



MICHIGAN FARM NEWS



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Behind the Wheel

With J. F. Yaeger, Director of Membership Relations

WHY ORGANIZATION?

There are many reasons why a farmer should be a Farm Bureau member, why farmers need to be working together, why the co-operative way is the best way.

In Branch county, the County Farm Bureau, the Grange, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration the Extension Service and all other agencies serving farmers work together.

Every month the County Farm Bureau publishes its "Branch Bureau Booster". The last issue was devoted to the "why" of farmer organization.

On the front page four men were pictured walking side by side, striding along aggressively under the banner of "Parity Prices".

The men were labeled "National Farm Bureau Federation, National Milk Producers, Co-operative Council and National Grange. Under the cartoon the following captions appeared: *Unity For Parity and Are You In Step?*

On the inside of the first page, the following editorial was printed:

YOU SHOULD JOIN
"If you are not now a Farm Bureau member, this complimentary copy of the Branch Bureau Booster is being mailed to you at the request of one of your neighbors who is a member of the organization. He is anxious to have you join the Farm Bureau and believes you should do so."

"He knows you are a good farmer whose livelihood depends quite largely upon the income from your farm. We all know that in recent years farm incomes depend more upon legislative action than upon any other single factor."

"Do you believe that you can depend upon the members of the Board of Trade, the great produce commission merchants, or the large processors and packers to look after your best interests? Do you believe you can always depend upon the politicians to pass the legislation needed by farmers?"

"If your answer to these questions is 'yes', you do not need a farm organization."

"But, if you believe with your Farm Bureau neighbor that we farmers can depend only upon ourselves to secure our kind of legislation, you need help but realize that you cannot have a strong, active aggressive farm organization to represent you and your fellow farmers."

YOU MUST HELP
"As such an organization your neighbor offers you, the Farm Bureau, organized on a community, county, state, and national basis. He offers you a program of, by, and for farmers."

"Your neighbor wants to remind you, also that you can hardly expect him and the other Farm Bureau members to carry your share of the expenses and effort of an organization whose program benefits all farmers. He believes you surely are willing to do your share along with 1000 or more other Farm Bureau members in Branch County, and 20,000 Farm Bureau families in Michigan, to secure for yourself and your family a fair parity price for your products, a fair tax structure for your farm investment, a legal time that will enable you to do your farm work in the time of the day intended by the Lord Almighty for that purpose."

"By all means have your Farm Bureau membership fee ready when your Farm Bureau neighbor solicits your membership."

And that in our opinion presents the matter in pretty good fashion.

DRAFT DEFERMENT GUIDE FOR NEEDED FARM WORKERS

Draft Boards Using it to Rate Essential Farmers And Workers

All draft boards have received from selective service headquarters local board release No. 168 which is a guide for keeping on the farm necessary agricultural workers. Main points of the guide are summarized in this article.

The guide for determining essential man power on farms was developed by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. It enables a farmer or a draft board to measure farm production of essential food products in terms of "war units."

The selective service system recommends the deferment of any farmer or farm worker found to be producing 16 units or more of essential products.

For example, if two men are on a farm producing 32 or more units, both would be deferred but if over 16 and under 32 units were produced, one man could be drafted. If under 16 units were produced both could be drafted. On a farm producing 48 or more units three men would be deferred.

A farm worker need not devote his time to any one product or combination of products but may produce an assorted product to be eligible for deferment if his units total 16.

A registrant who does not produce a sufficient number of war units of essential farm products on one farm to warrant deferment, but whose efforts on an number of farms result in 16 war units produced by him may be qualified for deferment. Seasonal or temporary farm workers are excluded. It has been recommended that local draft boards consult with Dept. of Agriculture county war boards in deciding deferments of farm registrants.

A war unit is defined as a measure of production of essential farm products. Each of the following is considered 1 war unit: 1 milch cow, 20 feedlot cattle, 20 hogs, 15 acres in wheat, 1 acre in carrots, etc.

Converted to a 1 acre basis, the above works out: 1 milch cow 1 unit, 1 beef animal .05 unit, 1 hog .05 unit, etc.

The single acre or percentage unit value of various types of farm production is given below. Apply these percentages to your annual farm production to arrive at 16 units or multiples thereof:

Dairy cows—1 unit per cow.
Beef cattle—Farm herds .08 a head; feedlot cattle .05; stocker (bought and run on grass) .01.
Hogs—.05 per head.
Sheep and wool—Farm flocks .03 per head; lambs in feed-lot, .62 per 100 head; range, .02 per head.
Chickens—Broilers .17 per 100; head; eggs—producers 1.3 per 100; flock replacement .33 per 100.

Field crops—.07 per acre, wheat, oats, barley, rye, cover crop seeds, hay and hay crop seeds.
Field Beans—2 per acre, corn, dry edible beans, green peas, sweet corn, broomcorn.

Fiber and oil crops—.08 per acre, flaxseed and soybeans.
Sugar beets—.5 per acre.
Potatoes—.5 per acre.
Tree fruits—1 unit per acre.

Small fruits and berries—1.5 units per acre, blackberries, cranberries, dewberries, raspberries, strawberries, blueberries, currants, gooseberries and quinces.

Truck and canning crops other than those classed as non-essential—1 unit per acre.
Medicinal and insecticide plants—2.5 units per acre.

This scale is intended only for the guidance of local boards. Boards will use their own judgment in applying it. Farm registrants deferred only because they are found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in agricultural work essential to the war effort shall be classified as 2-C.

Farm registrants deferred for dependency and also are found to be necessary to and regularly engaged in essential farm work as above shall be classified as 3-C.

Farm registrants deferred for dependency, but not eligible for 3-C because they do not produce enough war units shall be classified as 3-B.

Ohio Farm Bureau Goal 30,000 Members
10,000 Ohio farm families have already enrolled in their respective County Farm Bureaus for 1943. Ohio is on its way to 30,000 members. This represents an increase of 5,000 family memberships over the 1942 goal of 25,000. Total membership for 1942, however, was 26,050 which actually leaves a gain of 3,950 members to reach the new goal.

AN INVITATION To Every Farm Family



CLARK L. BRODY
Executive Secretary
Michigan State Farm Bureau

I am happy to extend an invitation to every farm family in Michigan to become members of the Farm Bureau. The annual Roll Call campaign will be conducted by County Farm Bureaus during the next few weeks.

There never has been a time in the 25 years of its history when the Farm Bureau could do more for the protection and advancement of the men, women and children on the farm.

Farmers need the Farm Bureau. Our experiences before Congress and before the state legislature prove the value to farm people in being represented on all questions by a strong, active, and well informed organization. The Farm Bureau expresses effectively the views of nearly 600,000 rural families.

The farmer's relationship to private interests can be served and protected best through a strong farm organization which voices the unified viewpoint of thousands of individual farm people.

In these times of greatly disturbed and uncertain conditions, not only is a capable farm organization essential for protection of the farmer and his family, but only through strongly organized effort can we as farm people do our full duty in producing food and winning the war. Every farmer wants to make a contribution to a just and lasting peace.

I invite you to join fellow farmers in the Farm Bureau. We are working together on national, state, and farm problems. We are also enjoying many services from the Farm Bureau.

NW. Michigan Leads in Campaign for 20,000

First County Farm Bureau Roll Call Brings Substantial Gain; 44 Counties to Campaign in Next 2 Months

Northwestern Michigan County Farm Bureau expects to have in the neighborhood of 700 families as members in Benzie, Grand Traverse and Leelanau counties for 1943.

Northwestern Michigan started its 1943 Roll Call campaign for Farm Bureau members in December. It has been very successful and is continuing. The group had a membership of 450 families.

Peninsula Community Farm Bureau No. 1 of Grand Traverse county doubled a substantial membership. This group resides on the upper half of the peninsula extending into Grand Traverse Bay. The peninsula is the location of more than a million cherry trees.

Forty-four County Farm Bureau groups will launch their Roll Call campaigns in January and February. Several thousand and volunteer workers will participate. They will bring old memberships up to date and will seek 5,000 or more new memberships. Their goal is 20,000 or more paid-up family memberships in the Michigan State Farm Bureau by April 1. Every county group has from one to 5 campaign managers, according to the plan for handling the territory. Community Farm Bureaus are doing much of the campaign work. Many farmers co-operatives are helping. For example, Otsego Sanitary Milk Products Company of Allegan county distributed 1,700 copies of the December and January issues of the Farm News to its patrons.

Reports from County Farm Bureaus:
Tri-County Farm Bureau—Antrim, Charlevoix & Kalkaska counties—will start its campaign January 11 for 160 members.
Mason County Farm Bureau starts its campaign January 16 for 525 members. A series of farmer meetings will be held during the week of January 11. Community Farm Bureau groups will do the membership work.

Isabella County Farm Bureau is working for 700 families. The campaign was launched December 30 at the annual meeting at Mt. Pleasant. Campaign calendar: Jan. 9—Farmers' luncheon and meeting at Crawford at noon, evening meeting at Wain; Jack Yaeger will speak at both meetings. January 14 evening meeting at Vernon church, Stanley Powell, speaker. January 16, campaign workers' training school Mt. Pleasant M. E. church. Campaign continues to Jan. 30. Campaign managers are: Bob Watson and Mrs. Hugh Swindiehurst of Rosebush, Joe Streng, Beal City, and Earl Seybert, Jr., of Mt. Pleasant.

Clinton county's goal is 500. Every member has been provided with an application blank and an invitation to enroll one family in the Farm Bureau. Don Smith is campaign manager. Gratiot county's Community Farm

Bureau groups will do the campaign. Harry Johnson is manager. Mecosta county goal is 250. Manager Lewis Crame says the campaign is under way and is doing very well. Montcalm county expects to start its campaign January 15 for 150 members.

Ionia county campaign workers met December 30 at Ionia. Berrien county's goal is 1,500. The campaign will follow the annual meeting of the Berrien County Farm Bureau Oil Co., about the 3rd week in February. Township chairman, field captains and the county campaign manager are preparing the way.

Van Buren started its campaign for 750 in December, but storms blocked the roads. The campaign is proceeding. Cass county starts January 18 and wants 250 members. Ottawa county's goal is 645. Campaign starts the last week in January.

Lapeer County Farm Bureau plans to increase its membership from 658 to 800 families. Publicity and other preliminary work well under way. Campaign will be started at annual meeting. It will be directed by county chairman and four sub-chairmen. Genesee county hopes to increase its membership from 302 to 425 families. (Continued on page six)

FARMERS SAY DROP 40 HR. WEEK FOR DURATION

Change Spread the Work Plan to Spread the Workers

"In this critical war period when daylight to dark measures the working hours of farm families, retention of the 40 hour week in industry is not understandable."

So said the American Farm Bureau convention at Chicago early in December. The farmers said more:

"The forty hour work week was adopted as a device to spread the work. Today's war necessity requires that we advocate the abolition of the 40 hour week in industry for the war emergency, and we challenge all workers to subscribe to lengthened hours that will best contribute to maximum production."

"We urge management and workers in industry to examine patriotically the number of men employed and to reduce if possible the number used as their contribution to solving the nation's manpower problem."

President Edward A. O'Neal of the American Farm Bureau suggested returning to a 54 hour work week.

Government was asked to dispense with bureaus and agencies not contributing to the war effort or necessary functions of government and thereby release workers.

If Your Tire Goes Flat

If your tire goes flat stop just as soon as you can, and stay stopped until the tire is changed!

Your tire may be damaged beyond repair if driven flat, even though the distance traveled is only a few hundred feet.

Run on it while it is flat, the cords and fabric will rupture no repair be possible, and the car may have to be laid up.

Don't take off the tire and drive on the rim!

These engineers say that such a practice may bend or scar the rim badly. It may even crack or dent the brake drum. Repairing or replacing these parts in war-time is difficult, might be impossible.

Poor Richard Speaks About War Bonds

"Buy what thou hast no need of, and ere long thou wilt sell thy necessities."

It's smart to make the old things last longer in these times and use the savings for the purchase of War Bonds—every market day.

Farm Bureau Talks To Washington

591,230 Families Pledge Utmost Production and Voice their Impatience with Some Gov't Teamwork with Agriculture

When the American Farm Bureau Federation gathered for its 24th annual meeting at Chicago, December 8-10, those present represented a national paid-up membership of 591,230 families, the largest on record. They spoke for probably 2,500,000 farm people.

All observers at the convention reported that farmers from the North, South, East and West are united on one supreme objective, to help defeat Germany and Japan by producing as American farmers have never produced before.

These Things Need Revision

Observers noted too that farmers said in their speeches and in their resolutions that they are impatient of governmental red tape, unrealistic governmental farm price policies, labor union restrictions upon agricultural and industrial production, lack of full recognition by the government that agriculture is an essential war industry, and with the tendency of government at that time to keep food prices down by making price ceilings for consumers dependent upon subsidies to farmers.

The Farm Bureau convention left no doubt that farmers are overwhelmingly committed to the preservation of farms and other businesses under the full control of their owners. Farmers are becoming increasingly wary of getting too much under the thumb of government.

The American Farm Bureau continued its support for a national farm program but said: "Its ultimate value to farmers and to the nation will be largely determined by the degree in which its administration is held strictly to the provisions of the law, and to the extent that its annual programs are the result of experience and recommendations of those whom it serves."

Resolutions of policy adopted by the American Farm Bureau are presented in separate articles in this edition, in full, or summarized.

BUREAU SAYS RATION POLICY INVITES HOARDING

Favors Prompt Action, Urges Trial of Voluntary Rationing

Resolution Adopted by American Farm Bureau at Chicago, Dec. 8-10

To win the war requires the highest possible morale of the American people.

We recognize that in limited instances rationing is required as a protection of all the people. Where necessary, such policies should be immediately invoked without lengthy forecasts that invite hoarding and should be applied through practical and effective methods.

We believe the people will willingly adjust their habits and requirements without conclusion, if they are asked to do so as a patriotic duty, and that under the voluntary method, public opinion would provide effective policing of the few "chiselers" that will be found.

Brody Attends Farm Sessions at Washington

Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, is at Washington to meet with farm organization leaders relative to price ceiling and other farm legislation that will be considered by the new Congress. Jan. 3-4-5 he will meet with the board of directors of the American Farm Bureau in an advisory capacity. Jan. 7-8 the leaders of the National Grange, American Farm Bureau, National Council for Farmer Co-operatives, and National Milk Producers Federation will meet to arrive at a unified program on national legislation of interest to farmers.

Russian Farmers Need U. S. Seeds

When Germany engulfed the Ukraine, she took the equivalent of the U. S. corn belt as far as Russia is concerned. We raise 54% of all our food in the corn belt. Russian agriculture has had to push eastward onto new land. In 1943 millions of acres of new fields will be planted in eastern European Russia and Siberia. Ample supplies of good seed from the U. S. are absolutely essential for

O'Neal Challenges Other Groups

President Edward A. O'Neal for 14 years a spokesman for the national organization, called upon industrial workers to forget the 40 hour week for the duration and come more nearly to matching working hours with farmers. Farmers are doing 60 to 70 hour weeks and there is no overtime. The least labor could do, said Mr. O'Neal, is to adopt a 54 hour basic work week and forget time and a half and double time.

President O'Neal said the rising cost of government is a greater threat to citizens than a rising cost for food. He criticized the administration at Washington for refusing to permit farm labor costs to be taken into consideration when establishing maximum ceiling prices for farm products. Farmers, he said, resented an administration charge that a further rise in farm prices would start an inflation when everyone knows how much wages and salaries have increased during the past year.

The Farm Bureau president struck another responsive chord with farmers when he attacked the soundness of government proposals to keep retail food prices down by payment of subsidies to farmers. In New York, said Mr. O'Neal, it is hard for farmers to understand why when consumer income is at an all time high, the government should step in and pay part of the consumer's milk bill.

Great Changes are Making

The war will make big business bigger than ever, in Mr. O'Neal's opinion. He said that labor must clean house to get rid of labor racketeering, czarism among labor leaders, and other bad practices where they exist. Big business and labor are still answerable to the people.

President O'Neal called upon farmers to strengthen their farm organizations for the great changes that may be expected to follow the war. We may expect that international relations will be different than anything we have had in the past. Our national economy is undergoing great changes now. We shall have far reaching import and export problems to decide. Farmers must be ready to deal intelligently with these questions and many others.

Russia. Money for seed may be donated to Russian War Relief, Inc., 11 East 35th Street, New York City, Dr. M. L. Wilson, director of extension work, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, is honorary chairman of the seed committee of Russian War Relief.

Cows produce according to what they eat. Feed Milkmaker—produce more.

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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American Farmer and the War

Resolution No. 1 Adopted by American Farm Bureau Federation at 24th Annual Meeting at Chicago, December 8-9-10, 1942

Our Nation, under God, has come through the first year of dread war that threatens the endurance of our freedom and democracy.

To preserve our family life, the tradition of our hearthstones, and our right to follow the religious faith of our choice, we have sent the finest of our young manhood from the farms and from the cities to the battle-fronts of the world.

Powerful and treacherous enemies have directed attacks against us from the East and from the West. The demand upon American resource and American strength has been great, yet in one year the American farmer and the American people have made the valiant effort.

The year has seen our might increase and the tide of victory is turning our way, but only with greater hardship and greater sacrifice can America and her allies achieve the final decisive victory that must be if the door is to be forever closed to ruthlessness and destruction.

The American farmer will strive to produce the food and fiber that the continued war effort will require. He will give his labor and his sons to the cause. He asks only an equitable sharing of the burdens of war, the efficient use of our resources human and national, the forsaking of special privilege and selfish advantage, and the elimination of all unessential activities.

The American farmer stands ready and will fight and toil with all loyal Americans for the achievement of an early peace and a lasting security.

What About Farm Prices Now?

Would you believe that the TOTAL GAIN in wages and salaries paid in 1942 was MORE than the total of all farm income for the year?

Jesse Jones, secretary of commerce, said December 19 that national income would exceed 117 billion dollars. Wages and salaries scored the largest gain. They exceeded 80 billion dollars for 1942 as compared to 61 billions last year.

That's a gain of 19 billions for wage and salary earners in one year.

Total farm income has been estimated at 15 billion dollars for 1942.

The federal government has been holding that farm prices must not rise because they are already at a level that may not be exceeded without danger of inflation.

Now, Secretary Jones lets us know that wage and salary earners as a whole could have bought our entire production with their gains for the year and would have had considerable change left.

The relation of farm income to national income has been before Congress since the last war. The Farm Bureau has been a leader in the long struggle to bring farm income up and into a purchasing balance with the income of other great groups.

Questions suggested to agriculture by the report of Secretary Jones will be taken up by the Farm Bureau with the new Congress and the new price administration at Washington.

Right now the Farm Bureau is telling Congress that farm parity prices should include the cost of all farm labor. That might add 3 billion dollars to the nation's food cost. It would come out of the 19 billion gain in one year by wage and salary earners.

Unity in Agriculture

Resolution Adopted by American Farm Bureau Federation at 24th Annual Meeting at Chicago, December 8-9-10, 1942

The Farm Bureau is interested in the welfare of all farm people. No restriction as to tenure, size of farm or commodity denies the right of any farmer to become a member of the organization. The membership includes all kinds of farmers and all types of agriculture.

The American Farm Bureau Federation believes that the first requisite for the solution of the economic and social problems of agriculture is to attain fair prices and income sufficient to pay off farm indebtedness and maintain proper standards of living.

To the extent that farm income makes it possible, we urge that every effort be made by the voluntary co-operation of farmers and their organizations, all working together, to improve the housing conditions and standards of living of owners, tenants, sharecroppers and workers.

We commend the unity with which The National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Na-



Where The Standard Goes

We close-to-the-soil civilians;
We tillers of quiet farms
Who, under-manned, still win from the land
The food for a world at arms;

We some of us doubtless wonder
How do the Soldiers fare?
What do they think who daily drink
From the chalice of danger there?

Well, Thus they think, good Neighbors,
And thus they fare—Our boys;
They think of the sleet or they think of the heat;
The silence or the noise.

They do not ponder things back here,
For that way madness lies.
They watch for the foe which skulks below
Or soars in the droning skies.

They and their well-tried comrades;
Partners in training and skill,
Hug each his soul on the long patrol,
Gripping as soldiers will.

Each knows the satisfaction
Of friendships strong and deep;
Of a job to do and to follow through,
And a rendezvous to keep.

Each can feel, in that far strange land—
Jungle or desert or ice—
The glow, inside, of an honest pride
In service and sacrifice.

They look at the constellations
That spangle the black-out sky;
The firmament that is God's great tent,
Even as you and I.

They swear, they scratch and they grumble—
Thus have all soldiers done—
But many a prayer goes up out there
In the smoke of the ack-ack gun.

And many a heart draws courage
From God and His tender power,
And Christ stands to when the soldiers do
In the hush of the zero hour.

There are the thoughts of soldiers—
Take it from one who knows.
Strong hearts and true, to see things through
Wherever the Standard goes.

R. S. Clark
315 N. Grinnell St.
Jackson, Mich

tional Council of Farmer Co-operatives, the National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation and other organizations of farmers worked together as a team in several important legislative battles during this year.

We call upon our leaders, our members, and upon all farmers to intensify their efforts to bring about the more complete organization and unification of American agriculture. Any movement that tends to arouse class antagonism in agriculture, to array small farmers against large farmers, tenants, against land owners, commodity group against commodity group or section against section is un-American and must be resisted.

Farmers Spoke in November

Senator Aiken of Vermont predicts that two-thirds of the next U. S. Senate which takes office in January will see eye to eye with the farmer on matters affecting agriculture. In early December the Senator said he was noticing on the part of administration price fixers and other agencies planning for the farmer a tendency to take cognizance of what happened in the November election.

"If the general farm price situation isn't corrected soon by executive agencies," said Senator Aiken, "they know full well that the next Congress is likely to take matters into its own hands and make some far-reaching changes."

Farmers Protest Red Tape & Complex Forms

American Farm Bur. Takes Note of Documents Asked of Farmers

From Resolution Adopted by American Farm Bureau at Chicago, Dec. 8-10

Civilians are constantly receiving from Washington boards and bureaus great quantities of forms and questionnaires to be filled out as a prerequisite to co-operation in various programs.

Many of these documents are complex, vague, bewildering and unnecessary.

Too often, rules and regulations are prepared by persons who have no practical knowledge of actual conditions in the field and are simply unworkable in practice.

In the interest of economy, we earnestly recommend that all Government agencies, boards and bureaus not essential to the war effort and necessary functions of Government, be abolished by Congress; that all necessary agencies be examined critically as to duplicating service; and that a program of consolidation be carried out.

We recommend further that an honest effort be made to eliminate unnecessary forms and questionnaires, and to simplify as much as possible

those that are found to be essential. Farmers are anxious to do their part in carrying out all necessary regulations, but strenuously object to unnecessary red tape and inefficiency. We insist on improvement in administration of plans and programs to eliminate waste, delay and confusion. Unless relief comes speedily, farm production will be seriously impaired. We are convinced that the situation could be substantially improved by decentralizing the administrative process and by broadening the discretionary power of local boards or State authorities who invariably have a better understanding of local conditions than Washington administrators can possibly have.

Brody Speaks to Gratiot Bureau Jan. 12

C. L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, will speak at the annual meeting of the Gratiot County Farm Bureau at its all day meeting, Tuesday, Jan. 12 at the Ithaca high school gymnasium. Meeting starts at 10 a. m. Potluck dinner at noon.

Herbert Hoover said recently agriculture must be advanced to the very first rank of war industries."

FARMERS MUST HAVE ESSENTIALS FOR PRODUCTION

Farm Bureau Tells Gov't the Things Producers Must Have

From Resolution Adopted by American Farm Bureau at Chicago, Dec. 8-10

The Government is asking farmers to produce in 1943 a substantially greater volume than the record production of 1942.

Farmers are making every effort to discharge this responsibility, but it cannot be accomplished unless immediate and definite steps are taken to make available to farmers the absolute essentials for this large production.

The Government and the Nation must recognize that:

(a) That while many untrained people can be very helpful in supplying the labor on farms to meet seasonal demands, the maximum production requires men of experience and skill in the arts of producing and feeding livestock, dairy production, crop production, and the handling of modern machinery and equipment;

(b) The necessity for adequate and timely fulfillment of the minimum requirements of new machinery, equipment, repairs, materials, and supplies to effect full utilization of man-power, land resources, and skill available. Farmers are alarmed over the drastic curtailment of machinery, equipment, and supplies available for 1943. We urge that immediate steps be taken to step up this volume to the fullest possible extent. We emphatically urge that raw materials for machinery and supplies be immediately increased and that raw materials and supplies for 1944 be at least equal to that provided in 1942.

(c) The Government must also recognize the necessity for maintaining transportation facilities essential to production and marketing operations. Transportation equipment and ability to use it both on and off the farm are vital to continued efficient operation;

(d) The necessity for protecting and maintaining farm prices in the markets at levels that will stimulate the increased production desired, through policies that are certain, clear and practical. The timeliness, definiteness, and adequacy of policies respecting farm prices are very important factors in securing maximum production. These policies must be practical and realistic, in reasonable accord with the customary practices of farmers and market requirements, and must apply to non-basic as well as state farm commodities;

(e) All Federal policies and programs must cut through red-tape, where rationing and other regulations are necessary, so that farmers can concentrate on production rather than spend time trying to interpret a maze of rules and regulations. The reasons therefor must be clearly and irrefutably established, and administrative plans must be reduced to the simplest terms and procedures.

Now that the Secretary of Agriculture seems to be clothed with greatly increased power, we urge him to expedite decisions in a practical and effective manner so as not only to permit but to encourage maximum production.

TOO MANY ARE INTERPRETING FEDERAL LAWS

Am. Farm Bureau Says Many Administrations Exceed Their Authority

Should administrative officers be permitted to get around the plain intent of Congress by issuing rules and regulations which tend to nullify an act of Congress?

NO! said the American Farm Bureau at its 24th annual meeting at Chicago, December 8-10. The Farm Bureau agreed that in war time we must have greater central direction for the war effort, but it protested what it called departures from constitutional government. For example: The delegation of excessive and unduly sweeping legislative powers to the executive branch.

Usurpation of additional powers by government officials through strained interpretations of the statutes. Nullification of congressional enactments and policies by administrative orders and regulations.

Proposals to confer upon the executive sweeping authority to suspend acts of congress.

Propaganda by subversive groups and others, obviously intended to discredit congress in the eyes of the people and persuade them to yield to further grants of dictatorial power.

Enormous "blank-check" appropriations without sufficient control and accounting to the legislative branch.

Almost unlimited authority to transfer bureaus and funds or create entirely new bureaus and clothe them with vast powers.

"We view these movements as efforts which weaken the legislative branch of our government. They are a serious threat to democracy and freedom in this country," the Farm Bureau said.

"While our armed forces are fighting for democracy on the battle-fronts of the world, all freedom-loving citizens must be alert and active to preserve our form of representative, constitutional government."

The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau

Mrs. Roy Nelkirk, St. Louis, Ill., Director for Michigan

NATIONAL MEETING OF ASSOCIATED WOMEN

The Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau Federation met in the Hotel Sherman in Chicago, December 5th, 6th, and 7th. We pledged:

- 1—Our toil—to help produce the food that is needed to feed America and her allies.
- 2—Our efforts—to maintain the health and morale of our families.
- 3—Our service—to carry on community activities that will contribute to the winning of the war.
- 4—Our determination—to preserve democracy.
- 5—Our courage—to make readjustments and sacrifices.
- 6—Our faith,—believing that in turn our country will keep faith with us.

Mrs. David Black of Argyle, N. Y., won first place in the National Speaking contest. She declared that peace should be planned, not by victorious nations alone, but by all the people. All nations must go to the peace

table, and we women want a place there, too." Over a thousand ladies took part in the speaking contests in 44 State Farm Bureaus. Mrs. Howard Nugent of Bad Axe spoke for Michigan at Chicago.

Those who spoke to the convention included: Mrs. Elsie Mies, president; Prof. T. V. Smith of the University of Chicago; Harold Stassen, governor of Minnesota; Liang-No Liu, representing China Relief.

MICHIGAN SHOULD AID CHINA RELIEF

Farm Bureau groups in Michigan are interested in aiding the Chinese people in their fight against Japan. We have done very little as compared to the contributions made by Farm Bureau groups in other states. At Chicago we were told that \$1.00 in our money is worth \$20 to the Chinese when converted into supplies for their war effort. Contributions may be made to Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Associated Women of the Farm Bureau, 58 East Washington street, Chicago.

organization to represent them," said Charles H. Miller, Jr., manager of the Branch roll call for membership in early 1943.

Branch County Farm Bureau now has 742 family memberships.

Two New Community Groups in Isabella Co.

Rosebush Community Farm Bureau and County Center Community Farm Bureau are two new groups in Isabella county. Athold Johnston is chairman of Rosebush, also a Junior Farm Bureau group. It meets the second Wednesday of the month. William Block is temporary chairman for County Center. Its next monthly meeting is Jan. 15.

A good way to relieve the monotony of any job is to think up ways of improving it.

BRANCH GOAL 1,000 MEMBERS

One thousand Farm Bureau members in Branch county is our goal for 1943, said President L. Dean Steffey in the December Branch Bureau Booster.

"We have the satisfaction," said Pres. Steffey, "of knowing that not only we as farmers, but the American people generally have come to realize that our Farm Bureau is becoming strong enough to have a decisive influence on many issues. We also know that the larger the membership, the more influence and prestige our organization can exert in the future."

"Every man and woman receiving part or all of his or her income from an agricultural occupation in Branch county is aware of the need for an



This year the tide of war must turn. everything when materials can be spared for them.

This year, all over the world, America fights. Until then and after, railroads and railroad men will continue to work as they never worked before to get the big job done.

Our farms and factories must produce as never before. The guiding rule of our lives—and of yours—must be right of way for the U. S. A.

There must be food in quantity—and ships, planes, tanks and guns in numbers to outmatch the world. "It is now estimated that the railroads are moving well over a million troops a month. This is war movement, and must come first. . . . Pleasure travelers crowding into passenger train seats may easily deprive a soldier or an essential traveler, who must board a train at the last minute, of necessary accommodation."

And all these things must get to where they're needed—swiftly, on time, without fail or falter.

The railroads have a part in that job—a big part. They accept it.

They could do with more engines, more cars, more

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Director Office of Defense Transportation



Barry Farm Bureau Annual Meeting Jan. 13

E. D. Longnecker, head of the agr. section of the state selective service, will speak at the annual meeting of the Barry County Farm Bureau at the Methodist church at Hastings, Wednesday, Jan. 13. Potluck dinner at noon. Members will elect 3 directors and will name their delegate to the State Farm Bureau annual meeting in November of 1943. The County Farm Bureau will give ten \$5 Victory stamps as prizes. Farm Bureau Services at Woodland and Hastings will give prizes.

Open formula feeds have no secrets.

PURE CRUSHED TRIPLE SCREENED OYSTER SHELL

FOR POULTRY

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

Gliddenburg Community Entertains Soldiers

Gliddenburg community, between Paw Paw and Lawrence in Van Buren county, has quite a story to tell about entertaining boys from Fort Custer. It started when one family wrote the post saying that it would be glad to entertain several soldiers for Christmas. Christmas eve a letter came saying that 11 soldiers would arrive. They came and the community was ready. Families took 2 and 3. The community said if there had been 100, they could have managed. Nine men were from Tennessee, and there was one from Arkansas and another from Washington. Most had never been away from home at Christmas. They were a home-sick lot. When they returned to camp late Christmas night, they said it had been a wonderful experience. Invitations were given and accepted for other week ends on farms in Gliddenburg community.

Chester C. Davis

"The agricultural adjustment act and its administration grew out of a meeting in Washington when thoughtful farmers met at the request of Agriculture to outline what they felt we should have in the way of farm legislation at the hands of the new Congress about to be assembled. The Farm Bureau Federation and its state representatives had more to do with fixing the line of that report to the President, which he adopted literally in his message to Congress, than any other force represented there," Chester C. Davis, former administrator of the AAA, August, 1934.

NO SOUND REASON WHY FARM PRICES SHOULDN'T RISE

Nation Able to Pay Parity Prices; Subsidies Are Not Wanted

Position Taken by American Farm Bureau on Inflation, Price Ceilings, Subsidies

Small government subsidies be paid to keep the retail price of some food products below price ceiling levels? NO! said the American Farm Bureau at its annual convention at Chicago early in December. The Farm Bureau charged that the national administration in its inflation and price control legislation has waited until too late to deal with wage earners, but has manhandled agriculture shamefully to keep the price of food down.

Price ceilings were established for business and agriculture early in 1942, said the Farm Bureau, but wages were left free to rise.

The price ceiling law of October 2 froze wages generally at their all-time peak, and promised agriculture some consideration for farm labor costs.

Two months later, said the Farm Bureau, we find that the farm provisions of the price ceiling law have been flouted. In the administration of the price control and rationing programs there has been flagrant disregard of Congressional mandates, and a flood of impractical instructions and regulations.

The use of payments to farmers to bring farm returns up to parity when huge surpluses depressed the markets was justified on the grounds that as market prices rose to parity the need for parity payments would be eliminated.

Now, said the Farm Bureau, with wages higher in relation to food costs than ever before, there is no sound reason why retail prices should not be permitted to rise to such levels as will assure farmers parity for their products in the market place.

The practice of paying subsidies to farmers to avoid raising the price to the consumer cannot be fairly considered as preventing inflation, because the total amount is paid. The consumer pays part of it and the taxpayer the balance.

The Farm Bureau urged that such experiments be abandoned and be replaced by fixing retail price ceilings at levels which will reflect fair prices to the producers of farm products.

We Dedicate Ourselves

A Pledge for 591,230 Farm Families Who are Members of the American Farm Bureau Federation

We of the land dedicate ourselves and our organization to efforts and privations that will support in every way the courage and initiative of valiant sons and daughters with our armed forces. We dedicate our efforts of the coming year to the support of our Nation's war program, with confidence that our leaders will provide guidance that will enable our country and our allies to prevail against our enemies, so that right, with God's help, shall conquer over tyranny, and peace shall come to live in the hearts of all mankind.

Impact of Rationing on Farmers & Packers

U. S. Inspection Would Widen Markets for Smaller Packing Plants

Editor's Note—Mrs. Edith M. Wagar is a director of the Detroit Packing Company, the only farmers' cooperative among some 800 independent packing companies in the United States. Together they process 40% of the nation's hogs and much of the beef. Swift, Armour, Wilson and several other great plants handle the majority of the business.

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
Briar Hill Farm, Carleton, Monroe Co.

Of late the one question I've been asked more than all others combined is: "What has happened to the meat business? There is none in the stores."

We are at war, and the scarcity of meat in the retail store is the direct result of war. Under no circumstance can the farmer be blamed.

There has been estimated a 25% increase in the production of hogs during the past year and also a substantial increase in the production of all other meat animals.

The national goal announced for the coming year is an additional 27% of pork and 36% of lard, 7% of cattle and calves, 28% of chickens and 15% of turkeys. The American farmer will do his best to produce whatever is asked of him.

For some time, the American people have been urged to reduce their meat consumption to 2½ pounds per person per week. This is much greater than the meat allowance in other countries at this time.

Quota for Each Packer

In order to regulate home consumption, all packers were given a slaughtering quota for civilian purchase. The quota for October, November and December was based on a percentage of the number of animals slaughtered by the individual packer during the same months of 1941. That quota was 70% of the cattle, 75% of the hogs, 90% of the sheep and lambs and 95% of the calves. The quotas for next year have been altered slightly.

This arbitrary rule provides a most difficult problem for the small packer, for most of them must operate at their usual capacity in order to operate at all. There is a certain fixed overhead that must be met regardless of the business done.

Why Some Packers Closed

A great many packers decided to kill their usual number as they went along. As a consequence they found themselves with their quota exhausted and hence were compelled to close down until the first of the year when the new quota takes effect.

This has been no easy task for anyone connected with livestock in any way. Producers usually want to choose the time to market their product and they also have been on the anxious seat as to when and how they could dispose of their animals.

Not only were restrictions placed upon packers, but at the same time regulations were put upon the number of animals the individual farmer might butcher. He was given a higher quota than packers, for he was allowed to butcher the same number for home use that he did the year before and he could also butcher and sell the same number that he did in 1941.

No doubt there have been many cases of over-stepping. The temptation seems great for the man who has no meat in sight to attempt to buy a dressed hog or beef from some friendly farmer, and it is just as great a temptation to the farmer to sell. But these things, no doubt, will all be worked out in due time just as they have for sugar and coffee and other commodities.

Even if We Have Our Own Meat, it Will Be Wise and Only Fair that We Comply as Nearly as Possible with the Rules Governing Consumption, for None of Us Know what Restrictions are Facing us before this terrible war is ended.

Few Plants Have Federal Inspection

There's another side to the packer problem that tells the real story. AllCo-

packing companies that have federal inspection have to comply with the quota system so far as supplying the civilian trade, but over and above that they can operate to full capacity in supplying the government with meat for army service and for lend-lease purposes. The greatest drawback is that there are so few plants with federal inspection. All packers must have state or city inspection.

To qualify a packing plant for federal inspection requires buildings built to stipulated specifications and equipment beyond the reach of the ordinary packer. But, in times of emergency such as we are going through at the present time, bans can be lifted somewhat. Government inspection may now become easier to secure than would otherwise be the case.

Financial Side of Production

One entire day of the recent annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago was given over to commodity group discussions. I attended the one for livestock producers and we learned that every locality had its own current problems and its worries for the future. All expressed themselves as being able and willing to attempt a greater production program but they were fearful of a sudden let-down, as was the case after World War 1.

Resolutions adopted urged: That the Farm Bureau initiate legislation for a price protection guarantee to the farmer for a period after the war, so that he may now do his utmost in supplying food when needed; also, that the farmer be given time to adjust his business after the war without suffering a tremendous loss. The American Farm Bureau meeting was unanimous in its request for granting greater opportunities for federal inspection to many small packers scattered all over the country. They need a ready market for the larger production requested by the government.

We Can Take It

It takes time to change an industry from normal into wartime production. There always have been and, no doubt, always will be many unwarranted hardships, many individual losses, many unfair practices, but we must all remember it is a tremendous job to not only mobilize the right production of a great country such as the United States, but also to mobilize its millions of people to the extent that each and every one comes under an allotment plan not only for food but for heat and housing and transportation, materials, machinery and clothing and other essentials in everyday life.

We seem to be in just the beginning of what other countries have been enduring for several years. I know we too can take it, and cheerfully at that, when we fully realize it must be so if we win this war.

None of us expect the usual happy New Year of normal times, but we can resolve to accept our lot cheerfully, with chin up, and with the assurance that America with its many advantages of freedom and opportunity will prove to the world that no sacrifice is too great for its people in order to preserve these blessings. When each individual does his full share there's no menace that can intimidate us.

ANNOUNCE NEW DEPARTMENT OF FARM BUREAU

Research, Public and Labor Relations Office Names Its Advisors

The Michigan State Farm Bureau Research, Public and Labor Relations Dept. was organized Dec. 15 at Lansing by representatives of the Farm Bureau and 54 farmers co-ops and commodity marketing exchanges. The dept. will be administered by an advisory council elected by the co-operatives. Carl Buskirk of Paw Paw was elected chairman of the council, W. E. Phillips of Deatur, vice-president, and Clark L. Brody, secretary.

Others named to committees to develop the work of the dept. are Andrew Lohman, Hamilton Farm Bureau, G. S. Coffman, Coldwater Dairy, H. H. Sandford, Battle Creek

Farm Bureau, Roy D. Ward, Dowagiac Farmers Co-op Ass'n, and others. The department has been under consideration for many months and was brought into being at the request of farm co-operatives who need help in their many relations with government and other groups in these times.

Farm Bureau and Taxation for War

National income is at a record level but tax collections are still far less than the increase in national income. To continue this policy during times when jobs are plentiful and incomes are high and shift our repayment burden to less prosperous times encourages inflation now and threatens our national solvency later. The American Farm Bureau Federation, in annual meeting at Chicago, December 8-10, 1942, therefore endorsed all necessary taxes which will drain off excess national income above a fair normal national income. It said that the tax burden should be placed equitably on all groups.

Berrien Invites Blackburn for Annual

February 6 has been set tentatively as the annual meeting date for Berrien County Farm Bureau, probably at Berrien Springs. Berrien, largest county Farm Bureau in Michigan, has invited R. W. Blackburn, sec'y of the American Farm Bureau, to speak.

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INEXPENSIVE concrete improvements can work wonders in helping farmers step up war food production.

What are your needs? Maybe one of the improvements shown here. Or a new manure pit, dairy barn or poultry house floor.

Firesafe, long-lasting concrete improvements are easy to build—just a few bags of cement, some sand and gravel or stone.

Concrete farm jobs require a minimum of critical war materials. Do the work yourself or ask your cement dealer for names of concrete contractors. We will send free plan sketches if you will check the coupon, paste it on a postcard and mail today.

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Food For Freedom

PRODUCTION GOALS FOR MICHIGAN IN 1943

	1943	1942	Increase over '42
Dairy Cows	982,000	936,000	2%
Milk	5,420 Million lbs.	5,325	2%
Beef Cattle & Calves sold	903,000	813,000	11%
Hogs:			
Spring farrowings	153,000	139,000	12%
Fall farrowings	155,000	135,000	12%
Sheep and Lambs sold	658,000	563,000	17%
Hens and Pullets	12,445,000	12,083,000	3%
Poultry for Market	21,859,000	19,872,000	12%
Eggs	122,538,000 dozens	115,795,000	6%
Turkeys	543,000	472,000	15%
Corn	1,665,000A	1,584,000A	5%
Oats	1,375,000A	1,485,000A	-7%
Barley	223,000A	223,000A	0
Wheat	650,000A	702,000A	-7%
Rye	77,000A	77,000A	0
Hay	2,540,000A	2,548,000A	-1%
Pea beans	800,000A	739,000A	8%
Soy beans	180,000A	192,000A	-6%
Potatoes	231,000A	188,000A	23%
Sugar beets	136,000A	136,000A	0
Field peas	7,000A	6,000A	17%
Alfalfa seed	32,000A	50,000A	-36%
Red Clover Seed	225,000A	56,000A	302%
S. Clo. Seed	8,000A	3,600A	36%
Alsike Seed	23,000A	5,000A	360%
Asparagus	3,450A	3,450A	0
Cabbage	7,800A	7,200A	8%
Carrots	1,100A	900A	22%
Cantaloupes	3,300A	4,000A	-18%
Celery	5,500A	7,400A	-26%
Cucumbers	700A	1,100A	-38%
Onions	9,700A	8,400A	15%
Snap beans	1,000A	810A	23%
Tomatoes	4,300A	3,600A	16%

Farm Bureau Aids Farm Week Program

"What Patriotism Involves for Farmer and Other Groups" will be the theme of a panel discussion to be held at Morrill Hall, Michigan State College on February 4, at 10:00 a. m. Representatives of farmers, labor, consumers and industry will take part in the panel to present their views. The discussion of being sponsored by the Sociology Department of Michigan State College in co-operating with the Michigan State Farm Bureau. All interested people are invited to attend.

Ration Spices To Conserve The Supply

To stretch the supply of spices that used to come from the Far East, the government has rationed dealers to 50% of their usual purchases of white pepper, allspice, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, nutmeg and mace. Present supplies, which would disappear in 6 to 9 months, may last twice that long, assuming that these products do not become available again in the meantime.

HEAVY DEMAND MAKES PROTEIN FEEDS SCARCE

Everyone in the Business of Feeding Must Make Changes

By ROBERT H. ADDY
Farm Bureau Services Feed Dept.

Can you go to your local elevator and get meat scraps, or fishmeal, or dried milk? Have you tried to buy soy bean oil meal, or linseed meal, or cottonseed meal?

If you can't buy these ingredients at will, do not think you are the one person who can't. Here's why:

There are about 25% more hogs on feed than last year—more poultry on feed than ever before. Our dairy herds are near their peak numbers. More hogs, poultry and cows are getting rations more nearly balanced to their needs. That has called for a greater use of protein concentrates and has affected the supply.

There are important contributing factors to our shortages. For example, it has been customary to import from 200,000 to 400,000 tons of meat scraps from South America. It doesn't come for lack of shipping space.

Fishing fleets in Atlantic and Pacific waters have been depleted by government requirements. Their labor is scarce and high priced. These facts, together with fishing regulations, especially on the west coast, have combined to cut the production of fish meal up to 50%.

Last season we grew the greatest crop of soy beans ever. But there are thousands of acres not harvested yet. There are millions of bushels of soy beans in shortage for lack of crushing capacity to process them into oil and soy bean oil meal. Production doubled, but crushing capacity remained practically the same.

Poultrymen find the dried milk situation difficult because of government policy to have the plants producing dried milk for human consumption at 12 to 14c a pound as against 9 or 10c for feeding stock.

Shortages of cottonseed meal, linseed oil meal, and corn gluten feed have been caused by the tremendous demand for these feeds when buyers found they couldn't buy enough soy-bean oil meal.

This picture is given so you will know why your feed dealer isn't always able to supply what you want. It may be late February or March before the feed situation eases—if it does. Cattle, hogs and poultry in many places may have to feed on home grains without concentrates.

The desire of feeders to balance their rations better than usual has thrown a very heavy burden upon concentrates. We suggest the dairymen check their rations closely to make sure they aren't using more protein than is necessary to balance their roughage.

We recommend that poultry producers accept meshes that carry sufficient protein—15% to 20%—even though that protein comes from vegetable sources. Be sure that extra minerals and vitamins fortify the vegetable proteins.

All feed mills are cursed with shortages of vital ingredients. Delays in shipments are bound to occur.

Formulas must be changed in these times. Farm Bureau Services will show its formulas on the feed tags and will make changes only as necessity dictates. Our farmers will continue to be told what is needed in the feed and how much. The farmer needs this protection as never before.

Three Million Workers Leave Agriculture?

V. A. Fogel, president of the Co-operative Grange League Federation

Farmers Should Get Fourth of U. S. Income

M. G. Mann, general manager of the Farmers' Co-operative Exchange of Raleigh, North Carolina, says that 25% of the national income would be an equitable return for farmers. That, he said, would give the nation's farmers an income of between 20 and 25 billion dollars a year. That is about twice what they have averaged over the past ten years, Mr. Mann said.

IMPORTANCE OF EACH VOTER DEMONSTRATED

Margins Were Quite Close On All Questions November 2

By STANLEY M. POWELL

While there seems to be a quite general opinion that the recent election in Michigan was a one-sided affair, the fact of the matter is that on many important offices or issues the vote was plenty close, so that a relatively small number of citizens could have changed the outcome by reversing their ballot.

For instance, the winning candidate for Governor received 645,143 votes as against 573,314 for his principal opponent. In other words, out of 1,218,457 votes cast for the two leading contenders there was a difference of only 71,829 votes.

The race for United States Senator was even more close. In this case, the winner received 589,652 votes, while his principal opponent received 561,595 votes. This means that of the 1,151,247 citizens who voted for these two candidates, there was a difference of only 28,057 in their preference.

On the three special proposals which were submitted at the November 3 election, the vote was close on Nos. 1 and 2. For instance, on No. 1, regarding the calling of a constitutional convention, the vote was YES 408,188, NO 468,506. Thus, we were saved from the dangers of a constitutional convention at this time by a majority that was altogether too small for comfort. Regarding home rule for Wayne county, the vote was YES 433,164, NO 455,320. This was, apparently, the closest state-wide contest.

On No. 3, the Milk Marketing Act referendum, the vote was YES 318,899, NO 585,380.

It, thus, becomes obvious that a relatively small group of people could frequently be the deciding factor in the outcome of even a state-wide political contest. It is probable that the attitude of organized farmers had considerable to do in determining the election of certain candidates and the defeat of at least proposal No. 1 relative to the general revision of our state constitution. This should illustrate how important it is that farm folks have the facts and be set to give them full publicity to carry out the Farm Bureau program as effectively as possible.

Farm Supplies of New York says that in 1943 agriculture will have lost 2,000,000 young men to the armed forces and another million workers to industry and commerce. Before the war he says there were 12,000,000 workers employed on farms and 30 millions in all other industry. In 1943 we can expect to see 9,000,000 in agriculture, 49,000,000 in industry, 10,000,000 in the army, and 14,000,000 in reserve.

Farm Bureau Mermash means more cash.

Mail Your Dues This Year to Save Time & Tires



Directory of County Farm Bureau Secretaries and Treasurers to Whom Dues Should be Paid

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: Altagon—Bert Tellman, secretary, Hamilton, R-2. 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—Miss Margaret Beck, Battle Creek, R-7.

Cass—Mrs. J. C. Burgener, Cassopolis, Clinton—Russell Bower, DeWitt, R-1.

Eaton—Frank Pifer, Charlotte, R-6.

Genesee—Fred Lang, Flint, R-3.

Gratiot—Mrs. Arthur Ballinger, Breckinridge, R-2.

Hillsdale—Mrs. Earl Scholl, treasurer, 75 No. Howell St., Hillsdale, Huron—Mrs. Hal Conkey, Caseville, R-1.

Ingham—Mrs. George Frost, Williams, R-1.

Ionia—Chas. Mattison, Ionia, Star Route.

Isabella—Mrs. E. F. Block, Mt. Pleasant, R-2.

Jackson—Leland Cuff, Jackson, R-8.

Kalamazoo—Mrs. Helen Buckham, Kalamazoo, R-9.

Lapeer—Mrs. Emma Porter, Dryden, R-1.

Lenawee—Lyle Whelan, Tipton, R-1.

Livingston—Harold Copeland, Fowler, R-2.

Macomb—Jack Harvey, Utica.

Manistee—David Joseph, Onkama.

Mason—Elmer Fredericks, Scottville.

Mecosta—Orville Miller, Morley, R. 2. Missaukee—E. E. Shtenhelm, Court House, Lake City R-1.

Monroe—Laurence Wagar, Carleton, R. 1.

Montcalm—Mrs. Leroy Kelpin, Greenville, R-3.

Muskegon—Harold Banta, 636 Orchard Street, Muskegon.

Newaygo—Mrs. E. E. Smith, Fremont, R-2.

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 Pardonne, 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.

QUOTAS AND LIVESTOCK MARKET AT DETROIT

Start on New Quotas Jan. 1; Detroit Prices Better Than Most

By GEORGE J. BOUTELL, MGR.
Michigan Live Stock Exchange

Quota restrictions on the slaughter of livestock for domestic consumption and with ceiling prices for the dressed product dominate the picture at the Detroit stock yards as well as at other terminal markets throughout the country. The law of supply and demand has gone into eclipse, temporarily at least. Government regulations now rule the livestock industry.

The meat situation is critical in Detroit. Some local packers suspended operations entirely until the first of next year, while others continued to operate but on a much reduced basis.

The original OPA ruling called for a 20% reduction in cattle slaughter for civilian consumption during October, November and December, from the corresponding period in 1941. Processors were allowed to run over their quota one month and adjust their kill accordingly the following two months, just so the quarter allotment was not exceeded. Insistent demand on the part of the public for meat led many local packers to greatly exceed their October quotas. That left fewer cattle to be processed the balance of the year, so beginning about the middle of November the situation gradually deteriorated. A later OPA ruling reducing slaughter to 70% further limited the amount of beef available to the people of Detroit during November and December.

All this has had an adverse effect on the local cattle market. Prices on steers and heifers are at least in line with the other cornbelt markets, but receipts have been sharply cur-

talled. The main stumbling block has been cainer, cutter and low grade beef cows. On more than one occasion during the past eight weeks prices got out of line, with outside markets. Finally OPA made an exception for Detroit. Local packers were notified that during the period Dec. 21 to 31, they could slaughter up to 10% of their quota for the first quarter of 1943. This announcement came too late to be of much benefit for the balance of the year, furthermore most processors were adverse to dipping into their quota allotments for next year.

While hog slaughter for civilian consumption has been rather sharply curtailed, the largest buyer on the Detroit market has been engaged in furnishing pork and pork products for our armed forces and for lend lease. Hog prices have been well in line with other markets and larger receipts could readily be utilized.

Prices for veal calves, lambs and sheep have been consistently higher at Detroit than at other nearby markets. Receipts of veal calves have been normal and all offerings have been quickly absorbed by local slaughterers. Broad eastern shipper outlet, coupled with reliable demand on the part of local killers, resulted in a very satisfactory trade on lambs and sheep this fall. Receipts have been liberal but daily supplies were quickly absorbed. Quota limitations on veal calves and bovine stock have been much less severe than for cattle and hogs, and price ceilings on the dressed product are generally recognized to be satisfactory.

Poor Richard Speaks About War Bonds

"Tis foolish to lay out money in a purchase of repentance."

People in occupied Europe realize this better than others. Over there they must fashion their own bonds of slavery.

Over here we can contribute to the fight for freedom by working and placing our savings in War Bonds and Stamps on market day.—U. S. Treas-

ALFALFA SEED PRICES SUGGEST NEW PRACTICES

Sow Less Per Acre and Help Out With Other Crops: Use Common

By R. W. BENNETT
Farm Bureau Seed Service

Alfalfa seed is a scarce and high priced article for 1943. Some special management is recommended for the coming season.

When the seed, feeds, and fertilizers committee of farm co-operatives associated with Farm Bureau Services met recently, it was recommended:

That alfalfa seedings for hay or pasture be as follows per acre: 5 lbs. of alfalfa, 3 lbs. June clover, 5 lbs. broom grass. If there are low spots, add 1 lb. red top or 1 lb. of alsike to the mixture. This makes good hay or pasture.

Where alfalfa must be used in a short rotation, we suggest using hardy common alfalfa. Common alfalfa seed produced in Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Idaho, Utah, Montana or Wisconsin is adapted to Michigan. Avoid alfalfa seed from Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, or Argentina. Those regions have a large crop of seed, but it is not adapted to Michigan.

We should seed less pounds of alfalfa per acre. There is a shortage of adapted stocks. Michigan production was down 600,000 lbs. in 1942. Other states report much less seed. Canada is permitting only 50% of the seed sold to U. S. dealers to leave the dominion. In fact, we had the

smallest alfalfa seed crop in 13 years in 1942.

Michigan had a good crop of June, mammoth and alsike clover seeds. Mammoth makes pretty fair pasture and good humus. It will be a good year to sow mammoth in wheat. If you will roll mammoth clover in the bud, and cut the same way you roll, you'll be surprised at the good results.

Let's keep our soil program up. Sow something that will keep the rotation in order. Yellow blossom sweet clover is not expensive. It makes good hay and plenty to plow under for humus. Fifteen to 40 lbs. of boron or borax per acre applied to old alfalfa fields will do much to bring them back. Let's save some of the old alfalfa fields. The time will come when alfalfa seed doesn't cost so much.

Brody is President Of United Co-operatives

Dec. 10 at Cleveland Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, was elected president of United Co-operatives, Inc. United is a manufacturing co-operative and large scale purchasing organization for State Farm Bureaus and other large farm co-operatives. Its business in 1942 was \$16,000,000. United produces Unico Motor oils, greases and sprays at its Warren, Pa., and Indianapolis plants; Unico paints and barn equipment at Alliance, Ohio; Unico gasoline, binder twine, steel fence and roofing and other supplies are distributed in large volume by United.

GOOD REASON "Why is it that you go steady with her?" "Well, because she's different from other girls." "How's that?" "She'll go with me."

Farm Bureau REPAIR PARTS

• PLOWS • HARVESTING MACHINERY • HARROWS • TILLAGE TOOLS

They're Getting Harder To Buy—Inspect Your Equipment Now! See Your Farm Bureau Dealer for Replacements

MARKET INFORMATION

Listen to the Farm Market Reporter Daily, Monday through Friday

At 12:15 noon over Michigan Radio Network as a farm service feature of these stations

Early markets at 7:00 A. M., over Michigan State College Radio Station WKAR. 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 fed, regardless of where they purchase their feeders.

MICHIGAN LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE Secretary's Office Hudson, Michigan

Frank Oberst, President; J. H. O'Malley, Secretary & Treasurer; George J. Boutell, Manager

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

Auto Insurance Rates REDUCED



State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company reduced rates effective as of Nov. 1, 1942

The reductions amount to 10% to 50% of prevailing rates on some coverages. Our lower rates are in accordance with our anticipation of different driving conditions under the 35 mile an hour speed limit and gas rationing.

We believe that our rate reduction equals or exceeds the savings to policyholders announced by any other company. You now get the most insurance protection at much more reasonable costs in State Farm Mutual, the world's largest automobile casualty company.

STATE FARM MUTUAL AUTO INSURANCE CO.

Bloomington, Illinois
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agt., Lansing
AGENTS IN 350 MICHIGAN COMMUNITIES

DRIVE SAFELY and CARRY INSURANCE THAT WILL PROTECT YOUR INTERESTS

Classified Ads

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 4 cents per word for one edition, 1/2¢ 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. Todd Co., Menasha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (1-24-25)

FOR SALE—TWO YEARLING, REGISTERED milking shorthorn bulls. Record of Merit background. Vaccinated for Bangs. Donald McPherson, Lowell, R-1, Michigan. (1-21-20b)

WHITE ROCKS
The Two-Prong Breed—HOLTZAPPLE Strain. White Plymouth Rocks. GET BOTH high broilers profits and high egg profits. Breeding flocks include 12,000 daughters of H.O.P. females, 1,000 R.O.P. pedigreed cockerels with dam's records of 200-225 eggs and sire's dam's records of 200-206 eggs! 95% livability guaranteed! U. S. pullorum tested. Ohio, U. S. approved. Send a post card for big, colorful, 24-page illustrated catalog. It's FREE. Send today. Holtzapple Poultry Farm, Box 32, Eldon, Ohio. (12-41-75b)

MAPLE SYRUP EQUIPMENT
ESSENTIAL MAPLE SYRUP MAKING and marketing equipment and supplies, including felt filter bags for cleansing, thermometers, hydrometers, tin and glass containers, fancy labels, sap spouts, etc. New King Evaporators and buckets are classified as farm machinery, production of which is regulated by the government. Sales are restricted to necessary repairs. We urge producers to order all supplies early to be assured of delivery in time for spring use. For prices and information, write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, 217 North Cedar St., Lansing, Mich. (Next door to State Farm Bureau.)

MAPLE SYRUP LABELS
SPECIAL MAPLE SYRUP LABELS for glass and tin containers. Attractive all-over illustration in three colors of sugar bush in operation. Place for your farm name. We print that for you. Label designed to draw attention to and sell your syrup. Label for can covers three sides of can. Carries recipe too. For samples and prices, write Sugar Bush Supplies Company, 217 North Cedar street, Lansing, Michigan. (1-11-66b)

SEEDS & PLANTS
FOR SALE—HIGH GERMINATING, testing 90-92% germination. Super Snowball Cauliflower Seed, only \$25.00 per lb. It's first generation reproduction from original stock. Supplies very limited. South Haven Fruit Exchange, South Haven, Mich. (11-31-32b)

POULTRY SUPPLIES
POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES farmers can afford. Protocol for Blue Comb prevention. One quart \$1. Myco-Tonic and mycosis prevention. Tonic. Vermicide. Merck. Tapeworm control and prevention of black head. Worm tablets at 85¢ per 100. Available at leading hatcheries, feed stores and Farm Bureau Services, Inc., at their stores and co-ops. By mail, postpaid, if no dealer in your community. Holland Laboratories, Inc., Holland, Michigan. (7-11-64b)

POULTRY LITTER—USE SERVALL
STAZDLY for economy. Made from sugar cane. No dust—no dirt—goes farther—lasts longer. Will keep brooder and poultry house floors dry. 100-pound bales. Most feed dealers have it. Ask for descriptive booklet. Harry D. Gates Company, Hudson, Michigan distributor. (1-51-46p)

EGGS AND MEAT NEEDED—MAKE
More money with Silver Ward, Michigan bred chicks from stock carefully culled for size and vigor, bloodstamped for pullorum. Profits for hundreds of Michigan poultry raisers prove their value. Barton or Hanson White Leghorns up to 254-egg breeding; Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Reds, Anconas, Black Minorcas, White Giants, Leghorns, Leg-Rocks, Red-Rocks, turkeys. Chicks grow rapidly into heavy producers of big eggs. Free chicks, COD shipments if desired. Free catalog, reasonable prices, early order discounts. Also, quality Turkey, Poultry, Write, Silver Ward Hatchery, Box 100, Zeeland, Mich. (1-61-96b)

CHICKS — MICHIGAN APPROVED
chicks from large type hens, White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks. Get these better chicks for more eggs or defense. Sexed and unsexed. Write for prices. Winstrom Hatchery, Box B-7, Zeeland, Michigan. 1-61-25b

Over the State With the Junior Farm Bureau

By MRS. MARJORIE KLEIN of Fowlerville, State Publicity Chairman for the JUNIOR FARM BUREAU

MECHERLE OFFERS \$1,000 AND A CHALLENGE

Would Aid Juniors in Their Effort to Buy \$10,000 War Bond

Forty-two county Junior Farm Bureaus have had a \$1,000 challenge thrown at them.

Mr. G. J. Mecherle, president and founder of the State Farm Insurance Companies, has indicated a desire to aid the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau in securing a \$10,000 war bond. Mr. Mecherle told a committee of Junior Farm Bureau members who interviewed him at the APBF convention that if the Junior Farm Bureau would meet certain conditions he would present the young people with a \$1,000 check to become part of the war bond fund.

The Junior Farm Bureau has accepted the challenge. The conditions



G. J. MECHERLE

President, State Farm Insurance Co.'s, are simple and can be easily accomplished by every Junior Farm Bureau.

1—Each Farm Bureau is required to have in the state office a typed program for the next six months. The program is to be completely worked out as to responsibility and detail with each county group following it to the best of their ability.

2—The second condition is that by April 1, 1943, the County Junior Farm Bureaus shall reach their goal of \$10,000 through the medium of the wheat drive.

3—The third condition is that somewhere in the program each Junior Farm Bureau take time to seriously and carefully consider the relationship of life insurance to life planning of the young farmer.

In discussing this gift Mr. Mecherle expressed his confidence in the Michigan rural young people to accomplish these objectives, said Norris Young, state president of the Junior Bureau. Mr. Young said that the three committee members, Ellen Early of Kalamazoo, Robert Smith, first vice president, Raymond DeWitt, second vice president, had a luncheon conference with Mr. Mecherle on December 8. Mr. Tompkins, head of the agency force of the State Farm Companies, was present.

"We were interested in securing not only a financial boost but also we wanted the experience of meeting with an executive of Mr. Mecherle's type and getting his reaction to what we are trying to do in the Junior Farm Bureau," said President Young. "Anyone can judge for himself as to what Mr. Mecherle thought of what we were trying to do by the fact that he gave us four hours of his time as well as challenging us with the \$1,000."

To accomplish our end of the bargain, President Young called a state board meeting of the Junior Farm Bureau in which definite plans were laid and responsibilities assigned to see to it that the challenge is met.

All Young Men Should Be Insured!

Every young man does well to store something as he goes along . . . for himself . . . for the family he expects to have . . . and for that older man whom some day he will recognize as himself.

No one has devised a better plan than life insurance to accomplish these ends. Young men use good judgment when they start and develop a program of life insurance.

See Your State Farm Mutual Agent. Write our State office for insurance information

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO. Bloomington, Illinois MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU State Agent, Lansing

Do It Now

If with pleasure you are viewing any work a man is doing
If you like him or you love him, tell him now;
Don't withhold your approbation till the parson makes oration
And he lies with snowy lilies o'er his brow.
For no matter how you shout it, he won't really care about it!
He won't know how many teardrops you have shed.
If you think some praise is due him, now's the time to slip it to him.
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.
More than fame and more than money, is the comment kind and sunny
And the hearty, warm approval of a friend.
For it gives to life a savor, and it makes you stranger, braver,
And it gives you heart and spirit to the end.
If he earns your praise, bestow it; if you like him, let him know it;
Let the words of true encouragement be said;
Do not wait till life is over, and he's underneath the clover,
For he cannot read his tombstone when he's dead.

It Happened in the Michigan Junior Farm Bureau

KALAMAZOO COUNTY

Kalamazoo County Junior Farm Bureau met December 11 in the County Center building. Lloyd Cranklute reported that approximately \$350 has been realized from the wheat drive. A committee is working on a victory dance for the wheat drive. All senior Farm Bureau members and all who contributed towards the wheat drive will be invited. The three Community Junior Farm Bureau groups in the county have decided to meet monthly and to meet as a county group three times a year.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY

The Livingston County quota towards the war bond has been reached, and they expect to boost it still further by at least \$100. From now until spring the Juniors will be extremely active in county agricultural affairs. County Agent Ben Thomas will be the guest speaker at the first meeting in January. A junior-senior potluck supper is being planned for February. The Juniors also plan to attend the annual county get-together of the Seniors this coming spring.

SAGINAW COUNTY

We have sent our check to Clarice Brand for \$627.74, our share in the wheat campaign. Saginaw County Junior Farm Bureau gave another successful Barn Dance in November at the Freeland Community Hall. A

typical barn dance it was, with bales of straw for chairs—corn shocks for a husking bee—and pumpkins and lanterns. Music was furnished by Behmlander's Old Time orchestra. Dorothy Stark was general chairman of the dance, assisted by Helen Ruthig, Laura Mae Fierke, and Herbert Fierke. A nice profit of nearly \$50 was enjoyed and added to our growing treasury balance. A Christmas meeting and party was planned for December 16. Another member, Wesley Schmidt, has joined Uncle Sam's services as a marine. We now have 5 boys in the services; Perry Dunham who left nearly a year ago; Don Kreiner, Don Richards, Wilbur Johnson, and Wesley Schmidt.

TRAVERSE CITY

Old members and the prospective members of the Grand Traverse Junior Farm Bureau met Dec. 9, at the home of Katherine and Nellie Witkop. Plans were made by which this group would entertain a group of underprivileged children with a real Christmas party; trimmed tree, gifts and all that goes to make a gay Christmas party. This party was scheduled for Friday, December 19. The group accepted Dora Fromholz's resignation from office of Publicity Chairman. Eleanor L. Ansonge was elected to fill this vacancy.

COLLEGE OFFERS NEW FARM ACCOUNT BOOK

It Is Especially Adapted for Farm Income Tax Purposes

By CLYDE O. MAY
Farm Management Extension Specialist

A simplified type of farm account book, especially adapted for income tax purposes, has been developed by the farm management department of Michigan State College. This book does not replace the regular Michigan farm account book which is kept by the farm account co-operators throughout the state. The new book is a greatly simplified type of book which will meet the needs of the vast majority of Michigan farmers.

The new book is set up as follows:
Inside cover page—Some rules and regulations pertaining to income tax.

Page 1—List of records necessary for filing on (1) accrual basis; (2) cash basis.

Pages 2-21—Farm expenses and a classification of same.

Pages 22-37—Farm receipts and a classification of same.

Pages 38-43—Inventories, purchases and sales of cattle, hogs, poultry, sheep and horses.

Page 44—Feed and crop inventories.

Pages 45-47—Tables for determining depreciation of buildings and machinery.

Page 48—Summary page for determining net farm profit on accrual basis.

Page 49—Summary page for determining net farm profit on a cash basis.

Pages 50-51—Plot of the farm and a crop production record.

Page 52—Record of non-farm income and expense items necessary for filing income tax returns.
Any farmer who does not have adequate records on the past year's business will find this book helpful when trying to figure out the net farm profit for 1942. After using one of the books as an aid in summarizing the past year's business, one should then obtain a book in which to record the 1943 accounts.

Farmers who file income tax returns without the aid of complete records, will most likely pay more taxes than they should. It is easier to determine the income from a farm than it is to determine the expenses. When trusting to memory, many expenses are forgotten.

The county agricultural agent of your county will have a supply of these books available or they may be obtained from the Farm Management Department of Michigan State College. Price of the book is 30 cents a copy.

It's of Personal Success

- Industry
- Integrity
- Intelligence
- Initiative
- Intensity
- Inspiration

SAGINAW JRS. CELEBRATE 5TH ANNIVERSARY

State President and Guests From Senior Group Attend

Forty members of the Junior Farm Bureau, including 15 guests from the Saginaw County Farm Bureau, met at the Bay County Conservation and Gun club for dinner recently to celebrate the fifth anniversary of the group's founding.

After dinner, they adjourned to the Michigan House for a business meeting and program at which President Stella Schmidt presided.

The coming year's program was outlined by the group and will include a series of group discussion meetings on various subjects. At the next session an air-raid warden from the county's Civilian Defense program will be present as leader.

Guest speakers included Benjamin Hennink, of Lansing, state director, who spoke on the "Wakefulness necessary to meet problems of the future for rural young people"; Norris Young of Berrien Center, president of the State Junior Farm Bureau, defined the work of the state unit. William Bateson spoke on the need for insurance among rural young people. Fred Reimer, of the membership representative for the senior Farm Bureau, spoke on the need for developing leaders in the Junior Farm Bureau to carry on the work of the senior group. Adolph Begick, state representative, discussed farm legislative problems.

The next meeting of the Junior Farm Bureau was to be a business session and Christmas party at the home of Miss Donna Martin at Kaw-kawlin, Dec. 29.

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COUNCIL MEETING CALLED JAN. 23

This is the call for the first quarter council meeting of the State Junior Farm Bureau. The date is January 23 at 10 a. m., at the Farm Bureau building at Lansing.

The council is composed of state officers, the board of directors of the State Junior Farm Bureau, and the presidents of each Junior Farm Bureau in the state. The directors are personally responsible for contacting each president and seeing to it that they attend the council meeting. The following items of business are to be decided upon by the council, and if your Junior Farm Bureau is not represented the other counties will decide on these matters for you:
1—Assignment of membership quotas per county.
2—Final plans for winding up the bond campaign.
3—Progress report on Community Junior Farm Bureau formation and membership drive.

Other items affecting the program of the local Junior Farm Bureaus include adoption of a program for accomplishing the Merchle contribution to the war bond fund.

YOU STILL HAVE TO GO OUT AFTER 'EM!



Community Farm Bureau Activities

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations & Education

NORTHEAST COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—St. Clair Co.

A special meeting was called for the purpose of deciding whether we should continue with our meetings in spite of gas rationing. It was voted unanimously to continue. Edward Dougherty, one of our members who is in the armed services and home on furlough, gave an interesting talk on army life. He couldn't say enough for life with the United States troops. Our guns and equipment are second to none in his opinion. The food is very good and nourishing. The boys receive excellent medical care, he says. Mr. Dougherty was formerly our "hired man" on radio station WHLS at Port Huron.

VICTORY COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU—Mason

It was decided that the Victory group sponsor a dinner with members of the Ludington Rotary Club as guests. Committees were appointed.

CENTRAL HILLSDALE DISCUSSION—Hilldale

Resolutions were read and discussed by the group. The main topic was the milk act: the proposed return to the central time belt, which all seemed to favor; parity and price ceilings. Our group wonders just who is the authority on price ceilings and just how far these ceilings go? It is very evident that very little if any attention is paid to price ceilings in Detroit on eggs and poultry, at least, but the buyers of the farmers' produce here at home certainly have struck by it. Why, then, doesn't the buyer in Detroit do likewise?

GAINES GROUP—Lapeer

Mr. Gillespie presented a resolution. "The farmers of this community, and we might say, the entire nation, are alarmed at the farming situation as we enter the second year of World War II. Not six months ago we were told that there was an abundance of everything and that there would be plenty for all. Now this picture has changed, and we have, or will have, rationing of most everything, and to top all that, we are told by Mr. Wickard that we must produce commodities far more than last year, and this to be done with an ever-increasing shortage of farm labor. It is self-evident that it will be impossible to do this, unless there is a radical change down in Washington. Therefore, the members of the Gaines Community Farm Bureau believe if the farmers are given equal consideration with labor, they will produce enough for all."

BAINBRIDGE—Berrien

The chairman asked Mrs. Sonnenberg to speak concerning a recent guest who had come from China on a boat bringing exchange prisoners. Mrs. Sonnenberg told us most vividly of conditions in China as told her by her friend, a returned missionary. She spoke feelingly also of her own mother, a missionary who still is in China unable thus far to come to America.

ELBA HADLEY—Lapeer

Resolution sent to the President of the United States, our United States Senator and Representative "That we strongly protest against any subsidies to consumers for their food. It was brought to our attention that so many are being employed in Washington that they are overlapping each other . . . and that many are not connected directly with the war effort."

CAPAC COMMUNITY—St. Clair

The discussion leader, Mrs. Ploeger, used the questions taken from the Farm News on the study of the resolutions, in regard to the help given by school children in the beet harvest, some expressed (who had the children help) that they did very good work. Another mentioned a case where the

city children came out to work not properly prepared, and did not accomplish much. A good leader is necessary to guide and teach the children. Another idea expressed was that children should not be taken from their school work, but that the government should provide help.

FRANKENLUST—Bay

John Ziegler reported that he got a response to his letter that we can have a representative on the rationing board. It was agreed that we should select a good man to represent us. We shall decide at the next meeting.

BLOOMINGDALE—Van Buren

Jay Dodge, our county secretary, read and led a discussion on the "Farm Manpower vs. Bureaucratic Domination" resolution of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Fred Johnson, former county agricultural agent and now Farm Bureau chairman of Paw Paw, gave an interesting talk on Farm Bureau organization. He also suggested that all farm groups discard their jealousy of labor unions and get out and do something about it. He said "Farmers have the power if they will only show it." Faye W. Hart, fieldman for the Prairie Farms and the Farm Bureau of La-Grange, Indiana, gave a very interesting talk on Farm Bureau doling in Indiana. He said, "Your power is unity, in all Farm Bureau groups or organizations."

CENTRAL CASS—Cass

There was some discussion as to whether or not we should have fewer meetings this year on account of world conditions and gas rationing. A vote was taken and it was decided to meet once a month as usual.

MONTCALM—Montcalm

Maynard Brownlee reported on his proposed Federal egg grading station. The Farm Bureau does not approve of placing one in Greenville at the present time unless the community is canvassed and it is shown there would be sufficient eggs brought in to make it pay its way. Merle DeSpelder's motion to have two men appointed to canvass the community was carried.

SOUTHWEST OAKLAND—Oakland

Joe Pittenger and E. A. Holden reported their observations at the state farm bureau meeting at our December meeting. Our discussion leader, Ralph Hopkins, led the discussion of the resolutions adopted at the recent state meeting.

The consensus of opinion seems to be that farmers do not object to necessary war time restrictions, but would like to have the boards and bureaus in charge of price fixing, rationing and several other activities of government decide what they want and make it clear to the farmers, to avoid much of the present confusion.

The next meeting will be at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Holden, January 13.

NORTH THORNAPPLE—Barry

George Gillette, director of farm machinery and equipment division of the War Production Board, replied to our petition by stating that a blacksmith is entitled to steel for repairs. He enclosed a priority form for him. We have had it completed and returned to Mr. Gillette. We discussed legislation for turning the clock back, the shortage of egg cases, and need to ship more stock by rail to conserve rubber.

MAPLE GROVE—Barry

We are writing monthly letters to men in service whose parents are members of this group. At Christmas each of our men received a Christmas box from our group. There are seven: One is a staff sergeant pilot, two are corporals, one is a radio operator and machine gun operator, another is a paratrooper, and two are privates. They are: Brandt and Howard McIntyre, Ernest Van-Syckle, Merle Clemens, Van Buren, Eugene Ball, and Rudolph Soya.

WKAR MONDAY ROUNDTABLE FOR JANUARY

TIME 1:00 to 1:30 P. M.
TUNE 870 ON YOUR DIAL
Theme: Evaluation of Our War

Program.
Jan. 4—War Production — Farm Factory and Home.
Jan. 11—Government Control—Too Rapid and Unwisely.
Jan. 18—Government in Our Lives —Past, Present and Future.
Jan. 25—Morale—for War and the Future.

Thermometer

Junior Farm Bureau Campaign for Wheat to Buy \$10,000 War Bond
Junior Farm Bureaus have forwarded cash in the following amounts to the state office as their contribution to date to the \$10,000 war bond



\$3,365.22

fund. These funds have been raised mainly by contributions of a bushel of wheat from farmers, or other farm commodities.

- \$627.74—Saginaw
- 600.00—Berrien
- 505.00—Washtenaw
- 385.00—Livingston
- 337.43—Kalamazoo
- 213.05—Clinton
- 200.00—Isabella
- 150.00—Allegan
- 125.00—Bay
- 77.00—Cass
- 75.00—Grand Traverse
- 70.00—Grafton

\$3,365.22

Poor Richard Speaks About War Bonds

"The art of getting rich consists very much in thrift. All men are not equally qualified for getting money, but it is in the power of every one alike to practice this virtue."

We can't all buy War Bonds every market day, but we can all buy stamps and save toward a War Bond.—U. S. Treasury Department.

Good-by, now—
I'll tell you all about it
when I see you!



Keeping your calls short helps speed war calls . . .

"My telephone line never carries war calls," you may say. And that's probably true. But every call you make requires the use of lines and central office equipment that may be needed to speed vital military and war production calls . . . lines and equipment that cannot be expanded now because the necessary materials are going into tanks and planes and ships instead.

Keeping your calls short may seem unimportant. But, with war on the wires, saving a minute or two on each of the millions of calls made daily is tremendously important to our country. Your family's co-operation in keeping calls short will be another contribution to Victory.

Michigan Bell Telephone Co.

Seen and Heard at AFBF Convention

Background Material for Discussion in January
By Our Community Farm Bureau Groups

By STANLEY M. POWELL

In December of 1941, it so happened that the American Farm Bureau Federation was holding its annual convention in Chicago when Pearl Harbor was bombed and war was declared by the United States against Japan, Germany, and Italy. I attended that convention and had the feeling that I was occupying a ring-side seat while tremendous events were occurring.

One year later, the American Farm Bureau Federation again convened in Chicago. Once more the atmosphere was tense and earnest. The delegates could look back with satisfaction over a year of unprecedented agricultural production which farmers had achieved in spite of many serious handicaps.

There was no indication that the coming season would be any less critical or exacting. In fact, recommended quotas for the coming year called for a substantial increase of most farm commodities. Tools are getting older, new equipment is exceedingly scarce, and even repairs are hard to obtain. The labor situation remains exceedingly serious, although out of a growing general appreciation of the importance of food there has come about an improvement in the attitude of various governmental agencies toward deferment of essential agricultural workers.

Some Matters to Discuss

In view of all of these circumstances, it was but natural that the discussions and deliberations on resolutions were exceedingly earnest and covered a very wide range of problems.

As a sort of prelude to deliberation on the resolutions, an entire afternoon and evening was devoted to informal remarks by voting delegates who were called on by President Edward A. O'Neal to tell about conditions in their states and what their Farm Bureau is doing regarding them. This was exceedingly interesting, but before it was over I found myself feeling relieved that there are only 44 State Farm Bureaus in the AFBF. While no two of the talks were alike, most of them stressed the farm labor problem, stringencies of transportation, and the various other handicaps under which farmers are trying to carry on their business.

To my mind, the keynote to the whole convention was a deep desire on the part of farm folks to do their full part in the present emergency and to be relieved of unnecessary restrictions and regulatory controls which impede their efforts to make the largest possible contribution to the all-out war program. It was felt that many handicaps under which farmers are now operating are caused by lack of understanding on the part of governmental agencies and officials. Effective farm organization can assist materially in clearing up such unfortunate conditions.

Reid on Resolutions Committee

The Michigan State Farm Bureau was again honored when President O'Neal of the AFBF appointed Clarence J. Reid, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, as a member of the AFBF resolutions committee, which met almost constantly for a week to formulate the proposed resolutions which were submitted to the delegate body on the final day of the convention. These proposed resolutions were very carefully considered by the delegates and were subjected to many amendments, most of which were intended to improve the wording or make the meaning a little more clear.

Elsewhere in this issue of the Michigan Farm News will be found several news articles and editorials which quote or summarize the most important of the 21 resolutions which were finally approved by the delegate body.

Farm Bureau Speaks Out

Throughout the convention there was a very strong note of concern against the growing tendency toward bureaucratic domination in rural affairs. Governmental spokesmen were almost entirely absent from the list of speakers. Repeated emphasis was placed on the necessity for doing away with the 40-hour work week for industry so as to increase production and utilize more effectively available manpower. There was considerable discussion as to the part that farm women should play in taking the place of farm workers who have been absorbed into industry or taken in the selective service. There was considerable sentiment to the effect that women should not be asked to do the harder and more strenuous farm tasks until industrial labor has considerably extended its average work week.

Anyone who sat through the proceedings of this AFBF convention really saw democracy in action. By the orderly processes which were carried out, 591,000 organized farm families working in and through the AFBF harmonized their viewpoints and formulated a program and a platform for their efforts during the coming year.

During and following the convention, reports of these recommendations went out to the public by radio, newspapers and magazines. During the months to come these resolutions will be energetically and faithfully followed up by the administrative officers of the AFBF and every effort will be made to bring to pass the recommendations of the delegate body. When you hear over the radio or read in your newspaper or magazine some reference to AFBF activities or policies, you may be sure that this can be traced directly back to one of the resolutions which the delegates formulated and approved.

A COMFORTING LOOK INTO THE FUTURE



The efforts of our leaders to bring these things to pass will be tremendously assisted if the rank and file of the membership understands and energetically interests itself in the promotion of this program. Discussion of these issues at the January meetings of the Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups can assist greatly in this connection. Michigan had 78 of its members at the AFBF convention. Wherever one of these men or women is available to make a personal report, that would add materially to the interest of your meeting.

GROUPS BEFORE CONGRESS SHOULD BE REGISTERED

Public Has Right to Know Make-Up and Purpose Of Such Bodies

Resolution Adopted by American Farm Bureau at Chicago, Dec. 8-10, 1942

With the present complexity of national problems and with the extent of Federal participation in civilian affairs, it has become urgently necessary for groups having common interests to organize in order to represent their interests before Congress and before Federal officials, boards, commissions and other agencies. Every group which faithfully represents a group interest has a right, under our democratic processes, to such representation. However, the Congress, Government agencies, and the public itself, have a right to know who is represented in each group, who is financing it, how the money is spent, and how much is spent. Any group having a legitimate case cannot fairly object to making public this information.

We recommend that Congress enact legislation requiring each group seeking to influence national legislation or governmental policies to register and file with the Congress information which shall be available to the public, setting forth the nature and size of the organization, number of employees, names of officers and legislative representatives, amount and sources of all income, purposes for which funds are expended, and other information which the Congress may consider necessary to reveal the true nature and purposes of the organization. This information should be required from all such organizations, whether representing agriculture, labor, industry, commerce, or any other group.

We urge our State Federations to work for similar legislation with respect to group representation at the State level.

Central Time Bills Ready for Legislation

Bills to return Michigan to the central standard time belt and thereby turn the clock back one hour will be presented by Senator Don Vandewerf of Fremont and Rep. Miles Callaghan of Reed City as the first bills before the legislature. Observers believe such legislation is likely to be enacted within a few weeks. Attorney General Rushton has given no opinion that would block a return to central standard time belt and says he won't give an opinion until he is asked for one. In the meantime, he says the question has many legal ramifications, and he is studying them.

Farm Bureau Fertilizer supplies available plant food abundantly.

A good co-operator gets ahead with—not ahead of—his fellow man.

The efforts of our leaders to bring these things to pass will be tremendously assisted if the rank and file of the membership understands and energetically interests itself in the promotion of this program. Discussion of these issues at the January meetings of the Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups can assist greatly in this connection. Michigan had 78 of its members at the AFBF convention. Wherever one of these men or women is available to make a personal report, that would add materially to the interest of your meeting.

NW. Michigan Leads In Campaign

(Continued from page one.)

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Perry of Grand Blanc are managers of the Roll Call. The campaign opens at the annual meeting, the 4th Tuesday in January.

St. Clair county aims to increase its membership from 468 to 600 families. Roll Call follows the annual meeting January 12. Eight Community Farm Bureaus will do the campaign. Alvin Kersten of Capac is chairman.

Branch County Farm Bureau now has nearly 30% of the farmers as members. Charles Miller, Jr., says they hope to increase the membership from nearly 750 to 1,000 or more families during January.

Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau is another group that will employ local radio station facilities for the Roll Call.

Calhoun county goal is 650 members. John Philo, former AAA county chairman, is Roll Call chairman.

Barry county did very well in the 1942 campaign and is planning a good job in 1943. Carl Brodbeck of Lake Odessa is chairman.

St. Joseph county was down to 41 paid-up members but went to 241 in the 1941 Roll Call. Last year they put the membership to 440 families. For 1943 they want 500 or more. George Copenhafer is chairman. His chief assistants are Charles Beal, Lloyd Storms, Leon Cook, and Ed. Davis.

Hillsdale county starts its campaign January 11. Farmers co-operatives are assisting. Henry VanDusen is chairman.

Huron county board of directors met December 29 at the home of the new president, Ralph Brown of Uby, and scheduled the membership campaign for January 19 and 20.

U. S. SERVICE FOR SEASONAL HELP

Farm Bureau Favors Placing Responsibility For Recruiting There

Full responsibility and authority for handling agriculture's requirements for seasonal help should be centered in the United States Employment Service, said the American Farm Bureau Federation at its annual meeting in December.

In recruiting and distributing such workers, both American and those who may be brought in from Mexico and the West Indies, the Farm Bureau said policies covering costs and restrictions should be shaped to make those workers available to the small farmers.

Congress was commended for the Tydings amendment which provides deferment from selective service for men necessary in agriculture.

Buy Co-operatively and share in earnings.

Farm Bureau Porkmaker means profitmaker.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU ON ABUSES BY LABOR UNIONS

Legislation Demanded to End Enforced Membership And Other Evils

Resolutions Adopted by American Farm Bureau at Chicago, Dec. 8-10, 1942

We will continue to support the right of workers to associate themselves together in organizations of their own voluntary choice to seek through all legitimate means the improvement of the status of workers.

But we deplore and vigorously condemn abuses in the labor movement, such as the closed shop with enforced membership, jurisdictional strikes, racketeering practices which are taking an enormous toll from farmers and consumers, hot cargoes, secondary boycotts, slow-downs and other interferences with the production and movement of products to market, use of threats, violence, and coercion, and collusion of labor leaders with other groups to acquire monopolistic controls over prices and production.

We urge the enactment of legislation to end these abuses.

INDEPENDENCE OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS

Farmers resent the efforts of some of the labor leaders during the past year to organize farmers and bring agriculture under their control.

Farmers are being promised a better position in the national economy if they join a labor union or farm organization allied with labor unions, or pool their influence with organized labor. We particularly resent the attitude of some of the officials of the United States Department of Agriculture in condoning, if not encouraging, some of these efforts.

Farmers have no quarrel with labor organizing for the purpose of improving the position of workers, but are opposed to labor attempting to organize farmers and determine agricultural policies.

Strikes and other coercive methods of labor-union leaders are abhorrent to farmers, are not adapted to solve the farmers' problems, and if pursued generally, would work untold hardship on the public.

It is essential that farmers everywhere be informed of the issues and dangers in their affiliating with labor organizations. We commend the attitude of some labor leaders in opposing the organization of farmers by

labor unions. We condemn the growing trend of some governmental agencies and officials to utilize government agencies or government-dominated organizations to replace the farmers' voluntary organizations.

The future welfare of American agriculture and of our nation depends upon the maintenance and strengthening of farmers' voluntary organizations, which are owned, controlled, and directed by farmers.

INDUSTRIAL LABOR LAWS AND AGRICULTURE

We favor the payment of good wages and provision for maintaining attractive living conditions for labor on American farms. We ask consumers and the general public, however, to realize that the extension to agriculture of laws and policies established for industrial labor would make necessary tremendous increases in the prices of farm products.

As every farmer and farm worker knows, work on farms is so different from that in industrial plants that it is impractical to apply to agriculture the methods prevailing in industry. Efforts by departments and agencies of the executive branch of the Federal Government to extend to agriculture provisions of laws and policies established for industrial labor are not only in conflict with the will of the people as expressed by the Congress, but are hampering the production of the food and fiber needed to win the war. We recommend to the Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau its continued study and consideration of the problem of devising practical methods to promote the security of farm workers.

PROGRAM FOR FARM BUREAU LABOR DEPT'

Farm Bureau and Farmers' Co-ops Would Promote Understanding

For some time the Michigan State Farm Bureau and farmers' co-operatives in Michigan have been working toward a Research and Labor Relations organization which would operate as a department of the Farm Bureau.

The department would make studies and recommendations in the fields of labor and the farm co-operatives.

Some of the objectives of the Farm Bureau labor-relations department, as defined by the drafting committee and approved by the Farm Bureau, commodity marketing exchanges and

farmers' co-operatives later, are as follows:

- (1) To strive for good will and understanding with groups in organized labor.
- (2) To study legislation to prevent interference with the processing of farm products, freedom of delivery of farm products to markets and freedom of delivery of farm supplies to farmers and their co-operatives.
- (3) To study need for legislation, if any, to require labor unions which enter commodity fields to incorporate and to render the same accounting which is required of other groups rendering the same service in the same field.

Labor unions are not required to incorporate as labor unions, but should they engage in business as marketers of farm products, they should be re-

quired by law to incorporate and assume the same responsibilities as do others in the field.

- (4) The Farm Bureau labor dept' is intended to be a source of information on national and state labor legislation, mediation processes and mediation problems.
- (5) To combat by suitable publicity and other educational methods any form of racketeering upon agriculture.
- (6) To promote the improvement of relationships between co-operatives and their employees.

Michigan's milk goal for 1943 is 5,519 lbs. per cow.

The only guaranteed seed—Farm Bureau.

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(On a cleaned basis, or an estimated shrink for cleaning)

JUNE CLOVER	W. B. SWEET CLOVER
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(Timothy bought subject to our test for germination)	

FOR BIDS

 Send representative sample of your seed. Take some from each bag. We will quote you on sample, on a cleaned basis or on estimated shrink. If you want some of cleaned seed returned for your use, we'll do that.

SURE KILL Rat and Mouse Baits

We have two of the greatest rat and mouse getters that have ever been put on the market.

1. If you have cats, dogs or other pets, we advise using our CO-OP RAT BAIT. Follow directions and you'll get results. Sold in 15c, 25c, 50c and \$1.00 size packages.

2. If you have no pets, use our KIL-BALM. It is sure death to any rodent or pet that drinks it, and rats and mice fight to consume it. Sold in two sizes—6 oz. for 50c, 16 oz. for \$1.00.

Order Your Hybrid Seed Corn Now

Your Farm Bureau Dealer can supply you with the following hybrid corns:

MICHIGAN GROWN 24-B, 25-B, 36-B, 51-B and M-15, bu.....	\$750	KINGSCROST
OHIO GROWN K-23, M-15, M-20, K-24 and W-17, bu.....	\$700	\$795 per bu.

Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns



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NOW that it is your patriotic duty, as well as being profitable, to produce all the eggs, broilers, milk or pork you can - DEMAND.....

Open Formula Feeds

Open formula feeds were originated by us as a farmers' organization. Contents of closed formula feeds had to be guessed at. Farmers' feeds are open formula and list the ingredients pound for pound on the feed tag, because:



- 1 They enable the farmer to check on the balance between animal and vegetable proteins in poultry and hog feeds.
- 2 When made by a reputable manufacturer interested in HIS welfare he knows just WHAT he is paying for.
- 3 The farmer can get an idea of the dollar value of the ration.
- 4 He can consult with the Michigan State College as to feeding value of the ration.
- 5 He can tell the DIGESTIBLE protein and the total digestible nutrients in the ration he buys.



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MILKMAKERS — PORKMAKERS — MERMASHES

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