and has support of the administration for that exemption. Organized labor has been successful so far.

The American Farm Bureau and every State Farm Bureau is fighting for the inclusion of labor wages, and is opposing the bill otherwise. President O'Neal of the AFBF made that statement to the committee in the course of his testimony. At that time Secretary Brody of the Michigan Farm Bureau testified that to be effective any price control bill must be complete and cover wages too. It should provide a fair parity relationship between labor, industry and agriculture. It should set the ceiling for farm prices at not less than 110% of parity. This last provision is in the bill.

In an address over WJR New Year's night Senator Brown complimented the American Farm Bureau and the Michigan Farm Bureau for their able presentation of the case for agriculture but made no statement that would indicate any change yet in the administration policy regarding price control for wages of labor.

Scores of letters have been written by Michigan Farm Bureau members to Senator Brown for the attention of the Senate committee. More should be written. We present two of them for your information:

Paw Paw, Michigan December 20, 1941

Dear Senator:

My son and I farmed 768 acres of land during the last season. We raised a large acreage of fruit, potatoes, corn and live stock. We employed an average of 20 men per day during the summer months, 95% of which came from the south. If they had much gray matter in their heads they left it in Arkansas. In the first place they would have gone into industry at \$1 per hour instead of trying to farm. In the second place the draft has taken most of the physically o.k. ones. Now we are asked to increase production.

The farmer does not want to be unpatriotic and he is willing to increase production with the present labor providing there is not a ceiling set on farm prices and labor in industry left out from under. We are even willing to produce at cost, without a profit, provided the rest will meet us half way.

If this is not done I am afraid that some day this country will wake up and find themselves hungry. Not because we want it to occur but because we will have to have it occur. I doubt if my banker would make me a loan

to carry my summer operations if he did not have some assurance that I could repay it. Without some ceiling on labor and farm prices set, I would not have as much chance as a snowball in the infernal regions of ever repaying him.

I took an awful shellacking during the last depression and am just getting so I can look my banker in the face and tell him my note is a good investment. I don't look forward to another depression with any pleasure.

If we can get legislation limiting the right of Bund members, etc., holding office in labor unions, restore the right of the Courts in the use of injunctions, make the unions incorporate and have supervised elections, have freedom of the highways for farm trucks, and a ceiling put on labor, industry and farm prices you will see the largest farm production ever. If these things don't come to pass, I just don't know what will happen. We just CAN'T compete.

These are not just my views. I am president of two co-operative companies in S. W. Michigan with a combined membership of 3,000 and am a director in three others with a membership of around 2,400. These matters have been discussed in board meetings and membership meetings and I am authorized to express their views.

Respectfully yours, C. E. BUSKIRK,

Unionville, Michigan December 24, 1941

Hon. Prentiss M. Brown Senate Office Building Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Brown: The Price Control Bill, H. R. 5990, is of the utmost importance. If we want to keep the economic structure of our country on an even keel and prevent destructive inflation, then any price control legislation must apply to industrial prices and wages as well as to agriculture. And it seems to be only fair and just that agriculture receive parity prices. Which obviously, would necessitate that the ceiling on agricultural prices be placed not below 110% of parity. I beg to urge you to give also this measure your untiring support.

Lloyd W. Ruesink, president of the Lenawee County Farm Bureau, wrote Senator Brown, December 22, saying in part: "We favor price control legislation for the purpose of preventing inflation. Such legislation can only be effective when it includes wages as well as prices. We believe it is only fair that no ceiling be placed on farm prices at less than 110% of parity. Lenawee County urges you to support these principles in HR5990."

Respectfully yours, JESSE TREIBER.

When We're Healthiest

Death rates are lowest for persons between the ages of 10 and 15, the Census Bureau reports. Only one child out of every 1,000 in those ages dies annually.

Typhoid Control Typhoid fever causes more death than gunshot wounds during the Civil War. Last year, however, it accounted for only 1,443 deaths on Census Bureau records.



The ruthless grip of circumstance is at our hearts today. We sense the surging passions of Democracy at bay. Our tiny tongues are voiceless in the uproar of it all. And the Self we've always coddled seems unutterably small.

A year ago we thanked the Lord for peace amid such strife: For love amid a world of hate; and for a simple life Amid a generation bent on pleasure and on speed; For now and then a generous thought amid a cult of greed.

But that was twelve long months ago. Old Nineteen-Forty-One Has witnessed lots of history made and lots of evil done. This total war we read about in Europe far away Is beating with its armored fist upon our doors today.

We saw it coming all along, although we must admit We had no inkling of the time or place the thing would hit. But we have had it long in view till now the hour arrives When we are launched on total war to struggle for our lives:

To battle for the Bill of Rights as citizens of the world; To keep Old Glory flying high where-ere it be unfurled; To fight with rifle or with wrench, with pistol or with pen, To vindicate Democracy before the eyes of men.

Junior is on his way to camp and Ben may have to go, While I am not too old myself—should fate decree it so, For one and all will have to dig in Nineteen-Forty-two, And we propose to do just that—and see this matter through.

I do not think that war is right, for everybody loses And years are lost in paying debts and nursing hates and bruises, Yet I can truly say "Thank God", since we must stoop to war, That He has given us a land so well worth fighting for.

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

Keep Under Control & Try to Be Fair to All

It Will Be a Better Road to Travel If We Co-operate

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR Carleton, Michigan

The first bomb thrown against this country awakened the entire American people to the true situation. It shut mouths that had been running loose and stopped willful abuse. It changed the policy of radical publications and cut off the oratory of picayune politicians all in a shorter time than one would ever imagine could be done. How small some of those know-it-alls must now feel!

I marveled at the patience of those who were in position to know and who urged a speeding up on defense work; I even at times became impatient with their patience with the "calamity howlers" and with the strike leaders in perilous times such as we were passing thru.

—But I guess they were best to close their eyes to it all and do their best to get our house in order in spite of all objections and criticisms.

Out of all of this should come a lesson—it should teach us that smart as most of us are, there's some folks in responsible positions who do know more about the intimate relations of this country and what is best for it under all circumstances than any of us who stand and look on.

Some Things We Can Do And what else did that first bomb do? Well, it created a desire for Red Cross membership and a desire to sew and knit and contribute and give time; it created planning for defense stamps and bonds; it made us all feel that there are many things we can give up if need be, and give up with a smile, too.

Christmas seemed to be just a bit different than all of the other yuletides that I can remember. There appeared to be a more serious trend. Many of the greeting cards had a bit of scripture on them. There was a more generous giving of more worthwhile gifts. Folks seemed to enter into the festivities with a more solemn spirit as though it meant more to them than a hilarious holiday of feasting and celebration.

Everyone seemed to intimate in an unspoken way that perhaps this would be the last free Christmas we would enjoy with our families all together for sometime to come. The Road That is Ahead None of us know what might be ahead of us—but it will be all the support.

Respectfully yours, JESSE TREIBER.

Unionville, Michigan December 24, 1941

Hon. Prentiss M. Brown Senate Office Building Washington, D. C.

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was made so much easier because we all know so many of our old associates were sympathetic and cared. Both he and I enjoyed the many messages sent us from over the state and I take this opportunity to express my deep appreciation for the many acts of kindness extended to our family during his illness and at his death. Mere words cannot express our gratitude. I hope in time to again resume my active interest in the things that I felt I must drop. I know he would wish me to for he was always interested in them all.

Farm Bureau Pledges Nation Food in Plenty

(Continued from Page 1.) ments from here, each ordinary adult should be able to get in addition one tin of evaporated milk, and possibly somewhat more later. One tin of skim milk powder, mostly from here, is being also distributed to each household during this month.

"Children and nursing mothers get more milk. Children get all the orange juice and other fruit juices we get from here. Miners and heavy workers get a little more meat and cheese. Everything, almost, is strictly controlled, imports, rations, distribution, profits and prices. The whole object is to distribute food at prices everyone can afford, and equally to everyone. . . . We shall certainly go on fighting as long as we have food to live on and armaments to fight with."

Arnold on Budding Monopolies Thurman Arnold, assistant attorney general of the United States, came to tell the farmer what certain monopolies and labor rackets could do to him now and after the war.

"If the farmer is to do his duty in the present war, he must protect himself against exploitation. A paramount farm problem is the elimination of economic toll bridges that artificially control prices or restrict production in the controlled markets in which the unorganized farmer buys and sells. The paramount farm problem of tomorrow is to prevent private groups from seizing power to restrict industrial production after the war."

"The thing to fear after the war is that dominant groups will be able to shut off production in order to maintain capital stock values and dividends, while farmers without either the desire or power to restrict production will go on producing in the face of unemployment in an industrial world closing plants to keep up prices. Full production will solve the monopoly problem. Cheap farm production can be exchanged for cheap manufactured products."

"We must not permit organized labor to eliminate more efficient means of production, to erect protective tariffs around communities, to block the channels of transportation and distribution, simply to preserve their positions as owners of an economic toll bridge."

"We must not permit private groups taking advantage of the hurry or temporary necessities of this war to get permanent domination of our transportation system and thus to recreate the transportation monopoly of 1890 to the detriment of the entire farm population."

Mr. Arnold charged that efforts are being made to centralize control of the highway trucking systems of the nation, to the end that a few great monopolies will emerge with such powers that it will take fifty years for the public to get back its transportation rights on the highways.

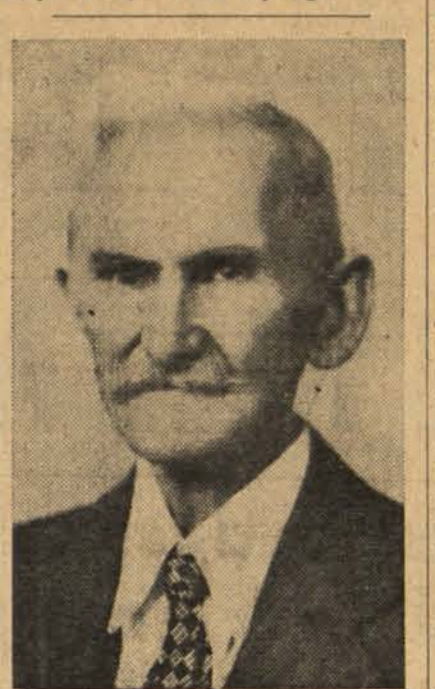
Full Support for AAA Program The American Farm Bureau reaffirmed its full support of all parts of the Agricultural Adjustment Act and urged Congress to continue it as permanent farm policy. The Farm Bureau urged continuance by the federal government of 85% of parity price loans on basic crops, corn, wheat, cotton, rice and tobacco. The Farm Bureau asked that legislation be continued in force which assures producers 85% of parity prices on all non-basic crops for which the government has asked an increase in production.

Re-elect President O'Neal Edward A. O'Neal of Florence, Ala., was re-elected president. He has served five two year terms. Earl C. Smith of Illinois was re-elected vice-president. He has served five terms.

Attending from Michigan were: President and Mrs. C. J. Reid of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; C. L. Brody, executive secretary and Mrs. Brody; Mrs. Edwin Bremer, Suttons Bay; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Gleason, Three Rivers; Mr. and Mrs. Ben Henkin, Lansing; Max Kempf, Fremont; Alphonse Feller, Newaygo; Robert H. Gilbert, Gregory; Robert E. Smith, Fowlerville; Mr. and Mrs. Anthony Kretner, Lapeer; Mr. and Mrs. George Schultz, Paw Paw; L. R. Boyer, Watervliet; Dick Koenigshof, Buchanan; Earnest McCarty, Traverse City; Roger Forch, Traverse City, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Myers, Lapeer; Mr. and Mrs. John Houk, Ludington; Wesley Hawley, Ludington; Doris Eschels, Edna Eschels, Elmer E. Fredericks, Scottville; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Bentall, Lansing; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Buskirk, Paw Paw; Mr. and Mrs. Thor Hagberg, Lawrence; Keith A. Tanner, Lansing; B. A. Rainey, East Lansing; C. F. Openlander, Grand Ledge; Einar E. Ungren, Lansing; R. L. Smalley, Ypsilanti; Fred Reimer, Saginaw.

R. C. File, Niles, William Bartz, St. Joseph; E. J. Bates, Woodland; Charles H. Miller, Jr., Montgomery; A. M. Johnson, Battle Creek; Everett Young, Battle Creek; Frances Fitch, Ludington; Mr. and Mrs. J. Burton Richards, Berrien Center; J. S. Shem-iot, Martin Pierce, Edwin S. Pierce, William Trowbridge, Dowagiac; Mrs. A. H. Torrey, Flint, Mrs. C. A. Burkhardt, Howell; Mrs. S. C. Hagenbuch, Three Rivers; Stanley M. Powell, Ionia; Laurence Porter, Lapeer.

Mrs. W. H. Sherman, Vernon; Mrs. Ray Neikirk, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson J. Ransom, Pullman; John Handy and W. Alex Gale, Sodus; Lloyd Zeck, Berrien Springs.



MR. GORDON WAGAR

Long before there was a Michigan State Farm Bureau, there was a Farm Bureau in Monroe county. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Wagar were among its founders. They helped organize the Michigan State Farm Bureau and have been counted all these years as its staunch friends and active workers.

December 13 Mr. Wagar passed away at his farm home near Carleton at the age of 83, ending a long and useful life.

Gordon Wagar was a fine person to know. He loved farming for itself, and he loved to be a part of worthwhile movements to advance agriculture as a way of life and as a business.

He was a member of the Grange for 67 years. Mr. Wagar was a leader in his community by the example he set for good citizenship. He made lasting friendships. He had a way of living a full and happy life and knew how to share it with others.

Members of the Farm Bureau and all readers of the Michigan Farm News extend our sympathy to Mrs. Wagar, and to son, Laurence, and his wife, Ada.

Wheat Allotments in Effect Again in 1942

Michigan farmers should show a reduction of 80,000 acres of wheat next harvest, or about 10%, according to the allotments given producers this fall by the AAA. If marketing quotas are voted next spring, farmers with excess wheat will face the problem of disposing of the excess. The penalty for excess wheat will be set next spring. The law requires that the penalty be 50% of the national average loan rate. The loan rate for 1942 will not be determined until next spring.

Appendicitis

Appendicitis is a major cause of death among children, warns the Census Bureau. Last year 1,789 children between the ages of 5 and 15 died from appendicitis. Many of these lives could have been saved by prompt surgical intervention, the Census Bureau says.

Twin

Census birth records show that 24,976 sets of twins were born in 1940. One child out of every 47 was a twin.

The first passenger car equipped with fluorescent lights was placed in operation in 1938.



NOW . . . FOR YOUNG MEN!
\$2,000
FAMILY PROTECTION POLICY
ONLY \$10* A YEAR!

It's a Policy any man can afford to own—the new Chief Policy offered by State Farm Life Insurance Company. This policy protects your family during the years they need protection most—pays a benefit of \$2,000 through the age of 35—a slowly decreasing benefit thereafter. And it costs only \$10 a year—except the first year when cost is \$15.

STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES of Bloomington, Illinois

"Service to the Nation in Peace and War"

Following the last World War a bronze and marble group was placed in the lobby of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company building in New York. On it were inscribed these words, "Service to the nation in peace and war."

They are more than words. They are the very spirit of the entire Bell System organization. In these stirring days, we pledge ourselves again to the service of the nation . . . so that "Government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth."

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE CO.

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 3 cents per word per edition.

LIVE STOCK

REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Sensible prices. A. M. Hodd Co., Men-tas, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (12-21-50b)

SHEEP

START RIGHT WITH PARSONS high-class pure bred registered Oxford ewes and rams. We can fill your order for one to fifty sheep. Quality guaranteed. C-EX \$25, C-4X \$35, C-5X \$50 each. Order by mail, phone or call at our office. Grand Ledge, Michigan. Parsons & Son, Michigan's largest breeders of Oxford sheep. (12-21-50b)

ELECTRIC WATER SYSTEMS

IF YOU NEED A PUMP, WHETHER it's to be a piston type, centrifugal or jet system, we have it. Our line is complete. Prices range from \$49.50 up. See your Farm Bureau dealer, or write Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Electrical Dept., 728 E. Shawwassee St., Lansing. (1-21-45b)

WANTED—FARM WORK

MARRIED MAN, 32, WITH ONE small child, wants work on general or dairy farm. Has references. Dale Curtis, Lake Odessa, Michigan. (11)

FARM MACHINERY

ONLY FARMERS CAN BUILD A farmers' program. Any farm tools you need can be bought from us. You get the finest equipment at competitive prices AND you help build a program that has only your interests at heart. Write us your needs. Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Machinery Dept., 728 East Shawwassee St., Lansing. (1-11-55b)

SPECIAL MARL AS IT COMES FROM

pit. Flink Self Feeding Spreader does perfect job on marl. No helper required on back. Won't dog. Spreads more tons daily—saves wages 1 man. Fits dump truck like talgite. Doesn't prevent use truck for other purposes. Simple—rugged. Write for catalog. Flink Company, Sireator, Ill. (8-11-51b)

ORCHARD SUPPLIES

RODENT REPELLENT—PROTECT your trees against rabbits and other rodents. Send for circular. Acme Grafting Compound, also Brush Wax and Hand Wax for same purpose. Send for price list. Beekeeper's Supplies—Buy early for the new season. Prices on application. M. L. Hunt & Son, 610 North Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (1-21-45b)

The Community Farm Bureau During December

A Month Crowded with Great Events

By KEITH A. TANNER
Membership Relations & Education

The Community Farm Bureaus are in full swing.

Minutes are being sent in promptly; legislative work is active; and discussion conclusions are being reported.

With very few exceptions the groups have all had reports of the annual State Farm Bureau Convention and the reading of resolutions at their meetings, as well as reports of the Associated Women's meeting in November.

Many of the groups are having the county delegates to the Annual American Farm Bureau Federation Convention in Chicago report the national war time program. (See page 4 of this paper).

Groups are electing membership campaign chairmen to represent their group in the January drive for members. All groups seemed to have had a Christmas party with a special program and the singing of carols.

ALBEE-SPAULDING COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Saginaw

Fred Reimer spoke against the so-called price control anti-inflation bill. A communication was read from Congressman Fred Crawford stating, "You should see the telegrams of protest I have received from organized labor in Michigan strongly opposing any control being exercised over wages but just as fervently advocating the placing of price ceilings on agricultural commodities." The secret of a successful meeting was due to everyone's being ready to start promptly at 8:00.

SHELBY COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Oceana County

Mrs. Kerr gave a report on the "Farm to Prosper" contest, explaining the questionnaire to be sent to each member of our community group. She also reported signs were up at danger places on M-31 north of Era (started by the community groups in their September meeting). Mr. Fleming gave a report on the State meeting in Lansing. Leadership, he said, was lik-

ened to three kinds of boats: Row boats—sail boats—steam boats. The row boat kind must be pushed, sail boat must have the right wind to get any place and the steamboat was always ready to plow through regardless of difficulties. We need more steamboats. Edwin Smith gave a short talk on the Lansing meeting stressing the talk by a Detroit minister on "Americanism and its responsibilities."

CLIMAX COMMUNITY GROUP—Kalamazoo

Congratulations were given to Merle Vosburg, who has been elected president of the Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau for the coming year. Reports from the annual meeting held at Lansing November 12-13-14th were given by Merle Vosburg and Niles Hagelshaw. Mrs. James Garrett gave a report of the meeting which she attended at Lansing as delegate to the Associated Women's meeting.

BETHANY GROUP—Gratiot

Community singing "Farm Bureau Spirit" was accompanied by the orchestra. The members of the orchestra looked fine in their bright yellow blouses and dark skirts and trousers. Lowell Quidort and Ruth Rosenberger were appointed to work with the committee to plan an evening program for the Breckenridge high school fair on January 8 and 9th. The delegates who attended the Lansing meeting gave interesting talks.

MARATHON GROUP—Lapeer

The evening's discussion was handled principally by Mr. Behymer, soil conservation technician for Livingston county, who presented slides showing the danger of soil erosion and the method of control. Mr. Thomas, county agent of Livingston, also gave us a brief talk on soil erosion and said it was a problem for us in this locality, to take all measures possible to control it in the early stages.

BURLINGTON-RICH—Lapeer

A letter from the county secretary of Lapeer was read: "Reporting the Directors went on record as approving Lapeer County Farm Bureau Board of the vaccination program for Bang's. That any new resolutions be sent to the County Secretary before the annual meeting. Time was taken out of the meeting at 10:00 o'clock so we might listen to the President's speech.



Rising Flood Waters

Mr. Clendenan gave a report of the plans underway for the project meeting at North Branch high school, being sponsored by the three Lapeer county groups: Burlington-Rich, North Branch-Burnsides and the Deerfield groups. It was suggested that a scrap-book be made of our group. Mr. McCready volunteered that his family would do it.

ATTICA—Lapeer

Mr. Haskill asked that a membership chairman be selected by our group as soon as possible. He then explained about the series of meetings being planned in the county as a prelude to the membership drive. These meetings are to be open to every one and will be devoted to discussing farmers' problems.

CALIFORNIA—Branch

It was reported that solicitors raised \$64.40 in the recent Red Cross drive. The January meeting is to be held

in the Phillips school building with a potluck supper to precede the program. The county Junior Farm Bureau will be invited to assist with the entertainment to which every young and old are to be invited.

SHERMAN—St. Joseph

Discussion hour—a resume of agriculture after this war by Mr. Wahl. He stated that higher prices mean more debts and to do the best you can without doing more buying. Babson's item in the local paper was discussed but it does not hold true to farmers. The radio talk over WKAR on Development of National Culture of American people was given by Mrs. Hepner. Our radio is a bigger asset for culture than our libraries, theaters, etc. However, parts of the United States has need for lots of education and culture.

BEULAH—Benzie

A motion was made and supported that the secretary contact the Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau asking

them to name Mr. J. L. Kraker on a committee which was to further the interest of advertising Michigan farm fruit, with special emphasis on National Cherry Week.

VICTORY—Mason

A lively discussion was held on egg prices and egg grading. Mrs. Pratt, field worker on the AAA, gave an interesting talk on Food for Defense and urged strongly that women plant a vegetable garden this coming year so as to leave more vegetables for the markets and at the same time become self-sufficient.

DAYTON—Newaygo

Mrs. Erwin Price and Mrs. Andrew Kole were selected to write the story which accompanies the Farm to Prosper blanks. The discussion on the intangible values of farm life was led by Mr. Price. It was decided that the intangibles most treasured were the freedom to work out our own destinies, the privilege of the family co-operating in conducting the farm business, the intimate companionship with nature and the satisfaction of a good harvest as the result of our best efforts.

ELBA—Gratiot

The intangible values of our lives is the satisfaction and pride we receive from seeing our work well done and the desirable outcome of our efforts—first in our own home and then in our own community and the organizations of that community, including of course our Farm Bureau group.

SHEPARDVILLE—Clinton

Motion made by Warren Gutshall first to the second Tuesday of each that we change our meeting from the first to the second Tuesday of each month. This change in date being made due to the issue of Michigan Farm News not being distributed until the first Saturday of each month. Communications read also the financial report of the Clinton County Farm Bureau. Letters from Fred Crawford and Senator Vandenberg on "Price Ceilings" were read.

CENTRAL HURON—Huron

Each member told what value he received from farm life that was far above anything the city had. We especially felt the advantage farm children had that could never be obtained in any school. We also felt that the hard steady work on the farm repaid us many times over because we were very independent and

all about us we had those things that made for a contented life.

SUPERIOR—Washtenaw

We had names of Farm Bureau products pinned to our backs and we were to ask questions of our neighbors to find out what was on the slip. Walter Gale, Charles Freeman and Winfred Gill were the trio who could not guess their names in ten minutes. Their consequence was to sing a song in unison.

NORTH FABIUS—St. Joseph

The intangible values in life was our discussion topic. We are blessed to live in a country such as ours in spite of the war we are facing. These values are very many and often seemingly commonplace, we are liable to forget them and put money values above them. Too long hours of labor can destroy some of these values—overhauling them with the task which lies ahead.

SOUTHWEST OAKLAND—Oakland

Disclosed the opinion in the group that while the urban dweller has intangible values the farm dweller does not have, the following items more than balance the account in favor of rural life: Neighborliness, better air, friendliness, responsibility, privacy, self-development, home life, cleanliness, environment, satisfaction and independence.

BANFIELD—Barry

It was also suggested that the Chamber of Commerce of Hastings be asked to appoint about two (2) couples to attend the Community Discussion Group meetings. A motion was made and supported that we take three dollars of the money in the treasury of the group and buy Defense Stamps.

WOODLAND—Barry

Albert Hauer and Glen Wotring were elected to represent the group on the debate team on the Family Night Program—Karl Eckardt read us the Farm Bureau Creed. It was suggested that we learn the creed at our next meeting.

MAPLE GROVE—Barry

At the Family-Night in Hastings, later in the winter, a debate is to be held on the subject: "Resolved—The Farm Bureau does more for the farmer than a union does for the laborer." Intangible values in life were defined from the farmer's standpoint as: Working in the open air, 4-H clubs,

large degree of independence, improvement of property, satisfaction of work accomplished for oneself and the social life.

HASTINGS—Barry

Our summary of the lesson by a majority of the group seemed to center around the thought that we each have our own intangible values and they become a part of our life. They seem to have an effect on our life at the present and also for the future, which really makes life a joyous task to fulfill.

GAINES—Genesee

We were unable to express ourselves on the intangible values in life as well as we could have a few days before, due to the war with Japan. We felt we should appreciate these values more than before and due to listening to the radio and reading the newspapers try not to get upset but think the best and not let the picture be too dark that's before us. Try to keep ourselves within bounds and not get panicky.

LAWRENCE—Van Buren

Mr. Thor Hagburg gave a report of the annual meeting in Lansing also a fine report of what he considered the high lights of the national meeting in Chicago. Mr. George Schultz stressed the fact we should all back our organization. Mr. Carl Buskirk spoke of the united front at the national convention, which was not so 10 years ago. He considered it due to the wonderful leadership. Mr. Norman Boyer spoke of labor conditions confronting co-op creameries. Mrs. Thor Hagburg, a Michigan delegate of the Associated Women of the A.F.B.F., gave a very short report due to the lateness of the hour.

CONSTANTINE—St. Joseph

The following intangible values were mentioned: Friendship, goodwill, peace, hope, faith, enthusiasm, love of farm life, affection for farm animals, enjoyment of nature, the thrill of a glorious sunset, pleasure derived from landscaping, influence of art and music, certain inalienable rights expressed in the declaration of Independence—life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness and the community values were emphasized. "We get out of life just what we put into it", or expressed in another way: "If you're a good neighbor, you have good neighbors".

Pay Dues to County Farm Bureau

For Membership Credits, Send Sales Slips to State Farm Bureau

Since September 1, 1940, the County Farm Bureaus have taken over collection of Farm Bureau membership dues. Payments should be made to your County Farm Bureau officer, who is listed below.

Farm Bureau members should send their sales slips for purchases of Farm Bureau brand products to the State Farm Bureau Membership Relations Dept., 221 N. Cedar street, Lansing, about every 3 months, and the last of them not less than 20 days before their membership falls due. That provides time for checking and issuance of the membership credit, if one is declared.

The State Farm Bureau will send to the member a card, stating the amount of membership credit he has earned. It may be deducted from the \$5 dues payment, providing the card and the balance due in cash are sent to the County Farm Bureau secretary together.

Farm Bureau brand products eligible for membership credit include: Farm Bureau brand dairy, poultry and other feeds, seeds, fertilizers; Unico brand fence, roofing, petroleum products, binder twine, paints, insecticides; Co-op brand farm machinery and electrical appliances.

Pay Farm Bureau Dues to:

- Allegan—Bert Tellman, secretary, Hamilton.
- Barry—Mrs. Warren Bolton, Hastings, R-2.
- Bay—Waldo Anderson, treasurer, Farm Bureau Store, Main and Henry Streets, Bay City.
- Berrien—J. Burton Richards, Berrien Center, R-1.
- Branch—G. A. Himebaugh, Bronson, R-2.
- Calhoun—L. J. Decker, Marshall, R-1.
- Cass—Paul Savage, Marcellus, R-2.
- Clinton—Russell Bower, DeWitt, R-1.
- Eaton—Frank Pifer, Charlotte, R-6.
- Genesee—Fred Lang, Flint, R-3.
- Gratiot—Mrs. Arthur Ballinger, Breckenridge, R-2.
- Hillsdale—Mrs. Earl Scholl, treasurer, 7th No. Howell St., Hillsdale.
- Huron—Mrs. Hal Conkey, Caseville, R-1.
- Ingham—Mrs. George Frost, Williams-ton, R-1.
- Ionia—Chas. Mattison, Ionia, Star Route.
- Isabella—Mrs. E. F. Block, Mt. Pleasant, R-2.
- Jackson—Leland Cuff, Jackson, R-3.
- Kalamazoo—Cyril Root, Kalamazoo, R-9.
- Lapeer—Mrs. Emma Porter, Dryden, R-1.
- Lenawee—Lyle Whelan, Tipton, R-1.
- Livingston—Harold Copeland, Fowlerville, R-2.
- Macomb—John Rinke, Warren Co-op, Warren.
- Manistee—David Joseph, Onokama.
- Mason—Orville J. Saxton, Scottville, Missaukee—B. E. Shatenbelt, Court House, Lake City R-1.
- Monroe—George King, Monroe, R-1.
- Montcalm—Mrs. Leroy Kelpin, Green-

- ville, R-3.
- Muskegon—Harold Banta, 636 Orchard Street, Muskegon.
- Newaygo—Mrs. Kooos Karnemaat, Fremont, R-4.
- Northwest Michigan—Harry Lautner, Traverse City, R-3.
- Oakland—H. S. Albertson, Oxford, R-1.
- Oceana—Mrs. J. H. Birdsall, Pentwater, R-1.
- Ottawa—Gerrit Elzinga, Hudsonville, R-2.
- Saginaw—Mrs. Peter Young, Saginaw, R-4.
- Sanilac—Marshall Miller, Sandusky.
- St. Clair—Mrs. Constance Hyde, acting sec'y, Federal Building, Port Huron.
- St. Joseph—Mrs. O. D. Arney, Three Rivers.
- Shiawassee—George Pardonnet, Corunna, R-1.
- Tri-County—Clifford Struthers, Charlevoix, R-3.
- Tuscola—Ed. F. Coler, acting sec'y-treas, bank building, Caro.
- Van Buren—J. L. Dodge, 307 Berrien St., Paw Paw.
- Washtenaw—Gordon Gill, Ypsilanti, R-3.

John Houk President of Mason Co. Farm Bureau

Mason County Farm Bureau officers and directors for 1942, elected at the annual meeting recently, are:

- President, John Houk, Ludington, R-1.
- Vice President, Wm. Hasenbank, Free soil, R-2.
- Sec'y-Treas., Orvan Saxton, Scottville, R-1.
- Directors: Carl Schwass, Scottville, R-1; Walter Appleton, Custer, R-2; Harold Larsen, Custer; Leo LaPointe, Branch, R-1; Anthony Thurston, Free soil, R-1; Mrs. Emmett Peterson, Ludington, R-2; Miss Gertrude Eastman, Ludington, R-2; Mrs. Wesley Hawley, Ludington, R-1; Oscar Johnson, Ludington, R-2; Harold Fitch, Ludington, R-1; Doris Escheis, (Jr. F. B. Pres.), Free soil, R-1; Elton Colburn, Scottville.
- Mason Co-op., Inc. and Mason Co. Farm Bureau Oil Co., will each be represented by a director they shall name.

Ingham Farmers and Feeders Meet Jan. 22

Ingham County Farm Bureau is sponsoring its 4th annual Farmers and Feeders program and banquet at American Legion hall, Mason, Thursday, Jan. 22. The program starts there at 10:30 with a discussion of farm management in wartime by Elton J. Hill of the State College Farm Management dept. Banquet at 12 noon at about 65 cents per plate. John L. Lovett, general manager of the Michigan Manufacturer's Ass'n, will speak on "Winning the War" at the afternoon session. Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, director of the co-operative Detroit Packing Co. and well known for her talks in Farm Bureau subjects, will speak. The committee in charge of general arrangements and dinner tickets includes: Hubert Bullen, Harold Spink and H. H. Barnum, all of Mason; W. D. Byrum of Leslie.

Enough watermelons to make a patch 10 miles wide and 48 miles long are grown in the United States.

WIXOM CO-OP HAS FINE RECORD

Business Has Steady Growth; To Make Farm Patrons Members

B. A. Holden of Milford, R-3, and B. A. Kitson of Wixom, Oakland county, have more than their initials in common. For 25 years they have been associated together as president and manager of the Wixom Co-operative Company. Mr. Holden is a charter member of the Farm Bureau. He was the Michigan State Farm Bureau's first organization director and managed the first membership campaign. Kitson and Holden and other members of the board first came together in 1916 when a group of farmers bought an elevator and coal yard business as a co-operative venture. Kitson, employed in the elevator, was hired as manager.

In August of 1941 the co-op has been in operation for 25 years. It does a business of nearly \$250,000 annually with nearly 700 stockholders and others. At Wixom the original elevator and coal yards have been enlarged and improved to handle the volume. More facilities are needed for these lines. There is a bulk plant and tank wagon service for its gasoline and oil business. A large and well built concrete building houses a garage service and provide warehouse space.

Two years ago the Co-op bought a modern elevator at South Lyons and conducts a thriving business there. The Company had assets of \$98,737.85 as of August 31, 1941.

At the August meeting the stockholders voted to redistribute their stock on a voting stock and preferred stock basis. The company will employ the patronage dividend system to make every agricultural producer patron a stockholder in the course of time. The directors believe they will soon have 1,500 or more stockholders. Future dividends may be paid on a revolving stock basis to further strengthen the company financially. The company has 20 employees.

Farm Labor Supply Shrank 300,000 in 1941

Industry has taken 3,500,000 persons into employment in the defense program and lend-lease manufacturers during 1941 and says it will take 3,000,000 more in 1942. This year agriculture got along with an estimated 300,000 less hired men. Nevertheless, agriculture is the one industry that has not been found short in our defense program, said M. Clifford Townsend, director of agricultural defense relations for the U. S. Department of Agriculture at the Agr'l Defense Conference at Chicago Sept. 18-19.

Wives

It is odd but true, according to the Census, that there are more men with wives in the United States than there are women with husbands. The explanation is that many male immigrants have wives who do not accompany them to this country.

Blackburn to Speak at Gratiot Annual Meeting

The sixth annual meeting of the Gratiot Farm Bureau will be held at the Ithaca high school gymnasium at 10 o'clock Tuesday, January 13. The morning hours will be given over to officers' reports, committee reports and the nomination of directors. The Gratiot Farm Bureau orchestra will play during the dinner hour. A short program giving out membership awards and presenting community group reports will take place at the table.

R. W. Blackburn, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will speak in the afternoon. Delegations from Clinton and Isabella counties have been invited. County Agent C. P. Milham and AAA Chairman Harold Mouser will also speak. Adoption of resolutions and the election of four directors will complete the afternoon program. Directors whose terms expires are John Longanback, Bethany; Mrs. Ray Neikirk, Bethany; A. P. Shankel, South Wheeler; Clarence Muscott, Ithaca.

Anticipating a large crowd, Harry F. Johnson, county president announces that sixty-five county Farm Bureau members will take part in the program and in conducting the affairs of the meeting.

PARITY IS CAN TIED TO DOG'S TAIL

What's parity, anyway? Congress has told the Secretary of Agriculture to support prices at 85 per cent of parity whenever he calls for increased production. Secretary Wickard has called for increased production on milk, pork, chickens and eggs, and has pledged support of these products on the 85 per cent level.

But what is parity? We found a farmer the other day who said, "It isn't fair to keep farm prices around parity when prices of other goods are going up." He was surprised when he was told that parity price allowed for the rise in price of other goods. Parity is like a can tied to a dog's tail. The dog (prices of other products) can't move any faster than the can (parity for farm products).

That's how it goes. Parity goes up and down as prices of things farmers buy go up and down. By definition, the parity price is the price per bushel or per pound that will buy as many units of non-farm goods now as the same bushel or pound bought in 1910-14.

Back in August of 1940, parity for butter-fat was 26.3 cents a pound. But the prices of things farmers buy went up and the parity price went up with them. And in August of 1941, parity for butterfat was at 33.1 cents.

That's why a price guarantee should be stated, not in dollars, but in a fixed percentage of parity. For a fixed price may look silly if other prices rise fast. But parity takes into consideration all other rising prices and keeps pace. The dog with a can tied to his tail can't gain ground on the can. And a rising price level can't leave parity behind.—Editorial, Wallaces' Farmer & Iowa Homestead.

There are over 200 classified causes of death, according to the Census.

EXTEND BAN ON FOREIGN SEEDS

Canadian Clover & Alfalfa Only Seeds Held to Be Adapted

Alfalfa and clover seeds imported from any country in the world, except seed grown in the Dominion of Canada, are held not adapted for general use in the United States according to a recent ruling by the Secretary of Agriculture. The ruling was made under the federal seed act.

Under the ruling imports of alfalfa or clover seeds, or seeds containing 10% or more of clover or alfalfa, must be stained orange red in part to indicate that they are not generally adapted in this country. The law provides that 10% of the seeds in each container must be stained red. Only seeds grown in Canada are exempted.

Annual Rape No Good

Annual rape seed will be subject to the provisions of the Federal Seed Act after September 8, the U. S. Department of Agriculture said today. While annual rape is not recommended for forage purposes, over a million pounds of the seed have been offered for importation into the United States during the last 12 months. About half of this quantity has been refused entry on the ground that it was incorrectly labeled as Dwarf Essex rape, a kind subject to the Act. A substantial proportion of annual rape seed has been imported after proper labeling, however.

The influx of annual rape seed is due to a scarcity of Dwarf Essex seed, the price of which has almost doubled as imports from the Netherlands and Japan have dwindled. But comparative tests at the Beltsville, Md., Research Center indicate that annual rape is a poor substitute. The plants become tall, stemmy, and almost leafless, contrasted to the bushy, succulent characteristics of the Dwarf Essex type.

Oceana Farm Bureau Officers for 1942

At the recent annual meeting Oceana county Farm Bureau elected these officers for 1942: President, O. R. Gale, Shelby. Vice President, Jake Heer, Hart, R-1. Sec'y-Treas., Mrs. Harold Birdsall, Pentwater.

Directors: Dan Reed, Geo. Fleming, Ray Fox, Fred Sanford, Erwin Smith, (Jr. F. B. Pres.), all of Shelby; Ward Gilliland, Mrs. Ward Gilliland, (Assoc. Women), Lyle Tompkins, County Agt., Neil Weirick, Isadore Greiner, Harry Philo, Newell Gale, all of Hart.

Two Years More

Two years could be added to the life of the average man and woman by an annual physical examination and remedy of defects, according to Dr. Halbert Dunn, Chief Statistician of Vital Statistics for the Census Bureau. The average life expectancy at birth is now 69.6 years for men and 64.5 years for women.

Newaygo Farm Bureau Officers & Directors

Officers and directors of the Newaygo County Farm Bureau for 1942 are: President, Henry Kolk, Fremont, R-1. Vice President, L. A. Wilcox, Fremont. Sec'y-Treas., Mrs. Kooos Karnemaat, Fremont, R-4.

Directors: Peter L. Smalligan, Newaygo, R-1; Earl Smith, Fremont, R-2; Maynard Kempf, Fremont, R-3; Garrett Hooker, Fremont, R-4; Gladys Deters, Fremont, (Jr. F. B. Pres.); Niels Christensen, Grant; Lloyd Fry, White Cloud; C. C. Millett, Fremont, (County Agt.); Mrs. Greta Ensing, (Assoc. Women), Fremont, R-1.

POTASH

... an essential AMERICAN industry

All plant life depends upon potash because it is one of the necessary plant foods. Prior to 1914 scarcely any potash was produced in this country. When European supplies were cut off during the last war, the price of potash increased from \$35 to as high as \$500 per ton, and in most cases no potash at any price was available. Born in that emergency, an American potash industry has been developed, with average prices now much below those of 1914, to a point which will assure supplies of this necessary plant food in the United States, its possessions, Canada, and Cuba. Thus does this relatively new industry take a front-line position in American defense.

AMERICAN POTASH INSTITUTE
Incorporated
1155 Sixteenth St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

More Potash means More Crops

The War Time Program of the American Farm Bureau Federation

Resolutions Adopted at 23rd Annual Meeting at Chicago, Dec. 9-11, State Position of 500,000 Farm Bureau Families

Mobilization For Absolute Victory

With all efforts toward peaceful negotiation exhausted, and seeking no selfish gain, America finds herself at war. Over night our program of all-out defense has been displaced by actual warfare. The treachery of a nation whose doors were first opened to Western civilization by America, has led to war. America's destiny of Christian leadership in world affairs is defied by an imperialistic rising sun and a contorted cross. By reason of an unprovoked attack upon our peace and security, the one-time expedition of good-will to a receptive people, is now to be followed by an expedition to avenge the high crimes of a militaristic clique.

The realities of our position can no longer be a matter of debate. Our democracy must wage unceasing war upon the arrogant tyrannies that seek to crush and dominate. We must continue all aid and support in the fight against the common foe. We must unrelentingly gird ourselves in this struggle to achieve a peace that will outlaw treachery and rampant force as instruments of national policy throughout the world.

An America at war demands the untiring labor and sacrifice of all. The blood, sweat, and tears of America now commingle with the blood, sweat, and tears of Britain. We must devote renewed energies to the battle of production. Any lagging by industry, by labor or agriculture will not be tolerated. We must recognize that modern warfare is waged by civilians as well as by men under arms.

The farmers of the American Farm Bureau Federation, here and now, throw themselves into the struggle that will be waged upon the battlefield by our army and our navy. We dedicate ourselves, our fortunes, and our sacred honor to the cause. We commit ourselves to the stern labor and unselfish sacrifice required by our hallowed Christian heritage is to endure. We pledge ourselves wholly and unreservedly to the victory that must be won, so help us God.

1

Price Control, Inflation and Taxation

Inflationary forces are being set in motion which, unless Congress acts, will prove disastrous to all economic groups. Uncontrolled inflation must be avoided at all costs. Agriculture knows from bitter experience the disastrous consequences of inflation of prices, wages, and profits, and the inevitable deflation that follows.

In order to prevent disastrous inflation, we urge prompt action by Congress to establish, for the period of the national emergency and for an adequate time thereafter, a Federal authority to establish maximum prices for commodities on a selective basis to the extent necessary to prevent inflationary price increases.

We insist that such legislation recognize the parity principle as between labor, industry, and agriculture.

In order to prevent the average price received by farmers for any agricultural commodity being depressed below parity through the operation of price controls, no price ceiling should be established on any agricultural commodity, or the products thereof, at a price less than 110 percent of parity.

To be effective such legislation must include authority to control inflationary wages as well as inflationary prices. We cannot give our support to any legislation to control prices which does not provide for control of inflationary wages comparable to the control of industrial and farm prices.

Tax powers should be used to a greater extent to control inflation and to meet the current fiscal needs of the Nation by recapturing excess earnings and excess profits due to defense expenditures, and by lowering exemptions and levying increased taxes based upon ability to pay. Safeguards should be provided to assure that all such powers granted be terminated at the close of the emergency.

In view of the inevitable effects of war upon monetary and exchange relationships and price levels—both nationally and internationally—we renew our insistence at this time for the establishment of a monetary authority, which shall be charged with maintaining a stable price level. In the meantime use of every legitimate means available to the administrators of fiscal and monetary policy so as to maintain a stable price level and avoid inflation.

2

Non-Defense Spending And Economy

In view of the great expansion of all government bureaus, and since the emergencies for which many were set up have largely decreased or ceased to exist, we recommend that the activity of such agencies and bureaus as have served their major function, be

curtailed in proportion to the reduction in necessity for the work they have been performing.

The mounting public debt and the necessities of war require that every administrator of government be unusually zealous in his efforts to eliminate waste, extravagance, duplication, and unnecessary expenditure.

Agriculture is setting the example by reducing substantially its request for appropriations in line with the improvement in agricultural conditions. It calls upon all economic groups and all administrators responsible for the expenditure of public funds to seek, through every legitimate means, the highest degree of efficiency and economy.

3

Parity Goals, Loans, And Appropriations

We re-assert our unqualified endorsement of the basic principles and purposes of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and re-emphasize the soundness and justice of its parity price goals for agricultural commodities together with the factors upon which parity prices for basic soil crops are determined. We also recognize that the factors which determine parity prices for basic soil crops do not, in some cases, give equitable treatment to some of the other important farm commodities; therefore we hereby commit the Federation to give its support of the acceptance of other factors for the determination of parity prices for such commodities to the end that they may have the same relative purchasing power as basic soil crops.

We deplore efforts that are being made to raise the parity prices of farm commodities through a revision of the formula upon which parity prices are determined.

If these efforts are successful, the sound and defensible basis of present parity, which is intended to give farm commodities a price structure representing a fair exchange value with the products of industry, would be destroyed, and agriculture would be breaking faith with the masses of the people.

The Federation has never asked for more than a square deal. We re-assert that the best interests of agriculture and of the Nation will be served by establishing and maintaining a true balance between industry, labor, and agriculture.

Such a balanced price and wage structure should be on a level that will encourage and permit of the largest production and consumption of the products of both industry and agriculture.

We renew the Federation's support of the continuance of 85 percent of parity loans on basic soil crops and of such appropriations as are necessary to bridge the gap between loan levels and price levels of basic farm commodities, whichever are the higher, and parity prices.

We commend the Federation for its successful effort in obtaining from the Congress legislation that assures producers of at least 85 percent of parity price for any non-basic farm commodity for which the Government publicly requests an increase in production, such protection to continue after the present emergency for such a time as is necessary, after due notice, for farmers to readjust their production plans. This legislation also was intended to give comparable protection to other non-basic crops.

We urge that the Federation take whatever steps are necessary to make the intent of this legislation effective and ask only for such appropriations as are necessary to make effective the mandate of Congress in carrying out these programs.

4

Co-ordination of Our Agricultural Programs

We view with deep concern the growing tendency of Government agencies to set up special field personnel to contact farmers every time a new program is to be developed, or a new job is to be done. Farmers want co-ordination of these agencies and efforts, consistency in administration without duplication and overlapping, and—above all—efficiency with the least possible expenditure of Government funds.

The Secretary of Agriculture will continue to have the aggressive support of the Federation in all efforts to bring about such co-ordination. The extension service of our Land-Grant Colleges has definitely proved itself the best qualified agency to carry out and conduct the educational work in connection with Federal farm programs affecting rural people. We recommend and urge that greater use be made of the Extension Service in co-ordinating the educational and informational work of the various programs designed for farmers and that adequate funds be provided or transferred to the Extension Service for the proper performance of these functions.

The Federation has consistently supported appropriations for the Extension Service, Experiment Stations, Land-Grant Colleges, 4-H clubs, and vocational agricultural training. The increased responsibility now resting on these service agencies resulting from present conditions necessitates some increase in appropriations. In order that the Federation may be consistent in urging the strictest economy, we request the Federation to seek a conference with recognized leaders of these agencies to determine the amount of appropriations necessary for the discharge of the responsibilities and duties vested in these agencies and to seek only such appropriations as are then believed necessary for these purposes.

5

National Importance of Experienced Farm Labor

The importance of agriculture in meeting the national emergency is recognized by Government and by all thoughtful citizens. Farmers always have responded and will again respond to the call of their government. It must be recognized, however, that in large measure present-day farming requires experienced and skilled workers.

If adequate and efficient production is to be maintained and the large increase in the volume of production obtained, it is essential that all authorities charged with the administration of the Selective Service Act give the same consideration to essential farm labor as is being given to skilled industrial workers, particularly in the case of farm workers who by initiative, training, experience, and application are peculiarly fitted for efficient farm production.

6

Farm Equipment Priorities

It is imperatively necessary that the importance of agriculture in our national defense effort be properly recognized. Agriculture has been asked to make a very substantial readjustment in its production plans so as to provide a large increase in the supply of many farm products. If this is to be accomplished, it is essential that the proper Government authorities take immediate steps to assure agriculture necessary supplies of repair parts, replacements, and new equipment.

Recognition must be given to supplying the equipment that is essential in the preparation and processing of needed farm commodities for market. The Nation cannot safely ignore the fact that the greatly reduced supply of experienced farm labor will require a larger quantity of labor-saving machinery; and that as a result of the long period of low farm income, much machinery and equipment has become obsolete and must be substantially repaired or replaced.

- THE TECHNIQUE OF WAR HAS CHANGED -



7

Labor and Industrial Policies in War Time

The Nation is at war. In this emergency all true Americans will unite to attain one supreme objective, the preservation of our liberties and our institutions. All-out production in all lines is an immediate necessity.

American farmers have pledged the Nation an adequate supply of farm products to meet every need. There are not now and will not be any bottlenecks in agriculture.

In the name of our country, its institutions, and its ideals, farmers challenge American industry and American industrial workers to announce an immediate and continuing moratorium on all work stoppages, strikes, or other industrial strife for the duration of this emergency. Number of hours worked daily should be determined solely by the necessities of the situation. Excessive over-time rates have no justification and should be immediately discontinued.

If American industry and American labor will immediately step up industrial production to the full extent of American resources and the ability of labor—as farmers have already stepped up farm production—a wholly adequate national defense can be speedily assured, and the Nation can look forward to an honorable and effective settlement of the present world conflict.

We are unalterably opposed to the policy of administrative agencies which assume to include agriculture in the enforcement of wage and hour and labor relations legislation.

We resent all efforts of any industrial labor group which attempt to organize farmers or farm labor or which in any way interfere with production or the orderly flow to market and to the consumer of any farm commodity.

8

Farm Credit

We recognize the need for further improvement and strengthening of our co-operative farm credit system. Such improvements should be designed to provide the lowest possible interest rate consistent with the cost of money and the maintenance of a sound and efficient farm credit system; to preserve, rehabilitate, and strengthen the co-operative features of this system to the end that the system shall be independent and self-sustaining; and to preserve local initiative and responsibility.

We are unalterably opposed to the centralization of control of our co-operative farm credit system and insist that adequate safeguards be provided to prevent such centralization.

We renew our insistence that the farm credit system belongs to agriculture and its farmer borrowers.

9

Anti-Trust Laws

We endorse the policy governing enforcement of the anti-trust laws and believe these laws should be expanded to include any organized group which exercises monopolistic practices of any character.

We favor appropriations necessary for the full enforcement of these laws.

10

Radio Services & Clear Channel Broadcasting

Clear channel broadcasting services, free from interference, constitute an invaluable source of news, education,

information, and entertainment for American farm families. We are opposed to any action tending to reduce the number of clear channel stations at present serving rural America.

Farmers are conscious of interference with network broadcasting and urge a thorough investigation by Congress of the present regulations affecting the operations in order to maintain the free system of American broadcasting, and if necessary the enactment of proper legislation to guarantee free radio in the United States.

We wish to express our appreciation for the services of radio networks and stations extended to our Federation during the past year.

11

Leadership Responsibility

We urge Farm Bureau leaders, in the respective States, in the counties, and in the communities, soberly to consider the solemn responsibility which every leader must carry in these crucial days.

To get truthful information to the people, to aid them in distinguishing fact from propaganda, to do everything possible toward building and maintaining morale and confidence is both a privilege and a sacred duty.

As a nation, we face a grim task. The moral fiber of the people will undergo the supreme test in the months ahead. We must do everything in our power to encourage and to help farm people to meet their great responsibilities with courage, with determination, with understanding, and with faith in the final outcome of a righteous cause.

12

War—And Peace

We have pledged everything we possess to aid the national all-out drive against the forces of evil. We deeply appreciate the fact that President Roosevelt recognized, in his message to our convention, the vital importance of agriculture in meeting this challenge to our national security.

We appreciate also the assurances the President has given us that agriculture will be recognized and will be given fair treatment and the protection necessary to prevent a repetition of the collapse that followed the first world war.

Since the importance of agriculture has been adequately recognized, and since we have pledged our all toward the success of the national effort, we urge the Federation to use every rightful influence to see that when the ultimate peace is finally written, agriculture be represented around the peace table in proportion to its contribution to the vast interest in a fair and permanent peace.

Make No Small Plans

Make no little plans, they will no magic to stir men's blood and probably themselves will not be realized. Make big plans; aim high in hope and work, remembering that a noble, logical diagram once recorded will never die, but long after we are gone will be a living thing, asserting itself with ever-growing insistency. Remember that our sons and grandsons are going to do things that would stagger us. Let your watchword be order and your beacon beauty.—Daniel H. Burnham.

The proportion of farms in the United States operated by tenants declined from 42.4 percent in 1930 to 33.7 percent in 1940.

TIME TO ORDER PARTS AND REPAIR FARM MACHINERY

Expect That Vital Parts May Be Hard to Obtain; Lists Ready

Better than ordinary care for the \$150,000,000 worth of machinery on Michigan farms becomes a money-making goal in the state this year. Replacements are difficult or impossible to obtain, repair parts are less numerous and greater demands and better prices for farm products are stimulating plans for 1942 production. Proper care includes repairs and new parts as well as proper adjustment, grease, oil and paint. Amundson points out. Overhauling and adjusting machinery now will mean the equipment will be ready to go when it is needed in 1942.

Throughout the state the suggestion to farmers will include such details as to the method of ordering parts, giving make as well as model or year machine was made, name or description of part and the part numbers, usually stamped into the castings.

On a plow, for instance, there are 14 vital points to check. A tractor has 23 vital items and a mowing machine, 25. Lists of the machines and points are being made available through meetings and in offices of the county agricultural agents and farm equipment dealers. Equipment includes disks, spring tooth harrow, grain drill, corn planter, binder, manure spreader, potato planter, potato digger, windmill, pump, milking machine, feed grinder and motors.

Even if farmers gain but a 1 percent advantage over the usual depreciation or upkeep, the advantage means a savings of \$1,500,000 in Michigan.

That is the estimate of George Amundson, agricultural engineer in the extension service of Michigan State College.

MILK CHOCOLATE CAKE

- 1/2 cup butter
1/4 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 cup sour milk
2 cups sifted cake flour
2 squares of bitter chocolate
1/2 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 teaspoon soda

Method: Sift and measure flour. Add salt to flour and sift three times. Cream butter, add sugar gradually and beat until creamy. Add one egg unbeaten, mix well, add second egg and beat 2 minutes. Add flour and sour milk making 4 additions of flour and 3 of milk. Add vanilla and melted chocolate and mix well. Lastly, dissolve soda in vinegar and add to batter beating a few seconds.

MILK CHOCOLATE NUT ICING

- 2 cups Confectioner's sugar
1 square bitter chocolate
2 tablespoons butter
6 tablespoons cream
1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon black walnut extract
1/2 cup chopped nut meats

Method: Dissolve chocolate and butter in mixing bowl over hot water. Add other ingredients and beat until creamy.

Mrs. Howard Krick.

COW DESERVES 2 MO. VACATION

Will Return an Extra \$20 To \$30 If She Is Given a Rest

When a cow gives milk twice a day for 305 days, she deserves a two months' vacation before the next calf is born and the cow returns to producing milk. Michigan's 923,000 milk cows would give a greater volume if they all had this two months' vacation, explains A. C. Baltzer, extension dairyman at Michigan State College. The process is called conditioning the dry cow.

Some cows exhibit so much dairy temperament that they must be forced to quit producing milk. The process is simple. By withholding grain and concentrates and not milking, the udder first swells and then recedes and milk production or lactation ceases until the next calf is born.

Dry roughage such as clean, bright alfalfa hay is sufficient for the cow during the brief "drying up" period of perhaps four or five days. Then the cow can go back to a grain ration, storing up energy and other reserves for the next lactation period.

Feed for a dry cow can be 8 to 10 pounds of grain daily, consisting of two pounds of corn, two pounds of barley, two pounds of oats and two pounds of concentrate, according to Baltzer, in addition to good quality roughage. The animal should gain in weight.

"If the cow eats eight pounds of grain for 50 days," Baltzer explains, "the cost will be about 1.6 cents a pound or \$6.40. This same cow will then yield an extra 1,000 to 1,500 pounds of milk worth \$20 to \$30 extra way to make a cow give more than the Michigan average of 5,000 pounds of milk and 200 pounds of butterfat a year."

Centenarians

If the population of the United States were to stabilize at 150,000,000, it would contain only 2,660 centenarians, according to the Census Bureau. Only one person in 190,000 lives to celebrate his 100th birthday.

Advertisement for RICK'S DIE-U-RAT. Includes text: 'Ready to Serve', '15 1/2 oz. Can', 'Enough to kill 200 Rats', 'Sold by Farm Bureau Dealers'. Also features a small illustration of a rat.

Car owners have this "MORAL RESPONSIBILITY"

See Your Local STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. AGENT

State Farm Insurance Companies of Bloomington, Illinois

DRIVE SAFELY and CARRY INSURANCE THAT WILL PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS

MARKET INFORMATION Daily at 12:15 P. M.

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter, sponsored by the Ford Dealers of Michigan each market day, Monday through Friday at 12:15 P. M.

Table with columns: Station, Location, Kilo-cycles, Station, Location, Kilo-cycles. Lists various radio stations and their frequencies.

Early markets at 6:40 A. M., over Michigan State College Radio Station WJAL. Supplied by the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

The Michigan Live Stock Exchange is a farmer owned and controlled organization—offering you the following services:

SELLING—Commission sales services in Detroit and Buffalo terminal markets. Feeders through national connections. Can furnish at cost plus a reasonable handling charge all grades of feeding cattle and lambs.

FINANCING—4 1/2% money available for feeding operations of worthy feeders who have feed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE Secretary's Office Hudson, Michigan

SHIP YOUR STOCK TO US AT Michigan Livestock Exch. Detroit Stockyards Producers Co-op Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

Over the State with the Junior Farm Bureau

By MISS HARRYETTA SHAW of Shelby, State Publicity Chairman for the JUNIOR FARM BUREAU

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS' MEETING DEC. 13

Name Committees to Consider Permanent Camp and Other Matters

Reports of the work accomplished in the different districts were given by the regional directors present at the board meeting held at the Farm Bureau office in Lansing, December 13.

Duties of the regional director were defined as being director of the Junior Farm Bureau activities within his district. It was decided that district meetings should be called after the board meetings; and that district officers' meetings should be held, one after camp and one after each council meeting.

The following measure was voted upon and passed: Each regional director shall appoint an assistant to himself in case he is drafted. The assistant director shall serve from the departure of the board member until the next board meeting.

Insurance Explained

Mr. Bental of the Farm Bureau insurance department explained a new type of life insurance for young men between the ages of 16 and 35, whereby \$2,000 of protection can be obtained for a premium for \$15.00 the first year and \$10.00 a year thereafter. After age 35, the policy decreases \$100 each year until at age 45, the value of the policy is \$1,000. During that time, the policy can be converted into other types of life insurance. Mr. Bental said that there are 400 agents licensed to write Farm Bureau Insurance, better than 20 coming from the ranks of the Junior Farm Bureau.

Permanent Camp

Last year a camp committee composed of Jack Yeager, Lloyd Ruesink, Clark Brody, Ben Hennink, and Dick Anthony was appointed to determine an attitude toward a permanent camp. It was the duty of this committee to prepare a prospectus and to report from time to time. Mr. Yeager led a discussion on the problems involved in building a permanent camp. The camp in mind would have a capacity of around 200 and would mean an investment of about \$50,000. This could be utilized by different farm organizations and co-operatives and would have to be financed by some outside interest. It was suggested that money could be raised now and invested in defense bonds until such time as a camp project could be set up. The following motion adopted:

We, the Junior Farm Bureau, endorse the leadership training program as presented by the senior committee; further, that consideration for action be presented at the Junior Farm Bureau Council meeting.

Junior and Senior Relationships

A Junior Farm Bureau statement of policy as to the relationship between the Junior Farm Bureau and the Senior Farm Bureau was read by Mr. Yeager. Marian Williams appointed the following committee to make a further statement of policy for the Junior Farm Bureau: Robert Smith, Robert Gilbert, Mrs. Clarice Brand and Guerdon Frost.

Selective Service

Mr. Brody explained the Selective Service Act, and read a bulletin issued by Louis Hershey, director of selective service. Mr. Brody pointed out that nothing can stop a young man from exercising his rights in presenting his case before the Appeal Board. He advises that in cases where it is necessary that men be deferred to remain on the farm, that all the merits of the case be presented before the Appeal Board in writing, and that the actual units of food value produced on the farm be shown.

Treasury and Farm News

The secretary and treasurer's report was given by June Osborn. The balance in the treasury was reported as \$308.96. Harryetta Shaw gave the publicity report and the following recommendations were passed:

That a contest be sponsored, whereby all newspaper articles written by local publicity chairmen shall be saved and kept in scrapbook form, and at the end of the contest there will be some form of prize awarded to the county obtaining the most points, this contest to start on January 10, 1942, and end one week previous to the convention.

It was recommended to the local Junior Farm Bureaus, that they draw up a list of ten farm families not receiving the Michigan Farm News, and give them a year's gift subscription, these to be paid for either by individual members, or from the treasury. **Junior Farm Bureau Band** Francis Bryde, F.F.A. drum major, gave a complete report of the activities of the F. F. A. band and gave suggestions as to how a band for the Junior Farm Bureau could be organized. He was appointed chairman of a committee which will continue to act, and the board of directors was instructed to take suggestions home to their organizations and be prepared to discuss it at the Council Meeting on January 10.

COLLEGE GROUP PLANS MEETINGS WITH OTHER UNITS

Students Plan to Discuss Improving Nation's Agriculture

Junior and Senior Farm Bureau co-operation for the improvement of the Nation's Agriculture will be the general theme of a series of meetings and discussions of the College Junior Farm Bureau this winter.

The new plan will be to have a group of three or four members of the College Junior Farm Bureau go out to various community and local Junior Farm Bureaus and have a joint discussion of these problems. The first of these meetings will be January 9 when three college groups will participate in meetings with the Shiawassee and Clinton Junior Farm Bureaus, and the Ingham County Community Farm Bureau.

At the meeting following these discussions points of interest, methods of procedure, and difficulties encountered will be discussed by the College members. It is hoped that by this method mutual benefits will be derived on leading discussions and drawing common conclusions. Authorities on such meetings will be available to the various groups from the College staff.

Among other points on the program of the College Junior Farm Bureau this winter are: the Farmer's week stand and exhibit, the winter term party, skating parties, outings, speakers on various timely topics and many other activities to make a well rounded program.

New Mexico, Utah, and Mississippi have the highest birth rates in the United States, according to the Census Bureau. New Jersey and New York have the lowest.



When It Gets to the Cook

Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yeager, Director of Membership Relations

THE LION AND THE LAMB

I see by the papers that some of our farmer friends, under the title of the United Dairy Farmers, have joined John L. Lewis' Miners' Union. Organizers of this new branch of Lewis' Union state that the purpose of joining the farmers with the Union is to get them a better price for milk.

I wonder if the organizers have also told our United Dairy Farmer friends that Mr. Lewis' Washington representatives are fighting "tooth and nail" to get price ceilings put upon, not only milk, but all farm commodities, and that this price ceiling would be prices as of October 1, 1941, or at 100% of parity using the present formula?

In either case, it would mean not an increase in the price of milk but a considerable reduction in the price of milk as milk on October 1st was below the present price agreed upon by the recent milk-price arbitration committee in Detroit and the present formula used in computing parity indicates that milk is today considerably over parity. I wonder how our United Dairy Farmer friends reconcile these two contradictory programs under their Dairy-Miner leaders?

I suppose our United Dairy Farmer friends realize that if the proposed price control law is passed by the Congress, putting a price ceiling on milk, that all the strikes in the world won't change that one, ever under affiliation with the Miners' Union. Incidentally, the Miners' Union is supposed to have agreed not to encourage strikes in the future even though leaders of the United Dairy Farmers have informed Governor Van Wagener's arbitration committee in the present dispute that the United Dairy Farmers do not promise to stop strikes if the mediation attempts do not secure for them their goal. It looks a little bit as though our United Dairy Farmer friends have jumped out of the frying pan into the fire. Even labor has agreed that strikes are unpatriotic in these times.

It has always been our contention that farmers and laborers have much in common; that each needed to be organized and sit across the table, discussing the things they have in common and the things on which they could not agree; then work together on those things they could not agree on but each keeping their own special interests in mind and fight like everything to see which could win out on the things they disagree on.

There will always be some difference between the farmers who have primarily the producers' viewpoint and who have their money invested in their farms, and laborers who have the consumer viewpoint and have no money invested in production plants, just as the viewpoints of the farmer-owned co-operatives differ in philosophy from private business. At the same time both city workmen and farmers have the common ground of being laborers. They need to understand each other better but I can see no advantage in the farmers becoming part of a labor organization and being engulfed by it.

It is a little like the circus wild animal trainer who got the lion and the lamb to live together in the same cage; "Of course," said he, "We have to replace the lamb once in a while."

PRICES

There has been quite a clamor lately about the increased cost of living and what should be done about it. Our city friends maintain that the effective curb should be the placing of a ceiling upon farm prices and industrial prices but not upon wages.

culture pointed out that America was starting this world war with the price of farm commodities considerably below the levels prevailing when Uncle Sam started shooting a quarter of a century ago; that as yet there are few, if any, farm prices that are as high today as they were in some period or other during the last seven years, and certainly nobody will argue that those seven years have been years of abundance for the American farmer.

It seems as though some of our city consumers are yelling a little over-lyoud about living costs before they are much hurt, and even so the American farmer is willing to have a price ceiling put upon his commodities if similar ceilings are put upon industrial commodities and wages. What is wrong with that program? So far we haven't heard of other groups offering to do the same.

"Q. E. D."

Farmers quite frequently ask, "Why should I be a member of a farmers' organization?" I wonder if the following might help answer that one?

In the September 29, 1941, issue of the Detroit Free Press I find an article quoting a report of the Brookings Institute which is quoted as follows:

"The increase in agricultural prices has been due primarily to the government's farm program. There is nothing in the underlying supply and demand situation which would have produced any excessive rise in the prices of farmers' produce generally. The government program alone has created an artificial market situation for most farm products.

Couple that statement with one made by Representative Cannon and Senator Bankhead at the American Farm Bureau Federation convention in Chicago on December 9th, when they said, "It is very doubtful if the national farm program could have been passed without the assistance of the American Farm Bureau Federation"; and a statement made by Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold when he said, "I question if any farm organization in the history of the United States has ever had such effective influence as the American Farm Bureau Federation during the last few years. I further question whether there was ever a time when that influence was more needed to put a brake on the forces leading to an unbalanced economy."

It seems obvious then if farm prices are what they are because of a farm program made possible, according to our senators and congressmen, because of the "effective influence" of the American Farm Bureau Federation, that such an organization needs to be supported by farmers, in whose interest it is organized. As they say in the geometry books—Q.E.D.

Now, how about receiving your neighbor Farm Bureau member cordially when he discusses Farm Bureau with you in the near future and helping him fight the battle for agriculture, by joining the organization?

Smoking

Census figures for 1940 show that over a billion dollars literally go up in smoke curling from the ends of more than 180 billion cigarettes, 7,900,000 cigars and over \$7,500,000 worth of pipes and cigarette holders manufactured in a year.

Recently the Department of Agri-

Around State With Junior Farm Bureau

BAY COUNTY

December meeting of Bay County Junior Farm Bureau was held at the home of Anita Tomke. A tour through the Saginaw Foundry had been planned, but a theatre party was substituted because of the war situation. Initiation of new members was set for a future meeting, and a Christmas and New Year's party planned for December 29. Refreshments were served and a birthday cake honoring Anita Tomke.—Monica McDonald, publicity chairman.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY

November 19, Grand Traverse Junior Farm Bureau met at the Birmley Hall for a party in honor of Harold Promholz, ex-president and regional director, and Miss Theodora Alpers, who were married November 11. Dancing was enjoyed throughout the evening and a potluck lunch was served. December 1 a business meeting was held at the Elmwood school. Roger Foerch was voted a delegate to represent the Grand Traverse region at the National Farm Bureau convention in Chicago.—Marian Alpers, publicity chairman.

MUSKEGON COUNTY

Muskegon County Junior Farm Bureau had a Christmas party Monday night, December 22. Mary Hallister and Betty Cockerill were the entertainment committee, and Betty Huston was in charge of refreshments, and gifts were exchanged. A short business meeting was held, and a report of the board meeting given. Paul Bearman and Arthur Kaule were appointed to a committee to arrange a program for the next meeting which will be on January 13, 1942.

DISTRICT NO. 8

District No. 8 (Muskegon, Mason, Oceana, Newaygo, and Manistee) will hold a District Meeting on January 6, 1942, at the Shelby Co-op Hall. A speaker will talk on "The Condition of the World Today." Newaygo county is in charge of refreshments, and Mason county, the entertainment.

CALHOUN COUNTY

Calhoun County Junior Farm Bureau entertained 75 young people from St. Joseph, Kalamazoo and Calhoun counties Saturday evening, December 20, at a Christmas party. Sunday, December 21, twenty young men and women of the Calhoun group each brought a boy or girl between the ages of 7 and 13 to a Santa Claus party. The groups enjoyed games, refreshments and a distribution of gifts by Santa Claus. Calhoun is looking forward to a Sadle Hawkins Day party, a spring banquet and some excursions.

OCEANA COUNTY

Oceana County Farm Bureau and their guests numbering 35, met at Shelby Co-op hall Thursday evening, December 11. Members of the Shelby and Hart FFA organization and several of the Oceana County Normal school students were guests.

"Objectives, and how we may attain them" was the topic discussed. George Bird and Maxine Hill of Hart were in charge of the refreshments and Lawrence Gowell and Clinton Hallack, of the recreation. It was

Chester Clark Moves

Chester Clark, former editor of this page, writes that he has been transferred to the medical detachment of the 162 Infantry. Private George Cook of the Lapeer Junior Farm Bureau is a member of the detachment. He reports receiving mail from quite a number of Junior Farm Bureau folks. Stationed for the present at Fort Lewis, Washington, he has made the acquaintance of the Puget Sound region and can see snow covered Mt. Rainier in the distance. Address mail to Pvt. Chester Clark, Medical Detachment, 1620 and Infantry, A.P.O. 41, Tacoma, Wash.

Ed. Sellers Heads Manistee Farm Bureau

Ed. Sellers of Onkama was elected president at the Manistee county Farm Bureau annual. Others elected to the board are:

President Ed. Sellers, Onkama. Vice President, Ray Anderson, chief.

Sec'y-Treas., David Joseph, Onkama. Directors: Wm. Anderson, chief; Otto Diesing, Manistee, R-1; Donald Diesing, (Jr. Farm Bureau), Manistee R-1; Mrs. Mary Joseph, (Assoc. Women), Onkama; Ted Schinke, (Insurance), Onkama.

Lapeer Would Start Weed Control in 1942

Lapeer County Farm Bureau has suggested to the board of supervisors that Lapeer be the first county to embark on a program to control noxious weeds under the legislation adopted by the 1941 legislature. Lapeer County Farm Bureau could be credited with originating the bill.

Lake Michigan Furnishes Most Fish

Lake Michigan still furnishes the biggest share of the state's two million dollar fish supply produced by commercial fishermen annually from Michigan's Great Lake waters, according to an evaluation of last year's crop just reported by the conservation department's fish division.

Britain Gets Millionth Ton of U. S. Food

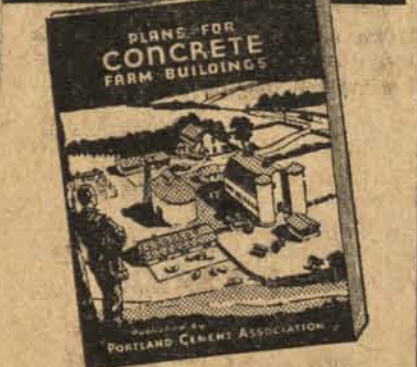
The British Food Mission advised Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, December 24, that the one millionth ton of American food being shipped to Great Britain under the Lend-Lease Act had arrived safely overseas.

Nothing is easier than faultfinding; no talent, no self-denial, no character no brains are required to set up in the grumbling business.—Robert West.

voted to hold the annual Christmas party on Tuesday evening, December 30.

On Saturday evening, December 20, several members of the Oceana County Junior Farm Bureau were entertained at the home of Erwin and Emery Smith honoring Ralph Chapin and Calvin Gowell, who were home from the army, the former from Fort Dix, N. J., and the latter from Fort Knox, Kentucky.

HOW TO BUILD IT



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

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

You can build these improvements yourself. Or get a concrete contractor. Your cement dealer can put you in touch with a good concrete builder.

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Please send me "Plans for Concrete Farm Buildings."

Name _____
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WARNING!

YOU MAY SEE THE OTHER CAR TOO LATE!



See Your Local STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INS. AGENT

STATE FARM INSURANCE COMPANIES OF BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
DRIVE SAFELY and CARRY INSURANCE THAT WILL PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS

ANNUAL SAVINGS

To Michigan Farmers Because of the Farm Bureau

PROGRAM & BENEFITS

	Savings to Farmers Each Year
Sales tax exemption on farm supplies for agricultural production	\$1,500,000
Farm road taxes reduced by McNitt and Horton Acts of 1931 and 1932:	
1. All of license tax now returned to counties	15,589,000
2. Gasoline tax now returned to counties, approximately	6,050,000
State is now paying high school tuition from other sources than real estate	2,100,000
	\$25,239,000

If these tax savings were divided equally among the 210,000 farm families in Michigan, it would mean an

AVERAGE ANNUAL SAVINGS TO EVERY FARMER OF

\$120.00

Farm Bureau Membership Makes These Benefits Possible

PROOFS

CLINTON COUNTY **\$93.93**

Average Tax Savings Since 1928

For the Chas. F. Openlander farm, 80 acres, in Watertown Twp., Mr. Openlander reported that the Farm Bureau tax program for highway and school tax has helped reduce taxes on that farm from a high of \$176.80 in 1928 to \$62.40 for 1940, or an average reduction of \$93.93 for the 12 years since 1928.—Michigan Farm News, Feb. 1, 1941.

SAGINAW COUNTY **\$119.57**

Average Tax Savings Since 1928

For the John S. Frost farm, 39 acres, in Thomas Twp., Mrs. Cecil Burge reported that the Farm Bureau tax programs for highway and school tax relief has helped reduce taxes on that farm from a high of \$201.60 in 1928 to \$18.40 for 1940, or an average reduction of \$119.57 for the 12 years since 1928.—Michigan Farm News, May 3, 1941.

Tax savings above are largely local taxes for highway building, maintenance, and debt retirement. Taxes on the Frost farm included large assessments for payments on Covert road bonds. Both farms have been helped materially by the new state aid for schools. The above figures do not include their exemption from sales tax on farm supplies for agricultural production. The exemption has been in force since May 25, 1935.

The Farm Bureau and YOU Today

Background Material for Discussion in January
By our 200 Community Farm Bureau Groups

By KEITH A. TANNER
Membership Relations & Education

FOREWORD: Much has happened during the last month. The attack on Pearl Harbor brought us into war with Japan; and at the same time, unified the thinking of the people of the United States. In the last month we have become engaged in war with Italy and Germany. Ninety percent of the people in the world are at war. Wake Island has been taken over by the "Japs"; Hong Kong has conceded defeat; and Japan has bombed Manila, an open city.

We all have an important role to play in this military conflict we're engaged in. People are being challenged to know how they can best serve their country.

Action, production, and clear thinking is the cry of today. You have your Community Farm Bureau as a medium through which to assemble information, analyze the facts, voice your opinions and exchange your ideas. Your conclusions can be recorded and sent to your organization heads and statesmen by your chosen secretary.

What the Farm Bureau and its services means to me is a question which each of you may answer in a different manner.

Your discussion leader has required a folder explaining the important achievements of your Farm Bureau. Be sure that some reports on this material at your January meeting. Why do you belong to the Farm Bureau? Tell your neighbors why you belong.

Because of the amount of material one can get on the Farm Bureau's history and past achievements, your coming membership schools of instructions and the importance of analyzing why you and your neighbors belong to the Farm Bureau, this article is not going to dwell too long on what the Farm Bureau has done, but will attempt to outline what farmers can do to help win this war. It takes organized farmers to do this job.

85% Parity on Basic Crops

During the latter part of May, I saw headlines stating that President Roosevelt had signed the Farm Bureau inspired bill authorizing higher government loans on the basic farm commodities of wheat, corn, cotton, rice and tobacco, the loans to be 85% of parity prices. It was estimated, at the time, that this bill would give the United States farmers about 724 million dollars more for these basic crops than would have been the case if the bill had not passed — two and one-third million dollars going to the Michigan farmer. We know today that it has meant much more than the estimated figure.

Congressman Cannon said, "I cannot refrain from expressing the appreciation I am certain that all feel of the able and tactful service of President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau Federation. His contribution to the American farmer in the enactment of this bill should move every farmer in the nation to promptly affiliate himself with his nearest farm organization."

85% Parity on Other Crops

Still later, in June, section four (4) of the Steagall bill was passed which stated that non-basic crops purchased by the Secretary of Agriculture, or loans made to farmers to increase production of non-basic commodities, should not be made for less than 85% of parity. These crops include livestock, dairy and poultry products. This bill meant much to the diversified Michigan farmer. To me, the Farm Bureau means an organization which is working for our economic security.

State Legislation
In the July 5th issue of the Farm News, I read, under legislative achievements, "Farm Bureau supported 25 proposals of special interest to farmers; twenty became laws. Two measures definitely opposed by the Farm Bureau were defeated". The Farm Bureau is the spokesman for you, its members, in the legislative halls. Your voice is amplified by the number of members in the organization. The Farm Bureau is doing for agriculture those things that cannot be done by individual farmers.

Will CIO Control Michigan Farmers?
It seems that the CIO and the Farmers Union are becoming "bed-fellows", even to the extent that the CIO must approve the head man in the Farmers Union Washington office.

The Michigan farmer has witnessed the mixing of milk and coal; the United Dairy Farmers taking out a charter with John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of the CIO.

The Farm Bureau is an organization of farmers. They make their own policies and write their own program; yes, and they vote their own ticket. Farmer problems can and must be solved by farm people. Getting others to do your work for you in the manner in which you want it done, is just "wishful thinking". There are a lot of "Georges", who are willing to do your work for you, but they must be paid and their pay is usually higher than what you could do the work for yourself. If "George" does your job for you, he is going to inject his own thinking, and I should imagine, he will look out for "George's" in-



Two Good Arms for a Real Fight

terests whenever possible. Why should farmers become subservient to any other group, when the farmer member in the Farm Bureau is the Farm Bureau?

What Farm Bureau Membership Brings

To be of service to the farmer has been the philosophy of the Farm Bureau for the past 23 years. Our fight for adapted seed, open formula feeds, quality merchandise and the co-operative way of doing business has been of great service to the Michigan farmer. Its competitive value has been immeasurable. How many businesses are willing to go out and fight farmers legislative battles; are giving back their profits to the farmers and are initiating laws to protect the farmers economic security? These are some of the values you are purchasing along with each Farm Bureau item. Still some of us feel we should get our merchandise cheaper than what we would have to pay for competitive articles from a private, who sells only merchandise and confuses, many times, that he isn't even interested in a farmer's program.

How many of us are willing to sit down and study each phase of the Farm Bureau work—to thoroughly understand our organization? This is one way to make your organization mean more to you. It is the fellow that understands us, who is the one hundred per center.

Farm Bureau War Projects

How can farmers and Farm Bureau members assist in this present emergency, is a question asked by many since the Japs made their surprise attack upon Hawaii. Your County Agent and your local Home Defense Council will be glad to answer your questions and assist you in this work but here are some of the problems you may want to discuss and analyze in your Community Farm Bureau meetings:

Selling scrap metals and junk will help in furnishing metal for our armament program. It will also give you an opportunity to clean up your farm premises, get rid of some of those unsightly junk piles, and still get a fair return for the old iron.

Cash for Trash

Some of the rural groups are putting on a junk-gathering day; others might want to have a junk night where each member brings junk to their regular meeting to be sold to boost the organization's treasury.

Giving paper for national defense is another way to help in this time of stress. Cleaning out the attic and cellar eliminating papers as fire hazards, conserving our use of paper goods, getting 4-H and Scout groups organized to pick up waste are ways we can all serve our country.

Fire Prevention

Courses on fire prevention are being offered. Farmers may not be in the thick of the bombing, but learning as to fire hazards and the best manner of handling fires will be good information for farm people, who are somewhat isolated from the standpoint of fire protection, to become acquainted with. A change in quality of fuels, equipment and supplies may make for more fires than usual. You may also be needed in protecting some of our defense plants and vulnerable points.

First Aid

First aid classes are being given in most counties. This is work which all of us should know about, not only in time of war but in peace times. Farm people are, in this mechanical age, quite subject to accidents. With the increase demand for production and the shortage of farm labor, the hurried farmer will be more subject to accident. Let's have at least one member of the family take advantage of this work; so they can be of assistance in their community and in neighboring cities if circumstances demand.

Repair Machinery Now

Farmers are asked to check their farm tools for necessary repair and

even to tear down certain machines where they suspect parts may be needed. Parts should be ordered now because they may not be available next summer when the tools are to be used. Farmers can help to conserve vital defense material by repairing old tools and stave off the buying of new tools until after the war is over. Some localities are making inquiries as to discarded tools as sources of repair parts. Check and double check is the strategy to use when considering repair parts.

A Bundle for Britain was the admission ticket to one rural sponsored night of entertainment. Warm woolen used clothing was suggested as to meet the challenges of this cruel sired. Rural people are doing much good.

Work for Red Cross
Many rural groups are getting materials from their local Red Cross Chapters and are distributing these materials among their membership to be sewed and knitted into garments for English children. The finished garments are returned to the Red Cross for shipment and distribution.

Red Cross donations have been collected by many of the Community groups. Farmers can help the Red Cross to achieve their new war quota of fifty million dollars.

Buy Defense Bonds
Some of the Community Farm Bureau groups have delayed the building and remodeling of meeting places and have taken their money to buy Defense Bonds. They feel that their money is doing the country good, they will not be going into competition for defense materials and they will have about one-third more money to use when their bonds come due. Other groups are getting their members to purchase Defense Stamps.

Rural women's groups are taking classes in nutrition so as to learn how to prepare food for their families and to know how best to utilize the products grown on their farms. Too, many of our farm boys have been over fed but undernourished. A little knowledge of foods and their nutritive values could have prevented this. We need to keep up with the times even to the type of vitamins we consume.

Red-blooded farmers can even help in this war by giving some of their blood to make up "Blood Banks" which can be used in transfusions when needed. People are having blood types made and have given of their blood for this worthy cause. There are many ways we can all help to save the lives of our fighting forces.

Produce to Win War
The Food for Defense program is a big production problem in which the farmer can do much to aid the allies and make for a sounder peace program after the war. The farmers are going to meet this challenge, even though they will have to do it short-handed and with a somewhat limited supply of farm machinery. They seem determined to do the job without expanding and going into debt. They realize they can do much to increase this production through better feeding, care and management practices; fertilizing, liming and good cultural practices will increase yields; and culling and good selection must be encouraged. The farmers learned a bitter lesson when they over-expanded and went into debt during the last war—it doesn't look as though many want to repeat that unpleasant experience.

Ceilings Needed—and for all
Inflation is another evil which looms up in this emergency period. The farmer has only been asking for a fair price for his commodities; so he will not be "holding the bag" when he exchanges his goods for the materials he must purchase. This philosophy will not bring about inflation. If all groups will be fair in their demands. Ceiling prices can do

In Michigan



R. W. BLACKBURN

Richard W. Blackburn, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, will speak to Michigan County Farm Bureau groups at Ithaca, Jan. 13 and at Greenville, Jan. 14. He will discuss the Farm Bureau's war time program.

Gratiot County Farm Bureau has invited Clinton and Isabella county members to bring their baskets and come to the Gratiot annual potluck dinner at Ithaca high school at noon, January 13. Mr. Blackburn will speak at 1:30.

Wednesday, Jan. 14 at 1:30 at the Greenville high school Mr. Blackburn will speak to members of the Montcalm, Mecosta and Ionia County Farm Bureaus.

much to limit inflationary prices, if all groups were to be treated equally.

The organized farmer has been asking for parity for the past twenty years and now that he is getting parity he is going to "practice what he preaches". He feels that other groups are out of line when they continue to demand unreasonable advantages.

Farmers can help in warding off inflation by keeping their Senators and Representatives informed as to what constitutes fair demands, paying off their indebtedness, doing away with installment buying, not going into competition for limited consumer goods so as to bid their prices up, buying Defense Stamps and Bonds, improving the farm business and giving all members of the family educational benefits so they will be better able to meet and help solve the problems after the war is over.

After the War Plans

"We the people" in a democracy must start planning and thinking about the period after this war. Farmers will be one of the important groups called upon to plan that period. His will be the job of furnishing foods, not only for our domestic consumption but for the allies, and the foes as well. He will have to share in helping pay the one-hundred-fifty billion dollar or more war debt. Defense industries will be closed down. Military camps will return soldiers to jobless cities in the post war period. Unemployment, social changes, deflation and governmental adjustments may be problems after this war. In order to minimize these problems and to share equally with other groups, the farmer must not only get his own group to plan, but he must also get all others to start thinking in terms of the post war period.

Farmers are doing much to help in this present crisis. There are many ways farmers could lend their assistance if they only knew how and where they could help. The above was given to point out some of the ways you and I might assist our country in defeating its foes. But most valuable of all, in this war for survival, is that we all think clearly, erase all prejudices from our thinking, meet the situation fairly and squarely and remember that survival and democracy are too important to allow for selfishness.

One man alone can not solve the above. Unity in agriculture is more necessary today than at any other period in our history. The farmer is the only one who can bring about that unity. Let's not have to have a Pearl Harbor incident in agriculture before we can have that unity.

WKAR MONDAY ROUNDTABLE FOR JANUARY

1:00 to 1:30 Mondays
Theme for January—"Building Community Institutions".

- 5—Economic factors.
- 12—Educational factors.
- 19—Social and Recreational factors.
- 26—Cultural factors.

New Selective Service Rulings on Farm Help

National Selective Service headquarters at Washington under date of December 4, 1941 has sent new instructions to State and local draft boards regarding "necessary men" engaged in agricultural activities. The statement says, in part:

"Local boards should give full consideration to the question of whether the registrant is employed on a farm or other agricultural enterprise which: (a) produces a substantial amount of food for fiber such as milk and dairy products, eggs and egg products, poultry meat products, hogs and lard products, soybeans, sugar beets, cattle and calves, sheep and lambs (b) markets a major portion of these products. . . . due consideration must be given to the relative importance of the individual skill of the registrant to the particular enterprise."

Property Tax

The Census reports that property taxes in 1919 constituted over 45 percent of the total State tax collections, but in 1940 only 6 percent of the total tax yield was from this source.

They Have Joined the Farm Bureau

The Michigan State Farm Bureau welcomes 65 families who have become members recently. 4,263 families have become members since January 1, 1941. We announce these new members:

- ALLEGAN COUNTY
Altenborn Elmer Fegg Frank
Grant Harry L Slotman Gerald
Hopkins Robert E Slotman Justin
- FENNIVILLE
Johnson John R Welder Brothers
- HAMILTON
Boeriger Gilbert Lave George
Boerman Henry Leonard E C
Branderhorst Wm Nyhoff John
Bredweg Arthur Nykamp W G
Hoeve John Poll Earl
Kempker Julius Schreur Albert
Kulveord John Jr Van Dis Bert
Keol Arthur Wolters Ed
- HOLLAND
Bouws Herman J Lubbers Edward G
Brink L E Nevezel Justin
Brinks George R Nyhof Ed
Diejakobs J H Scholten Alfred
Eskes John Scholten Henry
Greving Abel Schreur George
Hartgerink Joe Timmer Harry
Jacobs George Jr Van Huis M
Klimhessel Gerald Veidhuis Giles
Klem Wallace Verburg Simon G
Knoll M H Vork George
Kronmeyer Martin Vork Milo
Lindholm Robert Vrieling Brothers
Walters Donald
Scislow Fred Hopkins
- SOUTH HAVEN
Bardon Donald Ridley Emmit F
- LAPEER COUNTY
Clark Elbert O Imlay City
- MACOMB COUNTY
Chapman Emory D Mt. Clemens
Ruczyński John Washington
- MASON COUNTY
Miller W E Fountain
- MECOSTA COUNTY
Musgrave B E Big Rapids
- NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN
Gray Floyd L Traverse City
- HILLSDALE COUNTY
Null George and Son Montgomery
Wilson W N Oasoo
Lindholm Robert Reading
- SHIAWASSEE COUNTY
Hertrick F W Flushing

SYSTEM FOR 6 MONTHS PASTURE PROGRAM

College Offers a Rotation That Can be Started Next Spring

It's popular and profitable to budget a pasture and lay out a six months' program for livestock feeding.

With surveys proving it is economy to have cows or horses or beef cattle out biting off their own feed, a typical calendar of six months of pasture has been prepared by A. C. Baltzer, extension dairyman at Michigan State College.

He cites as an example a dairyman with a herd of 15 cows. Under the old time system and without a sufficient acreage of alfalfa the herd could get a flush pasture only when native bluegrass grew vigorously in spring and early summer. But a planned pasture system employs these grasses and others as needed and lasts six months. Here are the budget plans:

April 20 to June 15
The herd comes out of the barns around April 20 to pasture on eight acres of fall-planted rye. The rye should last until about May 15 when the blue grass is ready.

The rye to be disced under and seeded to Sudan grass by early June.

June 15 Thru Summer
Alfalfa-brome mixed pasture will feed the cows from June 15 to July 20. At this time the cows can be turned into the Sudan grass.

Meantime the dairyman has put up hay from alfalfa. Then he gets more pasture from alternating two alfalfa fields or using an electric fence to divide and alternate halves of one alfalfa field. The rotation again suggests efficiency. The heavy milking cows go into a growth first and then are followed by the dry cows and young heifers.

For Fall & Spring Pasture
In the fall there likely will become more blue grass available. Rye has been seeded in late July after the last corn cultivation. It will provide fall pasture in September, winter cover

for the field, and is the first pasture in the spring.

Green fodder corn can also be cut in small lots to help piece out the fall feeding. Refuse sweet corn stalks cut by a silage cutter offer another alternative until the fall rye can be pastured. That ends the six months program and the cows go back into the barn. Variations of this program are in order, of course.

5,000 lbs. of milk or 200 lbs. of butterfat a year.

The average for all cows in cow testing assays is 8,300 lbs. of milk or 400 lbs. of butterfat.

Pork 6 1/4 bushels of corn and 63 lbs. of high protein supplement feed, or 7 bushels of corn and 42 lbs. of tankage is an economical method for producing 10 lbs. of pork.

Feed to Produce 1 Egg, 100 lbs. Milk or Pork

Michigan State College live stock and poultry men tell us that the following figures represent the average amount of feed required to produce eggs, milk or butterfat, and pork:

Eggs
One half pound of feed makes an egg. A hen eats about one-fourth of a pound of grain and mash daily. A flock showing 50% production or better should be profitable.

Milk or Butterfat
Twenty-two pounds of feed makes 100 lbs. of milk or about 4 lbs. of butterfat. 700 lbs. of farm grains plus 100 lbs. of concentrate, such as 32% protein supplement, or soy bean meal with good alfalfa roughage, is a good producing ration.

96% of the more than 900,000 cows in Michigan are producing less than

Your Farm Bureau Oil Dealer Will Soon Offer
FREE This Handy 5 Gal. Can
WITH EACH
Purchase of 5 gals. Farm Bureau's UNICO BRAND
BUREAU PENN or MIOCO Motor Oil
This container is worth up to \$1.25. It may be impossible to buy later on. Well built. Handy pouring spout. Makes a good gasoline can. You can't afford to pass this up. . . ask your Farm Bureau oil dealer about it. Order now, while they last.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.
Petroleum Dept 221 N. Cedar Street
Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns

WE ADVISE ORDERING SEED NOW

REMEMBER what a ride Michigan farmers took from 1914 to 1919 on unadapted seeds. Buy seeds that are processed for Michigan farmers by the farmers of Michigan. There is no reason for farmers to buy out of state Mammoth, June or Alsike clovers this year for there is plenty to go around here in Michigan. Ask for Michigan adapted seeds. Farm Bureau brand seeds are guaranteed to their full purchase price as to origin, purity and germination. Does anyone else make such a guarantee?

Good Seed Corn, Brome Grass, Timothy and Rape Supplies Are Limited

For these seeds and other Farm Bureau brand Michigan grown or adapted seeds listed in this advertisement, place an order with your Farm Bureau seed dealer now. Order from him so he can order for you. Have what you need when you want it.

CLOVERS	BARLEY	SOY BEANS
ALFALFAS	SUDAN GRASS	RAPE
OATS	BROME GRASS	TIMOTHY

EXTRA BUSHELS With Dependable HYBRIDS

WISCONSIN - MICHIGAN GROWN HYBRID CORN	MICH. GROWN (OHIO M-15)
24-B (645)	25-B (696)
26-B (551)	51-B (355)
	\$650 bu.

KINGSCROST HYBRID SEED CORN is sold by your Farm Bureau dealer. Order NOW and have it! **\$695** bu.

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Seed Department 221 N. Cedar St., Lansing

MERMASH MEANS MORE CASH

For a happy, prosperous new year feed Mermash.

HERE'S PROOF: A Charlevoix County poultryman says, "My flock averaged an 85% production from January, 1941, to July, 1941—fall pullets averaged 190 eggs from 270 birds."

A Livingston County poultryman says, "My birds are averaging a 73% production on Mermash—It's tops with me." A Hillsdale County poultryman says, "60% production on 750 pullets from June, 1941—'till now!"

Mermaker feeds (Mermashes or 10% Mermaker in home rations) bring prosperity.

Milkmaker MEANS MONEYMAKER

A Claim, You Say? Yes! But Here's Proof:

The booklet, "Record of Performance" No. 3 contains records of 1,000 of the best cows in Michigan in cow testing work.

KIND OF RATION FED	NUMBER OF COWS
MILKMAKER	274
HOME MIXED	302
OTHER FEEDS	53

PROOF!
NET RETURNS OVER FEED COSTS
\$141.36
137.21
101.88

Tell us the feeds you have and we will tell you how to balance them free.