

Michigan Farm News

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31st Year

Published Monthly

MFB Directors Say Farm Situation is Serious

EDITORIAL

What Shall We Recommend?

In Michigan and throughout the United States, members of the Farm Bureau are beginning an examination of national farm legislation.

This will result in the American Farm Bureau making recommendations to the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture in December.

We have been advised by Secretary Benson that Congress will be looking to farmers for advice when it takes a new look at the over-all farm program next year.

Some farm laws are due to expire. New legislation may be offered to do a better job of meeting the requirements of agriculture.

Farm Bureau wants to make sure that any new programs or revision of programs now in force are sound and satisfactory.

The process of developing Farm Bureau policy is as simple as it is sound. Our membership meets in community groups. They study the facts and the suggestions for dealing with a problem. They make recommendations to the County Farm Bureau annual meeting. There the Resolutions Committee draws up a report setting forth the suggestions for dealing with local, state, national and international problems. The report is debated by the members. The resolutions receiving a majority vote are adopted as presented, or as revised in the meeting.

Resolutions dealing with state, national and international problems are sent to the state Farm Bureau meeting in November where delegates from all County Farm Bureaus meet to discuss and decide.

Farm Bureau resolutions on national and international affairs from the states are sent to the American Farm Bureau meeting in December. Delegates from all the state Farm Bureaus determine Farm Bureau recommendations with respect to national and international programs.

The Farm Bureau has fought for years the repeated attempts of non-farm groups and government agencies to speak for farmers. The voice of agriculture should come from farmers.

Thus it was with a sense of appreciation and responsibility that the Farm Bureau received a request from Secretary of Agriculture Benson to let him know in December what 1,600,000 families in the Farm Bureau would recommend regarding the national farm program.

Vote on Wheat Marketing Quota Aug 14

About half of Michigan wheat farmers can vote Friday, Aug. 14, on national wheat marketing quotas proclaimed by Secretary of Agriculture.

QUOTAS will apply to farmers planting 15 or more acres of wheat this fall—and therefore, only they can vote, explains Clarence E. Prentice, Michigan State College farm economist.

As extension marketing specialist who has been very close to the wheat situation for many months, Prentice was recommended in mid-July to be state administrator for the new Michigan Production and Marketing Administration committee.

Secretary Benson has set the national wheat allotment for 1954 at 62 million acres—a reduction of 15.5 million acres. This 20 per cent cut will be allocated to states and counties on basis of 10-year wheat production history, with adjustments for unusual trends.

MICHIGAN farmers will know, before they vote, their exact 1954 allotment. Individual allotments will be based on the past two years production. Michigan's exact allotment will be computed in Washington.

If two-thirds of voting farmers in the nation favor quotas, the wheat price support will remain at 90 per cent of parity; if more than one-third vote "no," support will drop to 50 per cent for all farmers.

Under quotas, excess production will carry a penalty of 45 per cent of the parity price. Without quotas, Prentice doubts that support prices would be effective.

WITH or without quotas, acreage allotments will apply. Excess production will make a farmer ineligible for price support, under a loan program-purchase agreement, or otherwise.

Hope Proposal Was Aimed at Little Fellows

Most Michigan wheat growers would have been denied a vote on the wheat marketing quota August 14 if the amendment by Representative Hope of Kansas had carried in Congress.

THE HOPE amendment to the Agr'l Marketing Act would have raised the exemption from marketing quota on wheat from 15 to 25 acres. If growers are exempt, they may not vote on the quota. About half of Michigan wheat producers are exempt. The Hope amendment would have made it three-fourths or more.

The amendment would have eliminated most of the wheat growers east of the Mississippi River. It appears to have been written for the big, one crop wheat growers of Kansas and other midwestern states.

CONGRESS struck a compromise between the 30% cut to 55 billion acres for 1954 as per the marketing Act, and the Hope amendment to make it 66 million acres. Congress said 62 million acres for 1954.

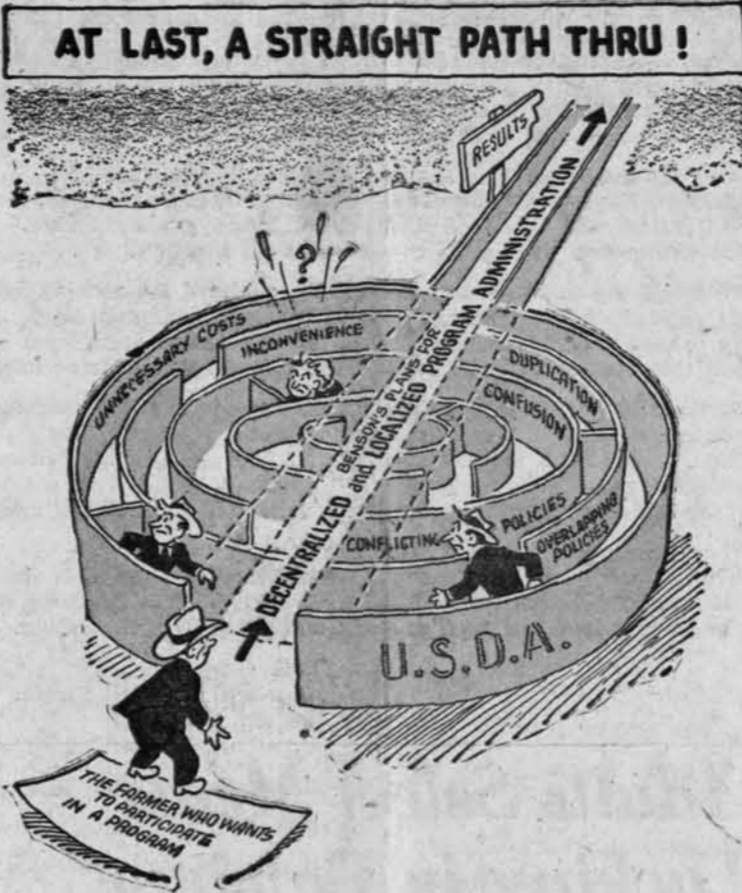
Acreage allotments on this basis will be in effect for 1954 regardless of whether or not marketing quotas are voted at the referendum August 14.

MARKETING quotas on wheat will become effective if two-thirds of the wheat growers voting August 14 favor them. In that case wheat farmers may produce all they can on the allotted acreage and it is eligible for price support at 90% of parity which was \$2.43 a bushel May 1. Penalty of 45% the price support May 1, 1954 will be charged on wheat produced on excess acres.

If marketing quotas are rejected for wheat, then the Secretary of Agriculture must support the crop at 50% per cent of parity. There is no penalty on excess acreage.

Oak Trees

Cut down oak trees that are infected with wilt as soon as they are discovered in a woodland. The saw logs should be removed at once and piled in a dry, sunny location or taken to the mill and sawed into lumber immediately.



Our Major Crops Are Not Natives of U. S.

American farmers grow a greater variety of crops than the farmers of any other country.

But you will find that our major crops are not natives, says H. W. Baldwin of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture in the Windrow, published by the New Holland Machine Company.

Indians brought us corn and tobacco from South America. Our cereals came from Europe with the pioneers who settled our country. The potato is a native of South America.

And so it is with the grassland crops from which our livestock products are produced. Farmers harvest about 75,000,000 acres of hay a year with a minimum commercial value of \$2 billion—and worth far more than that in actual feeding value to the farmer.

Mr. Baldwin gives this history of some of our leading grass crops, where they came from, and how long they have been in the United States.

Ladino clover, for example, seems like a newcomer, but it has been with us for 50 years. Found in Italy in 1891, ladino was a failure in all but some western

states. Tried again in 1930 in the northeast, it was successful and is now in general use.

Alfalfa — "best fodder" in Arabic, is a native of southwest-ern Asia. It was brought to the U. S. in 1793.

Ladak alfalfa comes from a variety found in India in 1910.

Red clover originated in Asia Minor and southeastern Europe. Grown in Rhode Island as early as 1663.

Sweet clover is a native of Asia Minor.

Brome grass is a native to Europe, Siberia and China. It was brought to the U. S. in 1884.

Timothy came from Europe in 1747.

Orchard grass came from Europe and was in use in Virginia in 1760.

Kentucky bluegrass is a native of the old world. It was brought here by the earliest settlers.

Sudan grass is a native of Africa; brought here in 1909.

Ask Members To Consider Fire Insurance

For the past year the Farm Bureau Insurance Service has been considering the suggestion of a fire insurance program for Farm Bureau members only.

Several surveys have been conducted by committees to learn more about the interest of the membership. There is interest. The surveys indicate that the members want at least three things:

1—A fire insurance program that has the same benefits for everyone.

2—All coverages that the farmer would want to be available in the same policy.

3—A Company limited to Farm Bureau members and operated by them.

The committees are continuing their discussions with Farm Bureau members.

Farm Bureau Names Finance Committee

The Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors on July 28 announced the Finance and Budget Committee for the Michigan Farm Bureau and affiliated service companies as follows:

Michigan Farm Bureau: Ward Hodge of Snover; Blaque Knirk of Quincy; Marten Garn of Charlotte.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.; Alfred Roberts of Pigeon.

Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc.: Thomas Koning of Marne.

All are directors of their respective companies.

Seed Lowlands

August is a good time to seed marshy lowlands to reed canary grass, reminds Carter Harrison, Michigan State College forage specialist.

ADA Favors Year Around Set-aside

"The proposed program for a set-aside fund on a twelve-months' basis in the Michigan dairy industry has two purposes," says Charles Stone, Michigan supervisor of the American Dairy Association.

If aims to gain broader public acceptance of dairy products, and it seeks to put the marketing of dairy products on a self-help basis with a reduced dependence on the government to provide a market for the farmer's product."

The Board of Directors of the American Dairy Association of Michigan passed the following resolution at their meeting on July 22:

"Resolved: We the board of directors of the American Dairy Association of Michigan approve the principle of the year-around ADA set-aside of 2 cents per hundredweight of milk or 1/2 cent per pound butterfat.

We will cooperate with other leading dairy states in expanding the advertising, research, merchandising and public relations program for dairy products, provided 60% of the milk produced annually by states or 25 states endorse the year-round set-aside program.

Provided further that producers and producer organizations in Michigan go on record in adequate numbers so that our board of directors are convinced that enough of the Michigan dairy farmers are favorable to the program so that sufficient participation will be secured."

In addition to Michigan, six states have adopted the set-aside program in principle for the twelve-month period. These states are Alabama, Colorado, Minnesota, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming. This represents 29.5% of the milk produced by the states that would be involved in the total program. Colorado and Wyoming have started already to operate the twelve-month set-aside program.

The program in Michigan will await evidence of the support and approval of Michigan dairy farmers and their organizations. No action is probable until after the Michigan ADA annual meeting during Farmers' Week next February. A plan of the overall program will be presented at that time.

To Holders of 1946 Debentures

Reference is made to our letter of July 15 offering a choice of exchange or cash for all outstanding Series A 1946 Debentures.

If you have not indicated your decision to us by returning the letter, will you please do so promptly?

We appreciate the high percentage of exchanges and the large number of requests for additional investment received to date.

(Signed)

J. F. YAAGER
Executive Secretary
Farm Bureau Services, Inc.
Lansing, Michigan

King & Queen Members of Farm Bureau

J. Spencer Dunham of Caro, wheat king of North America, at the 1952 International Grain and Hay Show in 1952, will be honored at the Michigan State Fair in September.

MR. DUNHAM won with Yorkwin wheat. He succeeded Harold Metcalf, Fairgrove, who won the honor in 1951. Both are members of Tuscola County Farm Bureau.

The State Fair will also honor the bean queen of North America. She is Miss Betty Lou King of Caro. She was named at the 1952 International for her exhibit of Michelite navy beans. She is a member of the Tuscola County Junior Farm Bureau.

name and location of every member.

Anyone wishing to have a new community group started should contact Tom Rosema of Jenison, R-1.

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

USDA Asks Farm Bureau's Advice

Surpluses from 90% Parity Price Support Start Government Controls; FB Members To Make Recommendations

The board of directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau at its meeting July 28 at Lansing said that the farm situation has become serious because of rapidly mounting surpluses of wheat, corn, cotton and other products.

This has happened because price supports for those commodities are being continued at a fixed rate of 90% of parity through 1953 and 1954, in accordance with pre-election promises and action by Congress in 1952. The MFB directors said that in an open letter to the Farm Bureau membership.

The surplus of wheat, said the directors, has forced the Secretary of Agriculture to order a severe reduction in wheat acreage in an effort to reduce the production of wheat, as the Hope-Aiken Agr'l Marketing Act requires in such circumstances.

Similar action is expected for corn and cotton next spring.

What to do about the wheat, corn and cotton acreage that will be diverted to other crops is another problem. It is expected that a continuance of the present situation will cause the government to impose more and more of controls upon farming operations.

Secretary Benson of the U. S. Dep't of Agriculture has asked the memberships of the Farm Bureau, Grange and Farmers Union to make recommendations to USDA on five major national farm program problems. The USDA is certain that Congress will re-examine the farm program in 1954. The Farm Bureau membership is getting its discussions under way.

The MFB directors have asked the Discussion Leaders of 1200 Community Farm Bureau groups to act as Policy Development Chairmen in meetings in August and September.

This is the first step in the development of recommendations to USDA through resolutions to be adopted at county, state and national Farm Bureau annual meetings this fall.

The MFB board of directors open letter to the membership follows:

To members of Michigan Farm Bureau:

At the annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau November 12 and 13, 1952, your delegates from the County Farm Bureaus adopted a comprehensive program covering the major agricultural issues suggested by the Farm Bureau membership through their Community and County Farm Bureaus.

THE POLICIES established included strong expressions for replacing government mandatory 90% of parity farm price supports with flexible supports.

This letter is to call the attention of the Farm Bureau membership to developments since these policies were enacted last November. Also to urgently request Farm Bureau members to study and discuss the problems and to voice their sentiments for any changes desired, at the coming annual meeting next November.

WE HAVE worked for the restoration of the flexible support policy in the Hope-Aiken Act of 1948. This provides a definite formula for lowering government support levels as surpluses develop, and for raising support floors when surpluses decrease or shortages occur.

Under the Hope-Aiken Act of 1948 government support levels can be varied by the Secretary of Agriculture from 60% parity to 90% of parity or higher, depending upon the supply and demand. The flexible provisions of this Act have not been permitted to go into effect because of the 90% support amendments of 1950 and 1952. (See your July-August Nation's Agriculture, Pages 6 to 16 for more complete explanation.)

THE consequent surpluses of wheat, corn, cotton, butter, and other products purchased with the taxpayers' money have more than filled both the privately owned and government storage facilities of the nation.

In addition to these enormous accumulations of previous years, we are in the midst of harvesting a 1,300,000,000 bushel wheat crop, and an estimated 3,000,000,000 bushel corn yield is on the way to maturity this fall.

PRODUCTION of cotton is exceeding the domestic and export demand by 4,000,000,000 bales. Under the mandatory high support prices for basic farm com-

MODITIES has created interest in and led to demands for high support prices by the growers of unsupported crops. The more recent 90% supports established for butter is an example. The disparity between the high, government-supported prices of feed grains and livestock price levels is another complication.

GOVERNMENT - guaranteed, 90% prices for basic farm com-

Be There and Be Heard

Farm Bureau people face a direct test of the true strength of their "grass roots" organization. The request on the part of Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson that farm organizations go to the farmers for an examination of the policies involved with the national farm program sets a real challenge.

Farm Bureau folks have been asked to speak for themselves. How well and how thoroughly we shall do this remains to be seen. Objections have been raised for some time against others doing the speaking on these issues. A sincere objection should be met with positive action when the opportunity is offered. To snipe and gripe is a "pipe." To think and plan requires a man.

The measure as to who shall do the best job of speaking for farmers will be tested to a large extent by the degree to which the organizations have farmers actually speaking. The intent is to have them speaking in their own local groups—having their own "say-so."

This means that our problem is one of full attendance at our Community Farm Bureau meetings in August and September. It means that all groups should rally their forces. It means that the meetings must be held. It means that every effort must be made to get every member possible, into these meetings, whether they regularly attend the group meeting or not. It may mean that the group might have to find a larger meeting place for the time being.

The extra effort to get attendance should include invitations by telephone, personal invitations, offers to pick up folks as guests, calling on neighbors to tell them why the meeting is important. It is nation-

(Continued on Page 2)

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Michigan Farm Bureau

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PURPOSE OF FARM BUREAU

The purpose of this Association shall be the advancement of our members' interests educationally, legislatively, and economically.



HIRAM and MARTHA Old Graveyard

Back in Neighbor Hicks's meadow is a little rounded knoll. Up above the cowslip pasture and the old time swimming hole, Overlooking several acres of the low ground by the run With the back drop all of tamaracks, and memories, and fun.

Back as long as I remember on that little knoll, have stood Two old fashioned marble headstones, oldest in our neighborhood, And a third and smaller marker, for a child of long ago, Stands beside the other ancients, on the mother's side, I know.

Some old Settler, legend has it, lost his wife and baby there In the early Indian troubles, and he marked their graves with care, And returned some decades later to construct the field stone wall And the headstones — so he slumbers with his loved ones after all.

Long ago the stones were leaning. One and then another fell. Martha said it was disgraceful; Cynthia Hicks agreed as well, So Cynthia worked on good old Clem and Martha worked on me. Till we made a little project — done in all humility.

We relaid the tumbled wall stones: We replaced the missing date. We reset the fallen markers, each with mossy name and date. We pruned back the brambled roses, leveled off the virgin loam And the women set out flowers from their garden beds at home.

Martha does not know, nor Cynthia, how these people lived and died But to tend that tiny graveyard is to them a point of pride; Pride in what the Settlers stood for, in the strength that cleared the way, In the faith that laid the ground work for the Hicks Street of today.

When I see a cemetery that is overgrown with weeds Seems to me it shows dishonor toward our forebears and their deeds, But when I see one trimmed and neat, with borders blooming out I know that love has been at work and pride lives thereabout.

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

Adults Select Meals Lacking in Calcium

If you want good posture, you need calcium. If you want efficient heart and muscle action you need calcium. For the proper functioning of the nerves—and for the clotting of blood—you need calcium. Everybody needs calcium every day, says Roberta Hershey, extension nutrition specialist, Michigan State College.

CALCIUM, with phosphorus and Vitamin D, insures rigidity of your bones—and this indirectly affects your posture. Too many of us may not realize that calcium of the bone is not "installed" or "fixed" for life. Removal and storage of calcium takes place continuously.

MILK, bones and egg shells are the only three natural storehouses for calcium. Of these we use only milk as food. Since calcium in food does not dissolve readily during digestion, you need a generous amount. While growing children need more calcium

than adults—adults often select meals lacking in calcium. AMERICANS — especially adults — are usually low in calcium. Let us take a look at the needed calcium count and check some foods. A count of 1000 is needed daily by every adult, Miss Hershey reminds us. One tablespoon butter contains a calcium count of only 2. Butter is rich in Vitamin A, but is not a good source of calcium. How about cheese? One cube of American cheese has a 200 calcium count. Whole milk or skimmed milk has a count of 250 for one glass.

Green, leafy vegetables are fair sources of calcium. The average serving of cabbage or lettuce has a calcium count of 30. LOOK TO MILK—to American cheese and to your green vegetables for your daily calcium needs. Milk in foods provides calcium just as milk consumed as a beverage.

Vergil Snapp, Sec. SHIWAASSEE—New Carland Mrs. Harry Ziola, Sec.; Rural Rushers—Mrs. Richard Reha, Sec. ST. CLAIR — Capac — Mrs. Henry Burgess, Sec.; Cold Springs — Mrs. Stanley Tomak, Sec.

CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 8 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 6 cents per word edition. These rates based on guarantee of \$0,000 or more subscribers. They are members of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Advertisement for Michigan Farm Bureau classified ads, including sections for LIVESTOCK, FARM MACHINERY, FOODS, WOMEN, and REPAIRS.

ST. JOSEPH — Hilltoppers — Mrs. Antoinette Hotovy, Sec.; White Pigeon—Mrs. Henry Stubbins, Sec. TUSCOLA—Almer Echo—Mrs. Albert Vollmer, Sec.; Arcola—Mrs. Wm. Hohman, Sec.; Club "38"—Mrs. Russ Rabidue, Sec.; Gilford—Mrs. Alma Redwan, Sec.; Quanicassae — Mrs. Wm. Robinson, Sec.; Tip Top—Mrs. Esther Colling, Sec. WASHENAW—Emory — Mrs. Wm. Groves, Sec.; Fosdick—Mrs. Weldon Emerson, Sec.; Lodi Plains—Mrs. Herman Mamarow, Sec.; Sharon Tower—Mrs. Ellis Pratt, Sec.; Southwest Scio—Mrs. Paul Wild, Sec.; West Lima—Mrs. James Hough, Sec. WAYNE — Maple Grove — Thomas Sullivan, Sec. WEXFORD—Cherry Grove — Mrs. Albion Strom, Sec.

Michigan at Farm Women's World Meeting

The 1954 meeting of the Associated Country Women of the World will be held at Toronto August 10-22.

MICHIGAN Farm Bureau women will be represented by five voting delegates: Mrs. Harry Whittaker of Lapeer County Farm Bureau, Mrs. Sherman Richards of Livingston county, Mrs. Ernest Heim of Northwest Michigan County Farm Bureau, Mrs. Theo Mohn of Branch county, and Mrs. Marjorie Karler of the MFB staff at Lansing. MFB women have raised the money to send their delegates to this conference.

Five other women will attend as non-voting delegates. They were chosen by lot from those who volunteered to go and pay their own expenses. They are: Mrs. Stacey McCarty of Midland county, Mrs. Bruce Ruggles of Tuscola county, Mrs. Carlton Ball of Calhoun county, Mrs. Howard Nugent of Huron county, and Mrs. Robert Weisgerber of Ionia county.

AUGUST 21 is Canada Day at the conference and visitors day. Thirty-seven Michigan women will attend. They leave MFB headquarters at Lansing the morning of Aug. 20 and will spend the night at Niagara Falls. The next day and night they will be at Toronto and will return to Lansing the evening of August 22. The Associated Country Women's organization is made up of 5 1/2 million members in 54 nations. Mrs. Raymond Sayre of Ackworth, Iowa, is completing her second term as president.

Wheat Needs Early Seedbed Preparation

Preparing your wheat seedbed early pays off. It gets rid of perennial weeds and gives better yields at harvest time, according to Stephen T. Dexter, farm crops specialist at Michigan State College.

Why Use Farm Bureau Certified Seed Wheat?

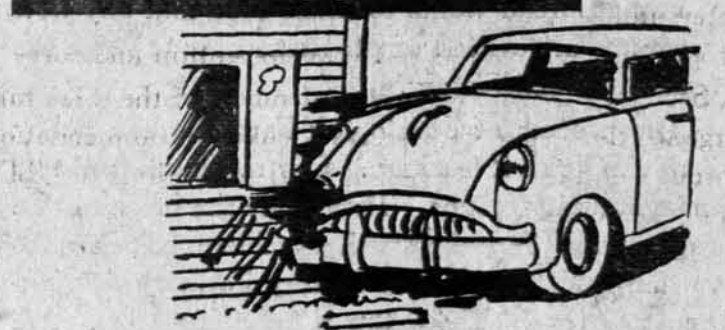
Michigan State College is one of the many Land Grant Colleges with experimental stations in the United States. These experiment stations are the testing grounds for all adapted certified seeds.

This means that you can be assured the best quality and highest yield per acre plus the most excellent harvesting ability science can produce.

Michigan wheat acreage allotments for 1954 are about 28% less. In order to receive maximum dollars per acre drill Farm Bureau Certified Seed Wheat.

The following are the recommended varieties: Genesee - White, Cornell 595 - White, Yorkwin - White, Seneca - Red. FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc. SEED DEPARTMENT 221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

if this happens...



STATE MUTUAL PAYS!

You are covered against damage to property or stock caused by vehicles not owned or operated by you, your employees or tenants on the premises. That's "protection made to order!"

Special Notice

WINDSTORM insurance can now be made a part of your State Mutual policy. It's no longer necessary to buy a separate policy to protect your buildings from windstorm damage. If you so desire, State Mutual gives you this protection along with your fire protection in a "one-policy" package. HAIL damage to your buildings will also be covered by State Mutual's new "one-policy" package. This protection goes right along with the windstorm coverage mentioned above.

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

State Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY 702 Church Street Flint 3, Michigan E. R. DINGMAN, President H. K. FISK, Secretary "State Mutual Insures Every Fifth Farm in Michigan—Ask Your Neighbors"

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page One)

wide, this meeting of farmers to speak for themselves.

You are busy. You may have suspended your meeting in August. You may have planned not to attend. You may have had a group picnic. But you surely should not be too busy to be concerned that the voice in agricultural policy matters shall be a farmer voice. This too, is of first importance. It is part of your future farming operation.

Why August and September? Because your opinions must be available for your county Farm Bureau annual meeting. The opinions must become formed into resolutions. Time is short for this. August and September are the only months left before the October annual meetings—and then the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting in November.

Majorities are important. Attendance is necessary to speak. If farm organizations are to speak for farmers, sound reason calls for a majority attendance—and this applies to local meetings and to the county annual meeting.

Leaders and members of Farm Bureau are called upon to do a yeoman job of recruiting attendance to these meetings during the coming months.

Write Your Congressman!

We have heard members of Congress and of the state legislature emphasize the importance of the mail they receive from their constituents. They wish they had more of such advice.

Thurman Sensing of Nashville, Tennessee, puts it this way: "We, the people of the United States, employ certain individuals to run our government for us.

"The party platform is by no means a complete guide. It is our duty and our responsibility as employers of the government staff, to not only see that they carry out the terms of the platform on which they were elected, but to give them additional instructions to meet varying situations as they arise.

"It is a poor employer who hires a man, gives him no attention whatever, and then fires him because he is not doing a good job. Therefore, write your Congressman!

"The right of petition, the responsibility of writing your Congressman, is not something that someone else must do. It is something that you must do."

Community Farm Bureau Activities

MRS. MARJORIE GARDNER STAR AWARDS—JUNE ALPENA BELTON—Mrs. George Pilarski, secretary Pioneer — Mrs. H. Wegmeyer, secretary Spratt — Mrs. Alger Herron, secretary LAPEER Almont — Mrs. Logan Harris, secretary MANISTEE Onokama — Mrs. Betty Milarch, secretary Dear Community Farm Bureau Members! Since only one month remains in the Community Farm Bureau fiscal year, the Community Farm Bureaus recorded in the state office will change little during the month of August. Total groups to date for the year is 1261. This represents an increase in number of Community Farm Bureaus of 110 over last year. During the year 18 groups disbanded and 128 groups were organized. This is the largest number of new groups organized in any one year in the history of the Community Farm Bureau program. These were as follows: ALCONA COUNTY—Glennie 2 — Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Sec.; CLINTON—Greenbush No. 2 — Mrs. Fred Gutshall, Sec.; North

Twin Lakes—Mrs. Lawrence Valade, Sec. ALLEGAN — Salem 4 — Lawrence Plambos, Sec.; Southeast Allegan—Mrs. Forrest Wright, Sec. ALPENA — Ossineke — Mrs. Elmer Schultz, Sec. ARENAC — Moffett — Mrs. Pat Seder, Sec. BARRY — Pine Lake — Mrs. Maurice Burchett, Sec.; Young Woodlanders—Mrs. Janice Flannigan, Sec. BAY—Club "138"—Mrs. Don Lupton, Sec.; Needham — Mrs. Lyle Walter, Sec. BERRIEN — Chikasaw — Mrs. Wesley Zeiger, Jr. Sec.; Hager—Mrs. Vincent Tortorice, Sec.; Long Lake—Mrs. Charles Krause, Sec.; Pearl Grange, Mrs. Stanley Piggett, Sec.; Shawnee—Miss Patricia Tropp, Sec.; South Pipestone—Mrs. R. W. Keigley, Sec. CHARLEVOIX—Deer Lake — Mrs. Clyde Deloy, Sec.; Walloon—Mr. Edgar Jensen, Sec. CHEBOYGAN—Fingerboard — Mrs. Ernest Knight, Sec.; Long Point—Mrs. Freida Woodruff, Sec. CLARE—Browns Corner—Mrs. Albert Shaver, Sec.; Chatterbox—Mrs. Leila Humphrey, Sec.; Coltonville—Mrs. Blanche Giebel, Sec.; Eagle—Lyla Bates, Sec.; Eastwood—Mrs. Michael Salepert, Sec.; Elm Grove, W. E. Badgley, Sec.; Five Lakes—Mrs. Henry Gruno, Sec.; Herseyville—Mrs. Lodema Krompelt, Sec.; Mann Siding—Mrs. Ethel Case, Sec. ALCONA COUNTY—Glennie 2 — Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Sec.; CLINTON—Greenbush No. 2 — Mrs. Fred Gutshall, Sec.; North

Hand-operated mechanical fruit dumper developed for growers and packers

Profits of fruit growers and packers have always suffered from "bruising." Ordinarily, fruit is injured while being dumped from field crates onto receiving belts. The Agricultural Experiment Station at Michigan State College, along with the United States Department of Agriculture, has developed a mechanical device which helps workers dump fruit carefully and easily, reducing both damage and labor. Rigid tests show that this mechanical dumper helps control the flow of fruit, has a capacity of several hundred bushels per hour, and is thoroughly dependable. Growers and packers of apples, peaches, pears and onions may call, write or visit their County Agricultural Agent for further information.

Advertisement for Michigan Bell Telephone Company, featuring an illustration of a woman using a telephone and text about new life for telephone equipment.

What Should We Do About Farm Price Laws?

MFB Starts on Benson's Questions

Community Farm Bureaus and All Members Urged to Consider Two Major Problems in August

DONALD D. KINSEY

Coordinator of Education and Research

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

In June Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson invited the members of the American Farm Bureau, the Grange and the Farmers Union to make recommendations concerning the national farm program for farm prices and farm income.

Mr. Benson said that rapidly changing conditions make it necessary to reappraise the entire field of public policy relating to agriculture.

Farm prices continue down. Price support fixed at 90% of parity for basic crops is held responsible for the present tremendous surplus and 1953 production of wheat. USDA has ordered an acreage allotment and a referendum vote on marketing quotas for the 1954 crop. Similar action is expected for cotton and corn.

Secretary Benson has asked members of the three farm organizations to discuss and make recommendations through county, state and national resolutions to USDA and Congress concerning these five major farm problems:

- 1—Farm Income Stability and Improvement.
- 2—Production and Marketing Adjustments through the Agr'l Act of 1938, as amended in 1948 and 1949 and 1952.
- 3—Conservation and Improvement of Farm Resources.
- 4—Capital Needs of Agriculture.
- 5—Trade or Aid—our need of foreign markets.

We present in this edition the American Farm Bureau information material and questions for discussion regarding the first two problems. This will be continued in other editions of the paper. Save your Michigan Farm News for reference.

1-Farm Income Stability

The Effect of Parity, Price Supports and Surpluses Upon Farm Income

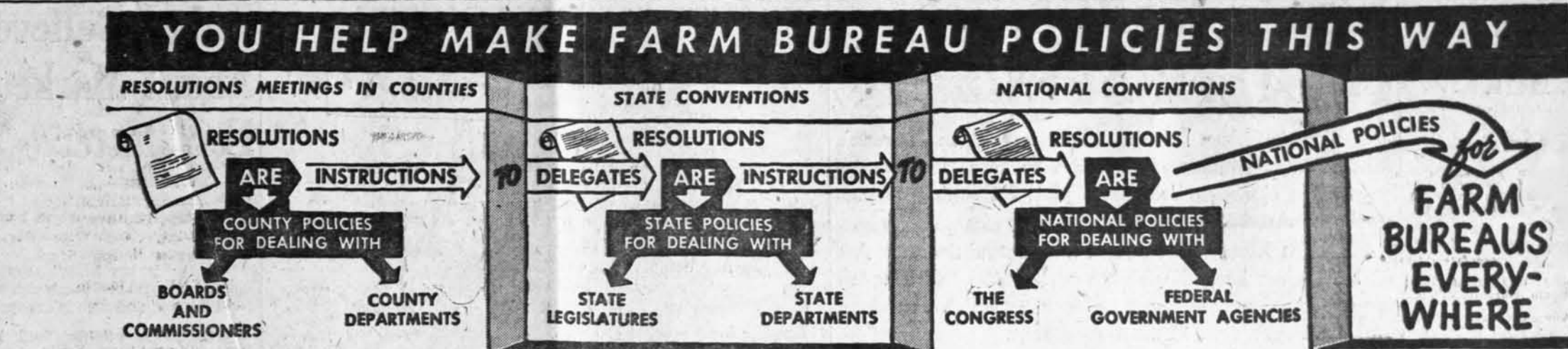
Sources of income. The income farmers receive from the sales of their products is affected by the amount they sell and the price they receive. Thus, the farmer has two jobs to do—to earn by producing, and to get the share of the national income which he earns. Each farmer has a great deal to do with his own production. He affects it through acreage planted, varieties grown, cultural practices followed, production aids used, the extent to which feed and roughage are converted into livestock products, and other factors.

Influence of Government. Government can also affect farm production through research, education, outlook information, credit assistance, soil conservation programs, reclamation projects, and finally, through production controls, such as acreage allotments and marketing quotas.

Factors affecting price. Farm prices are affected by the amount that is available for sale, the ability and willingness of domestic and foreign customers to buy, the efficiency and competitiveness of our marketing system, government price support programs, and the value of money as indicated by the position of the general price level.

What is left to spend. Cash farm income is important, but the thing that really matters is the "net spendable income" we have left after paying production expenses and taxes and what we can buy with our "net." That's our real income.

Experiments with parity prices. For many years, we have been experimenting with government price support and production control programs as a means of solving farm price problems. These programs really got their start in the depression years of the 1930's. Support levels were low at first, but even so, surpluses accumulated. When World War II came along, surpluses melted away, and price supports were raised to 90 per cent of parity to stimulate production. (Parity prices are the prices necessary to give a unit of farm production, such as a bushel of wheat, the same purchasing power as it had in



a historic base period. Parity is a price calculated to give farmers a fair exchange on the proceeds of their products as against the cost of the things they buy.)

Cause of good prices—1943-52. Price supports have not been responsible for the relatively good prices farmers have enjoyed in recent years. Farm prices averaged 113 per cent of parity for the 10 years, 1943-52, although few commodities had supports above 90 per cent and many had no supports at all. Farm prices have been high because of the great demand stimulated by heavy government spending for national defense and foreign aid. Now with production at a high level and foreign demand declining, price support programs are becoming more important than they have been for several years.

Issues and consequences. The level at which prices are to be supported, the commodities to be supported, and the methods to be used in making programs effective have been matters of controversy in recent years.

High level price supports encourage production and discourage consumption and exports in varying degrees. It follows that—the higher the support level, the greater the control necessary to make it effective without heavy costs.

How? And what happens? Price support is made effective by government loans or purchases. Export subsidies have been used to bridge the gap between domestic support prices and lower world market prices. Diversion payments have been used to promote new uses and encourage consumption outside the normal channels of trade. Marketing agreements have been authorized to provide a method of self help for producers of perishables.

Compensatory payments have been suggested as a substitute for price supports. Under this proposal, prices would be allowed to find their level in the market, and the farmer would be given a government payment to bridge the gap between average market prices and a guaranteed "price." If the guaranteed prices were high enough to encourage production, such a program would make farmers dependent upon annual appropriations from the government for their income.

Under a loan or purchase price support program the surplus of a commodity above what can be sold at the support price tends to accumulate in the hands of the government. This raises farm income when the government is building up stocks, but it cuts income when the government sells from its stockpile. Even when held off the market, surplus stocks exert a downward pressure on prices and tend to prevent the market price from going much above the support level.

Production controls, such as the marketing quotas which have been announced for the 1954 wheat crop, also present many difficulties. Reducing production to get a higher price does not necessarily mean more income, for income depends upon volume times price less taxes and expenses. The land taken out of the production of a controlled crop creates a problem. The free use of "diverted acres" could result in creating surpluses of other commodities.

For these reasons and many more, we need to plan farm price support and production programs carefully, to be sure that they are consistent with our long-range objective of a high real farm income per family.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS

Farm Income Stability & Improvement

1. What is the basis for a high net spendable income?
2. Do we need to be concerned about the accumulation of large stocks of farm commodities?
3. Do farmers have a responsibility to adjust production to prevent the accumulation of surpluses in return for price supports?
4. How much can we afford to reduce production in order to get a better price?
5. Should there be any restrictions on the use of the acreage taken out of production under a control program?
6. How can we best achieve income stability and improvement?

7. If price supports are desirable, at what level should they be established and what commodities should be covered?

8. What are the best means for protection against farm family income and purchasing power declines?

9. What are the possibilities of price support loans and purchase agreements, multiple-price system, price insurance, compensatory payments, and other methods?

10. What other means are there of protecting farm income and purchasing power?

11. What is the answer for the under-employed farm families—those operators who lack enough good land and enough capital to produce the necessary volume for a good standard of living?

12. What should be the federal government's role in providing crop and livestock insurance?

2-Production & Marketing Act

How it Affects Farm Prices and What Farmers Have to Consider in its Management

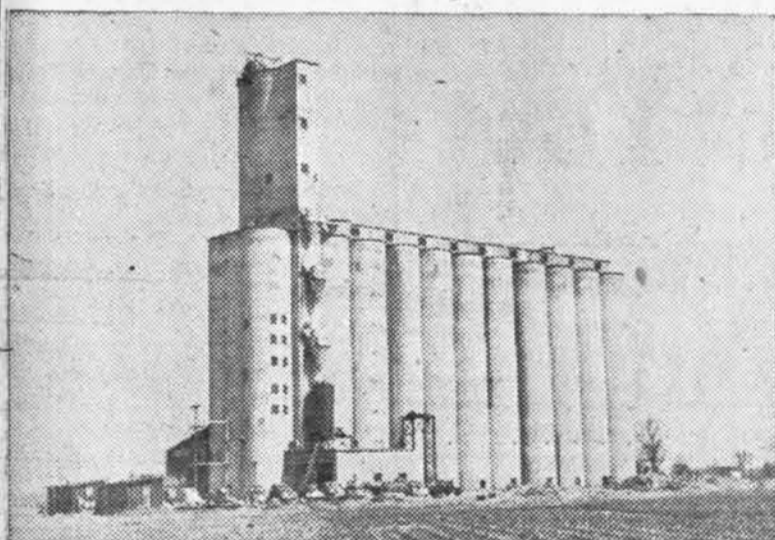
What we now have: The Agricultural Adjust-

(Continued on Page 6)

135 Good Places to Do Business with Yourself

The local cooperative elevators listed below are farmer-owned and farmer-operated. Farmers who do business with their local cooperatives are actually doing business with themselves.

ONLY GRAIN TERMINAL IN MICHIGAN OWNED BY FARMERS



Michigan Elevator Exchange Terminal Elevator of Ottawa Lake. Its capacity is 800,000 bushels.

Michigan farmers built this marketing system for farmers . . . a system where farmers come first . . . a system where farmers share in the earnings through patronage savings . . . a system where farmers get more for their harvest in the long run by doing business with themselves.

MICHIGAN ELEVATOR EXCHANGE

Market Your Grain at the Cooperative Elevator Nearest You

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Albion Elevator Co. | Dowagiac Farmers Co-op Elevator Co. | Kent City Farm Bureau | Reading Co-op, Commerce Co. |
| Alligan Farmers Co-op Ass'n | Dutton-Caledonia Farmers Elevator Co. | Kinde-Farmers Co-op Grain Co. | Reese Farmers Elevator Co. |
| Bad Axe-Farmers Elev. & Produce Co. | Eagle Co-op Elevator | Lake Odessa Co-op Ass'n | Richmond-Farmers Elevator Co. |
| Bangor Fruit Growers Exch. | Eau Claire Fruit Exchange | Lansing-Farm Bureau Services | Riga-Blissfield Co-op Co. |
| Barrington Co-op Ass'n | Elkton Co-op Farm Produce Co. | Lapeer County Co-ops, Inc. | Rockford Co-op Elev. Co. |
| Battle Creek Farm Bureau | Falmouth Cooperative Co. | Lawrence Co-operative, Inc. | Ruth Farmers Elevator, Inc. |
| Bauer-Hudsonville Farmers Co-op | Fowler Farmers Co-op Elev. Co. | Leslie Co-op Inc. | Saginaw-Farm Bureau Services |
| Bay City-Farm Bureau Service | Fowlerville Co-op Co. | Ludington Fruit Exchange | Sandusky-Sanilac Co-op Inc. |
| Beulah-Benzle Company | Fremont Co-op Produce Co. | Marcellus-Four County Co-op | St. Johns Co-op Co. |
| Blissfield Co-op Company | Grand Blanc Co-op Elev. | Marietta Farmers Co-op Elev. | Saline Mercantile Co. |
| Breckenridge Farmers Elev. | Grand Ledge Produce Co. | Marshall-Farmers Elevator Co. | Scottville-Mason County Co-op Inc. |
| Bronson Cooperative Co. | Grand Rapids-Farm Bureau Services | McBain-Falmouth Co-operative Co. | Snover Co-op Elevator Co. |
| Buchanan Cooperative Inc. | Grass Lake Elevator Co. | Memphis Co-operative Co. | South Lyon-Wixom Co-op Co. |
| Burnips-Salem Co-op Company | Greenville Co-op Ass'n | Merritt-Falmouth Co-op Co. | Stanwood Marketing Ass'n |
| Burr Oak Cooperative Co. | Hamilton Farm Bureau Co-op Inc. | Middleton Farmers Elev. Co. | Sturgis City-Farmers Elev. Co. |
| Byron Center Co-op Co. | Hart-Farm Bureau Services | Minden City-Farmers Elev. Co. | Sturgis Grain Co. |
| Cadillac-Mich. Potato Growers Exch. | Hartford Co-op Elevator Co. | Montague-White Lake Market Ass'n | Three Oaks Co-op Inc. |
| Caledonia Farmers Elev. Co. | Hastings-Farm Bureau Services | Montgomery-Tri-State Coop. Ass'n | Three Rivers Co-op Inc. |
| Care Farmers Co-op Elev. Co. | Hemlock Co-op Elev. Co. | Mt. Clemens-Farmers Mig. Co. | Trufant Farm Bureau |
| Cass City-Farm Produce Co. | Highland Producers Ass'n | Nashville Co-op Elevator | Union City-Coldwater Co-operative Co. |
| Cassopolis-Cass Co-ops Inc. | Hillsdale County Co-op Ass'n | New Haven Farmers Elevator | Unionville Milling Co. |
| Centerville-Three Rivers Co-op Inc. | Holland Co-op Ass'n | Ogden-Blissfield Co-op Co. | Utica Farm Bureau |
| Charlevoix Co-op Co. | Howell Co-operative Co. | Ottawa Lake Co-op Elevator | Vriesland-Hudsonville Farmers Elev. |
| Charlotte-Eaton Farm Bureau Co-op | Hudsonville-Farmers Co-op Elev. Co. | Oxford Co-op Elevator | Warren Co-operative Co. |
| Cheaning Farmers Co-op Inc. | Ida Farmers Co-op Co. | Parma-Farmers Co-op of Parma | Watertown-Sanilac Co-op, Inc. |
| Coldwater Cooperative Co. | Imley City-Lapeer County Co-ops Inc. | Peck-Sanilac Co-op, Inc. | West Branch Farmers Co-op, Inc. |
| Coleman-Farm Bureau Elevator Co. | Jackson-Michigan Elevator Exchange | Petsoskey-Mich. Potato Growers Exchange | Wheeler-Farmers Elevator Co. |
| Colling-Unionville Milling Co. | Jamestown-Hudsonville Farmers Co-op Elev. | Pigeon Co-op Elevator Co. | Williamston-Productors Elevator Co. |
| Constantine Co-op Inc. | Jasper-Blissfield Co-op Co. | Pinconning-Farm Bureau Services | Wixom Co-operative Company |
| Coopersville Co-op Elevator Co. | Jones Co-op Ass'n | Portland Co-operative Co. | Woodland-Farm Bureau Services |
| Deerfield Co-op Ass'n | Kalamazoo-Farm Bureau Services | Ray, Ind.-Tri-State Co-op Ass'n | Yale-Farm Bureau Services |
| Denton Farm Bureau Elevator | | | Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n |
| Dexter Cooperative Co. | | | Zeland Farm Co-op Inc. |
| Dorr-Salem Co-op Company | | | |

Farmer Owned Cooperative Farmer Controlled

REPORT TO OUR MORE THAN 100,000 MEMBERS

9,177 LOSSES ADJUSTED And Paid, Amounting To More Than \$800,000.00 So Far This Year

And, We Are Pleased to Announce That

OUR LOW COST POLICY Will Remain the Same

REMEMBER IT CAN HAPPEN TO YOU!

Check Your Windstorm Policy to see if you have **ADEQUATE COVERAGE**

BE SAFE, and insure with us; the oldest and largest company of its kind in Michigan, and the second largest of its kind in the world.

MICHIGAN MUTUAL WINDSTORM INSURANCE CO. HASTINGS MICHIGAN



AFBF Foreign Trade Promotion Becomes Law

Name New State PMA Committee

Walter Wightman of Fennville, and Herbert VanAken of Eaton Rapids are new members of the Michigan Production and Marketing Administration. Bruce F. Clothier of North Branch is chairman. All are members of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Clarence E. Prentice, Michigan State College farm economist, has been recommended for the post of state PMA administrator.

Mr. Wightman is a fruit grower and beef cattle producer in Allegan county.

Mr. VanAken is a poultry and dairy farmer in Eaton county.

Mr. Clothier's farming operations include general crops, livestock and dairy.

If you plan to electrify your fence, don't fool with a home-made controller.

Starts With Sales Of Agr'l Surplus

The main ideas of the American Farm Bureau's foreign trade promotion program became law in mid-July when Congress adopted a plan for selling surplus stocks of American farm products.

President Eisenhower signed the Mutual Security Act of 1953 after both the Senate and House had adopted the report of a conference committee which contained the AFBF program in an amendment.

The amendment provides that not less than \$100 million nor more than \$250 million of MSA funds shall be used to buy surplus agricultural commodities in the U. S.

The law provides that the President is authorized to enter into agreements with friendly countries for the sale of these supplies, and to accept local currency in payment. This is one of the keystones of the Farm Bureau program.

THE PRESIDENT is also authorized to make agreements with third countries, using the proceeds of sales of surplus commodities to carry out the purposes of the Mutual Security program. This further use of "counterpart funds" is the other keystone of the AFBF trade promotion program.

Enactment of this legislation is a long step forward in arriving at a sound procedure for disposing of surplus agricultural products without dumping and without endangering our domestic or foreign markets.

THIS PROGRAM not only provides a market for farm products but it also uses the proceeds to expand trade and displace some of the costs of Mutual Security.

As a pilot operation of the Farm Bureau trade promotion program, it requires the greatest care in its administration. Farm Bureau members everywhere will be watching developments under this program.

IN A congratulatory telegram to members of the Senate and House who served as conferees on the MSA bill, the American Farm Bureau Federation expressed the belief that the amendment as adopted "includes most of the principles of the Schoepfl, Burleson, and Judd bills which AFBF strongly advocated."

These bills proposed the use of \$1 billion in CCC stocks to further mutual security.

AFBF told the conferees that the Farm Bureau members re-

gret that funds under the amendment were limited to \$250 million, an amount "inadequate to cope with the critical problem of rapidly accumulating surpluses."

Farm Bureau also expressed disappointment that the amendment "earmarks" Mutual Security Administration funds, a procedure which AFBF has consistently opposed.

A THIRD Farm Bureau objection to the amendment as finally passed is that it fails "to provide fullest participation of private trade in the disposal of surplus stocks."

The Farm Bureau telegram expressed the hope that future legislative action will be taken to remedy these defects.

"Nevertheless," AFBF said, "the provisions of Section 550 establish the basic principles and provisions which will permit this program to get started.

"If this program is properly administered, we believe that suitable agreements can be negotiated which will not only further the objectives of the Mutual Security Program, but will lay a sound foundation for developing a more adequate trade program in separate legislation early next year."

THE NEW program will be administered under the supervision of Harold Stassen, director of Mutual Security, with the cooperation of the State Department. Mr. Stassen is required by the terms of the law to "obtain the recommendations of the Secretary of Agriculture" in carrying

LET'S CUT THE CLOTH TO FIT THE MEASURE



WESLEY S. HAWLEY
Coordinator of Community Farm Bureau Groups

What a change! It is quite unusual to have high officials of the executive branch of our government come to the farm people (the citizens) asking for information and help in measuring things for a better program. But it has happened! Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Benson has asked the Farm Bureau to make a survey of its entire membership, to find out what the actual needs are for a good program for American agriculture.

Do you realize the full significance and importance of this? You will be in a very strategic position through your Community Farm Bureaus to make a good, sound survey which will go far in shaping the actual needs, and give the measure to our Washington "tailors" so that they can make the cloth fit the measure.

This is your chance. Let's make every Community Farm Bureau meeting the best ever from here on so that we may prove that we are the voice of American agriculture.

out the program. Secretary Benson will probably call for advice from Assistant Secretary Romeo E. Short, head of USDA's Foreign Agricultural Service.

Farm Bureau members will look to Mutual Security Act, the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, and the State Department to see that the government administers the new program in such a way as to carry out the principles of (1) expanding trade; (2) protecting America's existing foreign agricultural markets; and (3) avoiding displacement of the usual marketings of friendly foreign nations.

Counties Name Chairmen of Resolutions

DAN REED

County Farm Bureaus have announced the chairmen of their resolutions committees for 1953. The CoFB resolutions committees are charged with drafting statements of local, state and national policies to be presented at county annual meetings of MFBS pre-convention meetings. These meetings are usually held in October.

Community Farm Bureaus or any FB member having suggestions for a proposed resolution should contact the County Farm Bureau office or the committee chairmen listed below:

District 1
Berrien—Clarence Stover, Berrien Springs R-1
Cass—Leo Tase, Cassopolis R-4
Kalamazoo—James B. Garrett, Galesburg R-1
St. Joseph—James Roberts, Three Rivers R-2
Van Buren—Burton Seeley, Paw Paw R-1

District 2
Branch—Joe W. Walsh, Quincy R-1
Calhoun—Warren Fenn, 145 N. Wabash, Battle Creek
Hillsdale—Frank Foster, Quincy R-1
Jackson—Ray Kintigh, Jonesville R-2
Lenawee—Lewis A. Westgate, Adrian R-3

District 3
Livingston—Bruce Love, Howell
Macomb—DeWitt Helferich, Rochester R-1
Monroe—Clinton Drott, Ida R-1
Oakland—Wendell Green, Farmington R-4
Washtenaw—Clyde Breining, Ypsilanti R-1
Wayne—Henry McMullen, Belleville R-1

District 4
Allegan—Russell Harper, Otsego R-1
Barry—Donald Proefrock, Hastings R-4
Ionia—Louis Pung, Portland R-2
Kent—Victor Weller, Rockford, R-2
Ottawa—John Laug, Coopersville R-1

District 5
Clinton—Don Swagart, St. Johns R-3
Eaton—Harry J. Wright, Charlotte R-3
Genesee—Wesley Diehl, Davison R-2
Ingham—Jerold Topliff, Eaton Rapids R-1
Shiawassee—Floyd Walworth, 801 E. Main St., Owosso

District 6
Huron—Frank Bensinger, Uby Lapeer—Robert Rees, Lapeer R-1
Sanilac—Milo Maynard, Sandusky
St. Clair—Howard A. Smith, Capac R-2
Tuscola—Alton DeGrow, Silverton R-1

District 7
Mason—Donald Barclay, Custer R-1
Mecosta—Walter Harger, Standwood R-2
Montcalm—Carl C. Johnson, Pierson R-1
Muskegon—Lawrence B. Lee, Bailey R-1
Newaygo—E. E. Price, Fremont R-3
Oceana—Sidney Bender, 515 State St., Shelby
Osceola—Farris Leach, Hersey

District 8
Arenac—Louis Brazon, Standish
Bay—Alfred Sivier, Standish R-2
Gladwin—Mrs. Walter Rupp, Beaverton R-2
Grafton—Archie McCallum, Breckenridge R-1
Isabella—Asel Fish, Blanchard R-1
Midland—Eldon Witkovsky, Coleman R-1
Saginaw—Elmer Frahm, Frankenmuth R-1

This I Believe About Market For Butter

To the Editor
Michigan Farm News:
Why does the American home-maker buy oleo instead of butter?

"Butter is too high," says a housewife. "I have to stretch my food dollars, and oleo is cheaper."

WOULD a mother feed her baby a 5-cent bottle of orange pop instead of orange juice, which would be 5 or 6 times higher in price?

We have four children in school, and we serve butter on our table three times a day, and wouldn't think of serving oleo.

How much does the average American spend on cigarettes, movies, etc? Do we put our pleasures or our health first?

IF the dairy farmer and hog farmer want their prices to hold up, they must help consume their own products. They must eat butter and lard, not oleo and vegetable oil.

How can we expect city housewives to buy butter when so many farm families who make their living from the sale of milk and its products don't use butter?

I BELIEVE that if processors throughout the nation were required to put 4% milk in bottles, it would do much to eliminate the butter surplus.

LET'S work to replace more of soft drinks with milk, chocolate milk, tasty flavored colored milks. Put it everywhere that people stop for a cool, refreshing drink.

The savings on one 3-lb. can of lard will go a long way in offsetting the difference between a pound of butter and a pound of oleo. Further, you will be helping in two ways to build your own market.

Mrs. Ralph E. Roe
Brookfield, Missouri

Vegetable Growers

Vegetable growers in Michigan may get less for their produce this year than in 1952. The demand is good but supplies promise to be high along with a big supply of frozen stocks, say Michigan State College agricultural economists.

Elev. Exchange Has Two New Members

Two more cooperative organizations, operation in four locations, were admitted to membership in Michigan Elevator Exchange during the past month.

The Salem Cooperative Company operating at Dorr and Burnip in Allegan County and the Wixom Cooperative Company operating at Wixom and South Lyon in Oakland County are the newest members of the Michigan Elevator Exchange, bringing the total membership to 99 organizations operating more than 135 different elevators.

Bernard Kitson is the manager of Wixom Cooperative Company with Don Smith in charge of the South Lyon branch. Al Smith is

manager of the Salem Cooperative Company.

You can't beat August as a good time to get soil tested.

PURE CRUSHED
TRIPLE SCREENED
OYSTER SHELL

FARM BUREAU

FOR POULTRY

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

The best
FEED-SUPPLY
INSURANCE...
CONCRETE
SILOS

Experienced live stock feeders and dairymen know that there's no silo like a concrete silo. Concrete makes your silo airtight and watertight, fireproof, windproof and long lasting.

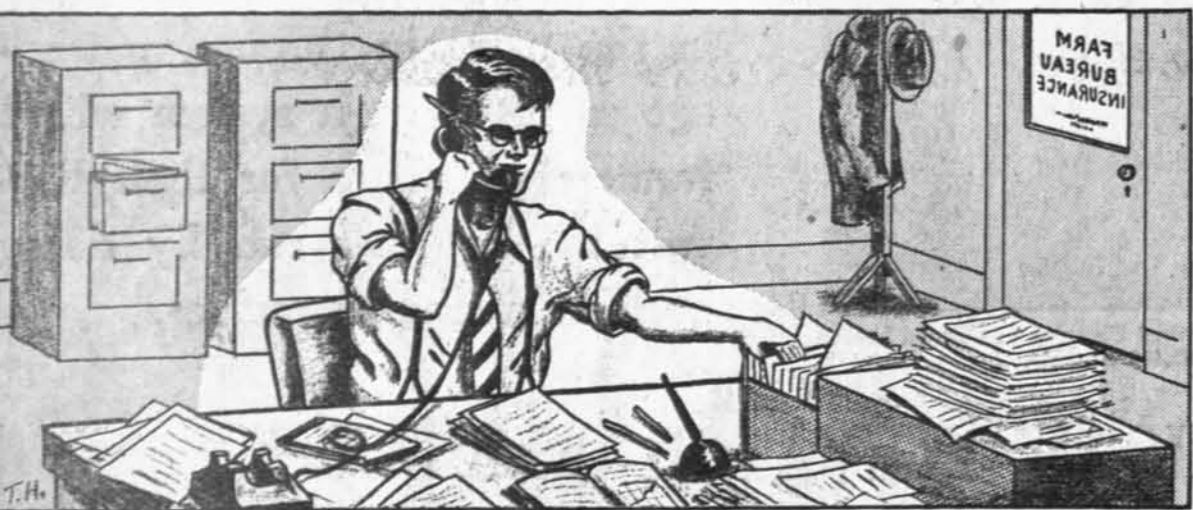
Plan to build a concrete silo this year. You'll add to your farm productivity and profits. And you'll be protected against feed shortage in dry years.

Write for booklets on silo construction and names of reliable silo builders in your vicinity. Check list below for free booklets on various subjects.

- Silos
- Barn Floors
- Foundations
- Feeding Walls
- Basement Floors
- Tanks and Troughs
- Milk Houses
- Permanent Repairs
- Making Concrete

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION
Olds Tower Bldg., Lansing 8, Mich.

Here's a Specialist Who Is Important to You



Insurance is expensive when you don't need it. It's one of the best buys you can find when it's suited to your own particular needs.

That's why your Farm Bureau insurance agent is a specialist. He studies insurance endlessly to know exactly what policies are available and how they can be adjusted to meet different situations. He studies your protection problems so that he can design an insurance package especially for you and your family.

It takes a specialist to know the ins and outs of the big and complicated insurance field. Consult a specialist—your Farm Bureau insurance agent. He will be glad to discuss your needs in - - -

LIFE INSURANCE THE FIP PROTECTED SAVINGS PLAN
AUTO AND TRUCK INSURANCE FARM LIABILITY INSURANCE

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE
507 South Grand Ave. Lansing 4, Michigan



"You can only fix it so long"

YOU CAN only get so much out of any one machine. Take your tractor, for instance. With good care, it may last eight or ten years. But, like all your vital machinery, it's going to wear out. And replacements cost money!

Thousands of farmers like yourself are saving for replacements without any financial strain. They're salting away part of what their machines earn each year in U.S. Savings Bonds.

Savings Bonds are a real friend when sickness or crop failure strikes unexpectedly, too. So plan your future now. Plant a crop of safe, sure Savings Bonds and watch 'em grow!

Michigan Farm Bureau

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

How Farm Bureau Fared in 1953 Legislature

Good on 32 Bills, Lost on 13

STANLEY M. POWELL
Legislative Counsel for Michigan Farm Bureau

We have felt that Farm Bureau members would like to have a condensed report as to what the 1953 legislature did and did not do regarding bills in which Farm Bureau was interested. In the following report you will note:

10 bills favored by Michigan Farm Bureau were passed by the legislature. They have been approved by the Governor and are law.

22 bills opposed by Michigan Farm Bureau were not passed by the legislature.

12 bills which we favored were not passed. These we may regard as unfinished business.

1 bill we opposed was passed by the legislature. (This was the new "adjusted receipts" tax.)

We think the Farm Bureau program was quite successful in the 1953 legislature. It could not have been accomplished without the active assistance of the legislative Minute Men of each of the 1200 Community Farm Bureaus, and the legislative committees of the County Farm Bureaus.

10 BILLS FAVORED BY Michigan Farm Bureau and passed by legislature:

Senate 1002. Advances to May 15 date of reporting and paying corporation franchise tax.

S-1004. Creates Turnpike Authority with power to issue self-liquidating bonds to finance construction, operation and maintenance of turnpikes.

S-1057. Makes parents legally liable for property damages resulting from malicious or willful destruction by minors, not to exceed \$300 plus costs.

S-1156. Liberalizes restrictions of insurance companies to permit investment in real estate loans guaranteed as to principal by the U. S. government or any agency thereof.

House 30. Requires licensing of commercial garbage feeding establishments and cooking of garbage to be fed to swine.

H-198. Empowers school boards to borrow money for school operation, pledging payment from state appropriations.

H-202. Clarifies formula for distribution of highway funds to counties.

H-214. Permits movement of

farm tools up to 186 inches in width on highways during daylight hours without special permit.

H-241. Prohibits suit for damages to any hunter, fisherman, trapper on lands of another without paying, unless such injuries were caused by the gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct of the owner, tenant, or lessee.

H-392. Legalizes one dipping under state supervision for sheep imported into Michigan. Two dippings are required now.

22 BILLS OPPOSED BY Michigan Farm Bureau and not passed by the legislature:

S-1033. Would have provided that the sale of land for non-payment of taxes would not affect ownership of separated mineral rights. (Died in Senate committee on taxation.)

S-1034. Would have provided for submitting to the electors in November, 1954, the question of calling a constitutional convention for Michigan. (Died in Senate committee on judiciary.)

S-1077. Would have provided so-called "fair trade" legislation, stifling competition and result-

1776 Spirit of 1776

There was a tumult in the city,
In the quaint old Quaker's town,
And the streets were rife with people,
Pacing restless up and down;
People gathering at corners,
Where they whispered, each to each,
And the sweat stood on their temples,
With the earnestness of speech.

As the bleak Atlantic currents
Lash the wild New Foundland shores
So they beat against the State house,
So they surged against the door;
And the mingling of their voices
Made a harmony profound,
Till the quiet streets of chestnuts
Were all turbulent with sound.

"Will they do it?" "Dare they do it?"
"Who is speaking?" "What's the news?"
"What of Adams?" "What of Sherman?"
"Oh God grant they won't refuse,"
"Make some way there" Let me nearer
"I am stifling," — Stifle, then;
When a nation's life's at hazard,
We've no time to think of men."

So they beat against the portals—
Man and woman, maid and child;
And the July sun in heaven
On the scene looked down and smiled;
The same sun that saw the Spartan
Shed his patriot blood in vain,
Now behold the soul of freedom,
An unconquered, rise again.

From Huron County Farm Bureau News for July, 1953

1953 One Act, Two Scene Play

Michigan
Two Farm Bureau Members Speaking

Jim—We missed you at our Community Farm Bureau meeting last evening.

Bill—I knew about the meeting, but didn't think it very important. Besides, I wanted to go to a show. We owe it to ourselves to go to a show once in a while. Did they have a good discussion?

Jim—Yes, I would say so, and very important too. You know Bill, in this democracy of ours, citizens carry a heavy responsibility in making it work.

Bill—What was the discussion about?

Jim—"The Farmer's Stake In A New World." You know that we are living in a shrinking world, brought about by communication and transportation, and we are going to be vitally affected by it.

Bill—It sounds interesting, but, what can a small group do anyway? Might just as well go fishing.

Jim—That isn't what our founding fathers thought.

Bill—Maybe I should attend next time.

Jim—No maybe about it. It is your responsibility as a citizen.

Scene II — Same Time Behind the Pearly Gates
Shades of Thomas Jefferson and Ben Franklin Speaking

Ben—Gadzooks, Tom, did you hear that? Is that all our efforts were worth?

Tom—Ben, I just wish they could look in on some of the conditions we can see in other countries on earth. Maybe then their democratic privileges would be important.

ing in artificially-maintained price levels substantially higher than those which would result from normal business conditions. (Sent back to committee by Senate.)

S-1081. Would have created the office of county assessor and transferred to the new official the function of assessing real and personal property. (Died in Senate committee on municipalities.)

S-1127. Would have required licensing of oil well drillers and regulation of construction and installation of wells and pumping equipment. (Died in Senate committee on state affairs.)

S-1137. Would have barred motor trucks from certain highways on Saturday and Sunday. (Died in Senate committee on highways.)

S-1162. Would have created Electrical Administrative Board, established minimum standards for electrical equipment and installation and strictly regulated electrical wiring. (Killed by Senate committee on state affairs.)

S-1230. Would have required special coloration of any motor vehicle fuel for which a claim for gas tax refund might be made, and provided stiff penalties for the use of any fuel so colored for highway travel. (Killed by Senate taxation committee.)

S-1306, S-1307, H-47 and H-48. These bills would have required the spreading of all local taxes on state equalized valuations. (None of these four bills was passed by the House of origin.)

Senate Joint Resolution E proposed a constitutional amendment providing four year terms for state officers. (Died in Senate committee on judiciary.)

SJR F proposed a constitutional amendment providing four year terms for state Senators. (Died in Senate committee on judiciary.)

SJR J proposed a constitutional amendment providing for appointment of the commissioner of education. (Died in Senate committee on judiciary.)

SJR N proposed a constitutional amendment providing four year terms for state and county officers. (Defeated by Senate.)

H-2. Would have submitted to electors the question of calling a constitutional convention. (Defeated by Senate.)

H-54. Would have provided for compulsory enrichment of flour with synthetic minerals and vitamins. (Died in House committee on public safety.)

H-63. Would have revised considerably the law relative to passing of school busses to load or unload pupils. (Died in House committee on public safety.)

H-87. Would have forbidden Conservation Department to use money from game and fish protection fund to pay bounties on wolves, red fox and other undesirable wild life. (Died in House conservation committee.)

H-118. Would have defined certain business activities as constituting "unfair trade practices." (House sent bill back to committee.)

H-140. Would have imposed tax of 1/4 of 1% of gross receipts on wholesalers and manufacturers. (Died in House committee on general taxation.)

H-24. Same as S-1041. (Killed in House committee on roads and bridges.)

S-1108. Would have required traffic to stop both ways for school busses loading and unloading pupils. (Passed Senate, killed in House committee on public safety.)

S-1126. Would have required milk or cream purchasers to file surety bonds or other evidence of financial responsibility with Department of Agriculture to insure payment for dairy products. (Killed in Senate.)

S-1301. Would have increased state tax on beer and alcoholic liquor. (Passed Senate, died in House committee on general taxation.)

SJR K proposed a constitutional amendment providing that gas and weight taxes not be used for principal or interest on defaulted toll road or toll bridge obligations. (Passed Senate, killed in House committee on revision and amendment of the Constitution.)

H-1. Would have provided that national and state tickets be on the same ballot instead of the present split-ballot arrangement. (Died in House committee on elections.)

H-218. Would have provided general revision of Michigan's commercial fertilizer law, permitting listing of percentage of minor elements and providing an inspection fee of 8 cents a ton. (Passed the House, killed in the Senate.)

H-269, and H-270. Would have permitted the sale of milk from automatic dispensing machines. (Defeated in House committee on agriculture.)

H-371. Would have prohibited merchandising within right-of-way on state highways or county roads without a license. (Defeated in House.)

H-440. Would have required posting of surety bonds by livestock buyers. (Passed by House, killed in Senate committee on agriculture.)

1 BILL OPPOSED by Michigan Farm Bureau, but PASSED by the legislature.

H-353. Imposes a tax on "adjusted receipts." (Many of the objections which we raised against this bill as originally reported by the Senate committee on taxation were met by amendments adopted during consideration on the Senate floor.)

Stainless steel flatware for the table is durable, practical.

Jr. Leadership Training Camp August 22-25

The second leadership training camp of the 1953 summer season has been planned for August 22 to 25, by the Junior Farm Bureau officers and staff.

THE OBJECT of the camp is to give training to new group officers in general leadership responsibilities. Local group presidents, secretaries, publicity chairmen and recreation leaders are invited to attend.

The camp committee is under the direction of Chairman Robert Harrison of Barry county. His committee includes also Ronald Voorheis of Oakland county and Francis Jackson of Berrien county. Staff activities are in the charge of Bill Eastman, Coordinator of Junior Farm Bureau Activities, and his assistant, Miss Betty Jane Pidd, both of Michigan Farm Bureau.

THE PROGRAM will be held at the YMCA camp at Lake Copneconic near Fenton in Genesee county. Officers from 75 to 90 local groups are expected to attend. Counsellors from Junior Farm Bureau groups are also asked to attend. Group programs for the coming year will be outlined. Entertainment and stunt nights will be on the program.

The camp fee is \$10. Farm Bureau Services, Inc. is offering several scholarships for young people to attend. These are available to local group members upon application to the Michigan Farm Bureau office at Lansing.

Urge Meetings of Dairy Interests

After hearing a report from the American Dairy Association by Ward Hodge of Snover and from the AFBF Dairy Committee by Walter Wightman of Fennville, the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors approved a motion urging County Farm Bureaus to sponsor meetings of dairy interests.

The reports from a recent meeting in Branch county indicated that dairy farmers were deciding to step up their selling program and were looking forward year-around advertising deductions for ADA.

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

LOW COST — COMPLETE COVERAGE

FIRE and WINDSTORM INSURANCE OF FARM PROPERTIES IN ONE POLICY

can rely on **FREMONT MUTUAL**

Michigan folks have... for 77 years

FREMONT MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FREMONT, MICHIGAN
ESTABLISHED 1876



Congratulations

Again our Michigan farmers. (most of the better farmers are Farm Bureau members) demonstrate their sound judgment. Here's how:

Egg Prices Are Up!

Egg prices were far above those of a year ago, or a 5 year average. It looked as if many more chicks would be raised. However, our Michigan poultrymen kept their heads and protected these better egg prices by only slightly increasing their prospective hen number. This will help prevent disastrously low egg prices. It will pay Farm Bureau folks to use this preferred Mermash (18% or 20%) to stimulate top production and good health.

Hogs Are Profitmakers!

Michigan hog raisers faced the same situation. They too, reacted conservatively and will have a few less sows farrow than a year ago. This will help maintain good selling prices. Here again are your Farm Bureau Porkmakers. Creepettes, the sweet pellet to use for creep feeding pigs from 3 days up to 8 weeks of age. Then 35% for sows, and pigs up to 75 lbs. Their your choice of 40% Porkmaker or Pork 125 will meet all your feeding requirements. Ask your Farm Bureau dealer what is best under your conditions.

Profitable Milk

The dairyman has a problem of high labor costs and a market not too strong. But—it is the last 10% of 15% of a herd's top production that makes the Profit Dollars.

To get that profitable milk, use Milkmaker 34% with your own home-grown grain. Farm Bureau Cattle Supplement 48% gives you economy and results. You can use 10% more corn with our 48% than with soybean meal—and you'll have a better feed because 48% carries linseed meal—molasses—trace minerals and Vitamin D for winter needs. It does a great job in the feeding lot for steers of all ages, too.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

Feed Department 221 N. Cedar Street Lansing, Michigan

HARDY'S COMPLETE MINERAL PLAN PROTECTS STOCK PROFITS 3 WAYS!

1. Supplies ALL Minerals Stock Needs
2. Saves Buying High-Priced Mineral Mixtures
3. Assures Efficient Feed Utilization

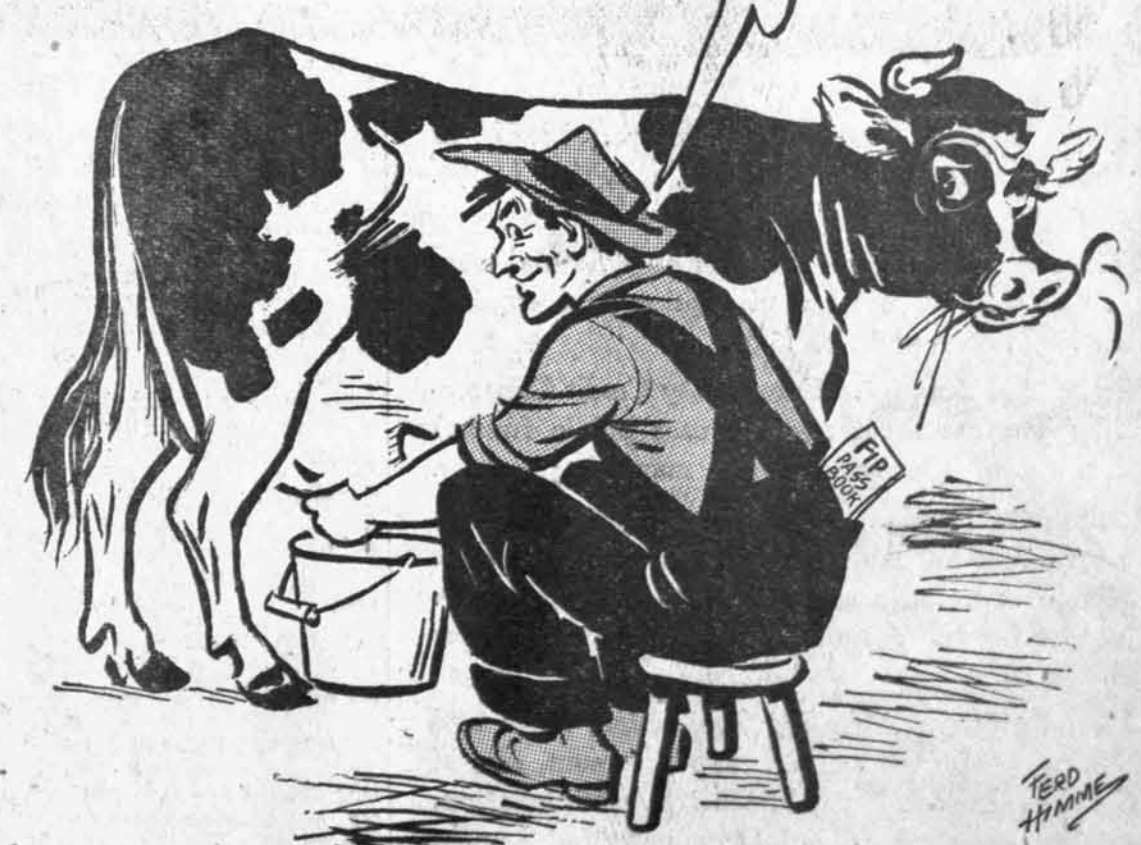
HARDY'S COMPLETE MINERAL PLAN enables you to supply stock with all minerals they need—the 3 Major Minerals (Calcium, Phosphorus, Salt), and the 5 Trace Minerals (Iodine, Manganese, Copper, Iron, Cobalt)—without buying a high-priced complex mineral mixture. Also assures efficient feed utilization—because it does not upset the Calcium-Phosphorus ratio, as do many expensive, complex mixtures which run excessively high in Calcium.

Here's **HARDY'S** Simple Plan: Use a divided mineral feeding box. Put **HARDY'S TRACE MINERAL SALT** in one side, a simple Calcium-Phosphorus Supplement in the other (straight bone meal for cattle and sheep; a mixture of 2 parts ground limestone, one part steamed bone meal for swine). Keep before livestock at all times. Individual animals will adjust their intake to their own requirements. No other salt or mineral should be fed. Ask your dealer today for...

HARDY'S TRACE MINERAL SALT
THE ORIGINAL IODINE GUARANTEED 100% STABLE
—WITH "PROTEIN-SOUND" IODINE GUARANTEED 100% STABLE

"FIP" says:

MY GRANDPAW
USED TO TELL US...
**"GRAB THAT OPPORTUNITY
...IT'S THE CREAM OF TIME"**



TED HAMME

One of the finest opportunities you can find is the FIP Savings Plan. Through FIP you can save by depositing only \$100 a year—or even less. In the 20th year a man who started the Plan at 25 will have more than \$2,000 in cash savings plus other values adding up to an estate of over \$4,500. Talk to your Farm Bureau Insurance Agent about this Farm Bureau Plan for Farm Bureau families.

FARM BUREAU Life INSURANCE

507 SOUTH GRAND AVENUE LANSING, MICHIGAN

What Should We Do About Farm Price Laws?

MFB Starts on Benson's Questions

(Continued from Page 3)

ment Act of 1938, as amended and supplemented by the Acts of 1948 and 1949, is the present basic law on price supports. It provides for a system of variable price supports. However, an amendment, which expires in 1954, requires fixed rigid support at 90% of parity on "basics" unless producers vote against marketing quotas. Some other provisions are:

Basic Commodities (corn, wheat, cotton, rice, tobacco, peanuts). Price supports mandatory on basic commodities—unless producers have disapproved marketing quotas. Under permanent provisions of law the support levels vary with the relationship of actual supply to "normal supply." Range of supports—75 to 90% of parity under the Act as amended in 1949.

Tobacco receives 90% of parity support when marketing quotas are in effect and no support when quotas have been disapproved. Other basic commodities supported at 50% of parity when marketing quotas are disapproved.

Designated Non-Basic Commodities. Milk and milk products—price support between 75 and 90% of parity required. Now at 90%. Tung nuts and honey: supports, 60 to 90%. Wool: supports, 60 to 90%—now 90%.

Potatoes: originally 60 to 90%—Later law prohibits price support in absence of marketing quotas. Since marketing quotas are not authorized for potatoes, supports are not available.

Other Non-Basic Commodities. (Those not mentioned above.) Support not mandatory. Secretary has discretion. May support price at any level up to 90% of parity. Decision based on availability of funds (basic and designated non-basic commodities have first claim), perishability, supplies, support levels of other commodities, ability and willingness of producers to keep supplies in line with demand, etc.

Acreage Allotments. (Limits on acreage to be planted.) Can be imposed on corn, wheat, and rice without marketing quotas.

Secretary of Agriculture has authority to require compliance with acreage allotments as a condition for price support. Law specifies the formula for making allotments for the basic crops, but gives the Secretary discretion on the distribution of allotments on non-basics.

Marketing Quotas. (Limits on amount permitted to be marketed.) Apply to basic commodities only. Now in effect on peanuts and most types of tobacco. There are penalties for marketing "excess" production.

Cannot be imposed on corn, wheat, cotton, and rice unless supplies reach a specified percentage of "normal supply," which includes estimates for consumption and exports plus an allowance for carry-over.

Quota levels: Long-staple cotton, 108% of "normal"; wheat and corn 120%, and rice 110%. Short-staple cotton 100% of "normal."

Carryover allowances included in "normal supply": cotton, 30% of consumption and exports, wheat 15%, corn and rice 10%.

Methods of Support. Commodity Credit Corporation. (A government agency, uses public funds.) By loans and purchases. Not a marketing agency.

Section 32 Funds. 30% of gross receipts from customs duties available for use. Government takes perishable commodities off the market principally with these funds. About \$472 million available for 1954.

Other Programs Affecting Production, Price and Marketing. International Wheat Agreement, sale of CCC stocks through Mutual Security Administration, Marketing Agreements and Orders, School Lunch, the Sugar Act and similar programs. These are not direct support programs but they are a part of the total activity.

CCC losses for 1952 (fiscal) \$67,351,576; for October, 1933, to December, 1952, \$1,064,617,225.

Commodities which amount to about 60 percent of the farm marketings in the United States received no support in 1952. Others received varying amounts.

Future Programs. After reviewing present law and experience to date, it may be helpful to discuss the following questions before making recommendations for any adjustment program revisions.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT QUESTIONS

Production and Marketing Adjustments

1. Do we have excess productive capacity in agriculture?

2. If so, to what extent should excess or reserve productive capacity be maintained in agriculture in behalf of national security—to meet emergency needs?

3. What are the responsibilities of agriculture to consumers generally and to what extent should the federal government attempt to coordinate the interests of both?

4. Should the prices of any crop or commodity be supported where producers are either unwilling or unable to keep production in line with demand?

5. Are there real opportunities for expansion of markets through domestic or foreign outlets, new industrial uses, expanded secondary uses, consumption aids, and special distribution programs?

6. Is more emphasis on improving diets through greater consumption of animal products desirable?

7. To what extent are acreage allotments, quotas, and marketing orders to regulate marketing or commodities an answer?

8. Should distinction in size of farm unit be made in farm programs and policies?

9. Should perishable agricultural commodities be supported. If so, how?

10. Do high fixed supports affect efforts to expand export outlets? Do they encourage over production?

11. Do farmers need some kind of mechanism to help stabilize agricultural prices?

12. If yes, what should it provide for in principle with respect to the following?

- (a) Guaranteed profits.
- (b) Dependence by agriculture on government for income.
- (c) Direct payments to farmers.
- (d) Increasing agricultural efficiency.
- (e) Production and marketing of quality products.
- (f) Domestic and world prices.
- (g) Freedom for the farmer.
- (h) Cost, and who should pay.

bility, on the land planted to corn and cotton next spring. Government regulation of the use of the excess acreage and more and more controls will inevitably result from the continuation of the present subsidy program.

CONVERSION of this serious dilemma into a program that will eventually restore agriculture to a prosperous, free choice system urgently needs the enlistment and support of our 59,000 Michigan Farm Bureau Members.

The American Farm Bureau Federation, supported by the Michigan and other State Farm Bureaus, is earnestly endeavoring to evolve a procedure that will provide reasonable economic protection for the farmer, yet perpetuate the initiative and freedom of the farm families of America.

THIS IS the challenge that confronts us. Secretary of Agriculture Ezra T. Benson in trying to remedy the situation, has requested the consideration and suggestions of the Farm Bureau Membership in the solution of the following five basic problems confronting his Administration:

- 1—Farm Income stability and improvement.
- 2—Production and market adjustments.
- 3—Conservation and improvement of farm resources.
- 4—Capital needs of agriculture.
- 5—Trade or aid.

ALSO, the Michigan Farm Bureau Board strongly recommends the aggressive attention of the membership through their local organizations and committees to the additional policies suggested by the American Farm Bureau Federation and listed below:

- 1—What price level should we maintain? Inflation? Deflation? Present Level?
- 2—Balancing the Budget.
- 3—The role of the Federal Government in: power production; Federal Land ownership; aid to states.
- 4—Free-choice system vs. socialism or communism.
- 5—"Who shall speak for farmers?" Questionnaires? Politicians? Other groups? Governmental employees?
- 6—How to develop more sound labor-management policies.
- 7—How to deal with the threat of monopoly whether from in-

dustry, labor, agriculture, or "big government."

IN REPLYING to Secretary Benson, President Allan Kline said in part, "Satisfactory answers to these questions are of primary importance to the future under successful self-government."

The Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau requests Community and County Farm Bureau organizations to designate their discussion leaders as "Policy Development Chairmen," for the discussion of these questions.

We also urge the full attendance of the membership at the August and September Community Farm Bureau meetings and at their County Annual Meetings.

It will be most helpful to your state and national Farm Bureaus if the local groups will convey the results of their deliberations to their County Farm Bureau resolutions committees.

THE COUNTY resolutions committees will then submit tentative resolutions registering these viewpoints and interests to the

membership at the county annual meetings. The resolutions voted at the county annual meetings will then be submitted to the state resolutions committee for consideration by the delegates at the state annual meeting November 12 and 13, 1953.

Also, any information or inquiry mailed to your Michigan Farm Bureau at Lansing will be welcomed.

Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors
Lansing
July 28, 1953

Will Operate Fruit Stands At State Fair

Michigan Junior Farm Bureau youth are filling an important niche in a program that highlights Michigan fruit products at the Michigan State Fair this year on September 4 to 14.

FOR THE past three years they

have sold Michigan apple juice at the fair. In 1952 they served 100,000 customers.

In the program this year, they will be part of a large display which will portray Michigan fruit under the slogan, "Michigan Fruit Has Better Flavor."

Displays in the Agriculture Building have highlighted some Michigan product each year. In 1950 sugar beets were featured, in 1951 it was Michigan beans; last year it was honey.

THE JUNIOR Farm Bureau project is under the direction of a committee of Junior members. George Spicer of Livingston county is chairman. Assisting him are Darrell Coffey also of Livingston county, Dale Foster of Berrien county and Larry Nicholas of Gratiot county.

Work will be done by volunteer teams from the county groups of the Junior Farm Bureau. Sales this year are expected to be high. In 1952, without the special featuring, 2,675 gallons of apple juice were sold and 100 bushels of apples—one at a time.

Under ordinary field conditions, a tractor should have its air cleaner serviced daily.

Over 60 authorized Farm Bureau dealers give you "on the spot" service with . . .

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THE COMPLETE LINE

Factory Bellevue, Ohio

Tractors
4 Power Series—26 Models

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2 New Series—6 New Models

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A world leader in quality, engineering, stamina and dependability, Cockshutt farm equipment has literally opened the door to greater production, lowered costs and better living for tens of thousands of the world's modern farmers.

Over 20,000 Michigan farmers are satisfied users of the "COCKSHUTT-CO-OP" line of farm equipment . . . backed by a farm-engineering reputation that has been steadfastly maintained throughout 114 years of continuous service to agriculture!

Remember, the equipment shown on this page represents but a very, very small part of the complete, Cockshutt line, a line which today includes more than 200 of the most modern farm implements and machines you can buy!

For information as to the availability of a Cockshutt dealer franchise in your territory, write:
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221 N. CEDAR ST., LANSING, MICH.

Juniors Plan Membership Drive Aug. 29

The Michigan Junior Farm Bureau membership planning committee has announced a one-day membership campaign August 29.

FRANCES CRONKHITE of Ingham county is chairman. Her assistants are Barbara Foster of Berrien county, Hilbert Schulze of Huron county, and George Baumeister of St. Joseph county.

The goal is for 1954 and calls for signing 2,234 members. Rural young people between 16 and 28 years of age will be invited to join Junior Farm Bureau.

SIXTY-THREE county membership committees will organize their workers to achieve this coverage. Each county has a roll call manager, captains and workers. About 750 Junior Farm Bureau members will work as teams of two.

The worker team that signs the most members in the one-day program will be awarded a trip to the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago in December. The same award will be given to the team that signs the highest percentage of its county goal.

ALL WORKERS in their respective counties are meeting for a "Kick-off Breakfast" on the morning of August 29. A report meeting and party will conclude the day's work in the evening. It is strictly a party for the workers. Any necessary plans for follow-up work will be planned at this evening meeting.

In September special meetings will be held in the counties to entertain the newly-signed members.

Directors Say Farm Situation is Serious

(Continued from Page 1)
port program much of this year's production will automatically go to the government instead of into consumption. Tax money will pay the bill.

The law is such that these mounting surpluses make it compulsory for the Secretary of Agriculture to place severe reduced allotments on the wheat acreage sown this fall, and, in all proba-