

Michigan Farm News

Vol. XXIX No. 1

SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1951

29th Year

Published Monthly

Farmers Petroleum Co-operative Buys 18 Oil Wells

EDITORIAL

A Review of American Policy

Early in December the American Farm Bureau convention at Dallas, Texas, adopted resolutions urging a review of American policy in Europe and Asia. See page 5.

Farmers in the American Farm Bureau just happened to be the first of many who in December made earnest statements in favor of a reconsideration of American foreign policy.

Former President Hoover, Governor Dewey of New York, and Joseph P. Kennedy, once ambassador to Great Britain, made speeches. They emphasized the rising tide in the United States for a review by Congress of American policy. They were critical of the attitude of European nations toward their own defenses, and their contributions to the war in Korea.

The Hoover speech questioned our present policy to contain communistic aggression wherever it appears, and by force of arms if necessary.

After those speeches, the magazine U. S. News and World Report said at the end of the year, "The United States is up against the choice of pushing deeper into the outside world, or pulling back to gain strength at home."

Walter Lippmann, a national authority on U. S. foreign policy, said that the "unavoidable and most necessary re-examination of American policy has begun, and it should be carried on."

There are leaders in both parties who have disagreed publicly with the Hoover speech. Some Washington commentators have hinted that perhaps President Truman would enjoy being as plain to some of our friends in western Europe as Mr. Hoover was.

In any event, friends and critics of the Hoover speech agree that any re-examination of American policy by the new Congress must consider points raised by Mr. Hoover. We are publishing the text of Mr. Hoover's address in this edition. See page 4.

Welcome Night for New Members

Our membership campaign has brought us many new members in all counties. We probably have 5,000 new members now and may have twice that many before the roll call is completed. This presents the old membership with an obligation which is also an opportunity.

What about a hospitality and fellowship night—or a series of them—in our Community Farm Bureau groups to welcome new members into our organization?

Every one of us has a responsibility to the new members in our community. So let's invite them to our Community Farm Bureau meeting.

In Michigan the rights of Farm Bureau membership are exercised regularly in the monthly Community Farm Bureau meetings. Each month a thousand community groups take action on matters of local, state and national interest to the Farm Bureau. The community group is also important as a social part of the Farm Bureau.

Something to be Ashamed of

The Minnesota Editorial Ass'n has been shocked by the character of the newspaper advertisements the National Tax Equality Ass'n is directing against all co-operatives, mutual insurance companies, building and loan ass'ns and credit unions this winter.

Discussing the NTEA anti-co-op ads, the Minnesota publishers' group cautioned member newspapers "to be sure of the truth and fairness of whatever they publish, paid or unpaid; to keep faith with readers and to protect the precarious freedom of the press."

Garner Lester, national president of NTEA, sends a letter with the proposed advertisements in which he says, "These ads can be run over the name of NTEA or any other group—your name need not appear or be known in any connection with these ads in any manner."

In fact, the NTEA seems to expect that every decent person who contributes to NTEA will be ashamed to be identified with this particular smear campaign.

Need any more be said to show this campaign up for what it is?

Oil Well Property Bought By Farmers Petroleum Co-op



Officers of Farmers Petroleum Co-operative note by map that this oil well is about in the center of a group of 17 in Bentley twp., Gladwin county, which were bought by FPC last month. Another is in Roscommon county. Total production is about 250 barrels daily. Pump jack in this photo is driven by gas engine in pump house. Fuel is natural gas from well. Oil is raised some 3800 feet to pipe line in foreground for transfer to treating equipment and central storage in background for a group of wells. FPC executives, left to right: J. F. Yaeger, ass't executive secretary; Ward Hodge, president; Earl Huntley, manager.

1951 Roll Call MFB Program and Governor's Address Continues; Total 31,722

The Farm Bureau membership roll call for 1951 is near the three-quarter mark with a total of 31,722 family memberships as of January 1. The goal is 46,150.

County Farm Bureaus are completing the canvass for membership. Much progress should be made in January.

Six thousand men and women workers have done a very creditable job so far in enrolling 31,722 members to date. We are having about the same experience as in 1950 when about one-third of the final membership was secured in the weeks following the roll call. Following are the county and state membership totals as of January 1:

County	Goal	Jan. 1	% of Goal
Alcona	200	211	106
Alcona	1657	1326	80
Alcona	471	459	98
Antrim	341	214	63
Arenac	164	168	103
Barry	927	891	96
Benzie	1321	900	68
Berrien	155	149	96
Berrien	1888	1452	78
Branch	1477	1419	96
Cass	716	375	52
Calhoun	1139	201	18
Charlevoix	228	87	38
Cheyboygan	190	101	53
Clinton	1246	1077	86
Eaton	1055	596	56
Emmett	214	130	61
Genesee	1019	635	62
Gladwin	121	138	114
Grafton	440	740	168
Hillsdale	1074	661	61
Huron	1402	1138	81
Ingham	799	508	64
Ionia	919	854	93
Isabella	895	609	68
Iosco	126	90	71
Jackson	734	569	78
Kalamazoo	955	759	79
Kent	888	667	75
Lapeer	1174	755	65
Leelanau	1082	608	56
Livingston	876	442	50
Macomb	794	361	45
Manistee	782	473	60
Mason	489	344	70
Mecosta	588	321	54
Midland	311	187	60
Missaukee	136	140	103
Montcalm	605	347	57
Monroe	782	473	60
Muskegon	369	206	56
Newaygo	528	289	55
NW Michigan (Gr. Traverse & Leelanau)	884	691	78
Oakland	729	235	32
Oceana	568	324	57
Ogemaw	272	170	62
Oscoda	467	261	56
Otsego	91	56	61
Ottawa	331	299	90
Presque Isle	1728	1420	82
Saginaw	1405	850	60
Sanilac	921	693	75
St. Clair	854	697	82
St. Joseph	892	334	37
Shiawassee	1232	833	68
Tuscola	1623	1135	70
Washtenaw	1277	901	71
Wayne	266	161	60
Westford	185	179	97
Totals	46,150	31,722	69

Mineral Salt

Trace mineral salt is being fed to dairy cattle by more than half of the dairymen in DHIA work, according to some 40 supervisors who recently convened at Michigan State College. This salt, valuable for its iodine and cobalt content, is made by all leading salt companies.

The state legislature has completed its organization. Meeting in joint session January 4, Senators and Representatives listened to a comprehensive message submitted personally by Governor Williams. Thus the 66th session of the legislature is off to a favorable start.

Everyone is agreed that in the weeks ahead many difficult problems will come up for decision. Whether any substantial progress will be made will depend in large measure upon the degree of co-operation which may exist between the Governor and the lawmakers. The record in this regard during the past two years has been anything but encouraging.

The legislative program of the Michigan Farm Bureau was determined by the voting delegates at the annual meeting last November. Thirty-one resolutions dealing with state affairs were adopted at that time. Some of them relate to legislation.

Money Problems Baffling. Michigan Farm Bureau realizes the grave financial problems which confront the state government. It favors the utmost economy and elimination of waste, overlapping, duplication and inefficiency so that the maximum of service may be secured from each Michigan tax dollar. It favors removal of the \$50,000 ceiling from the corporation franchise tax so that the large corporation would pay the same millage on their capital and surplus as do the smaller corporations.

Highway Finance will get much attention during the session. Controversial questions to be settled will include: how much additional highway revenue is needed, how it should be raised and how it should be distributed to the three road building units, the state highway department, the county road commissions, and the cities and villages.

The Michigan Farm Bureau is

convinced that funds available for improving and properly maintaining our highway system are inadequate. During recent years there has been a steady deterioration of much of our highways and roads.

Although our gasoline tax is more than 2c per gallon lower than the national average, we pay considerably more for each gallon of gasoline than do motorists in most other states, including our surrounding states. They have a higher gas tax rate.

The Farm Bureau delegates placed our state organization on record as favoring a 2c per gallon increase in the tax on gasoline and Diesel fuel. They also urged that the weight tax on heavy and destructive vehicles should be raised substantially.

As to the distribution of highway revenues the Michigan Farm Bureau insists that the County Road Commissions should receive not

Continued on page 4

Jan. Farm Co-operative Month

January, 1951 has been proclaimed "Farm Co-operative Month" by Governor G. Mennen Williams. In the proclamation Gov. Williams said that "when farmers do a better job in the production and marketing of their products through the use of co-operative associations, all of our citizens benefit."

The program is being sponsored by the Michigan Association of Farmer Co-operatives in co-operation with its 146 local co-operative members. A highlight of the program will be a series of 15 Co-op Educational Conferences to be held throughout the state. A "Voice of Agriculture" radio program over station WJR, January 6, announced the celebration. Through local newspapers, many of the farmer co-operatives are sponsoring good-will advertisements each week. Employees of co-operatives will be wearing Co-op badges calling the attention of the patrons to Co-operative month. In many communities meetings will be held by local co-operatives. Local business men will be invited to attend for the purpose of discussing problems of mutual interest.

Wet Corn

Corn with 30 per cent or more moisture content is likely to spoil even in winter. Artificial drying, feeding immediately, or making ear corn silage are the best ways of making use of wet corn, say Michigan State College agricultural economists.

Balbo Rye

Balbo rye is steadily gaining in favor as the earliest spring and the latest fall cow pasture. Thirty-five out of 41 DHIA testers recently reported that many of their members are using Balbo rye.

Call 15 Co-op Conferences for Jan. & Feb.

The part that farm co-operatives have in building a successful farm business will be considered at Co-operative Educational Conferences in 15 cities during January and February.

The conferences are for managers and directors of farmers co-operatives, for people in agricultural extension work, and teachers of vocational agriculture.

Everett Young of the Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives, said the meetings are promoted by his organization and the Michigan State College and the State Department of Public Instruction.

Mr. Young said farm co-operative directors and managers want to learn the new things that help them

operate their business better; agr'l extension people want to aid farmers with their farm marketing and purchasing problems; vocational teachers of agriculture want information that will enable them to do a better job of instruction regarding the place of farm co-operatives. Lectures and discussions are directed to those ends at the 1951 conferences.

Co-operative Educational Conferences will be held as follows, with the place of meeting to be announced locally by letter and otherwise to those who will attend:

January 15—Escanaba, 16—Houghton, 18—Sault Ste Marie, 22—Bad Axe, 23—Imley City, 24—Ypsilanti, 25—Lansing.

February 5—Big Rapids, 6—Bozette City, 7—Traverse City, 8—St. Louis, 19—Shelby, 20—Hamilton, 21—Benton Harbor, 22—Coldwater.

Michigan State College people who helped plan the programs for this series of educational meetings are: E. L. Anthony, dean of agriculture; C. V. Ballard, director of extension; Harold Byram agr'l teacher training; Tom Cowden and Arthur Howland, agr'l economics; B. D. Kuhn, agr'l agent leader. Also, Lewis Morley, Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n; Harry Nesman, agr'l education, state dept of public instruction; Everett Young, Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives.

First Step Taken to Own Sources of Crude Oil

Leases Acquired in Gladwin and Roscommon Counties; Production totals 250 bbls. Daily; Drilling in Isabella County

The Farmers Petroleum Co-operative, Inc., has purchased 18 oil wells in Gladwin and Roscommon counties. They produce about 250 barrels of crude oil daily and have an estimated value of nearly \$500,000, said Clark L. Brody, executive secretary of the FPC.

Thus Michigan farmers and co-operative dealers in the Farmers Petroleum Co-operative have taken their first bold step in acquiring sources of crude oil. The purpose is to insure ample supplies of petroleum products for farmer customers, and to provide for future growth of the Co-operative.

J. F. Yaeger, ass't executive secretary of FPC, said the organization is convinced that farmers can assure themselves an adequate supply of petroleum fuels and keep costs down by owning producing wells and possibly refining facilities for processing crude oil. That is the purpose for which FPC was organized. With requirements for petroleum fuels mounting and the need for more and more of petroleum products for farm production, Mr. Yaeger said that a sound co-operative oil program should be the concern of every farmer.

Seventeen of the 18 wells are located in the Bentley field of Gladwin county. The 18th is in the Headquarters field in Roscommon county. Earl Huntley, manager of Farmers Petroleum Co-operative, emphasized that the production of 250 barrels per day represents only a small portion of present FPC daily requirements, but it is a good start in the right direction.

Included in the purchase of the oil leases is modern equipment in excellent condition, together with up-to-date collecting, treating and storage facilities. The engines for all pumping equipment and units for treating oil are operated by natural gas obtained from the wells. See pictures on pages 1 and 2.

Geologists were consulted before the purchase was made. They believe that the wells should have at least ten more years of good production. The oil is of good quality and comes from an average depth of 3800 feet. Oil moves from FPC storage tanks to refineries through commercial pipe lines. It can be diverted to any of several refineries to be exchanged for finished petroleum products made to FPC standards.

Mr. Brody said the determination to own and control sources of crude oil came in December 1947. Representatives of 47 Farm Bureau Services petroleum dealers and co-operative oil ass'ns met at Lansing to discuss critical gasoline and fuel oil shortages in the years following World War II.

At the request of those attending the meeting, the Michigan Farm Bureau, Farm Bureau Services and associated farmer co-operative ass'ns took steps to establish a large petroleum co-operative. It was to take over the petroleum products distribution then handled by Farm Bureau Services, to acquire oil producing properties and drill new wells and to arrange for the refining of crude oil owned by FPC.

The Farmers Petroleum Co-operative, Inc., was authorized by the boards of directors of Farm Bureau and Services at Saginaw, May 12, 1948. The new stock company became a subsidiary corporation of Michigan Farm Bureau. It began operations Jan. 1, 1949. It has an authorized capital of \$5,100,000. Some 1500 farmers and farm co-operative stockholders have subscribed more than \$400,000 for stock to date.

When FPC began operations it took over Farm Bureau Services petroleum distribution facilities of tanks, trucks, etc., and the servicing of about 15,000 patrons. Today FPC is one of the largest distributors of petroleum products in rural areas of lower Michigan. The business volume includes more than 20,000,000 gallons of liquid fuels annually. Last year sales exceeded \$3,000,000, an increase of 14% over the previous year.

Mr. Huntley said that FPC in partnership with other organizations has drilled several wells the past year. It's risky business. About one in ten "wildcat wells" finds oil in paying quantities. At present FPC has a small interest in a well being drilled on a large acreage under lease in Isabella county. It is 4 miles north and east of Mt. Pleasant. Should this well show a good production of oil, other wells will be considered to develop the field for maximum production. Mr. Huntley said that FPC has first call on all the oil to be produced on the lease.

Alfalfa Powder

A method of concentrating the feed value in alfalfa has been developed. Alfalfa is extracted and then dried so that the powder can be mixed in livestock or poultry feeds.

More money is spent each year on hunting and fishing than on the combined amount spent for football, baseball, bowling and golf. The annual costs of hunting dogs alone could finance baseball for several years.

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PURPOSE OF FARM BUREAU

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

Michigan Farm Bureau

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Fresh Snow

On mornings when I go outside
And find the world all freshly white
I feel a thrill I cannot hide,
A lively tingle of delight.
For all the things of yesterday
That lacked a bit of seeming clean
Are pure white. The sun's first ray
Gives to each one a radiant sheen.

The gate posts and the farmyard fence—
The trampled surface of the drive
Gleam with cold cleanliness so intense
It makes me glad to be alive.
Glad to be here to see once more
That what was dark can be made to glow
Glad to feel as I've felt before
The cleansing miracle of the snow.

No, to be sure, it will not last.
It will melt by noon, and it won't stay pure.
The joy of morning soon is past
But deep in my soul I feel secure
That the sins of life, be they black or gray,
Scared and scarred on the hearts of men,
Have pardon freely if we will pray—
Tomorrow night it will snow again.

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

Community Farm Bureau Activities

MRS. MARJORIE GARDNER

STAR AWARDS

October

Gold Star—Bell Community Farm Bureau, Ottawa county, Mrs. Stanley Richardson, sec'y.
Silver Star—Silver Lake, Northwest Michigan, Herbert L. Cook, sec'y.
Silver Star—Wright Township, Hillsdale, Olen B. Martin, sec'y.

November

Gold Star—Allen, Hillsdale, Mrs. Clara Ernst, sec'y.
Silver Star—South Center Essex, Clinton, Mrs. Leona Battum, sec'y.
Silver Star—Wright Township, Hillsdale, Olen B. Martin, sec'y.

Dear Community Farm Bureau Members:

Due to the amount of space needed in the Farm News to cover the annual meetings of the Farm Bureau and Farm Bureau Services, Farmers Petroleum, etc., the article on community groups was not run in the December issue. However, with another month's statistics in front of us, Community Farm Bureau activity seems to be ahead of last year. At the present time we have 945 Community Farm Bureaus on our rolls. This includes 12 new groups. We have had notice to disband 7 groups so far this year.

GROUPS NOT REPORTING OFFICERS

We still have a small number of groups who have not reported their 1951 officers to us. If you are a member of one of the following groups would you kindly call this matter to your secretary's attention?

Allegan, Lake Shore, Rabbit River, Overisel; Alpena, Emerson; Antrim, Vance, Jordan Valley; Barry, South Thornapple; Benzie, River Road; Berrien, Benton Center, New Buffalo, New Troy, Tri Township; Branch, Bronson Group; Cheboygan, East Mullet; Emmett, Lakeview, Center No. 1; Gladwin, Hockaday, Knox; Huron, New River, Ingham, Leslie; Isabella, Union-Isabella; Jackson, Henrietta; Lenawee, Wellsville, Woodbridge; Livingston, Hill Toppers, Tyrone-Deerfield; Mecosta, Wheatland; Midland, Ingersoll; Missaukee, Butterfield; Muskegon, Cedar Creek.

Newaygo, Ensey Center; Oceana, Crystal; Ogemaw, Lupton, South Edwards, Dale, Bass Lake; Osceola, East Marion, S. E. Richmond; Otsego, Webers Corners; Presque Isle, Case, Metz, North Branch, South Rogers; Sanilac, Minden; Wayne, Livonia; Wexford, Manton.

GROUP REGISTRATION

It has come to our attention in several cases that Community Farm Bureau groups use more than one name. We have found this to be the case when the set-up sheet comes in under one title and the minutes are received under another. This is confusing when Blue Cross billings for that Community Farm Bureau are not under the same title as their official set-up sheet reads. If your group is

CLASSIFIED ADS

Classified advertisements are cash with order at the following rates: 5 cents per word for one edition. Ads to appear in two or more editions take the rate of 4 cents per word per edition.

MAPLE SYRUP WANTED

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED buying agents for a large Minnesota pure maple syrup processing plant to purchase for them Michigan maple syrup in 5 gallon lots, delivered to Lansing.

Price will be paid on actual grading of your syrup and will depend upon color, weight and quality. Grading will conform to U.S. Standard for the industry. Prices will be paid according to the price now prevailing for pure bulk maple syrup. Write us for schedule of grades and prices. Sugar Bush Supplies Company, P.O. Box 1107, Lansing 4, Michigan. (12-tr-56b)

MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS

NOW IS THE TIME to order all needed sap collecting and boiling equipment for 1951. See our important announcement on King Evaporators on page 6. For complete information on all syrup making and marketing supplies, write Sugar Bush Supplies Co., P. O. Box 1107, Lansing, Michigan. (1-tr-45b)

LIVESTOCK

POLLED SHORTHORN HEIFER, Age 10 months. Would make a very good club calf. Best conformation. Walter Ball, Charlotte R-5, Mich. (Five miles north of Charlotte) (12-2t-23p)

utes of the Northwest Community Farm Bureau of Hillsdale county, written by Mrs. Guy Salmon, say that they, with the Grange and Farmers Union, were host to the Jonesville Chamber of Commerce members and wives. 150 people attended this affair. The main speaker was Professor Earl Weaver, head of the dairy department of Michigan State College.

Lakeside Community Group minutes by Mrs. John Kline of Missaukee county say the members have been singing, "I've Been Working With the Farm Bureau," written by Mr. Arthur E. Reinink, a member of the Lakeside group. We wrote Mrs. Kline for the song and thought it might be of interest throughout the state. The following is sung to the tune of "I've Been Working on the Railroad."

I've been working with the Farm Bureau,
All the live long day.
I've been working in the country
Just to bring the dough my way.
Can't you hear the farmer's shouting
Work and work some more.
Can't you hear the wives a-saying
"Get up each morn at four."

I've been working with the Farm Bureau,
To get a higher price.
Tried to be the Nation's hero,
But oftentimes it's no dice.
Then we hear our leader shouting
"Put it hard and more."
My advice to every member is
Get up each morn at four.

Grant Center Community Farm Bureau members staged an old-fashioned husking bee at the farm of Mr. Ralph VanAlstine who has been ill for several weeks and unable to get his corn crop taken care of. While the men worked in the field the wives prepared the meals.

Honorable mention groups for October are:

Eaton—Southeast Brookfield, Mrs. Albert A. Nelson, secretary.

Hillsdale—Wheatland, Elizabeth Hoffman.

Huron—Forest Bay, Mrs. Harold E. Hein.

Ironia—Berlin Center, Charles C. Signs.

Ironia—Orleans, Mrs. Alice Snyder.

Kalamazoo—Northwest Portage, Mrs. R. E. Eddy.

Macomb—Romeo, Robert Tinknell.

Montmorency—Avery, Mrs. Shirley Wasson.

Oceana—Benona, Mrs. Marjorie Pringle.

Honorable mention groups for November are:

Eaton—North Eaton, Ada Benson, secretary.

Washtenaw—Superior, Mrs. Leonard Engel.

Washtenaw—Bridgewater, Mrs. Donald Mackintosh, secretary.

Saginaw—Saginaw-Kochville, Mrs. George A. Marti.

St. Clair—Cassco, Mrs. Roy Gentner.

Kent—South Kenh, Mrs. Wilbur Stauffer.

Through an oversight the Honorable Mention Groups for August should have included the Eckford Community Farm Bureau of Calhoun county, Elmer Ismond, secretary. With due apologies we regret this error.

Knives

Store knives in a knife rack or drawer equipped with a rack. Sharp knives should be washed separately from other utensils as a precaution against cuts.

Could Be Producer or Dry Hole



Farmers Petroleum Co-operative is one of a group drilling this test well on a large acreage under lease in Isabella county. Should it show a good production of oil, other wells would be considered to develop the field for maximum production. Prospecting for oil is a business that suggests spreading the risk. About one in ten "wild cat" wells produces oil in paying quantities.

U. S. Court Strips Front From NTEA

Ray Tucker of Washington tells us in his National Observer column published by many daily newspapers that many so-called small businessmen's organizations are going to be forced out of some highly profitable pickings. This is the result of a decision by the tax court of the United States.

The court has held that the National Tax Equality Ass'n does not perform scientific or educational work as it claims, but is in fact a lobby attempting to influence legislation. Therefore, contributions made to NTEA and similar organizations will not be tax-deductible expenses to the large and small firms making the contributions.

National Tax Equality Association is the appealing title adopted by a group some years ago by a group hostile to farm co-operatives. In recent years they have added rural electric co-operatives, mutual insurance companies, and building and loan associations to the group to be attacked. The "pickings" have been so good that other small business outfits have gotten into the field to collect funds to put a crimp in somebody else through legislation which never materializes.

The promoters, Mr. Tucker observes, usually place themselves on the payroll of their organization at figures ranging up to \$10,000 and even \$18,000 a year.

Congressman Wright Patman of Texas, chairman of the House committee on small business, has a list of so-called "small businessmen's ass'ns," some of which he says operate as rackets.

Sheep require good fencing and because of their fleece, electric fencing is not effective.

Rural Tele-news



CHAMPION—Even if a champion caller could shout loud enough to talk to a person in California, it would take his voice about 2 hours and 40 minutes to reach there. When you talk between Michigan and California by telephone, your voice travels the distance in a tiny fraction of a second. And it can be heard as well as though you were face-to-face with a person out there.

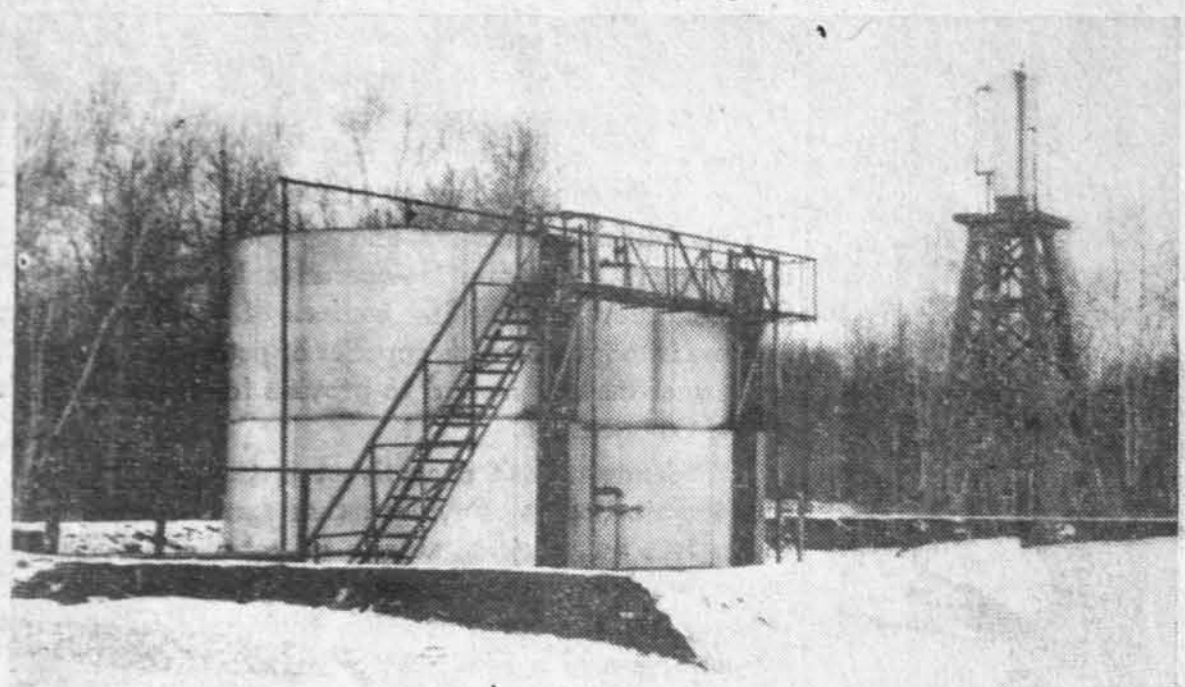
AS SIMPLE AS A-B-C—Money for new construction needed to provide more and better rural telephone service has to come from investors. And investors only put their money in businesses that show a fair profit. So, no fair profit for Michigan Bell, no investors. No investors, no money for new construction. That's why it's important for you to have Michigan Bell financially healthy.



THERE'S COMFORT IN CALLING—The daughter of an Upper Peninsula farmer, attending a Michigan college, was taken ill and ordered to the hospital. Her roommate notified her family. The farmer and his wife, naturally, were worried. But they solved the problem by having the roommate call them Long Distance "collect" each evening. That way, they kept tabs on their daughter's condition until she was well again. Freedom from worry is worth many times what a Long Distance call costs.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Central Storage and Oil Treating Equipment



Oil produced from a number of wells on the Farmers Petroleum Co-operative leases in Gladwin county is piped from wells to large central storage tanks daily. The oil treating equipment on derrick in background is fired with gas from the wells. The oil moves to distant refineries through commercial pipe lines. FPC storage tanks are connected to the pipe line and have powerful pumps to transfer oil to the pipe lines. Noticeable is the fine condition and the well kept appearance of the equipment and property bought by FPC.

Exchange Ready to Start 2,000,000 Bushel Elevator

Co-operative Grain Terminal to be in Monroe County near Ohio Line; Expect 500,000 Bu. Unit Ready for 1951 Harvest

The Michigan Elevator Exchange expects to let a firm contract in the near future for the construction of the first 500,000 bushel unit of its new grain terminal elevator in southeastern Michigan, according to James R. Bliss, general manager.

"Response of farmers and co-operative organizations in the state to the terminal building program has been most encouraging," Mr. Bliss said.

Barring unforeseen difficulties due to the present emergency, the first 500,000 bushels unit is expected to be ready for use during the wheat harvest next summer.

The plans call for a workhouse designed to handle an eventual total plant capacity of 2,000,000 bushels.

The terminal will be located on a 24 acre site purchased by the Exchange last summer. It is located in Monroe county 2½ miles southeast of Ottawa Lake and one mile north of the Ohio boundary. The site borders the New York Central railroad and U. S. highway 223.

Facilities of the terminal will be available to the Michigan Elevator Exchange stockholder-members. They are 99 farmer-owned cooperative organizations in Michigan which operate a total of 135 elevators, and serve many thousands of farmers.

Financing of the terminal building program is being carried out through an offering of \$1,000,000 in Class A Common Stock entitled to a non-cumulative 4% dividend. Mr. Bliss said. About \$300,000 of the issue has been subscribed to date by individual farmers and co-operative organizations.

The Exchange terminal elevator will be equipped to receive and handle wheat and other small grains as well as corn and soybeans arriving either by truck or rail. It will be in position to ship out either by water, rail, or truck. The terminal will be equipped, Mr. Bliss said, with the latest in modern grain handling and processing equipment, including a large capacity drier.

"The best feature of all," Mr. Bliss said, "is that the Exchange terminal will be owned by the farmers of Michigan. Patronage savings made possible by the terminal facilities will be returned to the farmer-owners through their local co-operative organizations."

Young Stock

Young stock can be kept in a pen where they can be self fed and silage fed once a day. The pen does not have to be heated or closed. In fact, a straw shed makes a good shelter for young stock.

Talk in your letters and you will bring the world to your door. — A. E. Gould.

The average American hen lays 137 eggs a year.

More Gas for Money In Early Morning

The "early-bird" individuals who buy gasoline early in the morning get more for their money than their stay-at-bed brethren, according to chemical engineers.

The reason is that gasoline expands as the temperature rises. A gallon of gasoline contains less fuel in hot summer days and you get more for your money in the cool spring, fall and winter months.

Discoveries Put New Life In Feeds

The raising of runt pigs efficiently is no longer a problem. It is now being solved by use of vitamin B-12, niacin, riboflavin and pantothenic acid plus residues from the manufacture of antibiotics such as aureomycin, terramycin and penicillin.

Scientists have found that all pigs grow much faster on protein rations mixed with antibiotics and the B-complex factors. But the pigs most dramatically affected by such diets are the runts. With the fortified diets they grew as big as their brothers. If not bigger, when the brothers do not get such a diet.

Vitamin B-12 is the result of recent medical advances in the field of antibiotics. It is produced in the fermentation process that yields aureomycin, streptomycin, terramycin, etc. Research workers at the University of Wisconsin set forth the theory that led to the discovery of the values of B-12. The workers reasoned that antibiotics could speed growth by cutting down certain bacteria in the intestines.

Michigan Farm Bureau Services was one of the first to be interested in this field. Today Farm Bureau Porkmaker 35% and 40% protein concentrates, Farm Bureau Mermashes, Broiler Maker and Broiler Mash, Turkey Starter and Grower ration and Turkey Range feed all carry ample quantities of vitamin B-12 and the antibiotic residues mentioned in this article.

A community isn't necessarily all in one place. WGY-Schenectady.

Farm Bureau Services Patronage Refund \$262,854.99

Business Last Year Was Nearly 14 Millions

The wholesale business volume of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., in farm supplies and farm equipment amounted to \$12,562,504.37 for the year ending August 31, 1950, according to J. F. Yaeger, manager. Farm production marketed for patrons totaled \$1,266,116.

The Services net margins for the year ending August 31 were \$308,077. The board of directors appropriated almost \$8,000 to be added to the company's reserves. The directors authorized payment \$37,247 in dividends on outstanding AAA preferred stock. This left \$262,854.99 available for distribution to patrons as a patronage refund on the business they did with Services in the year ending August 31, 1950. The patronage refund will be paid to patrons in FB Services Class AAA preferred stock some time in 1951.

The stockholders established a policy years ago to the effect that money represented by the AAA patronage refund stock may remain in the business as money borrowed from the stockholders. This is to provide additional working capital, for expansion of facilities, and to meet other financial needs.

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., is the first farm supplies service organized by the Michigan Farm Bureau to serve its farmer membership and started as a department of the Farm Bureau. It has been incorporated separately for years. For some time Services has been spreading the ownership of its stock to farmer patrons.

The owners of the voting common stock include the Michigan Farm Bureau, which holds the majority of the voting stock for the Farm Bureau membership of 42,000. Other owners of voting common stock include 155 farmers co-operative farm supplies businesses, and nearly 8,000 farmer patrons to date. Many of the 50,000 farmer patrons of Services are well along in the process of acquiring ownership of preferred stock and common stock.

Farm Bureau Services retail branches, many farmers' co-operatives, and other dealers in the patrons relations program keep records of patrons purchases of FB Services supplies by farmers.

Those patrons thereby become eligible for patronage refunds allocated by Farm Bureau Services. When patronage refunds first total,

\$10 for a patron, he is issued a share of AAA preferred stock for that amount. The next \$1 of patronage refunds purchases a \$1 share of voting common stock in FB Services. Further patronage refunds are paid in Services AAA preferred stock.

Farm Bureau Services purchases or manufactures for Michigan farmers Farm Bureau feeds, seeds, fertilizers, Unico fence, roofing, paints, barn and poultry equipment; Co-op farm equipment including tractors, farm machinery and milking machines.

The Farm Bureau Supplies organization owns in Michigan a new fertilizer manufacturing and mixing plant at Saginaw with annual capacity 50,000 tons; a field seeds and garden seeds processing and packing plant at Lansing; and an insecticide and fungicide dust mixing plant at Grand Rapids. Services has joint ownership with other state Farm Bureau supply services of a feed mill at Hammond, Indiana; the Unico paint, barn equipment and oil blending plants in Ohio and Indiana; and the Co-op farm equipment plants in Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota.

Citizenship Award to MFB



Carl Buskirk, president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, is shown with the plaque awarded to the Michigan Farm Bureau membership by the American Farm Bureau for having the best "get out the vote" campaign in 1950. Inscription on the plaque: "For Citizenship and Leadership. Your vote is your voice, let it be heard. This plaque is awarded to the Michigan Farm Bureau in recognition of outstanding achievement in arousing voters to fulfill their obligations as citizens by voting in the 1950 primary election. Award presented by the American Farm Bureau Federation at Dallas, Texas, December 13, 1950."

MFB Honored For 1950 Get Out Vote Job

The American Farm Bureau at its 32nd annual convention at Dallas, Texas, said Michigan Farm Bureau had the best get out the rural vote campaign in 1950.

The Michigan Farm Bureau was awarded the AFBF Plaque "for its outstanding work in arousing voters to fulfill their obligations as citizens by voting in the 1950 primary election."

President Allan Kline of the AFBF made the presentation to President Carl Buskirk of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Mr. Kline said: "Freedom is being challenged all over the world. America is one of the very few places left where it is still the individual citizen that counts."

"No responsibility facing us as farm people or as Americans is greater than that of citizenship. No project is more important than that of inducing every eligible citizen to use his vote, and developing civic consciousness among all the people. We have made a good beginning."

"I am proud to award this plaque to the Michigan Farm Bureau on behalf of the American Farm Bureau Federation."

Buy Farm Bureau Seeds.

1951 Planning Tough Problem For Farmers

During these turbulent times farmers and farm leaders are asking this question, "What is in the picture for the American farmers in 1951?" It is a difficult problem for anyone to accurately foresee what the future has to offer.

One thing we can do is to get the facts. Study the suggestions of the nation's leading economists, and use our very best judgement and common sense. It is with this in mind that the following conclusions were digested from the outlook predictions of the Farm Journal and Successful Farming magazines for December:

1—It is reasonable to believe that net farm earnings will rise above the levels of 1950. As farm product prices rise, full and even expanded production will be the goal of sound farm management.

2—Present planning should allow for putting the farm business in shape to operate in high gear, not only for 1951, but for several years. Farm prices in 1951 are expected to average 10 to 15 per cent higher than the average for the first half of 1950.

3—There will be some difficult adjustments to make, too. Farm expenses, for example, will increase 5 to 8 per cent, and taxes 10 to 15 per cent over the 1950 levels. Labor is likely to be scarcer than ever. Decisions on what to produce or what to buy will become more important in determining the net profit or loss to the individual farmer.

Buy Farm Bureau Feeds.

These Times Call for Old-Fashioned Grit

MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR
Briar Hill Farm, Carleton, Mich.

No one seems to really know what has brought about this terrible world disturbance, and worse yet, no two people appear to agree on its solution. We seem to be torn apart as a nation without leadership in sight strong enough to bring the divisions together.

If we are in a "state of emergency" and need the enrollment of every man and woman, old and young, to defend our country, we must get together some way into a united nation "indivisible with liberty and justice for all."

I feel the greatest weakness of America today is our great lack of statesmanship and our great surplus of cheap politicians. Quarreling, name calling and accusations will never cure an emergency; nor win a war. I believe our country could soon enroll universal loyalty

when once our people have confidence in the leadership. Confidence is something that cannot be purchased nor acquired by force, but rather it is acquired through good living, good judgment, courage and an adherence to the Golden Rule.

The outlook for our young folks is far different than the plans we had hoped for. But when we are threatened with the loss of the freedom and opportunity that has been more abundant in America than in any other place in the world, we can drop those plans and deal with circumstances now facing us.

Young people in turn have the right to expect those at home will sacrifice in offering our very all if need be to defend and protect the life they are asked to offer.

Home folks have never before been faced with so serious a situation. Heretofore everybody seemed willing to produce more or take a job with high pay, but if the worse should be our lot, will we volunteer to face the enemy as courageously as our youths are expected to do? With no more pay in sight than they will have? Will we be willing to live on army rations, to give up our pleasures, our money, share our homes with those forced out of their own? Can we do all of this for the sake of keeping American principles?

Maybe we had to have something like this worrisome time to jar us to the realization that among other things, we are a very wasteful people. We have been told many times that we even waste more food than it would take to feed the hungry and undernourished people in the world.

It reflects shamefully on the example set us by our forefathers only a couple of generations ago. There was but very little money in sight those days. It was by thrift and good management and hard manual labor that this country developed.

Why have so many of those sound traits in a people become so obsolete? Not only have folks lost the art of saving but far too many have lost their pride. Only last week I saw a woman pushing a loaded trunk-wagon in a chain store. She presented a welfare check as payment. Among the list of groceries were many ill-advised purchases. She looked the picture of health, middle-aged, large and husky. There are places where

such a woman could get work in or out of her home.

When once one allows pride and self-respect to be broken down to the extent that they can accept public support, the practice is more easy to repeat especially when the assistance is so generous and so easy to get.

A few weeks ago I listened to two men discuss their financial problems. Both held good jobs with public institutions. They were grumbling about their take home pay check. They declared they would quit as soon as they were eligible for retirement pension, but their grouch just now centered on the amount that was taken out before the check reached them. Both resented the income tax retained, then the social security and insurance and the charitable contributions and the payments for government bonds. They

seemed to forget that they themselves were receiving the benefits from these withholdings rather than the institutions or companies employing them.

I mention these things to emphasize the fact that within the last 50 years, the sacredness of thrift and self-respect, the willingness to earn what you can afford, to live and let live has gradually declined. And what has it brought us?

We are a lot of copy-cats. If fur coats are the style, we must have one. If the Jones' go to Florida for the winter, why we must go too for our health. If the neighbors get a television, we will be out of the swim if we don't.

All of this is not the way our forefathers planned America. There are some of those fundamental traits we must bring back and make popular if our good American way of living continues.

I believe America is the very best country in this whole wide world. Everyone of you do too, so let's make our 1951 resolution read something like this, "I resolve to aim to be a 100 per cent full-time American citizen."

Pollen
The most valuable dust in the world is pollen. Without pollen there would be no plant life and, therefore, no animal life.



ARE YOU CHARGED An Extra Premium For Drivers Under 25?



Your Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Co.

does not make an extra charge for members of your family or other drivers who are under 25. Why should you be penalized because your young folks drive the family car?

Your Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company recognizes that its members are entitled to the same protection at the same rates regardless of the age of drivers.

Your Company is growing through its service to Farm Bureau members since it was established March 1, 1949.

20,000 Policies in Force

Assets, \$950,000

Claims Paid \$297,786

Insurance is limited to members of the Michigan Farm Bureau. Get the facts from your Farm Bureau agent before changing insurance.

Do You Know our Agents in your County?

ALCONA Edwin Dates, Harrisville.	GRATIOT Byron J. Beebe, St. Louis R-1; Harold E. Stone, Wheeler; Darwin P. Munson, Ithaca R-2; Hugh A. Robertson, Sumner R-1.	MONTMORENCY Fred Snow, Hillman, R-3.
ARENAC Raymond P. Shinn, Jr., Standish.	HILLSDALE Ervin List, Hillsdale R-2; Herliuf, Midgard, Reading; Glen B. Martin, 401 Center St.; Waldron, Elmer C. Spence, Hillsdale R-3; Leon Kulow, Reading.	MONROE Wilbur J. Lohr, Ida.
ALLEGAN John Elzinga, Hamilton; James W. Curtis, Pennville, R-1; Lynn Ford Heasley, Dorr; T. M. Kelsey, Martin; Harvey Schipper, Hamilton.	HURON Bruce Crumbach, Bad Axe R-2; William Harwood, Jr., Harbor Beach; Edward A. Oeschger, Bay Port R-1; Harold Hein, Port Hope R-2.	MUSKEGON William Sharp, Cassovia.
ALPENA Clifton Jacobs, Alpena; Robert E. Aube, Alpena R-2.	IONIA Clifton J. Cook, Lake Odessa; Lynn Townsend, Ionia R-2; John Lawless, Jr., Portland.	NEWAYGO Glen J. Speet, 209 S. Stewart, Fremont.
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BARRY Howard Bayley, Bellevue; Clarence Longstreet, Middleville; Miss Barbara Barcroft, Freeport R-1.	JACKSON Fred W. Ford, Munith; John Allison, Sr., Parma R-2; Herbert L. Town, Jackson, R-1.	OAKLAND Lucius Lyon, Milford R-4; Fred H. Haddon, Holly R-2.
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BERRIEN J. Burton Richards, Berrien Center; Lloyd Cuthbert, Eau Claire R-1; Oliver Rector, Benton Harbor.	Lapeer Marvel A. Whittaker, Metamora; Louis N. Payne, North Branch; Lytle Russell, North Branch.	OTSEGO Fred Snow, Hillman, R-3.
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CALHOUN Eric Furr, Marshall; G. A. Piepkow, Marshall; Myron Bishop, Ceresco R-1.	LIVINGSTON Roncoe Eager, Howell R-5; Donald Leary, 1562 Gregory Road, Fowlerville; Gale Holington, Fowlerville.	PRESQUE ISLE Byron Howell, Rogers City.
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CLINTON Gareth M. Harte, Bath; Charles Opelman, Grand Ledge R-3.	MECOSTA Joe Ressler, Starwood R-2; Adolph Wolf, 513 S. Warren, Big Rapids.	SHIAWASSEE George L. Kirt, Owosso R-2; Robert Drury, Durand R-2.
EATON Wilfred Rohlf, 601 E. Shepherd St., Charlotte; Allen W. Cox, 229 South Westwick, Charlotte.	MIDLAND Itay Kalahar, Merrill R-2.	ST. CLAIR Wilbur C. Quick, Emmet R-1; Frank H. Burrows, Memphis.
EMMET Sidney Howard, Alanson; J. W. Morrow, Levering R-1; Folkert Silkens, Carp Lake.	MISSAUKEE Gerrit Koster, Falmouth.	ST. JOSEPH Lymen E. Sells, Leoniadas; Donald Pierce, Constantine R-1.
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GLADWIN Earl Rau, Beaverton.		VAN BUREN Art Drife, Paw Paw; Earl Davis, Paw Paw.
GRAND TRAVERSE Wm. Hoolihan, Traverse City R-2; Bernard Kunky, Box 21, Center Rd., Traverse City.		WASHTENAW Erwin P. Fidd, Dexter R-1; Nelson P. Stevens, 478 Clark Rd., Ypsilanti.
		WAYNE Allen Tack, Plymouth, R-3; Mrs. Betty Tack, Plymouth R-3.
		WEXFORD Leon Cooper, Mesick, R-2.

There's No Need for Worry

PROTECT YOURSELF ON

FERTILIZER

Get It Now!

Signs are pointing to a fertilizer shortage for 1951. Even though you have already booked your hi-analysis fertilizer... there is grave danger of a shortage of material and freight cars as well as a possible jam-up at the plant that could prevent your getting delivery.

Fertilizer plants cannot make and store this winter enough fertilizer to handle the spring demand. This should be taken as a warning. Many farmers, taking heed, are NOW getting their spring requirements of Farm Bureau hi-analysis fertilizer and are storing it on their farms.

Their worry over spring fertilizer shortage is over. Why not take yours NOW while stocks of all analyses are complete?

Available Analyses

3-18-9	10-10-10
3-24-12	0-10-30
4-16-8	0-20-10
4-16-16	0-20-20
4-12-24	0-20-0

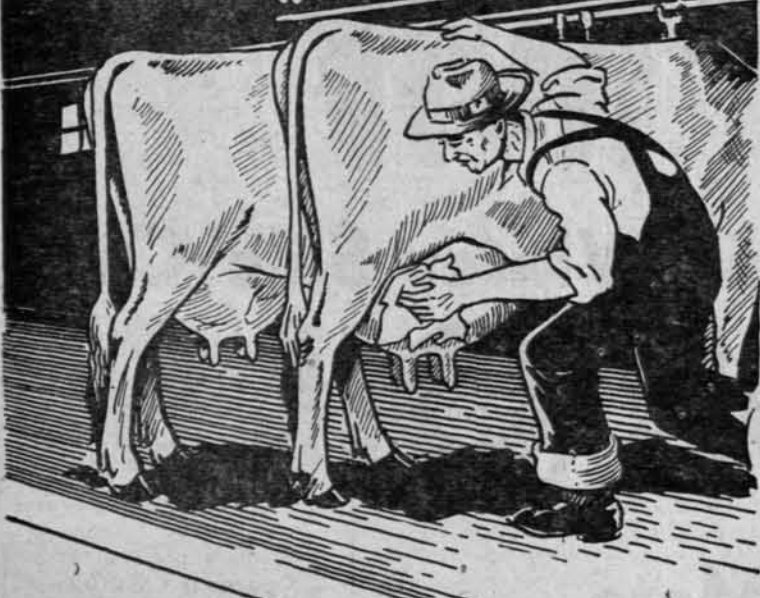
FOR SPECIAL PRICES SEE YOUR

FARM BUREAU DEALER

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

Lansing 4, Michigan

A FEW MORE MINUTES IN THE BARN - "REALLY PAYS OFF"



All milk is Good Milk when it leaves healthy cows, but fine Quality Milk and Cream when it reaches the dairy plant only comes from farms where a few more minutes were taken in the barn... a clean and well ventilated barn; clean udders and tidy stanchions; clean milkers and separators is the 'difference' which makes for Good Milk or Cream... a few more minutes in your barn and selling 'The Cooperative Way' to your nearby member-creamery of The Mid-West Group is the right combination that will bring you more money from your dairy herd.

Valley Lea

Mid-West Producers' Creameries, Inc.

224 WEST JEFFERSON BOULEVARD • SOUTH BEND 2, INDIANA
"THE MID-WEST GROUP"

MICHIGAN
Coldwater—Coldwater Dairy Company
Constantine—Constantine Coop. Cr. Co.
Carson City—Dairyland Coop. Cr. Co.
Erie—Erie Cooperative Creamery Co.
East Jordan—Jordan Valley Coop. Cr. Co.
Fremont—Fremont Coop. Cr. Co.
Grand—Grand Cooperative Creamery Co.
Nashville—Farmers' Coop. Creamery Assn.
Niles—Producers' Cooperative Dairy
St. Louis—St. Louis Coop. Cr. Co.

INDIANA
Columbus—Farmers' Marketing Assn.
Crawfordsville—Farmers' Coop. Cr. Co.
Kokomo—Producers' Creamery
Marion—Producers' Creamery
Middlebury—Middlebury Coop. Cr. Co.
Orleans—Producers' Dairy Mark. Assn.
Remington—Farmers' Cooperative Cr.
Wabash—Producers' Creamery Association, Inc.

TENNESSEE
Gallatin—Sumner Co., Coop. Cr. Assn.
Kufreesboro—Butherford County Cooperative Creamery Association, Inc.
Nolensville—Nolensville Cooperative Creamery Association, Inc.

ILLINOIS
Pana—Equity Union Cr. & Produce Co.
Paris—Equity Union Cr. & Produce Co.

OHIO
Dayton—Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
Springfield—Miami Valley Cooperative Milk Producers' Association, Inc.
Greenville—Farmers' Cooperative Dairy

Every member-producer shipping to a creamery of the Mid-West Group is assured a market for his milk and cream, every day of every year and in addition he always will get the highest possible price consistent with current selling prices of the finished dairy product.

"Our National Policies in This Crisis"—Hoover Speech

Where Should We Go From Here?

Former President Herbert Hoover spoke to the nation December 20th over the Mutual Broadcasting System on "Our National Policies in this Crisis."

We present the text of Mr. Hoover's appraisal of our present situation and his recommendations for our policy for the future:

"I have received hundreds of requests that I appraise the present situation and give my conclusions as to our national policies.

"I speak with a deep responsibility. And I speak tonight under the anxieties of every American for the nation's sons who are fighting and dying on a mission of peace and the honor of our country.

"No appraisal of the world situation can be final in an unstable world. However, to find our national path we must constantly re-examine where we have arrived and at times revise our direction.

"I do not propose to traverse the disastrous road by which we reached this point.

Global Military Situation. "We may first survey the global military situation. There is today only one center of aggression on the earth. That is the communist controlled, Asian-European land mass of 800 million people. They have probably over 300 trained and equipped combat divisions with over 30,000 tanks, 10,000 tactical planes and further large reserves they can put in action in 90 days. But they are not a great sea power. Their long

range air power is limited. These conglomerates of over 30 different races will some day go to pieces. But in the meantime they are cannon fodder.

"Facing this menace on the Eastern front there are about 100 million non-communist island peoples in Japan, Formosa, the Philippines, and Korea. Aside from Korea, which I discuss later, they have probably 12 effective combat divisions with practically no tanks, air or navy.

Situation in Asia. "Facing this land mass on the south are the Indies and the middle east of about 600 million non-communist peoples. There are about 150 million non-communist peoples in North Africa and Latin America. Except Turkey and Formosa, these 850 million people have little military force which they would or could spare. But they could contribute vital economic and moral strength.

"Facing this menace on the continental European front there are about 190 million non-communist people, excluding Spain, have less than 20 combat divisions now available, few tanks and little air or naval force. But their will to defend themselves is feeble and their disputes are manifest.

"Of importance in military weight at this moment there is the British Commonwealth of 150 million people, with probably 30 combat divisions under arms, a superior navy, considerable air force and a few tanks.

"And there are 150 million people in the United States preparing 3,500,000 men into a gigantic air force and navy, with an army of about 30 equipped combat divisions.

Some Military Conclusions. "If we weigh these military forces as they stand today we must arrive at certain basic conclusions:

"(a) We must face the fact that to commit the sparse ground forces of the non-communist nations into a land war against this communist

land mass would be a war without victory, a war without successful political terminal. Any attempt to make war on the communist mass by land invasion, thru the quicksands of China, India or western Europe is sheer folly. That would be the graveyard of millions of American boys and would end in the exhaustion of this Gibraltar of western civilization.

"Even were western Europe armed far beyond any contemplated program, we could never reach Moscow. The Germans felled with a magnificent army of 240 combat divisions and with powerful air and tank forces.

Can't Invade Hemisphere. "(b) Equally, we Americans alone with sea and air power can so control the Atlantic and Pacific oceans that there can be no possible invasion of the western hemisphere by communist armies. They can no more reach Washington in force than we can reach Moscow.

"(c) In this military connection we must realize the fact that the atomic bomb is a far less dominant weapon than it was once thought to be.

"(d) It is obvious that the United Nations have been defeated in Korea by the aggression of communist China. There are no adequate forces in the world to repel them.

"Even if we sacrifice more American boys to hold a bridgehead, we know we shall not succeed at the present time in the mission given to us by the 50 members of the United Nations.

Our Economic Strength. "We may explore the American situation still further. The 150 million American people are already economically strained by government expenditures. It must not be forgotten that we are carrying huge burdens from previous wars including obligations to veterans and 260 billions of bond and currency issues from those wars. In

the fiscal year 1952, federal and local expenditures are likely to exceed 90 billions. That is more than our total savings. We must finance huge deficits by further government issues. Inflation is already moving but we might with stern measures avoid the economic disintegration of such a load for a very few years. If we continued long on this road the one center of resistance in the world will collapse in economic disaster.

The Diplomatic Front. "We may appraise the diplomatic front. Our great hope was in the United Nations. We have witnessed the sabotage of its primary purpose of preserving peace. It has been down to last week, a forum for continuous smear on our honor, our ideals and our purposes.

"It did stiffen up against raw aggression last July in Korea. But in its call for that military action, America had to furnish over 90 per cent of the foreign forces and suffer over 90 per cent of their dead and injured. That effort now comes at least to a measurable military defeat by the aggression of communist hordes.

"Whether or not the United Nations is to have a moral defeat and suffer the collapse of its whole moral stature now depends on whether it has the courage to:

"(a) Declare communist China an aggressor.

"(b) Refuse admission of this aggressor to its membership.

"(c) Demand that each member of the United Nations cease to furnish or transport supplies of any kind to communist China that can aid in their military operations. Such a course, honestly carried out by the non-communist nations is not economic sanctions nor does it require military actions. But it would constitute a great pressure for rectitude.

"(d) For once, pass a resolution condemning the infamous lies about

the United States.

"Any course short of this is appeasement.

What Should Policies Be? "And now I come to where we should go from here.

"Two months ago I suggested a tentative alternate policy for the United States. It received a favorable reception from the large majority of our press.

"Since then the crisis in the world has become even more acute. It is clear that the United Nations are defeated in Korea. It is also clear that other non-communist nations did not or could not substantially respond to the U. N. call for arms to Korea. It is clear the U. N. cannot mobilize substantial military forces. It is clear continental Europe has not in the three years of our aid developed that unity of purpose, and that will power necessary for its own defense. It is clear that our British friends are flirting with appeasement of communist China. It is clear that the United Nations is in a fog of debate and indecision on whether to appease or not to appease.

"In expansion of my proposals of two months ago, I now propose certain principles and action.

First. The foundation of our national policies must be to preserve for the world this western hemisphere Gibraltar of western civilization.

Second. We can, without any measure of doubt, with our own air and naval forces, hold the Atlantic and Pacific oceans with one frontier on Britain (if she wishes to co-operate); the other, on Japan, Formosa, and the Philippines. We can hold open the sea lanes for our supplies.

Third. To do this we should arm our naval forces to the teeth. We have little need for large armies unless we are going to Europe or China. We should give Japan her independence and aid

her in arms to defend herself. We should stiffen the defense of our Pacific frontier in Formosa and the Philippines. We can protect this island chain by our sea and air power.

Fourth. We could after initial outlays for more air and navy equipment, greatly reduce our expenditures, balance our budget, and free ourselves from the dangers of inflation and economic degeneration.

Fifth. If we toll and sacrifice as the President has asked, we can continue aid to the hungry of the world. Out of our productivity, we can give aid to other nations when they have already displayed spirit and strength in defense against communism. We have the stern duty to work and sacrifice to do it.

Sixth. We should have none of appeasement. Morally there is no appeasement of communism. Appeasement contains more dangers than Dunkirk. We want no more Teherans and Yaltas. We can retrieve a battle, but we cannot retrieve an appeasement. We are grateful that President Truman has denounced such a course.

Seventh. We are not blind to the need to preserve western civilization on the continent of Europe or to our cultural and religious ties to all. But the prime obligation of defense of western continental Europe rests upon the nations of Europe. The test is whether they have the spiritual force, the will, and acceptance of unity among them by their own volition. America cannot create their spiritual forces; we cannot buy them with money.

Unity Falls So Far. "You can search all the history of mankind and there is no parallel to the effort and sacrifice we have made to elevate their spirit and to achieve their unity. To this date it has failed. Their minds are confused with fears and disunities. They

exclude Spain, although she has the will and means to fight. They haggle with Germany, although she is their frontier. They vacillate in the belief that they are in little danger and they hope to avoid again being a theater of war. And Karl Marx has added to their confusion. They still suffer from their battle shock. Their highly organized Communist parties are a menace we must not ignore.

Their War Powers. "In both World War I and World War II (including West Germany) they placed more than 250 trained and equipped combat divisions in the field within 60 days with strong air and naval forces. They have more man power and more productive capacity today than in either one of those wars. To warrant our further aid they should show they have spiritual strength and unity to avail themselves of their own resources. But it must be far more than pacts, conferences, paper promises, and declarations. Today it must express itself in organized and equipped combat divisions of such huge numbers as would erect a sure dam against the Red flood.

And that before we land another man or another dollar on their shores. Otherwise we shall be inviting another Korea. That would be a calamity to Europe as well as to us.

Our policy in this quarter of the world should be confined to a period of watchful waiting.

National Unity. "There is a proper urge in all Americans for unity in troubled times. But unless unity is based on right principles and right action it is a vain and dangerous thing.

"Honest difference of views and honest debate are not disunity. They are the vital process of policy making among free men.

"A right, a specific, an open foreign policy must be formulated which gives confidence in our own

security before we can get behind it.

Conclusions. "American eyes should now be opened to these hordes in Asia.

"These policies I have suggested would be no isolationism. Indeed they are the opposite. They would avoid rash involvement of our military forces in hopeless campaigns. They do not relieve us of working to our utmost. They would preserve a stronghold of Christian civilization in the world against any pervasiveness.

"With the policies I have outlined, even without Europe, Americans have no reason for hysteria or loss of confidence in our security or our future. And in American security rests the future of all mankind.

"It would be an uneasy peace but we could carry it on with these policies indefinitely even if the Communists should attack our lines on the seas.

Hopes for Red Disintegration. "We can hope that in time the millions of other non-communist peoples of the world will rise to their dangers.

"We can hope that sometime the evils of communism and the disintegration of their racial controls will bring their own disintegration. It is a remote consolation, but twice before in world history Asiatic hordes have swept over a large part of the world and their racial dissections dissolved their empires.

"Our people have braved difficult and distressing situations in these three centuries we have been on this continent. We have faced our troubles without fear and we have not failed.

"We shall not fail in this, even if we have to stand alone. But we need to realize the whole truth and gird ourselves for troubled times. The truth is ugly. We face it with prayer and courage."

MAFC Has Program To Aid Farm Co-ops

By EVERETT YOUNG

Delegates to the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Ass'n of Farmer Co-operatives suggested a 12 point program for 1951.

They said that these Ass'n activities would aid farm co-operatives in their work:

- 1—Help co-ops with educational program for members; 2—emphasize responsibilities of directors of co-ops; 3—encourage closer relations between all co-ops; 4—an educational program regarding co-operatives for teachers of vocational agriculture; 5—emphasize cooperative education for non co-op farmers; 6—reveal to co-op membership the names of contributors to NTEA; 7—train co-operative employees; 8—interest such young people as 4-H club and Future Farmers members; 9—inform public about co-operative principles through newspapers, radio, public meetings; 10—hold rural-urban meetings to discuss co-operatives; 11—more training for our managers; 12—teach members how to select good directors for a cooperative.

One of the principle activities of the MAFC this year will be to counteract the efforts of the National Tax Equality League and associated groups to pass legislation harmful to farm co-operatives. The MAFC will work closely with the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives, with which it is affiliated.

Waldo E. Phillips of Decatur was re-elected chairman of the MAFC. Fred Hibst of Cadillac con-

tinues as vice-chairman, C. L. Brody of Lansing as executive secretary, and J. F. Yaeger of East Lansing as ass't executive secretary.

Directors elected were: H. F. Simmons, Michigan Milk Producers Ass'n; Arthur Ingold, Michigan Live Stock Exchange; Waldo E. Phillips, Michigan Elevator Exchange; Carl Buskirk, Michigan Farm Bureau; Roy Ward, Farm Bureau Services; Julius Sivula, Rural Electric Co-operatives; Bruce Needham, Cherry Growers, Inc.; Fred Hibst, Michigan Potato Growers Exchange; William H. Hill, Detroit Packing Company; A. P. Kline, Northland Co-op Federation, Inc.; Roman Booms, Ruth Farmers Elevator; John Vandermolen, Zeeland Farmers Co-op; George Brooks, St. Johns Co-op; G. S. Coffman, Coldwater Dairy Co.; Tom Berghouse, Falmouth Marketing Ass'n; R. F. Koenigschaf, Buchanan Co-ops, Inc.

At the MAFC administrative council meeting Dec. 12 Chairman Phillips appointed these committees: Membership and Program—Arthur Ingold, George Brooks, Fred Hibst, R. F. Koenigschaf; Business Services—John Vandermolen, Roman Booms, A. P. Kline; Publicity and Public Relations—Lewis Morley, Carl Buskirk, Bruce Needham; Labor Relations—William Hill, Tom Berghouse, G. S. Coffman.

Sheldon Durham was chairman of with 1,130 points. Another trophy groups. They have two ready to at a candle light ceremony con-

give up liberty.

MFB Program and Governor's Address

(Continued from Page One)

less than 37%. One of the greatest threats confronting the Michigan farmer, in connection with this whole highway finance controversy, is that it might be settled in such a way as to require mandatory matching of funds by township and property taxes for road purposes. This would be a great calamity and must be opposed with the full influence of our organization.

A regular session of the Michigan legislature annually instead of only in the odd numbered years is favored by the Farm Bureau. A constitutional amendment to provide this reform was introduced in the Senate on the opening day of the session. It is Senate Joint Resolution A.

Governor's Message. Governor Williams endorsed the idea of annual sessions in his message. In fact, several of his recommendations were definitely in line with the Farm Bureau program. For instance, he advocated research relative to soil conservation.

He urged that Rural Electric Co-operatives should have the same right to acquire right of way by condemnation proceedings which is now enjoyed by utility companies organized for profit.

He emphasized the inequity of the present provision of the corporation franchise tax which sets the \$50,000 ceiling and thus imposes a higher rate on small corporations than on large ones. However, his method of achieving this would be to replace this levy with a corporation profits tax.

He condemned the present dual authority relative to the Michigan State Fair and recommended that complete control of the Fair and Fair property be placed in one agency.

Mum on Gas Tax. There was one very definite difference in viewpoint between the position of the Michigan Farm Bureau and the recommendations of the Governor. That was with reference to highways. After emphasizing the serious needs of our roads and their importance in connection with home defense and war production, the Governor again advocated a substantial appropriation from the state's general fund for highway purposes.

This he proposed should be distributed between the state highway department, counties and municipalities. Elsewhere in his message he had pointed out that the state's general fund showed a net deficit of over \$21,000,000 on June 30, 1950. He had also stressed that this deficit would be substantially increased by the end of the present fiscal year.

The Governor made no mention of the possibility of providing additional highway funds through raising the gas tax or the weight tax on the heavy commercial vehicles, as is advocated by the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The Governor joined with the Farm Bureau in urging favorable consideration by the legislature of the recommendations which will be made by the "Little Hoover Commission" relative to reorganization of Michigan's state governmental agencies.

Throughout his message Governor Williams made strong pleas for co-operation between the executive and legislative branches of Michigan's government. Such state-

ments as these were sprinkled throughout his address.

"I want to assure you of my desire to help you and co-operate with you in every way I can. . . . Let us wipe the slate clean of all bitterness and ill feeling and proceed to our work in mutual good will. . . . I am confident that we will be able to work together. To each of you I extend the hand of friendship and good will."

Let us hope that this atmosphere may continue throughout the legislative session.

Snakes walk on the ends of their ribs, assisted by the projected scales on the under surface of their bodies. These scales are useless, however, on smooth surfaces such as glass.

MFB Protests Price Controls To Congress

The Michigan delegation attending the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Dallas, Texas, sent the following telegram to Michigan Congressmen December 13:

"The evident tendency of our national administration and Congress to rush the national economy into a straitjacket of price and business controls is viewed with the greatest

alarm by the 92 Farm Bureau members representing 30 Michigan counties at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau at Dallas, Texas.

"Such ill-considered, hysterical action will seriously reduce the productive ability of American farmers, and labor and industry as well. It will retard and ultimately defeat our defense preparedness undertaking. The long military defense program—probably for many years—must be supported by the utmost domestic productive effort unhampered by the red-taped bureaucracy of impractical price controls. Price controls do not control inflation.

"We heartily support judicious credit controls and other effective

anti-inflation policies coordinated with the maximum production effort and sacrifice, and the allocation of essential materials to military defense.

"We oppose to the extreme limit all efforts of centralized government to utilize this dire emergency to regiment and socialize free America.

"Your calm judgment and support of these views will be much appreciated.

C. E. BUSKIRK, President;

C. L. BRODY, Secretary.

There are no recipes for success in life. A good aim, diligence in learning every detail of your business, honest hard work, and a determination to succeed, win out every time.—James J. Hill.

Juniors At AFBF Meet

Twenty-five Michigan Junior Farm Bureau members took part in the short course on wheels to the AFBF convention at Dallas, Texas, in December.

Traveling by chartered Greyhound bus the young people toured 11 states from December 1 to 17. They met with farm and industrial leaders in each state and gathered much worthwhile information and many valuable techniques to apply to farm problems at home. State Junior Director Bill Eastman and Mrs. Eastman accompanied the group on the trip.

Happy New Year Cows, Pigs and Chickens

You pigs, chickens and cows don't know it but there are feeds made especially for you. Feeds made to promote faster growth in broilers and pigs—also pullets for the lay house. Then, there are feeds that stimulate production of milk or eggs and, at the same time, furnish the vitamins, minerals, and amino acids that help cows or hens maintain peak health for longer periods.

These feeds are called "Farm Bureau Feeds." Over the years, they have proved effective, efficient and economical. The help of research men at our colleges has been used to make our Farm Bureau feeds better—better for health and production and better for profit to your Farm Bureau owners.

The owners of Farm Bureau chickens, cows and pigs are learning these facts about the quality and effectiveness of Farm Bureau feeds. These owners are showing more pride in their own brand of feeds. These owners are switching to these modern, result-producing Farm Bureau feeds away from closed formula feeds that fail to state how they are made and are offered at prices that can not be tied to values.

Farm Bureau feeds—whether Milk-maker—Bureau Flex 32%—M.V.P. Poultry Concentrate—Pork-makers 35% and 40% or Ili N-R-G Broiler-maker 40% are priced according to value—any earnings help the co-operative program.

Ask your owner to let you prove how profitable Farm Bureau feeds are. They are made for "Value-In-Use."

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American Farm Bureau for Review of Foreign Policy

Win in Farm To Prosper Contest

Pere Marquette Grange, Mason county, was the sweepstakes winner for the 1950 West Michigan Farm To Prosper contest, and the winner for Mason county. The awards were made by Governor Williams at the annual round-up program at Muskegon Dec. 28. Pere Marquette Grange won the same honors in 1949.

The contest is a movement for rural community advancement carried on in Oceana, Mason, Newaygo, Muskegon and Ottawa counties. Eighty-six rural groups participated in 1950.

Crystal Lake Farm Bureau won first place in Oceana county. Other Community Farm Bureaus placing in the judging were Riverton, Mason; Brookside, Newaygo; Newaygo County Farm Bureau women; Ransacker, Oceana; North Chester and Patchin, Ottawa. Honorable mention to Custer and Sauble River in Mason; Casnovia, Muskegon; Shelby and Newfield in Oceana.

Some 1200 members of competing organizations attended the round-up. Prizes of \$50, \$30, \$20, \$15 and \$10, together with framed certificates of award, were given each county. The sweepstakes prize was \$100, a certificate and possession of a Michigan State flag until won by another organization.

Rural leaders attended the round-up. Stanley M. Powell represented the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Livestock Sale At St. Louis Starts Jan. 22

The first co-operative livestock auction sale at the new yards of the Central Michigan Livestock Producers Ass'n will be held at the St. Louis market, Monday, Jan. 22. The sale starts promptly at 1:00 p.m.

The market is one mile east of St. Louis and on the south side of M-46.

Farmers in central Michigan have subscribed over \$55,000 to provide the co-operative marketing facilities. The market will be operated under lease to the Michigan Livestock Exchange, a farmers co-operative marketing agency on the Detroit market for over 25 years. The market will be operated in exactly the same manner as the Battle Creek auction, whose success has been so outstanding.

Farmers are invited to plan a consignment for the opening Monday, Jan. 22 and every Monday thereafter. At Battle Creek producers sold \$60,000 worth of stock the opening day a year ago. Recent auctions at Battle Creek have reached a total of \$120,000 for the day. Battle Creek has been a great success. It can be repeated at St. Louis.

Bathtubs

A bathtub is very slippery when wet and soapy. Accidents can be prevented. If it is possible, fasten a handle in the wall so it can be used when getting in or out of the tub. A rubber pad placed in the bottom of the tub will also help prevent slipping.

Buy Farm Bureau Seeds.

Dear Editor:

... the letters start. Then many readers of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR tell the Editor how much they enjoy this daily world-wide newspaper.

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Notice to Secretaries And to Membership

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

Mrs. Sewell of AFBF Retires



Mrs. Sewell, of Otterbein, Indiana, has retired from her work as administrative director of the Associated Women of the American Farm Bureau. She announced her retirement at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau at Dallas, Texas, in December.

The American Farm Bureau's distinguished service award was conferred on Mrs. Sewell in recognition of 40 years of devoted service to agriculture and her contribution to the growth of the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau.

Mrs. Sewell's activities in church, community and farm organization affairs began in 1906 at Otterbein, Ind. She became a farmer's institute lecturer and was active in home economics extension work. An address she delivered to the 1920 convention of the American Farm Bureau was followed by recognition by the organization of the right of women to participate in Farm Bureau affairs.

After five years as chairman of the home and community dept. of the Indiana Farm Bureau, Mrs. Sewell was appointed to a similar position for the AFBF. In 1934 the Associated Women of the Farm Bureau was organized within the AFBF with Mrs. Sewell as administrative director. Mrs. Sewell has had a number of speaking engagements in Michigan. She will be at home at Otterbein, Ind.

Farmers' Week What's Ahead For Farmers?

What farmers can expect for the next ten years, how to get started in farming, what's new in legislation affecting farmers, how to grow and use grass for profit. These are some of the farming subjects slated for a going over this year at Farmers' Week at MSC.

E. B. Hill, MSC agr'l economist, says the agr'l economist dept. has a 3 day program dealing with timely matters. Meetings in rooms 116 or 123 or 326 Natural Science bldg. Dates and topics as follows: Jan. 30—Morning, Farmer and the Consumer; afternoon, (a) Getting Started in Farming (b) Public Policy and Agriculture.

Jan. 31—a. m. The Look Ahead; p.m. (a) Social Security & Income Taxes; (b) Pros and Cons of Federal Milk Order.

Feb. 1—a.m., Grass Land Farming; p.m. (a) Potato Marketing and the Potato Order; (b) Making Farm Profits.

Feb. 1—Thursday evening 6:15 Farm Management banquet, Union Memorial bldg. O. B. Wells, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, will speak on "What's Ahead for U. S. Farmers."

Feb. 2—Egg marketing day, formerly held in January, will be at the Poultry bldg. Topics include merchandising good eggs, marketing eggs without price support, military procurement, operating under emergency conditions as to labor, prices and transportation.

Michigan farmers, MSC educators, and men from local and national organizations working with farm production and marketing will be speakers and panel members.

Try hard to please even the fussiest people.—The Toronto Star.

Nations Aided Must Do Their Part

(Editor's Note—We present a condensed statement of the position taken by the American Farm Bureau on international affairs at its 32nd annual convention at Dallas, Texas, Dec. 11-15, 1950.)

I. GENERAL FOREIGN POLICY—Communist imperialism has divided the world, and jeopardizes not only our peace, but also our way of life.

To strengthen the force of democracy and our democratic processes, the American Farm Bureau Federation firmly resolves to follow actively and to encourage the formulation among the membership, firm positions on important foreign policy issues throughout the year.

Developments in our international affairs during the last few months have brought into clear relief our immediate military danger as well as the greater need for strength throughout the free world—militarily, economically, and politically as well as the strength of moral and political convictions and hopes of endangered peoples.

New United States programs are needed to strengthen the free nations, but not without a review of our objectives in world affairs and our capabilities to achieve them.

Our foreign affairs have reached a stage when major policy decisions must be made. The time has come for our Nation to formulate comprehensive dynamic foreign policy for a long period, founded on public understanding, and thus provide the standard to rally all free peoples. A positive program for collective security should replace any tendency toward appeasement.

There are two great forces at work in the battle for the minds of men. The Communist forces have developed many new techniques in spreading Communistic propaganda designed to influence people. Free nations of the world must put forth extra effort with all means at their disposal to convince the people of the world that our democratic way of life is preferable to all others in achieving better living.

We recommend, therefore, that the United States take the lead in the development and coordination of an expanded program through whatever means are most appropriate for getting the truth to the people throughout the world, especially the people in Soviet Russia and her satellite countries.

II. MILITARY DEFENSE AND FOREIGN POLICY—Those nations that would join with us to build and maintain free and democratic societies should make a just contribution in manpower and material to the mutual security. The combined military strength thus contributed must be adequate to provide the environment for the economic and political growth of democratic societies. This strength must be gained quickly and with steadfast resolve. Thorough consideration must be given in advance to the methods of coordinating the military efforts of many nations. It must be kept clear that the military power so created is only to promote the forces of freedom.

III. ECONOMIC FOREIGN POLICY—General—The burden of our foreign policy must be borne by a positive sound program of international economic collaboration for raising the standards of living of all free peoples and for the support of our common defenses. The preponderance of the world's people and resources lies beyond our shores. We cannot compete, man for man, or in total resources. Our foreign policy must capitalize our unexcelled ability to raise standards of living, and thus give substance and hope to those who might otherwise give way to Communism.

Free peoples of the world should be ever mindful that the economic strength of the United States of America buttresses the hopes and freedom of all free people. Therefore, the essence of our foreign economic programs must be collaboration, self-help, and mutual aid among cooperating nations. Continuing dollars subsidies alone are not a sound basis for international relations.

Foreign Aid—It is recognized that in the national interests and in the interest of the community of free nations, the United States will be required to provide aid to weaker nations. We should never lose sight of the fact, however, that great human and natural resources exist in other free countries. Our own resources are being strained to the point which could jeopardize our economic structure, while in other free nations great manpower and resources are underemployed. Our aid, therefore, insofar as possible, must assure increasing production of essential raw materials and productivity of nations that cooperate with us, and each nation in turn must make its maximum contribution to the common economic and military effort.

We cannot buy freedom, security, and peace for free nations; we must work for it. We Americans must muster our "know-how" and "show-how" to organize resources in order to raise living standards, and thus achieve mutual security.

Our foreign aid should be based on the principle that all aid should be paid for with whatever the recipient can best contribute to the common welfare, over a period which will avoid undue weakening of the recipient. The resulting trade should be effectuated, insofar as possible, through private international trade. Our foreign aid policy should be based on increasing production for consumption through trade among all free countries—not just on consumption that drains our resources.

The United States should state prerequisites for economic, political, and military strength as conditions to United States aid. If we have not the courage to make such conditions and "would-be" recipients have not the strength to comply, then we commit ourselves without limit—a commitment which could destroy us. Nations that would join with us should adopt the necessary monetary and fiscal measures which assure sound currencies. They should collaborate among themselves and each in turn aid their weaker sister nations. Each should earnestly seek to raise standards of living by increasing production for the benefit of all. Restrictions or restraint of production or trade essential to the objectives of free people should not be condoned by the United States.

We reaffirm our support for continuing aid to Europe. However, present conditions demand realization of European unification. All economic aid should be given as a loan repayable in goods, earned dollars, or local currency to the account of the United States.

IV. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION—United Nations—The United Nations Charter was conceived and developed on the basis of an assumed common will among the great nations to secure world peace. It has now become clear

that Communist Russia and her satellites seek not peace but domination in the world by use of armed aggression. If necessary, the time has now come for nations that would join with us in the defense of freedom to stand up and be counted with their contribution to the common effort. Our future relations with the United Nations should take into account the fact that while we are prepared to make a great contribution to the defense of freedom in this time of crisis, we call upon those who would join with us to make their just contributions. In the absence of these assurances, we cannot risk the sharing of our sovereignty with those who are not firm in their allegiance to the cause of freedom.

Mich. Co-op Leaders Attend Nat'l Meeting

Clark L. Brody, executive secretary-treasurer of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., and J. F. Yaeger, manager of Michigan Association of Farmer Co-operatives, will take a prominent part in several conferences of a series to be held in connection with the 22nd annual meeting of the National Council of Farmer Co-operatives at the Edgewater Beach Hotel, in Chicago, January 8-11, 1951.

The special conferences are held each year as part of the National Council's annual session. They afford farmer co-operative officials and staff members an opportunity for thorough discussions of activities with which they deal directly.

Others from Farm Bureau Co-operatives attending the convention are: B. A. Rainey, Everett Young, L. S. Monroe, K. A. Tanner, E. E.

Central Mich. Livestock Meet Jan. 18

Central and northern Michigan livestock producers and their families will get together at St. Louis, Michigan, Thursday, January 18, 1951, at 10:30 a. m. This will be a pre-convention meeting held in connection with the opening of their new co-operative livestock market. The market has been under construction for the past four months and will be ready for the first co-operative livestock sale Monday, January 22, starting promptly at 1:00 p. m. The market will be operated under lease to the Michigan Livestock Exchange, a farmers' co-operative marketing agency on the Detroit market for over 25 years. The manner of its operation will be identical to that of the Battle Creek auction, whose success has been so outstanding.

At the January 18 meeting the County Farm Bureau of central Michigan in co-operation with the Michigan Livestock Exchange will be the host for the complimentary noon luncheon at 12:00 o'clock. An interesting program for the day has been arranged with speakers from the Michigan Livestock Exchange and the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Plan now to meet your friends in St. Louis, January 18, and become better acquainted with the most up-to-date protected livestock market in Michigan. The owners are the livestock producers themselves.

Huntley, M. Brownlee, O. A. Anderson, E. F. Steffen, B. P. Pattison and W. V. Bielinski.

Mrs. Karker at Youth Meeting

Mrs. Marjorie Karker of the Michigan Farm Bureau was one of 72 Michigan people who attended the Mid-Century White House Conference on Youth and Children at Washington Dec. 3-7. Mrs. Karker said that 7,000 people representing every state,

Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska came to consider the problems of youth and children. Other nations were represented by 25 observers. The first problem the Conference encountered and protested was the fact that in Washington the Negro delegates were denied hotel and other accommodations open to white delegates.

Mrs. Karker was chosen by the Michigan Youth Commission to be one of the Michigan delegates.

PROTECTION! MADE TO ORDER!

The vessel would be a sight easier to kill if his coat didn't turn white when the snow flies. Nature gives him protection made to order. Your State Mutual agent can give you made-to-order protection against the threat of fire—a policy that gives you all the protection you need without costly and unnecessary extras.

State Mutual policies cover loss of farm personal anywhere in Michigan, if not housed in a building more hazardous than we are allowed to insure. . . . ANOTHER STATE MUTUAL FEATURE!

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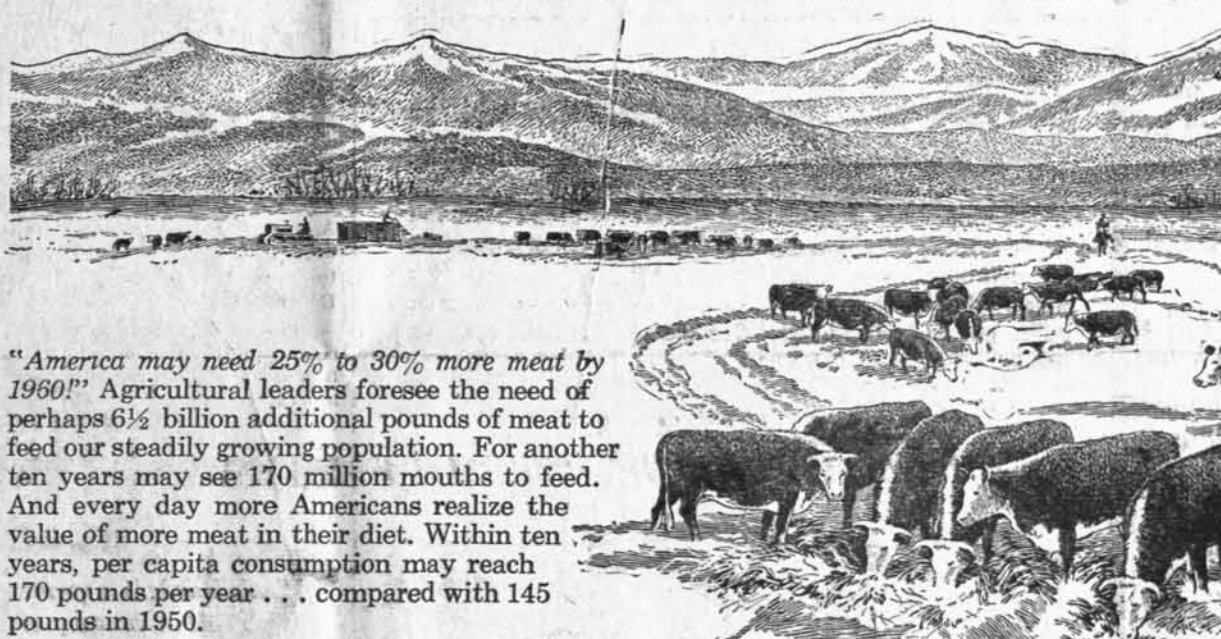
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Openings for Agents in Some Communities

More Meat for More Millions



"America may need 25% to 30% more meat by 1960." Agricultural leaders foresee the need of perhaps 6½ billion additional pounds of meat to feed our steadily growing population. For another ten years may see 170 million mouths to feed. And every day more Americans realize the value of more meat in their diet. Within ten years, per capita consumption may reach 170 pounds per year . . . compared with 145 pounds in 1950.

Where will all this additional meat come from? Fortunately, a number of recent developments may provide the answer. Modern range and farm management, and soil conservation practices, point to more grass and more livestock. Improved varieties of grasses and legumes mean greater livestock carrying capacity. Then you have hybrid corn and other new high-yielding grains. All these make more feed for more livestock.

And recent advances in animal nutrition point the way to more meat pounds from our available feeds. It isn't so long ago that hogs took a year to eighteen months to reach market weights . . . today it's five to six months. Rations balanced with proteins, minerals and vitamins are largely responsible. Similarly, producers of beef, lamb, poultry, eggs and milk have speeded production by scientific feeding. Very recent discoveries, such as A.P.F. (vitamin B₁₂), aureomycin, streptomycin, terramycin and other "wonder growth stimulants" help produce more meat from less feed.

Still other factors such as breed improvement, better control of livestock diseases and parasites, reduction of losses in shipping and from injuries, all add up to the possibility of more meat for America's tables. All these are modern aids toward increased production. Yet, even with all these aids, the very size of the job to be done challenges all of us in the livestock-meat industry.

Our Job

If all folks lived where meat grows best, Say, somewhere far out in the West, They might all raise steers, lambs and swine For their own meat at dinner time.

But it's a thousand miles and more From grazing lands to retail store, From places where the livestock rove To where meat's cooking on the stove.

Millions of head must become meat—The kinds and cuts folks want to eat—Must reach them fresh and tasty, too . . . Those are jobs for us to do. So, like you, Swift works late and long To keep our nation well and strong.

OUR CITY COUSIN

You say it's a quarter horse? It should be worth more," Says sharp City Cousin, "Here's a dollar for four!"

Swift & Company is People

In addition to being a business corporation, Swift & Company is people—64,300 folks like you and me who have pooled their savings to build a business. These savings are invested in plants and equipment, in livestock and other raw materials, and in all the many things that make up Swift & Company.

Without people there could be no business, no Swift & Company. There must be people (shareholders) to supply the capital; other people (farmers and ranchers) to supply the raw materials; the 75,000 people (employees) who handle the company's business; and the millions of consumers who buy the meat and other products.

The success of a business enterprise depends on how these various groups of people get along together. In other words, the owners of Swift & Company and livestock producers, employees, and the company's customers have got to get along together on a basis of being good neighbors.

The management of Swift & Company recognizes all these responsibilities to those various groups of people who, together, make our business. It is to their interest also that we manage our business efficiently, that we earn a sufficient profit to let us continue contributing to the well-being of more and more people.

F. M. Simpson, Agricultural Res. Dept.

Martha Logan's Recipe for INDIVIDUAL SWISS STEAKS

3 to 4 pounds Beef Round Steak ½ cup fat (cut 2 inches thick)
Salt, pepper 2 cups cooked tomatoes or tomato juice
1 cup flour

Cut meat into circles or squares 3 inches in diameter. Season the steaks and place on a well-floured cutting board. Cover with flour and pound with a meat hammer or edge of heavy saucer. Continue to turn, flour and pound meat until all flour is taken up by the steaks. Brown sliced onions in hot fat in a heavy frying pan. Remove onions. Brown steak on both sides in fat. Place onions on top. Add tomatoes (or 2 cups water and 2 tablespoons vinegar or catsup). Cover and cook slowly or bake in a moderate oven (350° F.) 2½ or 3 hours. Yield: 6 to 8 servings.

Soda Bill Sez . . .
A man buried in work is usually very much alive.
If you wake up famous, you haven't been asleep too long.

Cropping Systems Change Farm "Sizes"

by Professor F. C. Bauer
Department of Agronomy
University of Illinois, Urbana

Farm boundaries tend to remain unchanged over long periods of time. "Productivity boundaries," however, are constantly changing. The extent of these changes may be very large as revealed by the Morrow plots, America's oldest soil experiment field, established on the University of Illinois campus 75 years ago.

Measured by net returns, one Morrow plot is now only 27 percent as productive as it was in the beginning. A second plot has not changed. A third plot is 32 percent more productive. If these plots had been 100-acre farms the physical boundaries would remain unchanged. The "productive sizes" of them, however, would be different. In terms of the original productivity they would now be equivalent to 27, 100, and 132 acre farms respectively. These highly significant differences are due largely to the effects of cropping systems on soil structure and nutrient supplies.

Such data emphasize the need for care in planning systems of farming. The Morrow plots point the way to such systems. Some of the more important principles revealed are: 1) avoid the excessive use of row crops; 2) use balanced crop rotations; 3) center cropping systems around deep-rooted legumes; stand-over legumes are more efficient than green manure legumes; 4) keep enough of the farm in deep-rooted legumes and handle them in such ways as to insure a sustained productivity and conservation; 5) apply mineral nutrients needed to insure successful stands of the legume crops.

EDITOR'S NOTE: While it is recognized that the above article deals with the fertility of cultivated land, still the principles which Dr. Bauer presents seem to us to apply equally to range lands in all parts of the United States. For that reason we are happy to present it here as a matter of interest to all livestock producers.

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Should Township Governments Be Abolished?

Background Material for Discussion This Month by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY
Director of Research and Information

"That title is silly," someone said. Perhaps, but in an era when many changes are being proposed, quite a few things look silly that become parts of a program that someone is advocating. What may look silly to one person makes good sense to another, so be sure to read farther before passing judgment.

The State Resolutions Committee has requested that this topic be discussed. Their action is based upon the fact that real proposals for changes have been made. Township governments have often been criticized for certain inadequacies, inefficiencies, or injustices existing within their programs. If such do exist, it is our duty as American citizens to consider what action should be taken to correct the faults. We should not close our eyes to them. But the methods to be used in correcting the faults are often based on widely different philosophies of government.

We may reason that if township government has faults, then it should be replaced with some other form of government. Or we may say that if the faults exist they should be corrected by action from within—action by the people themselves.

No American should hesitate to change any phase of his present government system IF it can be shown that it is necessary and to the best interests of the people. But it is the view of many people that whatever changes are made in their governments at any and all levels, they should never fail to put a good stout piece of rope around the necks of the agencies they establish with which they should be ready to jerk the power away whenever the agencies get too bossy for their britches, or corrupt.

Let's make it definite. In 1949 the Judicial Council of Michigan prepared a bill which was placed before the legislature of Michigan. This bill proposed to authorize any county, if it so desires, to establish a county court system to take the place of the justices of the peace in the trying of cases. This bill was introduced into the legislature as Senate Bill No. 27. It has not been passed. The Michigan Farm Bureau has no resolution on record to define its position on the matter.

The bill is opposed by the Michigan Justices of the Peace Association among others. The bill did not propose to compel counties to make such changes. It stipulated that no county court could be established without a majority vote of the electors of the county. This, we would all agree, is as it should be.

Arguments in Favor of the County Courts. Advocates of the change have pointed out that there are three features of the justice of the peace courts which make it impossible for them to render satisfactory service:

First, justices of the peace are not required to be lawyers. They seldom know the law, and therefore cannot apply it to the cases before them.

Second, justices of the peace are paid by fees, and thus have a financial interest in the cases favoring the party who pays the fees. Since in many cases the plaintiff introduces the case into court and is responsible for the court fees, or since the plaintiff is sometimes a police officer of the township and costs must be collected from the defendant, more decisions are made in favor of the plaintiff.

Authentic records of six typical counties in Michigan show that the justices of the peace gave judgment in favor of the plaintiffs in 99.2% of the cases. A little considered judgment will show that real justice cannot be that one-sided.

The defendant has little chance, and any good citizen of Michigan may become a defendant, and be guilty or not guilty! In the present circumstances he is constantly in danger from any claimant, constable or police officer who may bring suit or a charge against him. If he is wronged, the defendant must pay the judgment or make an expensive appeal to a higher court.

Third, justices of the peace seldom keep adequate records, and frequently lose such records that they have when they go out of office.

County Court Standards. Judges of the county courts would be paid by salary and would not have a financial interest in any person in the case. They would be lawyers, capable of applying the law to the cases before them. And county courts would have a clerk to be charged with preserving records of the cases of the court. They would pay their way through assessed fines and costs and would not have to be an extra burden on the public taxbase.

Townships in rural areas cannot have the benefit of such courts because there is too little court business to provide sufficient revenue to pay the salary of a well trained judge and the expense of maintaining a court clerk's office.

The county courts which are proposed should give greater service to rural communities in judicial matters. Many counties would have enough business to pay their own way. In counties of small

in the best interests of the people?" A few definite points should be made on this question. The supreme court has instituted a great deal of law affecting the justice court. If it is abolished, it would take years and a considerable amount of money to find out again just what is constitutional and what is not. Litigation would be held up, depriving many people of their rights.

The justice of the peace is a townsman, a person to whom neighbors may go with their problems and be assured of an audience. The contact involves no red tape, no bureaucratic delay, and no necessity to go through complicated channels and run the gauntlet of a battery of uninterested "officials." The same is true of the township supervisor and other local officers. And they are people who believe in the soundness of local government, and that local problems can be settled by local people. If changes are needed in the system, it is the people who should make them, and not a higher-up in some distant government bureau.

How about costs? We have known our big government systems for their reputations for inefficiency and waste of public funds. Salaries of the local township officers are not high. In one township (larger than average) the town board members total only \$3,000 a year. Where could you hire even one of the "assistants" of a centrally controlled "district government" to do all the work of these men at this figure? And what about his other

expenses and help? How much of your tax dollar would remain in your township? The district manager would have the say in such a matter, and some other locality would be likely to have more "drag" with the bureau office.

The argument for county courts contends that these courts would have no financial interest in persons involved in cases tried in them, and yet they propose to keep the tax burden down by assessing fines and costs to pay their way. In doing so, the court becomes dependent for its income on defendants again. Are we to assume that such courts will show more virtue

and consideration than justice of the peace courts? It is subject to a reasonable doubt.

The township is the grass roots of our government. We should be cautious about undermining its powers. If evils or weaknesses exist in township government, let us change them by our own critical action as a democratic citizenry. Let us use care in picking our public officials, and if injustice is being done, let us correct it by local action.

Some may say that the burden of this argument is merely one of suspicion. The movements of modern thinking have given us plenty

Discussion Topics

FOR OUR COMMUNITY FARM BUREAUS

They were chosen by your State Discussion Topic Committee from topics presented at the District Meetings of July, 1950

Jan. Should Township Government be Abolished in Favor of Stronger County Governments?

Feb. Yardsticks of Farm Prosperity.

These topics are alive with interest and importance to the farmer! Attend your Community Farm Bureau meetings!

of ground for being suspicious. The air has been filled with the flying shrapnel of attacks on the truly democratic way of life in the past few years. The attempt here is all to familiar. It looks like a small matter. But the method has been to drive one wedge into local control at a time, to let the people get accustomed to that one and then to drive another, until eventually the whole system topples.

Summary. The opposing views of this article are essentially those of two contending groups in our Michigan political life today. You are to be the judge regarding the stand to be taken on the matter by your Farm Bureau organization in Michigan. May our Community Farm Bureaus speak with their resolutions and group conclusions on this matter as their own best judgment dictates.

Questions for Community Farm Bureau Conclusions:

1. Should the powers of the justice of the peace to try cases be transferred to a county court system? Why or why not?

2. Should it be made legal for counties to make this change by placing the question before the people of the county at the polls?

3. If there are weaknesses in our township governments at the present what should be done to correct them?

4. Should more of the functions of local township government in general be transferred to county governments?

If necessity is the mother of invention, then certainly imagination is the father.

Livestock Folk Will Meet at St. Louis, Jan. 18

The Central Michigan Livestock Producers Ass'n has invited livestock men and their families in central and northern Michigan to meet at St. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 18, beginning at 10:30 a.m.

This is a pre-convention meeting at which the Ass'n will show its new stockyards and auction facilities and present a program for livestock people. The co-operative's livestock market will open for business, Monday, March 22.

The market and place of meeting is one mile east of St. Louis and on the south side of M-46. The market has been under construction the past four months.

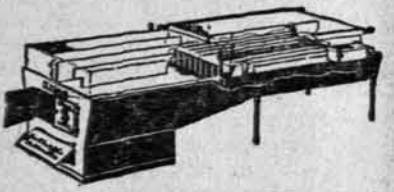
County Farm Bureaus of central Michigan and the Michigan Livestock Exchange will be hosts for the luncheon at 12 noon. The program includes speakers from the

Michigan Live Stock Exchange and the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Plan to meet your friends at St. Louis, Thursday forenoon, Jan. 18 and become acquainted with the most up-to-date livestock market in Michigan.

In a typical year, nearly 300,000 entire animal carcasses are condemned in federally inspected meat-packing plants.

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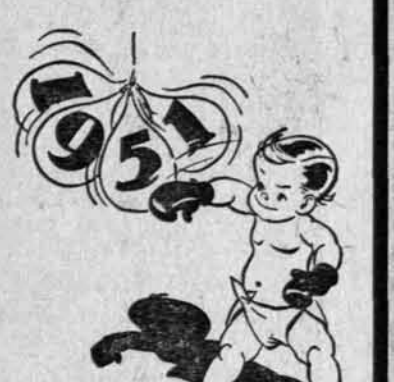
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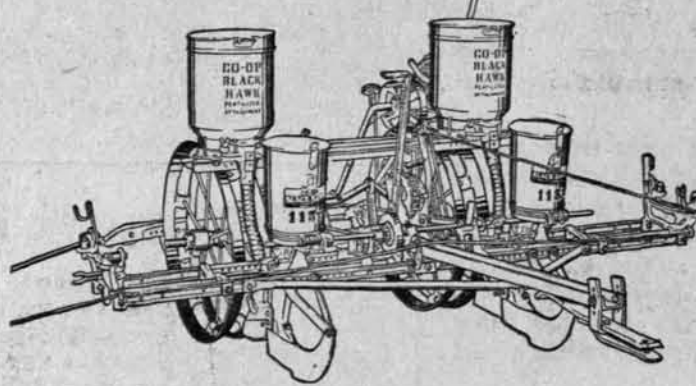
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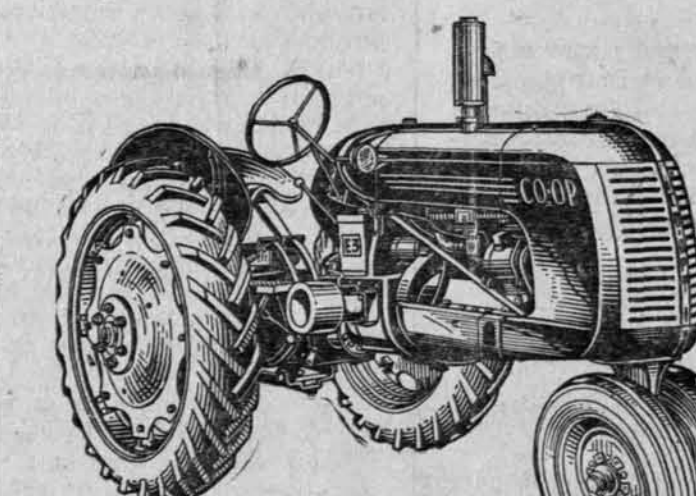
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THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING! Farmers have learned that problems can be solved when they work together. They know that there is strength in unity. During the past eight years, Michigan farmers have helped develop through National Farm Machinery Co-operative a manufacturing program that now leads the industry with a very complete line of quality farm equipment.



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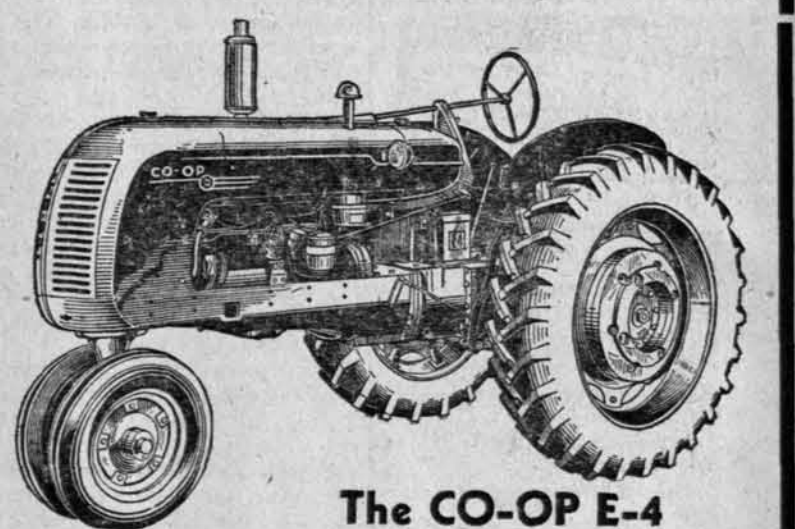
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