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EDITORIAL

Jones Agrees with Farmers

About the middle of August a newspaper story came out of Washington to the effect that the administration had split the opposition in Congress to its food subsidy and price roll back program. The split was credited to a proposed federal government program for buying farm crops in 1944.

Within the last few days, however, the news is that Marvin Jones, the new War Food Administrator, is not moving in that direction. He has stated that he wants the maximum production of food. He thinks the way to get it is to put the problem up to farmers and let them work it out. Judge Jones said that farmers must have prices that will allow them to produce the crops wanted, and that those prices should be high enough to cover the added risks and hazards that go with increased production. Such prices, said Judge Jones, should be announced early and be good for the season. He calls them support prices.

We agree with the policy stated by Judge Jones. It is a policy that has been pressed by the Farm Bureau month after month. It appeared in this editorial column last February under the heading "Good Farm Prices Will Do It."

It is a fact that Congressman Wolcott of Michigan, Congressman Steagall of Alabama, and Senator Aiken of Vermont, leaders in the fight against food subsidies, were summoned to the White House to consider a proposal that the government buy selected farm crops and re-sell them at roll back prices. The losses would be paid for by a federal fund to be asked of Congress.

On what does the administration base its view that Congressional opposition to subsidies has been split? Upon a mild statement by Senator Aiken of Vermont.

Congressman Wolcott said to the Associated Press, "The new idea looks like subsidy by subterfuge. . . I don't think I can go along with a program that was so roundly repudiated at the last session of Congress."

Senator Aiken said that of course Congress would welcome "any workable plan" that would guarantee agricultural prices to encourage production. He thought the administration proposal would have a good reception in Congress, and would cost the least of any program thus far suggested.

That is how far apart Wolcott and Aiken are on their continued opposition to food subsidies. Congressman Steagall was not quoted. We think he would have spoken much as Wolcott did.

In the meantime, elsewhere in Washington it was suggested that should Congress fail to appropriate a billion dollars for the crop purchase program, it might be done by having the army and navy buy selected crops as they would buy munitions and work it out from there.

Congress returns to Washington September 15. It will return with the home folks' views on food subsidies. Perhaps Congress will continue and broaden the food subsidy program. Perhaps it will not.

Which Would Be Better?

For farmers and others in the food industry, a straight market price for the production, or a controlled price plus a subsidy from the government?

For consumers of food,—pay what food will bring in the market place, or pay part and be issued government food stamps to help out?

Mrs. Edith M. Wagar put those proposals to a group of city women who were discussing the cost of food. Needless to say, when the food subsidy shoe was presented to the group to be fitted, not a city woman would consider putting it on.

Appropriations and the War

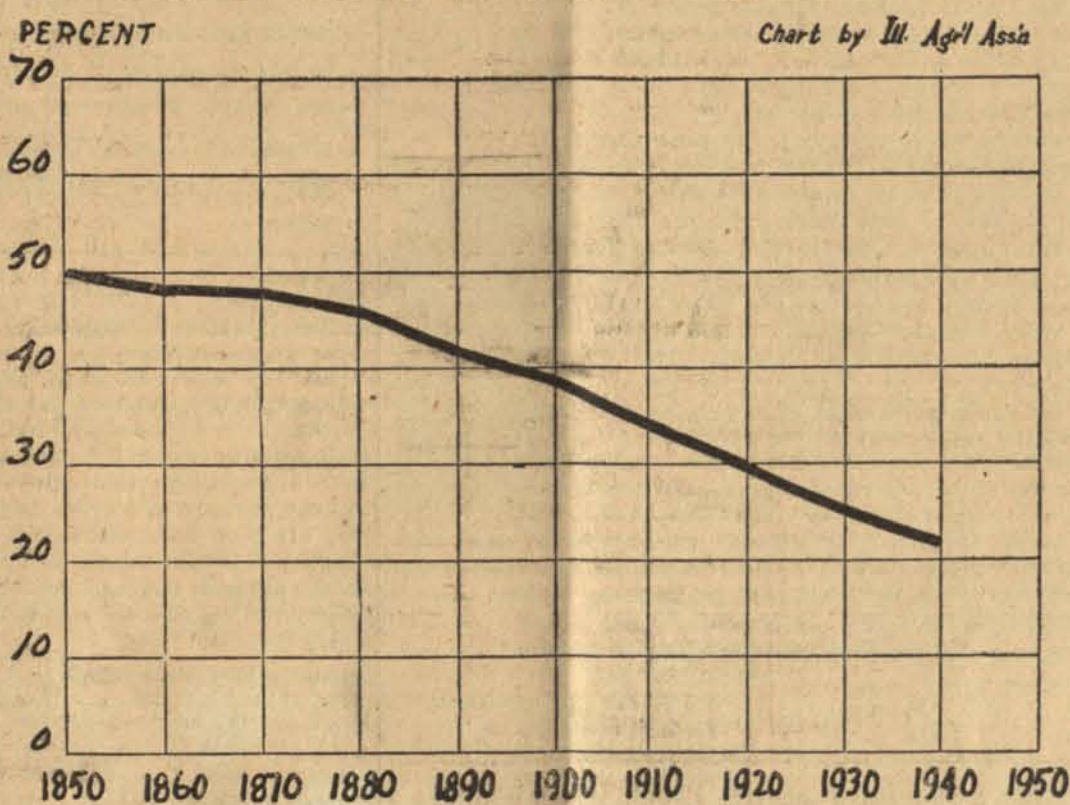
Senator Byrd of Virginia is authority for the statement that the United States has already appropriated enough money to conduct the war for another two years, even if not another dollar is authorized. The war and navy departments are said to have appropriations amounting to 203 billion dollars. The question to come before Congress soon is how much of that money has been contracted, and how for?

Other investigators have said that the United States is spending more than three times as much this year for war as is the entire British empire. This year we are putting 104 billion dollars into war while Great Britain and the empire will spend about 31 billion dollars.

Senator Byrd, Congressman Dingell of Michigan, and others say they are going to ask Congress to insist that the army, navy and other departments show what they are doing and consider retrenchments that will save vast sums and not interfere with the war effort.

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FARM POPULATION AS A PER CENT OF TOTAL U.S. POPULATION 1850-1940



In young countries farmers make up a large portion of the total population. As the country grows older—becomes industrialized—and as agriculture itself becomes mechanized—farmers become a smaller and smaller portion of the total population.

Thus in 1850, farmers made up 50 per cent of the U. S. total population; today they represent less than one-fourth. Note that in the last 20 years the percentage of the popu-

lation on farms declined almost one-fourth.

With farmers increasingly becoming a minority group, does it not stand to reason that they should be members of a nation-wide farm organization like the Farm Bureau if they are to exert their proper influence in determining legislation, policies and programs, the result of which will largely decide the future of the farm home and the type of agriculture—and the welfare of the farmers in this nation?

MARVIN JONES HAS PRICE POLICY FOR FARMERS

Says They Must Have Definite Support Prices and Know Them Early

Excerpt from address by Judge Jones, War Food Administrator, over Columbia Broadcasting System, August 27, 1943.

"Our responsibility in the food field includes two major problems. First, to produce as much as possible. Second, to distribute this food to best advantage.

"It takes hard work to produce food. There is no other way. It cannot be produced by directives. What we can do here is to remove obstacles to production and to assist in getting supplies and labor to meet the farmer's needs. He knows full well that in war time this cannot be done perfectly by anyone and that there will always be shortages of various kinds.

A Price That is Adequate
"I know that the nation's farmers and ranchmen will produce an abundance if they have the necessary tools, equipment, and repairs, fertilizer, credit, labor and a price that is adequate to cover the extra costs and hazards of increased production.

"In addition to equipment and labor, the farmer needs prices that will allow him to produce. Farmers don't want to get rich out of the war; they merely want adequate price protection. This should be given them.

"In my judgment the best way to get production is to have a definite support price on the essential war crops that will last throughout the season. It should be high enough to cover the added risks and hazards that go with increased production. And it should be announced early.

Government Would Buy Surplus
"That means the government would stand ready to buy any surplus of a commodity that might not flow into the regular channels at that price. In some cases it might be necessary for the government to absorb a loss.

"I can't give a single formula here for all commodities, because no single formula would work for all crops. In the case of some commodities it might be necessary to license processors and handlers. I think it is very desirable that existing processor and wholesale and retail facilities be utilized.

"There will be no restriction on food production. All-out production is needed. We hope to give the farmers the information as to the needs well in advance of planting time and then rely on a voluntary program, with no written contracts, for the farmers' response.

Will Consult Congress and Farmers
"I expected to consult the Congress, the farmers and farm groups and seek their advice and help. If a better way can be found, I am willing and anxious to try it. I have served more than 20 years in the House of Representatives and 10 years as chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, and during those years I worked with representatives of the farm

Associated Women's Contests for 1943

The Associated Women of the Farm Bureau would like to have every County Farm Bureau represented in the Farm Bureau scrap book contest this year. The books were sent in 1942. Generally, the scrap books are divided into 12 monthly sections.

Collecting material for Farm Bureau scrap books keeps us informed and helps us in preparing better publicity for the organization. Mrs. Clinton Ducker, Otter Lake, chairman.

Prizes to be awarded in 1943: Best book \$15, second \$10, third \$8, fourth \$5, fifth \$3.

Topic for Farm Bureau women's speaking contest is "The Farm Woman Faces Up to Her Problems." There will be no national contest in 1943.

Mrs. William Sherman of Vernon is chairman of the Associated Women's contest for the words and music for an official Farm Bureau song.

Rules for all contest are the same as for these events in 1942. Copies may be had by writing the Michigan Farm News.

148,000 FARMS HAVE ELECTRICITY

100,000 Were Connected On Plan Supported by Farm Bureau

Today more than 148,000 Michigan farms, or 78.9% of all farms in the state, are receiving electric service, according to a statement made by the electric industry.

The Consumers Power Company serves 79,800 farms; the Detroit-Edison Company serves 34,600. Together the two companies bring light and power to 111,400 farms. The remaining 13,600 farms having electric service get it from other private power companies, municipal power plants, and 13 REA and other electric co-operatives.

According to the U. S. census for 1940 there are 187,589 farms in Michigan. In many areas nearly 100% of the farms have electric service. It wasn't always that way. Twenty years ago less than 3,000 Michigan farms had electric service. Farmers were paying up to \$1,500 per mile to get an electric line built. The larger power companies in later years absorbed part of the building costs so that the charge to farmers fell to \$1,000 and finally \$500 per mile, with credits of \$100 for each customer in the mile.

By 1935 there had come to be 47,000 Michigan farms with electric service. The \$500 per mile construction charge was still in use.

In 1935 the Michigan State Farm Bureau suggested to power companies and the State Public Utilities Commission that perhaps the time had come when rural electrification was no longer an experiment and that farmers should have free electric lines on a sound business arrangement.

The Farm Bureau joined with power companies and the utilities commission in developing the "Michigan Plan" through which power companies could offer farmers free lines in return for a profitable absorption of electricity. It was agreed by the Consumers and Detroit Edison that free lines would be built for 5 customers per mile if they would agree to pay for \$2.50 of electricity per (Continued on page two)

Castor Bean May Become Important U. S. Crop

Perhaps 500,000 acres of castor beans were planted in the United States this year. Dehydrated castor oil has a new use in rapid drying paints and varnish products. It replaces tung oil, which was imported in great quantities from China before the war. The castor plant is an annual which grows in most climates. In 30 feet and survives for several years.

Castor oil has many uses other than medicinal. It is a non-freezing lubricant. It is used in making plastics, linoleum, printing inks, raincoats, cements, dyes, yarn softeners, anti-freeze products, etc.

Penalized and Insulted Said Green of A.F.L.
William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor who claims a membership of more than 6 million said recently that it is "A part of AFL policy to seek the defeat of every Senator or Representative who voted for the Smith-Connelly anti-strike bill. Mr. Green told delegates to his convention. "Go back home and organize. Let the Congress know that labor never forgets. . . Six million members of the AFL have been penalized and insulted by the action of the Congress in passing the Smith-Connelly bill."

Jesse Wolcott Speaks at Macomb Meeting Sept. 7

Allen F. Rush, president of Macomb County Farm Bureau, has announced that Congressman Jesse P. Wolcott will speak at a meeting called by the Farm Bureau for all farmers and the general public at Romeo high school, Tuesday evening, September 7 at 8 o'clock. Mr. Wolcott, a leader in the House last session, is expected to discuss the attitude of Congress on the several farm production programs, price roll backs through subsidies and other matters of interest to farmers and the public.

American Farm Bureau At Chicago, Dec. 6-9

The annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held at Chicago, Dec. 6-9. Co-operative conferences will be held Monday, Dec. 6. The convention opens Tuesday morning, December 7. Theme of the 1943 meeting will be "Victory on Three Fronts—Production, War Effort, and Organization."

Call For Practical Live Stock Program

Michigan Producers & Meat Industry Join in Effort to Get Gov't to Do What Must Be Done to Assure Meat Supply

Michigan live stock producers and marketers have called upon the War Food Administration to adopt practical methods for encouraging full production of live stock, and for distributing the supply of meats fairly.

The action was taken August 24 when 400 producers and others active in Michigan's live stock industry met at Michigan State College at the call of Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, to discuss problems facing live stock producers and the meat industry.

The group endorsed the National Live Stock and Meat Council or meat industry's program for managing the supply of meats. The plan calls for the employment of practical methods well known to live stock producers and the meat industry for getting production and for adjusting the supply of meats to the demand.

Chairmen were named to organize live stock and meat committees in the state's congressional districts. They will ask support from our U. S. Senators and Congressmen for the Live Stock and Meat Council's meat management plan.

The chairmen were instructed to build a committee to represent the live stock and meat industry in their congressional district. The chairmen are also to constitute a state committee for further conferences for the live stock industry in Michigan.

Industry Has Offered Its Help

"The live stock industry," said Clark L. Brody of the Michigan Farm Bureau, and chairman of the meeting, "is making every effort to cooperate fully with government in assuring an adequate and continuous supply of meats for the armed forces, our civilian population and lend lease. We stand for a practical meat program. Therefore, the industry has organized producers, marketers, packers, processors, wholesalers and retail meat groups into the National Live Stock and Meat Council to work with the War Food Administration. We ask now that the War Food Administration make full use of the practical experience which is in the live stock industry and as represented on the Live Stock and Meat Council.

"It is unthinkable that government can develop and carry out a successful live stock and meat program to meet the greatest food crisis of all time without the aid and counsel of practical men in the industry. Yet, this is being attempted by government bureaus having to do with food production at this time."

Wilson Says Producers Bewildered
P. O. Wilson, general manager of the National Live Stock Producers Ass'n, and a member of the National Live Stock and Meat Council, said that the government's present live stock policies are so uncertain and so unsound that producers are bewildered.

Wilson said that the entire meat industry had joined in the National Live Stock and Meat Council to offer help to the War Food Administration. The industry offered a program for government and live stock industry co-operation in managing the meat supply. The government accepted and created in the War Food Administration a War Meat Board to be composed of government and meat industry members. (That was while Chester Davis was War Food Administrator.) Now, said Wilson, the meat industry cannot understand why officials in the government food program seem to pay no further attention to the meat industry's recommendations regarding the supply and demand for meat, and for practical methods for encouraging farmers to produce more live stock.

"If six million farmers and the live stock industry don't know how meat should be produced and distributed, who does?" Wilson asked. His audience agreed vigorously that the question was a good one. Producers and others think that the industry has come to the point where Congress should know what goes on.

Production Must Continue
Mr. Wilson said that this is no time for live stock producers to give up, but rather to fight for the opportunity to make their greatest contribution to the war effort. He said that industry must continue to produce and supply meats regardless of the difficulties confronting them now.

Live stock producers, said Wilson, are not playing for advantage. They are only asking government for a sound program that will encourage the utmost production of cattle and hogs. The feeder can't do that if the next government ruling may take the profit out of the feeding operation.

"Today," said Wilson, "when the (Continued on page two)

INFORMATION FOR FARMERS ON INCOME TAX

Farmer May File Estimate Of 1943 Income Sept. 15 Or December 15

The U. S. Treasury advises that farmers have been accorded some special considerations by Congress in the Current Income Tax Payment Act of 1943. A farmer is defined as one who derives at least 80% of his gross income from farming. He is the only one to whom these considerations apply.

Farmers are not required to act as tax collecting agents by withholding part of the wages of hired help as prepayment of income tax and pay it over the banks representing the Federal treasury.

The farmer is not required to file an annual estimate of income and the tax payable on it on September 15. All other income tax payers are required to do so. The farmer may do so if he wishes, but he is not required to file such an estimate until December 15. Congress recognized that most of the farmer's income is concentrated in the latter part of the year and that the September estimate could probably be nothing better than a guess.

Farmers who file their estimate September 15 will make a payment of half the estimated tax for 1943, less payments already made on their income for 1942. Those who file December 15 pay the entire estimated tax for 1943 at that time, less payments already made on income for 1942.

When the farmer files his estimate on September 15 or December 15, he is allowed a margin or error of 3 1/2% in his estimated income before becoming liable for the penalty of a fine added to the tax owed. Other taxpayers are limited to a margin of error of 20%.

Final returns must be filed March 15, 1944. Any balance due on income tax for 1943 is paid at that time. Those who have overpaid are entitled to claim refunds or receive credits.

The law provides that if a declaration of income is due but is not filed on time, 10% will be added to the final tax owed. If an installment of estimated tax is due but not paid on time, the delay will cost the taxpayer \$2.50 or 2 1/2% of the tax, whichever is greater, for each overdue installment.

Berrien is Nation's 1st County for Peaches

Berrien County, Michigan, is one of the 100 leading agricultural counties in the United States. With 2,150,953 peach trees, or 3.12% of the national total, Berrien leads all others for peaches. The top ranking agri counties were announced recently by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Leather is one of the most essential commodities for military and civilian use.

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MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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Embarkation Day

"Troopin', troopin', troopin' to the sea"
Just like in Kipling's ballad—the other Marines and me.
September has come round again; the rains will soon be through
So we are on our way to keep our fateful rendezvous.
Our ship is docked. Her hold is stocked with all the warlike stores
Which we will pile among the palms along the coral shores.
Soon she will speed us fast and sure across the heaving miles
To where our destiny awaits on teeming jungle isles;
To where the Japs, all well entrenched, await my pals and me
With the worst they have to offer—so we're troopin' to the sea.

Rumbling, rumbling, rumbling on our trip
From our Base in Way-down-Under to the waiting transport ship;
Our field equipment on our backs; the last inspection done;
We're on our way to Tokio to douse the Rising sun;
To chase the last invader from the ramparts of Cathay
And to hush the gongs of conquest on the Road to Mandalay.
Our hearts are high with confidence; our muscles trained and set.
We know the tricks of hand-to-hand and we shall not forget,
For we are Uncle Sam's Marines and we have work to do—
With Freedoms Four to battle for we mean to see it through.

Thinking, thinking, thinking as we go
Of all the things so far away we left so long ago;
Of homes and folks and happy days and youth away back there;
Of these we're thinking as we go to sail for God-knows-where.
Just keep them as they are for us and we'll return one day
When we have scoured the seven seas and cleared the trash away,
Just keep things straight and send the tools to give the Nips what for
And we will help to win the Peace when we have won the war.
Trooping, trooping to the sea—
Look for us in the History Book—the other Marines and me.
R. S. Clark
315 North Grinnell Street
Jackson, Michigan

But several years have passed. The German war machine functions on a considerable scale and operates on gasoline and oil.

Germany has one great natural resource. That is an abundance of coal. Long before World War I the Germans knew more than anyone else about the chemistry of coal. They came to supply the world with marvelous dyes, drugs, industrial products of all kinds, all made from coal. Their chemical industry, based upon coal, became one of the largest industrial and financial powers in the world.

The Germans learned in those years that gasoline could be manufactured by treating coal properly with hydrogen gas. In fact, through the hydrogenation process, 107 lbs. of gasoline can be made from 100 lbs. of coal. Germany is reported to have carried the hydrogenation process very far during the years before World War II and built many plants for the process. At the close of the war she may not have many left, but she started with plenty of them.

In this country we understand how to make gasoline from coal, but the cost of the manufacture is said to be about three times greater than the cost of gasoline produced from crude oil. Our current shortage of gasoline is not so much a matter of supply as it is of transportation. We may make gasoline from coal someday, but not until gasoline from crude oil becomes much more expensive than it has been, or gasoline made from coal becomes much cheaper to make than it is now.

Farmers and Life Insurance

As far as can be determined, less than half of Michigan farmers have life insurance. There are several reasons for that, but the fact is that farmers are approached less about life insurance than any other class of people. So there is one reason they have less of it.

On the other hand, no other class of people pays more attention to insuring the risks connected with their business than farmers do.

Nearly all farmers buy fire insurance for their homes and barns, their equipment, stock, and stored crops. They protect themselves against loss from damage by wind or hail. They insure their cars and trucks against losses by collision or from public liability suits.

Farmers buy many other kinds of insurance, although we may not think of it in that way. Investments in spray equipment and spray materials are a form of insurance. So are payments for testing cattle for TB and Bangs disease. And so on.

When a man insures his life, he is protecting his family by assuring it a measure of financial security. It could be enough to pay all debts, and help raise and educate the family in comfort. The man who insures his life is also building for himself. He has a constantly growing savings in the cash or loan values of his life insurance. The time comes when the responsibilities of a growing family have passed, and his life insurance family protection program becomes an accumulation for his own late years.

The Army Transport Corps

Millions of American troops in training camps and millions of tons of war material and supplies in our factories and depots do not in the least awe the Axis, but transported to zones of combat, the men and materials are rapidly changing the course of the war.

That brings to our attention the great work being done by the Army Transport Corps. The 256,000 men in this organization are moving men and supplies to all parts of the world.

On this side the Transport Corps arranges the movement of all troops and supplies to and from camps. In the first 18 months of the war, 20 million troops and 80 million tons of freight have been moved for the armed forces by the railroads and other transportation agencies. The Transport Corps operates the great ports of embarkation, and the army transport service, the largest in the world. It travels the seven seas. Our transports have carried more than 2,000,000 troops and much of their supplies to 50 countries, islands and U. S. possessions.

More supplies were sent to the North African theatre of war than were shipped to Europe in the entire 20 months period of U. S. participation in World War I.

Overseas the Transport Corps has the job of unloading troops and supplies. Where harbor facilities are poor or not available, it establishes mobile ports for discharge of cargo. It moves supplies right up to the combat zones. In North Africa, England, Iran, Egypt and elsewhere its soldier-railroaders operate military railway services.

Call For Practical Live Stock Program

(Continued from page one)
farmer adds his costs, he is not encouraged to buy and feed live stock. Further, he is disturbed by what government may do in the matter of price ceilings. He has prospective ceilings on hogs and cattle hanging over his head. He hears official talk about government buying live stock at its own price and reselling it at a lower price. The farmer wants to know where he is at."

Describes War Meat Board
Mr. Wilson said that the War Meat Board and the meat management program developed by the National Live Stock and Meat Council would work if given an opportunity.

Wilson described the War Meat Board as set up within the War Food Administration. It represents total supply and total demand and machinery for adjusting the two to balance, he said. On the board demand for meat is represented by government officials. One represents the armed forces, a second represents civilians through the government's meat rationing and OPA divisions, and a third our allies, or the lend lease requirements. The supply of meat is represented in the persons of experienced men from each major branch of the packing industry. The war meat board's job, said Wilson, is to see that the armed forces, our civilians and our allies each get their proper share of the available supply of meat.

Resolutions Urge 6-Point Program
The group endorsed the National Live Stock and Meat Council meat management program with these resolutions:

- 1.—Recommended that the government encourage farmers to produce the largest possible volume of live stock for slaughter through a proper price relationship between feed and live stock.
- 2.—Recommended control of the slaughter of live stock and a program for measuring the exact tonnage of supply.
- 3.—Recommended that demand for meats by government agencies be controlled. That civilian demand be controlled through rationing. That government and civilian demands be coordinated so that total demand never

exceeds total supply.

4.—Pointed out that it is folly to issue government regulations on foods if they are not or cannot be policed.

5.—Called upon office of price administration to put an end to talk that government will purchase all live stock for resale at lower prices, a program to be financed by subsidies. Livestock producers, said the resolution, want to make plans with some confidence.

6.—Opposed roll back of food prices through payment of subsidies. Said a "pay as you eat" program should be followed as "the American public is in position to pay its own grocery bills."

Resolutions Committee
Presidents of Michigan live stock organizations were the resolutions committee: A. N. Brown, Jonesville, chairman, Michigan Lamb Feeders Ass'n; Arthur Ingold, Riga, Michigan Cattle Feeders Ass'n; C. L. Myers, Marcellus, Michigan Swine Breeders Ass'n; Harold Harwood, Ionia, Michigan Beef Cattle Breeders Ass'n; Frank Oberst, Breckenridge, Michigan Live Stock Exchange; Dean Rogers, Detroit, president of the Michigan Independent Packers Ass'n.

Congressional District Chairman
Chairmen named by C. L. Brody to organize congressional district live stock committees include: Dean Rogers and W. W. Crapo of Detroit for five metropolitan Detroit congressional districts; Arthur Ingold of Riga, 2nd; Reese Van Vranken, Kalamazoo, 3rd; C. L. Myers, Marcellus, 4th; M. B. McPherson, Lowell, 5th; W. D. White, Hartland, 6th; Alton Rush, Romeo, 7th; Harold Harwood, Ionia, 8th; Ernest McCarty, Traverse City, 9th; Charles L. Prescott, 10th; J. S. Mitchell, Holly, 17th.

2,000 Urge Meat Plan At Kansas City

Two thousand live stock producers from western and midwestern states met at Kansas City September 2 to urge the War Food Administration to co-operate with them in the meat management plan developed by the National Live Stock and Meat Council. They appealed to Congress for help in making the plan effective. Cattlemen predicted a record marketing of grass-fat steers in the next six weeks

148,000 Farms Have Electricity

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month at the same rate paid by city customers. The average monthly bill for city consumers was in the neighborhood of \$2.50 per month. Immediately and for several years Consumers, Detroit Edison and other power companies which adopted the plan were swamped with petitions for rural lines.

More than 100,000 Michigan farmers got electric service in the six years ending with Pearl Harbor on the plan endorsed by the Farm Bureau. Arrangements were made to take care of less than 5 customers per mile. As the years passed and volume demonstrated the soundness of the plan and the fact that farmers make liberal and effective use of electric light and power. The companies have responded by reducing guarantee periods and liberalizing their programs to reach more but less favorably located rural customers from the rural line construction point of view.

CONGRESSMEN ADDRESS FARM BUREAU PICNICS

August the Month of Farm Bureau Summer Meetings

Many County and Community Farm Bureau picnics are held during August. This year, program committees took advantage of the recess in Congress to invite their representative or United States Senator to have a day with a large farm group, and to discuss Washington matters of interest to farmers with the County Farm Bureau membership. Following are picnics at which members of congress spoke:

Newaygo County Farm Bureau Aug. 17 at Fremont Lake. Senator Homer Ferguson.

Lapeer County Farm Bureau at Amrook park, Lapeer, August 19. Senator Ferguson, and State Commissioner of Agriculture Charles Figg.

Isabella County Farm Bureau at Island park, Mt. Pleasant, August 19. Congressman Roy Woodruff.

Mason County Farm Bureau's farm-city picnic at Ludington state park, Aug. 25. Congressman Albert J. Engel spoke.

Manistee County Farm Bureau at Camp Manikwa Aug. 29. Congressman Engel.

Pine River Community Farm Bureau, Gratiot county, Wheeler field, St. Louis, Aug. 26. Congressman Fred L. Crawford.

Tri-County Farm Bureau (Antrim, Charlevoix and Kalkaska counties) at Eastport county park, August 26. Congressman Fred L. Bradley.

Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau (Benzie, Leelanau and Grand Traverse counties) at Traverse City, Northwestern Michigan Fair Grounds, August 22. Congressman Albert Engel.

and a terrific shortage by next spring. They said government policies regarding price ceilings are so confusing that feeders are refusing to buy the flood of grass fed steers now going to markets instead of feed lots. Visitors at the meeting included 17 Congressmen, three governors and the mayor of New York City.

You Must See It to Believe It

Last month the labor unions, the U. S. Dep't of Labor, and the Office of Price Administration expressed themselves on the need for further wage increases. They told one another off. It was hard to believe one's eyes when he saw who was pushing who else around.

R. J. Thomas, president of the Auto Workers union CIO and farm heckler, complained to the President that members of his union are being squeezed between continually rising prices and practically frozen wages. They would demand another increase in pay if prices were not rolled back.

Next day Madame Perkins, secretary of labor, told the public that men, women, old people and kids work in the automobile plants were averaging \$57 per week for 46 hours. She said that wages there had increased twice as fast as the cost of living since May of 1942.

Presidents Phil Murray and William Green of the CIO and A.F. of L. told the President another time that they'd have to drop support of his price and wage stabilization programs unless he rolled prices back to September of 1942. They said that the President should get rid of Administrator Prentiss Brown for failing to make roll backs to their satisfaction.

A week later Mr. Brown's OPA told the public that weekly wages for manufacturing workers, after making deductions for the increase in living costs, have risen 28% over January, 1941. The OPA said that factory wage workers are 41 per cent better off than they were three years ago this August. The implication was that perhaps wages should be rolled back rather than the prices for food and other items in the cost of living.

All of this is most unusual.

On Accumulating Property

Bethel Community Farm Bureau of Branch county has observed that naturally it is hard for young people to see that over a period of years farmers accumulate as much property if not more than people do in the cities.

The city man's pay looks good. Especially so in some instances in this period of war time wages. But, generally speaking, after living expenses have been paid, the advantage for most city people is more apparent than real. They come to realize that. They are 10 to 15 years in acquiring a home. Their opportunities for savings or accumulation of property come after that. On the other hand, great numbers rent all their lives.

But, take note, said the Bethel Community Farm Bureau, of the value of the readily marketable property that the average farmer accumulates in the shape of livestock and poultry, farm equipment and farm inventories. At the same time his farm home and fields and orchards are likely to be worth more than when he took them over. The home in the city may be worth more, and again it may be worth much less as the years pass.

How to Talk to Americans

The Yankee soldier in England knows what he wants, but when he asks for it, the folks there are baffled sometimes. So a pamphlet of British terms and their American equivalents has been issued in England for those who cater the American soldiers.

Bear in mind, says this pamphlet, that when the American soldier asks for pie, he means a fruit sandwich; that candy means chocolates or sweets. When he asks for French fried potatoes, he wants potato chips, and when he asks for potato chips, he means potato crisps. If he wants a steak broiled, grill it, and that's what he wants. If he asks for garters, he really wants sock suspenders. Should he ask for change in bills he means in notes. If he asks where the nearest drug store is, send him to the chemists shop.

These are but a few of the many explanations made in the booklet. They think we have some strange expressions and are doing their best to be helpful. We imagine that our boys get quite a bang out of the whole thing, too.

Gasoline from Coal

Early in the war we heard a great deal to the effect that once Germany had consumed enormous reserve stocks of oil and gasoline built up for a short but furious blitz type of war, her mechanized war machine must come to a stop.

For Germany has no oil production of her own. The oil she gets from Rumania and other sources is important, but it is not enough by far.

When the long distance operator says,

"PLEASE LIMIT

YOUR CALL

TO 5 MINUTES"

here's the reason:

Long distance telephone lines to many places, especially to war-busy areas, are overloaded, and urgent civilian calls often are delayed.

Additional lines, which would help us handle this great volume of wartime calls, cannot be built because of shortages of needed materials.

So, when the lines are extra busy and other calls are waiting, the operator will ask you to please limit your call to five minutes.

By meeting that request, you help improve the service for everybody, including yourself.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

SOW RYE THIS FALL TO STRETCH FEED SUPPLY

Provide Some Late Pasture And Good Growth Next April

Stretch the winter livestock feed and save other feedstuffs and labor by sowing rye in late August or early September...

New Collision Plan pays EVERY TIME! If your job depends on your car... SEE YOUR LOCAL AGENT...

growth for grazing animals next April, said H. C. Rather, head of farm crops. He advises sowing rye at the rate of 1 1/2 to 2 bushels an acre for pasture purposes...

Rye provides lush, green, appetizing, and easily digested material for dairy cows, according to A. C. Baltzer, college extension specialist in dairy husbandry...

Michigan Owns More of Great Lakes

Michigan owns more square miles of surface area on the Great Lakes than any other state. With a total of 38,575 square miles of the Great Lakes under its jurisdiction...

Taxes now take twenty-one cents out of every dollar received by the railroads for transporting freight, passengers, express, and mail, compared with 4.6 cents in the last World War.

FARM BUREAU DIRECTORS PRAISE JONES & BOWLES

Jones Favor Maximum Price To Assure Maximum Production

Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, and Chester Bowles, new general manager of the Office of Price Administration, were commended by the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of directors at Lansing, Aug. 30...

The board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau meeting at Lansing, August 30, commends the practical, common-sense viewpoint recently voiced by War Food Administrator Marvin Jones in favor of support prices for farmers for farm products to assure maximum production of all foods...

We observe that too low prices, whether caused by price ceilings or other directives, force many producers and processors to get out of certain lines of production. That creates shortages which bring black markets and the gouging of consumers.

We urge President Roosevelt to accord administrative officers his full support in the promotion and execution of sane and workable programs of this kind. Only by freeing the food production program from the destructive influences of social and political planners can the serious food crisis be met.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau is unalterably opposed to the program for the buying of farm crops. That sort of thing would cost the taxpayers billions of dollars and load the farmer with dictatorial controls.

The Farm Bureau is opposed to requiring compliance by the farmer to any federal food production directive in order for him to secure fertilizer, machinery, transportation, and other farm supplies in his all-out effort for food production.

The Farm Bureau urges: (1) Support prices for farm products sufficient to encourage maximum farm production.

(2) Retail price ceilings intelligently determined and administered at a level to permit and encourage maximum efficiency of distribution.

(3) Ceilings on and control of industrial and labor prices in fair relationship to established retail price ceilings.

(4) Consultation and collaboration with producers, processors and distributors in determining and administering policies concerning farm food matters.

(5) Simplification and where practical elimination of questionnaires and red tape methods in favor of a greater measure of local participation and responsibilities.

(6) No subsidies and rollback prices except in rare and exceptional instances, viz: where new products are needed hurriedly for war purposes.

(7) Farm organizations are opposed to taxing future generations and the soldiers upon their return home in order to furnish cheap living to the highest income groups in history.

The livestock industry is producing record numbers of cattle, hogs, and lambs.

We Should Remember To Hold The Line

Have Faith in Farm Leaders And Stand Fast With Other Farmers

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

I hope every farmer having access to the Michigan Farm News read the article written by Mr. Brody in the August edition.

It was a bold, plain statement concerning farm issues. It pointed out to our readers the real danger facing the business of farming unless the farmers are on their guard.

Of course, people who do not farm for a living are going to deny what does not suit them, and they are going to leave no stone unturned to offset any good effect such statements might have on the public. Therefore, every one of us should read such articles with all seriousness and get them so firmly fixed in our minds that we can read them and defend them when necessary.

We Should Be Dependable Every farmer in Michigan should be very grateful that it has been possible for Mr. Brody to be in close touch with affairs in Lansing and in Washington. He has the courage to report the facts to us. Through him we know the attitude of some who represent us in our legislative halls.

Those of us back on the farm have a real job on our hands in backing him up in his good work. We can see to it that he knows he can depend upon us at all times. We want to hear through all just what our Congressmen are doing for us. We certainly have a great advantage over the farmer of years ago, for our organization sees to it that we are informed on which way our Congressman and U. S. Senators have voted on every important agricultural measure.

We are in position to know what is going on, for there's always some political scheme being hatched up to get the thinking farmer off the track, to get him switched over on something else so that he will not be so concerned about his own affairs.

Farm people have gone a long way in protecting their own interests. They have organizations now. There is no reasonable excuse for any farmer when it comes to legislation. We have the opportunity to get first hand information through our national setups that it can be brought to any local group so quickly that each individual voice can support or protest any pending legislation in ample time to make his influence count before the measure becomes a law. Our job back on the farm is to see to it that we act promptly when our national organization asks us to act.

We must have faith that Mr. Brody and Mr. O'Neal and Mr. Goss and Mr. Holman and others in like positions will never advise us until they are absolutely certain which is the best method to follow.

I have no patience with the fellow who refuses to go along with our leaders yet has not other solution to offer. By no means do I suggest any one adopting a rubber stamp attitude. We must all do our own thinking, but we can allow ourselves to be guided by leaders who have first hand information.

We Have Our Temptations How much easier it is to talk co-operation than it sometimes is to actually co-operate, especially when we can see a little immediate personal gain by closing our eyes to the goal set for a lasting policy. These backsliding practices are always more evident in tense times such as these, for it's a temptation to let the other fellow do the tight sitting until the benefits have been established.

I guess there's just so much human nature. The perfect co-operator is something that must come in the future if at all, but it is difficult to be patient when indifference is exhibited at a time when loyalty and co-operation is so greatly needed. In spite of it, all right and justice will overcome all hindrances in time.

When and Not to Speak Our farm women can help tremendously by knowing when and when not to speak. Several times during the past few months I've overheard farm women denouncing the high price of some commodity that they didn't happen to raise this year. Now if strawberries or raspberries or tomatoes or potatoes or pork chops or butter or chickens or any other farm crop is

higher in price than a farm pocket-book can warrant to buy, don't kill the whole farm program by howling about it. We can never attain the goal we want for farm prices by scolding about the high price of any particular commodity that we don't happen to raise. We must remember that the good price is helping some other farmer whose pocketbook is just as thin as ours at times. If we cannot afford to pay the price, let's admit it to ourselves and buy something more in line with our income. None of us ever hear a laboring man or woman eel about high wages but rather they at once feel they should work for wages at the same high level.

We Know What To Do In the past when we could not afford a Lincoln car, we didn't demand the price to be lowered to that of a Ford, but rather we purchased the car we could afford. Now, if we cannot pay the price established for huckleberries, let's fill our cans with elderberries and be glad some farm woman profited a bit on this year's crop of huckleberries. Let's not join the class demanding cheap food at all times.

A Time to Say Enough There's another lesson that farmers should learn if they want justice for all and that is to know when they have reached peak prices. Many a time the over-zealous farmer has demanded a still higher price and as a result the whole structure of prices has tumbled over his head. We should know the cost of production and what should be the reasonable margin of profit, and then be satisfied if both are covered in the price established.

We must also be willing to concede that the high wages of the laboring man are not all profit and neither is the price paid for their commodities that we buy clear profit to industry. We must be willing to see all sides to the question, and aim to get our just share of the nation's income and no more, and then to be satisfied with our lot.

Let Us Stand Fast Let's keep in mind that none of us want to live in any other country, so let's think twice before we condemn everybody and everything as it is, but let's give credit where due and give co-operation where needed in making right all that we feel needs correction.

Let's keep our faith in our leadership, for by its doing, we are helping to make a hard and difficult task an easier one for all concerned.

10,000 Attend Farm Bureau Picnics Well over 10,000 persons have attended County Farm Bureau picnics this summer, as follows: Bay, Saginaw and Tuscola 3,000, Northwestern Michigan 800, Mason 1,000, Van Buren 350, Isabella 500, Berrien 2,000, Grafton 300, Lenawee 50, Ionia 2,000. Organization Day Club Fair sponsored by Farm Bureau and Grange 2,000, Tri-County 250.

Cherries, red and black raspberries were a short crop this year.

EASTERN CO-OP LEADER SAYS WAR DIET IS COMING

Says People Will Eat More Of Foods Now Going Into Live Stock

"We have reached the point in our prosecution of the war where there isn't a chance of our producing adequate quantities of the kinds of goods to which this country's civilian population has been accustomed," said H. E. Babcock of the Grange League Federation of New York recently. He said:

"As bluntly as I can say it, I want to add that every day we delay starting to shift our human diet over to an ever-increasing percentage of the foods now being directly consumed by hogs, poultry for meat, and in the fattening of mutton and beef, we jeopardize our whole war effort.

"Reduced to simplest terms, our food fight now is a question of producing sufficient cereals and legumes (wheat and beans) to furnish our civilian population with its basic requirements of protein and calories, and enough fresh fruit and vegetables and enough fresh diet to supplement a bread and beef diet by protecting its mineral and vitamin content.

"For reasons which I fear are largely political, partially socialistic, and one hundred per cent bureaucratic, those from whom our Food Administrator takes his orders have not recognized the facts and thereby, in themselves, constitute our chief food threat.

"If we are to obtain adequate food, we as civilians must be willing to shift from what we have been accustomed to eating to a war diet. This is the first essential if, what is produced, is to go around.

"The second essential is to remove the blight of governmental control and planning from our agriculture, and challenge the resourcefulness and ingenuity of farms to produce any food which in their judgment will pay them most . . .

"Finally, I would put guaranteed prices—and liberal prices at that—on the basic foods which the nation must have on which to build a diet. This means good prices at the farm for

wheat, corn, oats, peanuts, soy-beans, etc.; fresh fruits and vegetables; and fresh eggs and milk—this list being essentials of a diet for our people essential foods.

Bricks of Milk Milk bricks are being made. Thirty-three pounds of powder from an original 29 gallons of milk are pressed into a nine-inch cube under high pressure.

Bottle caps are now being made from plastics are made from by-products of farm crops.

MORE EGGS! This book-let shows how to build modern, improved-type poultry houses for all climates. Shows structural details. FREE! Let them show you how to build modern, improved-type poultry houses for all climates. Shows structural details.

Housing your hens in a comfortable, sanitary, rat-proof concrete poultry house is a good way to insure bigger egg production. When built of concrete a poultry house will last a lifetime and its modest first cost will be practically the last.

Long-lasting concrete is the thrifty material for feeding floors, dairy barn floors, milk houses, foundations, grain storages, manure pits, water tanks—improvements that help you raise more needed foodstuffs.

Send today for "How to build" booklets. If you need help, get in touch with your concrete contractor, ready-mixed concrete producer or building material dealer.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION Dept. W-4, Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing 6, Mich. Please send me free booklet, "Improved Poultry Housing with Concrete." Also booklet on: (Check other improvements such as feeding troughs, milk houses, dairy barn floors, etc.) Name: P. O. R.R. No. State:

ACT NOW! Lime your sour fields now—do your part in our greater production towards all-out war effort. FRANCE AGSTONE has been aiding PRODUCTION successfully for over twenty-five years. Your Local AAA Committee or Elevator Can Supply Your Needs THE FRANCE STONE COMPANY Y MONROE, MICHIGAN

Starts Thursday SEPTEMBER 9TH 3RD WAR LOAN DRIVE - FOR INVASION Put a circle around the date—Thursday, September 9th. For that's the day the 3rd War Loan Drive starts. On that day, you will be asked to go the limit to back our valiant fighting men. You will be asked to do your share in the greatest invasion of the world has ever seen. Answer your country's roll call! Your part is to call this invasion by investing in at least one EXTRA \$100 War Bond in September. That's in addition to your regular War Bond purchases. Invest more than \$100—a lot more—if you possibly can. The job is big. Everyone must do his full share if we are to put this drive on top. War Bonds are the safest investment in the world. For your own sake, for your Country's sake, put every spare dime and dollar in War Bonds during the 3rd War Loan Drive. BACK THE ATTACK—WITH WAR BONDS



BATTLEFIELDS on the home front BEHIND the victories of our fighting men abroad stand America's half-billion acres of farm lands at home. An army of 6 million determined farmers work those acres. And this is what they are doing. They're feeding over 8 million men in our armed forces. They're sending overseas 5 million dollars' worth of food a day on our lend-lease program. They're providing food for the 35 million families busy at home. We know, because by far the greater part of what they produce is carried by the railroads—part of the million-and-a-third tons of all kinds of freight hauled a mile every minute of the day and night. Like the farmers, the railroads have lost many of their men to Uncle Sam. And they have to get along with little or no new equipment. But, also like the farmers, they are determined to do their level best to meet all the demands made upon them—to back up to the limit the men who fight for our free American way of self-reliance, enterprise and initiative.

AMERICAN RAILROADS ALL UNITED FOR VICTORY

TWINE FOR CORN FARM BUREAU'S UNICO BINDER TWINE is an A-1 quality twine with trouble-free features that will save you time in the harvest field where time is money. Every ball is guaranteed full length and strength. Patent criss-cross cover prevents breaking, snarling, or bunching. Runs free to last foot. It's treated to repel insects. Buy UNICO twine and know you're getting the best. 8 LB. BALL Criss-Cross Cover 500 ft. per pound FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc., Lansing Michigan Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns

3,000 ATTEND BAY, SAGINAW, TUSCOLA PICNIC

Thumb Group Continues to Hold Record For Outings

Bay, Saginaw and Tuscola County Farm Bureaus have been having a joint picnic for a good many years. It is the largest summer meeting of Farm Bureau folks in the state.

This year the attendance August 19 at Frankfort church grove, east of Saginaw was more than 3,000.

The Tri-County picnic, as it is called, endeavors to have as many people as possible having a part in it. For years back a well staffed list of committees has been responsible for many things to be done. The committee members do a good job. They have a picnic and a list of sports and entertainment events that moves ahead like clockwork. There is something for everyone to do if he wants to and many do participate.

Standard events are the horse pulling contests, pony races for youngsters, ball games, husband calling and other contests to provide plenty of fun. They had them this year. After a number of years they gave up the annual tug of war between the stalwarts of the three counties. Too tough on the boys. Contest results this year:

Membership—Saginaw now has its goal of 1,400 families as members. To get it the east section of the county, led by John Marthey of Bridgeport challenged the west section, led by Anton Dahl, to a membership contest. Marthey's crowd got 31 additional members, and Dahl's men got 17. That was more than enough to make the total 1,400. Loser Dahl wore pajamas when he told the picnic gathering about it.

Horse pulling—Jack Marth of Kockville township had a small team of bays that out-pulled any color of nags they could bring up. Second, Adolph Revard of Linwood, Bay county. Third, Arthur Schmidt of Franklust, Bay county. The teams pulled according to their weight. Place winners divided \$100 in prizes. Committee members in charge were: Arthur Schmidt, Franklust; Herb Schmidt, Bay City; Harold Helmreich, Bay county and Cecil Bruggs of Saginaw county, together with W. E. McCarthy, Bay county agr'l agent.

Pony Race—First to fourth places taken by Gerald Rooker and William Rooker, Bob Young and William Gilmore. They divided \$25 in prizes. Committee: Chester Heaton, Ovid Miller and Elmer McLean.

Mrs. Hagen Studar of Bridgeport really demonstrated that she could call her husband. It got her first prize.

In the contest for the best looking farmer, Mrs. Louis Seidel, Mrs. Manley Dorr, Mrs. Arthur Weiss and Evelyn Brower were the contestants. The judges gave Mrs. Seidel first prize.

In the beauty contest the judges thought Oswald Geyer of Franklust had the best looking girl. Other contestants were Albert Kloha, Sam Goulet, Henry Huber and Ray Beeker.

War bonds were given as general prizes. Those who took one home were: Alexander Roth, Saginaw twp., \$100; Mrs. Heram Sawatzke of Bridgeport and Clyde Rolfe of Akron, \$50 each; Anton Dahl, Henry Hertzner, Theodore Card, Carl Guldenzoph, \$25 each.

Speakers at the flag raising ceremony at noon were Jesse Treiber of Tuscola county, John Ziegler of Bay county and Anton Dahl of Bay county. The Hemlock high school band furnished the music for the day.

Others who served on the general committee were Fred Reimer, chair-

AGRICULTURALLY SPEAKING

SOY BEANS
HAVE INCREASED MORE THAN ANY OTHER OIL CROP. IN 1935 THE U.S. PRODUCED 44,378,000 BUSHELS AND THE 1943 CROP IS ESTIMATED AT 180,000,000 BUSHELS.

STOCKYARDS
A 1000 POUND STEER WILL USUALLY LOSE FROM 30 TO 50 POUNDS FROM THE TIME HE LEAVES THE FEED LOT UNTIL HE IS WEIGHED OVER SCALES AT THE STOCK YARDS.

BY EVAPORATION AN AVERAGE OAK TREE LOSES ABOUT 187 GALLONS OF WATER PER DAY.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH DEPT., SWIFT & COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL. 7-1047

KALAMAZOO USES HOSPITAL SERVICE

Benefits Paid For Members In Four Groups Amount To \$449

We present this summary of the experience of Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau members with the group hospitalization service offered by the Michigan Hospital Service, in co-operation with the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Some 298 Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau families have been enrolled through seven Community Farm Bureau groups over a period of 14 months. During that time 15 families in four community groups had 79 days of hospital care for which the total service paid the hospitals a total of \$449.

Following are the Kalamazoo County Farm Bureau groups participating in the service, the number of members they have enrolled for the service, and the hospital care paid for members of the group so far:

Climax, 32, no hospital care; Cooper, 46, no hospital care; Lake Kilawat, 48, no hospital care; County Center, 34, \$95; Fulton, 62, \$142; Oshkote, 45, \$72; Vicksburg, 36, \$140.

Upwards of 2,000 families in the Farm Bureau are enrolled in the hospital service through 12 County Farm Bureaus: Barry, Herrion, Branch, Jackson, Lapeer, Kalamazoo, Mason, Newaygo, Oceana, Saginaw, St. Joseph and Van Buren.

People's War
This is in truth a people's war. It is a war which cannot be regarded as won until the fundamental rights of the earth are secured. In no other manner can a true peace be achieved.—Sumner Welles.

man; Margaret Hager, secretary; Mrs. Martin Kueffner, George Kueffner, Mr. and Mrs. Meltran McLean, Harold Reimer, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Harger, Mr. and Mrs. Al Stewart, Mrs. Grace Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Hoerlein, Mrs. Otto Montei, William Bateson, Mrs. Peter Young, Kenneth Morrow, Mrs. B. H. Baker, Kenneth Ousterhout, George Landsburg, John Marthey, Shirley Birch and Edward Coler.

FIGY IS SPEAKER AT GENESEE PICNIC

Remarks Recall Farm Bureau Fight for Sales Tax Exemption

Charles Figy, State Commissioner of agriculture, told 150 members of Genesee County Farm Bureau at their picnic August 17, that 39 more items would be on the sales tax list if it had not been for the farm organizations.

That recalls the two year struggle waged by the State Farm Bureau and associated farmers' elevators from 1933 to 1935 to stop collection of sales tax on seeds, feeds, fertilizers, farm machinery and other supplies used in producing farm products for sale. The Farm Bureau appealed to Governor Murphy and the State sales tax board to recognize the intent of the legislature to tax farm products only on the final sale. When these agencies failed to act, the Farm Bureau went to court and won in circuit court. The sales tax board appealed.

In the meantime the legislature met in 1935 and amended the law to say that materials used or consumed in agricultural production or industrial processing must not be subject to sales tax. The tax would be collected only at the final or retail sale of the finished product.

That fight has been saving Michigan farmers about \$500,000 annually in sales taxes on farm supplies entering into production, according to a State sales tax board estimate in 1935.

At the picnic, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Pierson received the gift for being the couple present married the longest, 58 years. Guests included Alton Clark, of the State bureau of animal industry, State Representative and Mrs. George Gillespie of Gaines, and L. Roy Beckman, U. S. Navy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Beckman of Mundy township.

The Genesee County Farm Bureau board has voted to present the Michigan Hospital service to its membership through the Community Farm Bureaus. Information can be had from Fred Lang, Farm Bureau secretary, Flint R-3.

GRATIOT BUREAU HEARS CRAWFORD

Congressman Says No Food Subsidies if Farm Groups Say No

Representative Fred L. Crawford addressed 300 Farm Bureau members at the Gratiot Farm Bureau picnic August 25. A forceful presentation of his views on international problems, national finance, price roll back and subsidies started a discussion that lasted throughout the afternoon. Mr. Crawford stated that if the Farm Bureau, Grange and National Milk Producers remained united in their present attitude Congress would not approve any subsidy measure in the coming session.

The picnic was held at the Wheeler Field at St. Louis, and was sponsored by the Pine River Community Farm Bureau. Frank Ries group chairman, acted as general chairman, and Mrs. Chas. Johnson had charge of the dinner. Lester Bailor, who had charge of entertainment, arranged contests between the community groups of the county. A horse shoe tournament was won by the Bethany group team of John Longanbach and Arthur Ballinger. Mrs. James Krall representing the Elba community group won a women's feature contest. A soft ball game was won by players from four groups in the south part of the county. Cash awards for the contests were turned over to the treasurers of the community groups. Mrs. Kenneth Myers and Miss Arlene Bailor conducted a lively program for the children.

Michigan Potato Growers Exchange held its 25th annual meeting at Cadillac August 25-26.

FARMERS AND FOOD INDUSTRY JOIN FORCES

Michigan Food Conference Discusses Gov't Policies With Congressmen

Michigan farmers, processors of foods, and distributors of foods have organized the Michigan Food Conference for concerted action on all phases of the food problem.

During August and early September committees of producers, committees of meat packers, fruit and vegetable canners, feed manufacturers, milk distributors, retail grocers and butchers and others were calling upon Michigan members of Congress. They were giving them first hand accounts of the effects of government food policies on their industries and their problems in functioning in the food program. They were making recommendations to Congress.

The Michigan Food Conference, organized early in the summer under the chairmanship of C. L. Brody of the State Farm Bureau, agreed August 9 on an 8 point program to present to Congress in behalf of producers, processors and distributors of food. The Conference recommended:

- 1—Unification of the whole food production, processing and distribution program under one government agency.
- 2—Recognition of all branches of the food industry as essential to the war effort to the same respect and to the same degree as is the production and handling of armaments.
- 3—Administration of a price program on the basis of encouraging production, and elimination of price ceilings which tend to have the opposite effect.
- 4—Solution of the inflation problem on a constructive basis by encouraging production and siphoning off the ever increasing purchasing power of the American people through taxes and enforced savings by additional purchases of war bonds.
- 5—Elimination of subsidies and discontinuing their use as a means of controlling inflation and prices.
- 6—Requirement that government agencies making announcements affecting the food program do so in conformance with the terms of the 1942 price control act, and only after consulting with those familiar with the practical phases of food production, processing, and distribution, and sincerely receive their suggestions.
- 7—A return to constitutional government with the Congress, the elected representatives of the people, functioning as the policy making, legislative branch of government, as opposed to government by directives from the administrative branch.
- 8—Approval for all essential expenditures by government for the prosecution of the war. Elimination of the waste of money and duplication of effort by government agencies, or permitted by them in the war effort.

Crush Lumpy Fertilizer

Some of the commercial fertilizer you weren't able to use last spring may be lumpy when you wish to apply it. This lumpy condition does not affect the value of the fertilizer, according to the Soil Science department of Michigan State College, but the lumps must be crushed before the fertilizer is used. An effective way of "reconditioning" this fertilizer is to spread it on a cement or board floor and pulverize the lumps with a lawn roller or similar device. To complete the job, the crushed fertilizer should be put through a gravel screen before being re-bagged.

About every six minutes throughout the day and night, a special troop movement by rail starts somewhere in the United States.

Classified Ads

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

LIVE STOCK
REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS and heifers. We have a nice selection. Reasonable prices. A. M. Todd Co., Menasha, (14 miles northwest of Kalamazoo). (7-2-14-22b).

POULTRY SUPPLIES
POULTRY MEDICATION AT PRICES Farmers can afford. Proto-4 for coccidiosis prevention. One quart \$1. Phenol-sulphate tablets 25¢, 50¢, 1.00. OK Spray for colds and lung infection. 1¢ pint makes a gallon of spray, 35¢. 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, Holland, Michigan. (5-14-64b).

MAPLE SYRUP EQUIPMENT
KING EVAPORATORS—NEW ALUMINUMS of steel make several King Evaporators available to Michigan syrup producers for fall or winter delivery. Order now and be ready for spring. For prices and catalog, write Sugar Bush Supplies Co., 217 North Cedar St., Lansing, Michigan. (9-4-35b).

WOOL GROWERS
ATTENTION—WOOL GROWERS. WE give best around wool marketing service. Deliver or ship your wool to our warehouse and grading station, 506 North Mechanic Street, Jackson, Michigan. Selling prices guaranteed. Michigan Cooperative Wool Marketing Ass'n. (8-21-35b).

Michigan Crops Poorest Since 1936 Drouth

The state and federal crop reporting service at Lansing announced in August that field crop prospects in Michigan were generally poorer than any time since the 1936 drouth.

With the exception of spring wheat, buckwheat, potatoes, field beans, hay and pasture the principal field crops were below their 10 year averages, which include the drouth years of 1934 and 1936. The fruit crops were expected to be a third or more under 1942. Potatoes were expected to exceed the total for 1942 by a third, and total production of field beans was expected to be 50% greater than in 1942.

SHOULD EXPECT BEET ACREAGE INCREASE IN '44

Other Low Years Have Been Followed by Record Harvests

On favorable locations, sugar beet returns per acre in Michigan promise the highest acre income of any field crop except potatoes in 1943, said H. C. Rather, head of the Michigan State College farm crops dept.

Bad weather and other conditions reduced the acreage in 1943 so that some factories won't operate, but that doesn't mean that the beet industry is on the way out. There have been other years when the acreage harvested was very low, but in the years following plantings bounded back to new highs. Some of the largest tonnages on record were harvested.

"There should be an increase in beet acreage in 1944," Rather said. "Some fields intended for beets or grain in 1943 but not planted, have ideal soil for sugar beets. Many of these fields can be plowed in August and September. Part of this preparation for next year will thus be out of the way before the rush of fall harvest. Seedbed preparation next spring on fall plowed land can be completed early if the weather is anywhere near normal in 1944."

FARM BUREAU SETS ANNUAL MEETING DATES

Advanced Day So Many Can Attend Nat'l Grange at Grand Rapids

The board of directors of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has set the dates for the annual meeting of the State Farm Bureau for Wednesday and Thursday, November 10 and 11 at Fairchild Theatre, Michigan State College.

The meeting dates were advanced one day because of the national convention of the Grange at Grand Rapids the week of November 8. Many Farm Bureau members who are also members of the Grange will want to attend some of the sessions at Grand Rapids. The Farm Bureau's action clears Friday, November 12, the day on which the National Grange will confer the 7th degree on thousands of candidates, many of them from Michigan.

Other Farm Bureau annual meeting dates have been advanced accordingly. The resolutions committee will meet at Lansing, Monday, November 8. The Associated Women of the Farm Bureau will meet at the Union at Michigan State College Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 9 instead of Wednesday afternoon. The Farm Bureau membership relations dept organization conference will be held Tuesday, Nov. 9.

Associated Women

of the American Farm Bureau
By MRS. RAY NEIKIRK
State Director, St. Louis, R-1

OCEANA WOMEN ELECT OFFICERS

Associated Women of the Farm Bureau in Oceana county have elected these officers: President, Mrs. Edna Birdsall; vice president, Mrs. Mildred Henrickson; sec'y-treas., Mrs. Helen Gilliland; representative to the County Farm Bureau board, Mrs. Dessie Kerr; publicity, Mrs. Kerr, Mrs. Opal Dunham, Mrs. Gilliland.

A 35,000 ton battle ship represents 20,000 tons of scrap metals.
Canada supplies 88% of the world's supply of asbestos.

FARMERS SURELY NEED A STRONG ORGANIZATION

Ill. Agr'l Ass'n Man Shows Facts & Groups Farmer Must Deal With

C. L. Mast, Jr., of the Illinois Agr'l Ass'n tells us that a look at the record shows that farmers need a strong organization, and should make their Farm Bureau larger and stronger to protect to interests of agriculture. Mast tells us that these statements describe the position of the farmer in relation to other groups today:

1—Farmers are becoming more and more a minority group. Today, less than one-fourth of the population are farmers (50 per cent in 1850). As farmers become a smaller portion of the total population, their need for strong organization becomes greater.

2—Farmers receive but 10 per cent of the national income (one-third before the Civil War). True, farmers must expect their share to decrease with the decline in the portion of the population, but strong organization is essential if they are to be in position to demand their fair share of the national income during and after the war.

3—During World War I, the average non-farm family spent more than 35 per cent of their income for food. Today, due to greatly increased payrolls, the non-farm family need spend only 22 per cent. In view of this fact, farmers cannot see the justice for subsidies and food price roll back programs. Farmers must build a strong organization if they are to ward off the drive for cheap food when unemployment and lower industrial incomes appear in the wake of this war.

4—From 1932 to 1935, the number of United States Department of Agriculture employees increased by more than 250 per cent. This expansion was necessitated by an agricultural emergency. Now, with the emergency long past, the Department still is a gigantic bureaucracy of nearly 90,000 employees, many of whom it appears devote their principal energies to the perpetuation of their jobs and the increase in their power over agriculture. Up to 1932, the USDA had less than 25,000 employees.

5—The executive branch of the Federal Government now has three times as many employees as it had at the peak of the last war. This vast body of federal employees has a very definite influence upon federal policies, programs and legislation.

6—Membership in trade unions has

trebled since 1934—more than 11 million members. This is mainly responsible for organized labor's powerful influence over our national administration. Farmers must maintain a strong organization to cope with strongly organized labor; with its demands for higher wages and cheap food, its demands for policies, which, if adopted can only lead to the exploitation of the American farmer.

The growth of Farm Bureau membership during the past few years from the low point in 1933 of 163,246 to 591,230 in 1942 represents real progress. But when we contrast our membership with 6 million farmers in the nation, it is apparent that we have just laid the foundation—the big job is ahead.

8—The contrast between the number of Farm Bureau members (693,553 on June 30, 1943) and the membership of organized labor (11,000,000) leaves much to be desired. It certainly presents a challenge to any farmer who has at heart the future of American agriculture and the farm home.

Sixty-five trains containing approximately 1,350 freight and passenger cars are required to move an infantry division of about 15,000 men and their equipment.

It's healthy and patriotic to eat vegetables, raw or cooked.



Auto thieves are busier than ever these days! Protect the investment your car represents with State Farm Automobile Insurance. For very little you can get broad coverage for theft, fire, and a dozen other eventualities... insurance that really protects. State Farm's more auto insurance for your money plan has made it the world's largest automobile casualty company! End car worries—investigate today!

Write YOUR LOCAL AGENT
See Mich. State Farm Bureau
State Agent
221 North Cedar, Lansing
State Farm Insurance Companies
of Bloomington, Illinois

UNICO FLY SPRAY

Guarantees Livestock Comfort

The new and superior Unico Livestock Spray is effective and guarantees livestock comfort. Provides high knockdown and killing power plus good repellency.

Kills Flies the Safe and Sure Way

This new Unico Fly Spray is a scientific blend of a specially refined light mineral oil base and a product known as Thianite. The spray is both effective and economical. It is safe, non-corrosive, and carries only a slight odor, as used in sprays. It will not stain the hide, blister the skin, taint the milk or cause accumulation of dirt on animals when used according to directions. Sold in 2 gallon cans, 1 gallon glass jars, and in bulk.

Ask your dealer for KILL-FLY for household use.

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

UNICO PAINTS

They're Very Good. Compare the Prices!

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Unico Wagon and Implement Paints give last protection against weather and rust. A very good investment.

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Farm Bureau Roll Roofing
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"BUY WITH CONFIDENCE THROUGH YOUR COOPERATIVE"

AGENTS WANTED

The Insurance Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau has many openings for agents to represent the State Farm Insurance Companies in Michigan. We would appreciate hearing from any of our Michigan Farm News readers if they are interested in talking the proposition over with one of our managers. It would be very helpful to us if any of our readers would suggest the names of likely agent prospects in their nearby cities and towns. The remuneration is good. This is a particularly good time to start. Address your inquiry to:

INSURANCE DEPT. MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
221 North Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

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 WJAG, 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.
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Michigan Livestock Exch. Detroit Stockyards
Producers Co-op Ass'n East Buffalo, N. Y.

Why Discuss?

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

Discussion encourages understanding among farm groups and on the part of other groups. Someone has suggested that we find the facts, filter the facts, face the facts, and follow the facts. After all, isn't that just about the result of desirable discussion?—Chris L. Christensen, Dean, Wisconsin College of Agriculture.

By EUGENE A. SMALTZ
Membership Relations and Education

The first of twelve monthly meetings to be held by Community Farm Bureaus to develop the year's theme of "Agriculture's Place in the War and Post-War Period" is devoted to a discussion of the method used by Community groups to enable their members to meet their responsibility in a democracy group discussions.

Discussion is a Process of Education and Means of Expression

Rural people are becoming more and more interested in effective, purposeful discussion of topics that concern them as farmers, as individuals in their community, and as citizens concerned with the problems of national welfare. This interest is generated because of their recognition of the fact that in a working democracy, people must be informed. It is stimulated by the need that rural folks are aware of that if they are to present their views, get action on their problems, and make their contributions to a better understanding of the problems before the American people, they must first understand these problems; and second, they must present their views in the proper way and through the right channels.

Community Farm Bureau Discussion groups offer a means whereby members may keep informed about the problems of agriculture and meet the responsibilities in the development of the program of the organization.

A working democracy involves participation on the part of the citizen in local, state and national affairs. It follows, then, that the participants should be informed. Group discussion offers one of the best known devices for the development of an informed, intelligent public opinion. This is the real reason WHY WE DISCUSS.

Values

Some values of group discussion might be summarized as follows:

1—Group discussion encourages an individual to think straight and express his views carefully.

2—Group discussion makes for better community understanding of problems of common interest.

3—It develops leadership and tolerance for the views of others.

4—It is democratic in its procedure and therefore encourages participation in the democratic processes by which public opinion is formulated.

5—Discussion brings out opinions for analysis and comparison with other opinions and facts, and avoids hastily formed conclusions and action in the wrong direction.

6—It offers a means of meeting an obligation we all have—to keep informed and so act intelligently.

7—It crystallizes public opinion, making unified action possible.

Discussions' Place in Farm Bureau

Since Farm Bureau is a democratic organization wherein the members write the policy and direct the activities of their organization, discussion assumes a position within the organization similar to that which it holds in democracy itself—a means of education and expression. To date, intelligent discussion is the best means advanced whereby we as members of a farm organization and as citizens in a democracy may meet the responsibilities which are ours.

Elect Officers

September is also the month for the election of officers for the succeeding year. Most important are the offices of the president and discussion leader, with the duties of the secretary and recreation leader probably being next in importance. Besides these officers, the group elects a vice-chairman, publicity chairman, song leader, associated women chairman, (if the women are to carry on special activities) and a hospital service chairman (to be elected whether or not the group has hospitalization so that an understanding of the plan may be developed among the members, and the plan may be made immediately available when the group decides to adopt it.) Duties and qualifications of officers should be carefully considered, for upon them rests the responsibility for the success of the Community Farm Bureau.

Planning Local Program For the Year

At the September meeting, members of the local discussion groups plan their program for the coming year. This may be a program of education on local topics decided to be of interest which would supplement the state topics for discussion, or it might be a program of action agreed upon by members of the group to solve problems or a combination of education and action.

Present Local Problems

Local problems should be presented and explored by members of the discussion group as a preliminary step in determining the local program.

"GIRLS, I DON'T LIKE TO MAKE COMPARISONS, BUT—"



Suggest Possible Solutions To Local Problems

After the local problems have been presented and are properly understood by the members, all possible solutions should be presented and their individual merits and disadvantages considered in view of the strength of the community group.

Select the Best Solution

After carefully weighing the various solutions, the best one or ones of them should be decided upon by the group. That decision then forms the basis of the programs for the year.

Follow Group Program Planning With Action

After the program has been planned, members of the group decide on the program of action, education, or combination of the two necessary to carry out the program. Committees should be appointed and responsibility assigned, to assure a successful community Farm Bureau program during the coming year.

LINCOLN SET AN EXAMPLE FOR ALL OF US

Dondero Gives Interesting Story of His Personal Business Affairs

We are indebted to Congressman George A. Dondero of Detroit for some very interesting information on Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dondero gave it in the course of a Lincoln's day address in Oakland county. He said:

"At this time when the people of the nation are called upon to give a part of their wages, earnings and surplus funds in war bonds and other government issues to carry on the war effort, and in this day when a great deal of discussion is current for adoption of some sort of a pay-as-you-go plan, it is of national interest to know and understand the habits, devotion to country, and frugality of the great Civil War president.

"One of the least discussed phases of Lincoln's life is his personal business affairs and his economic or savings traits as a lawyer and as president of the United States.

"When he was elected president in 1861 he was asked by a news reporter what he considered himself worth in worldly goods. After some reflection Lincoln answered that he thought he had accumulated in his 25 years as a practicing lawyer and in the 52 years of his life approximately \$15,000 in real and personal property.

"There was a vacant lot in the city of Lincoln, Ill., which was given to him in payment for his services in laying out the plat of the town. He also owned a 160 acre tract of land in Iowa, given to him for his services in the Blackhawk war. The tract of land was worth perhaps \$10 an acre . . . taxes on the vacant lot at Lincoln were less than \$1 a year.

"He also owned the house in which he and his family lived in Springfield, Ill., purchased for \$1,500 from the minister who married him. It was improved later by Lincoln and insured for \$3,200. This was the only home Lincoln ever owned.

"In addition he had been able to accumulate, out of a quarter of a century of law and politics, nearly \$10,000 in personal property or investments, consisting of municipal bonds, railroad stock, and promissory notes, which represented money loaned to friends and prominent citizens in the city of Springfield, Ill.

"Lincoln had deposited for collection with a friend a few hours before he left Springfield for Washington

and his inauguration 11 promissory notes bearing 10 per cent interest, the usual rate before the Civil War, varying in amounts from \$150 to \$3,000. He owned 6 shares of stock in the Alton & Sangamon Railroad Co., a \$1,000 bond of the city of Springfield, and some cash, totaling nearly \$10,000. This was not known to the writers of his day and may be somewhat surprising to many of this generation.

"Four years later, at the time of his death in 1865, it is interesting to note that his estate totaled a little more than \$83,000. Lincoln's estate had increased nearly \$68,000 in four years. The bulk of this increase was represented by \$57,000 in government bonds which Lincoln had purchased out of his salary of \$25,000 a year as president. The balance was in cash.

"He did not invest 5% or 10% or 25% of his salary in the purchase of government bonds to assist the nation in the prosecution of the war then in progress, but it is evident that he invested his entire salary above the necessary expenses of running his household in such securities."

Farm Woodlots Can Be Paying Acres

In a survey of farm woodlots, W. Ira Bull, extension forester at Michigan State College finds that three in four are understocked. These have about 1,300 board feet of timber to the acre and need new plantings of about 500 trees to the acre to put them eventually in condition to produce. Elm and beech usually are worth half as much as oak or maple.

One of the better woodlots found in Calhoun county demonstrates actual returns. It covers 12 acres, which is average in the lower peninsula. From the 12 acres the farm operator obtains annually 12 standard cords of firewood worth \$30, gets 50 fence posts worth 10 cents each and harvests a thousand board feet in logs, a total crop of \$60, or \$5 an acre.

This woodlot contains 10,000 board feet of timber to the acre. Other woodlots could be built up to this stand, but need better management and usually some tree planting.

"Where a sugar bush is part of the woods, the income can be increased as much as another \$150 annually, largely in return for extra labor, but still a cash return," Mr. Bull said.

Michigan 4-H Club Accomplishments in '42

Fifty-five thousand members of the 65,000 Michigan 4-H boys and girls club put together a wartime contribution of materials worth an estimated \$1,879,500 in 1942. Now they are mobilizing to do twice as much towards winning the war in 1943.

Six hundred beef calf club members fed out 300 tons of beef worth \$96,000. Four thousand dairy calf club members were on the job producing dairy animals and dairy products worth \$450,000.

Eight hundred pig club members produced 400,000 pounds of pork worth \$60,000. Sheep club members numbering 1,000 produced 40,000 pounds of wool and 360,000 pounds of mutton valued at \$80,000.

Handicraft occupied part of the time of 13,000 club members who made articles worth \$25,000 for home use.

Canning club members numbering 4,500 canned 300,000 quarts of food valued at \$75,000. Clothing project members, 17,600 girls, made their own clothing valued at \$26,000.

Railroads are moving daily to the Eastern Seaboard approximately 42 million gallons of petroleum and petroleum products.

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topics, 1943-44

"Agriculture's Place in the War and Post-War Period" is the theme for the 1943-44 Community Discussion Program, which will be developed by the 12 monthly meetings beginning with September, 1943. Special program folders are being supplied each member of a community discussion group with compliments of the Michigan State Farm Bureau. Space is provided for the member to enter the local topic, meeting place and date. A discussion leaders' guide is also being supplied the discussion leaders with detailed suggestions on the development of each month's topic. This 32-page pamphlet will be mailed the leaders as soon as notice of their election is sent to the State office, or upon request. Additional resource material on the monthly discussion topics will appear in the Farm News. Other material will be mailed to the group discussion leader.

Extra emphasis is being placed this year on the importance of groups discussing their local problems and deciding a local program of action. State topics for discussion will be adapted to meet local conditions. Discussion leadership training meetings will be held throughout the state during the fore part of October. The active participation of the Junior Farm Bureau members on local and State topics of discussion is encouraged.

The following monthly topics were drawn up by the committee named by county Farm Bureau leaders. The committee is composed of J. F. Yaeger and Stanley Powell of the Farm Bureau, and R. J. Baldwin of Michigan State College.

SEPTEMBER 1943

WHY DISCUSS?—Organization Month. (1) Election of officers for 1943-1944, (2) Planning local program for the year, (3) A study of the value of discussion as a means of enabling people to meet their responsibility in a democracy, (4) The importance of discussion in the Farm Bureau program.

OCTOBER 1943

AN INVENTORY OF OUR ORGANIZATION—A study of the philosophy of Farm Bureau's Organization and Services—Legislative, Membership Relations, Labor and Public Relations, Publicity, Insurance, Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and Junior Farm Bureau. Affiliated Commodity Exchanges—Michigan Potato Growers Exchange, Michigan Livestock Exchange, Michigan Elevator Exchange, Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n, Michigan Co-operative Wool Marketing Ass'n, Midwest Producers Creameries, Michigan District, and Farm Bureau Fruit Products Company.

NOVEMBER 1943

FARM BUREAU'S PLACE IN THE SCHEME OF THINGS—A study of the Farm Bureau's purpose, its structure and policy determination, its relation as an organization to other organizations and agencies.

DECEMBER 1943

STUDY OF MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU RESOLUTIONS—Implications of legislative program and policies embodied in the Michigan resolutions as they concern agriculture during and after the war.

JANUARY 1944

STUDY OF THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY DELEGATES TO THE AMERICAN FARM BUREAU FEDERATION'S ANNUAL CONVENTION—Long-time planning features embodied in resolutions of national organization which have to do with agricultural production and income during and after the war.

FEBRUARY 1944

WHAT WE CAN DO IN OUR COMMUNITY TO PRODUCE THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF FOOD AND FIBER AND SPEED THE WINNING OF THE WAR—A study of, and plans for, co-operating further in using more efficiently all available men, machinery and materials to increase food production, provide home defense, and speed the winning of the war.

MARCH 1944

PRODUCTION AND CONTROL TRENDS FOR AGRICULTURE—IMMEDIATE GOALS AND POST-WAR CONSEQUENCES.

APRIL 1944

EFFECT OF TOTAL WAR ON PRESENT AND FUTURE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MARKETING PRACTICES AND PROGRAMS—Packaging changes, dehydration, standardization of grades, price control and rationing, goals and national planning during and after the war, chemistry, substitutes, transportation changes, frozen food storage, etc.

MAY 1944

INTERNATIONAL FOOD PROBLEMS—DURING AND AFTER THE WAR—(1) Lend-Lease policies with respect to food—requirements, etc., (2) reciprocal trade treaties—operation, scope, etc., (3) European trade, a study of both allied and axis markets, (4) Attitude toward Latin-American, European trade.

JUNE 1944

IMPACT OF THIS WAR ON THE MORAL, CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL LIFE OF RURAL PEOPLE DURING THE WAR AND POST-WAR PERIOD.

JULY 1944

COUNTY PROGRAM PLANNING FOR 1944-45—Recognition and study of local problems. Possible solutions to these problems, local program incorporating these possible remedies. Instructions to delegates to county convention as to program recommendations for 1944-45.

AUGUST 1944

WHAT SHOULD LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1944-45 INCLUDE? Recognition of problems in state and national government. Policies which affect agricultural production and rural life. Possible solutions suggested for consideration by delegates to state and national conventions.

SEPTEMBER 1944

ORGANIZATION MONTH FOR 1944-45.

More troops were transported by the Pullman Company in June, 1943, than in any other month since Pearl Harbor, the number in that month having been \$74,000.

Peaches should be most plentiful from August 25 to September 15. Michigan should produce 2,000,000 bushels.

PURE CRUSHED
TRIPLE SCREENED
OYSTER SHELL

FOR POULTRY

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

FARM YOUNGSTERS IN VEGETABLE GROWERS' CONTEST

Compete for Scholarships In Study of Production, And Marketing

Farm youngsters in 33 Michigan communities are learning modern methods of food distribution through participation this summer in the scholarship program of the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association, reported M. H. Avery, Extension Service Michigan State College.

While city boys and girls helping farmers with wartime crops are learning first-hand where food comes from, these young people who are "old-timers" in farm work are studying where food goes. And, they are raising quantities of food for victory in their own gardens.

Young farmers in 35 other states will also compete for the \$500 grand national award, four regional awards of \$200, and 33 sectional awards of \$100 from the \$6,000 scholarship fund provided by the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company for the National Junior Vegetable Growers Association. The fund also provides two \$25 war bonds as special prizes for high-ranking Michigan participants, Mr. Avery said.

Michigan winners in the contest last year were Fern Collin of Centerline, Arlene Peterson of Ionia, and Cecil Kerr of Shelby, each of whom was awarded a \$100 sectional prize.

"Many of the entrants plan to make a career of farming," Mr. Avery said, "and through this work they are becoming better acquainted with efficient methods of distribution. This is important, because supplying food in war or peace depends upon moving it rapidly and economically to the right place, at the right time, and in the right condition."

Awards to winners will be announced this fall, and will be based upon reports of vegetable project work completed during the year, and upon grades achieved in a five-unit extension course. Through study of this course, youngsters are learning the geography of production of vegetables; quality and handling; grading, packing and packaging; and methods of wholesale and retail distribution.

No Novelty To Him

The men had been going over the usual obstacle course—swimming across a pool of dirty water, running up a bank, climbing a seven-foot wall, scrambling through bushes and barbed wire, and finally climbing a mountain.

The colonel shouted to one of the lads as he came to the end of this jaunt: "How do you like it, soldier?"

"Where I come from, sir, we have to go through country like this just to get to the barn."

Tomatoes offer vitamins plus.

DEAD ANIMALS COST MONEY

Save your sheep & lambs with
COPPER SULPHATE
NICOTINE SULPHATE
IN TABLET FORM

Parsons WORM-I-CIDES TABLETS
ANIMALS & POULTRY

COSTS ONLY 3c PER LAMB
WORM-I-CIDE TABLETS cost less per sheep. Why pay more?
See Drug & Farm Supply Dealers or, direct from
PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS
Laboratories, Grand Ledge, Mich.

WE'RE BUYING... Good Alfalfa, Clovers—all kinds



We are in the market for all kinds of GOOD alfalfas, clovers and Michigan grown vetch. Also good, new crop rye. We'll pay top prices. Please send samples for bids to: Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Seed Department, Lansing, Michigan. We are also able to take care of your seed cleaning business. Don't wait until too late. Let us do it for you now.

SOW BROME WITH WHEAT

Brome grass may be sown in wheat this fall. The field can be seeded in the spring to alfalfa or clover. You'll have a fine combination for hay or pasture. We suggest about 8 lbs. of brome grass seed per acre, mixed with the seed wheat.

SOW VETCH WITH RYE

There seems to be a heavy demand for seed vetch. Usually sown with rye. Makes an excellent pasture. It may be taken as a hay crop or for grain. It will undoubtedly prove to be a valuable crop this year.

FALL GRAINS

We have a good supply of fall grains: Rosen Rye, American Banner, soft white winter wheat, and Bald Rock, soft red winter wheat.

Save Your Valuable Wheat Crop

Guard against grain weevil in bins or granaries. Use this safe, sure weevil destroyer—

LETHOGAS

fumigant for use in bins, conveyors, loaded cars and farmers' granaries.

ORDER HYBRID CORN FOR 1944

We suggest that you place your order for hybrid seed corn for next season with your Farm Bureau dealer now. We expect seed corn to be higher and scarcer next spring. Order now so your dealer can protect you.

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

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZER

Containing Nitrogen

AVAILABLE FOR FALL GRAINS

FARM BUREAU FERTILIZER containing nitrogen is available for fall grains. The supply of 2-12-6 analysis, compared to the demand will be limited. We advise you to see your nearest Farm Bureau Fertilizer dealer at once.

BIGGER AND BETTER YIELDS

Farm Bureau QUALITY FERTILIZERS for FALL GRAINS are made of the highest grades of vitally needed plant foods to produce top yields. Where a nitrogen fertilizer is not needed, we offer 0-18-0 and 0-14-7. These two analyses contain the best of phosphorous and potash. They are free running and drill perfectly. Don't wait—get your fall supply NOW.

Agr'l Limestone

Agricultural Limestone sweetens the soil and increases the yield of alfalfa and other crops. Place your order with your Farm Bureau dealer NOW.

Buy More U. S. War Bonds Buy at Farm Bureau Stores and Co-op Ass'ns Farm Bureau Services Lansing, Michigan