

Self-Help Sought By Grange Leader

Robert J. Giltner, master of the Indiana state Grange, is a grain farmer on 655 acres in Tippecanoe county, near Lafayette. Now serving on the commission on flood control and water resources of the state of Indiana, he is active in many state affairs.

The following remarks were made by Giltner at the recent farm forum at Taylor University, Upland, in Grant county.

We in the Grange for a long period of time have adhered to the position that there is no single farm problem. There are as many problems as there are commodities and there can, of course, be no single solution or cure all.

We feel it is time that we develop and put into operation a new set of programs. Self-help programs on a commodity-by-commodity basis.

Equality of Income

We seek equality of income for producers; income from the sale of farm products, not from taxpayers; a continued program of abundance; increased producer bargaining power; producer-managed marketing programs; and an expanded export program that would permit farmers to compete in the world markets on the basis of quality and efficiency.

Such a program would raise net farm income, drastically reduce farm program costs, reduce or remove necessity for Government controls, and assure farm operators a maximum degree of freedom in the management of their business.

We need development of farm programs which would, while assuring the American people the abundance needed in a rising standard of living, offer to farmers an opportunity to achieve economic equality with other segments of the Nation.

Our objective is to preserve and strengthen America's traditional pattern of family-owned, family-operated farms as the type of agriculture best adapted to our democratic way of life.

Surplus Problem

Of the many problems, the only one of surplus is going to continue to plague us unless effective ways are devised to limit the volume of farm produce going to market. The prospect of the future is that available supply will consistently exceed effective demand in every year in which there is no war or natural disaster, such as prolonged and widespread drought.

The consequences of such a supply-demand situation can only be regarded by farmers with the deepest concern. In such a situation, prices would most certainly be depressed and a progressive reduction in net farm income could scarcely be avoided.

The sensible objective for agriculture, we believe, is the most accurate approach possible to balance of supply and demand in the market place.

If, for the protection or convenience of consumers, it appears desirable to have ample supplies of farm products at all times to avoid all risk of shortages, we believe consumers should share the cost of such protection and convenience.

Not Responsible

Agriculture has neither the moral nor the economic responsibility to protect consumers against shortages when such protection entails disproportionate financial risk or loss on the part of producers.

In times past, programs aimed at production control have been

attempted but their degree of success has been limited, at best. It is our position that there is no practical way of controlling positively the quantity of production of any particular crop, or the total production volume of agriculture.

We are firmly convinced, however, that practical ways can and must be developed and applied to influence or manage the volume of supply going into the market.

Commodity Programs

It is the position of the Grange that farm commodity programs should be developed—commodity-by-commodity—to meet the unique production and marketing requirements of each commodity and serve the best interest of the producers of such commodities.

It is the position of the Grange that farm commodity programs should have, as a prime objective, a return to producers for their labor, capital investment, risk, and management that is comparable to the return for these factors in other parts of the economy.

It is the position of the Grange that control of farm programs should be in the hands of producers.

Producer Control

It is our position that producers should have control of their commodities, through their progress, in ways that will enhance producer bargaining power and also deter the accumulation of price-depressing stocks in the hands of government or other nonfarm organizations.

It is the position of the Grange that the costs of farm commodity programs should be borne by producers to the extent that the benefits of such programs accrue to producers. Other benefits, accruing primarily to the general public or to consumers, should properly be charged to taxpayers through the government.

Managed marketing of farm commodities, with the help of the Government, is an essential to economic survival of agriculture in the years ahead. We deny that such management impairs essential freedom. We hold that managed marketing to enhance producer income is greatly to be preferred either to rigid Government controls or unrestrained free market competition that leads to chaotic markets and ruinously low prices.

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Vital Programs

We favor the use of referenda by producers of each commodity to give them an opportunity to choose the type of program best suited to their particular commodity.

Emphasis on farmer-managed commodity-by-commodity programs does not lessen in any way our position of previous years in support of the associated programs so vital to agriculture, including:

1. Expanded and effective research in agricultural production, marketing and with additional emphasis on industrial use of agricultural products.

2. Expansion of cooperative purchasing, marketing, credit and crop insurance programs.

3. Expansion of foreign and domestic markets by every practicable means.

4. Credit, educational and other aids to help maintain and strengthen family farms.

5. Special assistance to farmers and part-time farmers, earning sub-standard income, through such programs as the Rural Development Program.

6. Effective and continuing programs for the conservation and development of our land, water and related resources.

7. Effective tools with which to retard the accumulation of excessive supplies and prevent unreasonably low prices.

Conclusion

On conclusion, there is urgent need for positive and constructive action in coping with the many and varied problems which American farmers face in building a stronger, more rewarding and more satisfying agriculture. We

must push boldly and energetically forward in seeking understanding and equity for American agriculture. Without understanding and cooperation in all segments of our economy, there can be but little hope that we can meet and solve the difficult problems that both exist now and lie ahead of us.

The Grange does not seek a prosperous agriculture at the expense of other segments of our economy, but it insists that labor and industry must not build their prosperity on the shoulders of a depressed agriculture.

All we seek—and all we have ever sought—is equality of opportunity to benefit proportionately with our labor, investment, skills and management. We hold that to be the right of every American.

All we ask of government is that it preserve and protect that right.

OF THIS AND THAT

By Lois M. Folk
Home Demonstration Agent

It's January, and we are deep in the heart of a month that this year ranges from a rainy spring day to a typical January blizzard. Even though the weather is unpredictable, two things are bound to happen every January—taxes and sales.

Have you noticed the window of your favorite furniture store? Yes, there is bound to be a sale tag there. Every January and August furniture dealers must discount merchandise to make room for new stock. Therefore if your home is going to need a new table, lamp and chairs within the next six months, now is the time to think seriously about the purchase.

Too many people feel that buying furniture is a frightening responsibility. Yet buying furniture represents in many families no greater investment than the purchase of an automobile—and Americans seldom decide on a car at the expense of nervous breakdowns.

Perhaps the main cause for this fearful buying attitude is the fact that we have been taught that when you buy furniture it is forever. This buying for permanence is good, but don't let it entice you into buying elaborately carved pieces of those covered with delicate fabrics which are beyond the time and ability of the homemaker to keep in condition. Also there is the possibility of overstepping the budget.

Need some simple arithmetic for furniture selection? Start with style, add function multiply by construction, divide by price; the result equals appropriate choice.

Other helps which every one needs to follow (whether they are old hands at furniture buying or not) are look, shop, and read. Never underestimate the help that furniture dealers can give you. They can give clues on every phase of furniture selection; however it is wise to get the opinion of several dealers as each have a product to sell. Also read every article or book on furniture selection. Great strides have been made in construction, style, and fabrics in the last few years; therefore it requires reading to keep up to date.

Need another budget stretcher meat dish for a January evening? This one for scalloped chicken makes 8 man-sized servings and bakes an hour so you don't have any last minute preparation.

Scalloped Chicken
2 cups cooked noodles or rice
2 cups bread crumbs
4 cups cooked chicken or turkey
4 well beaten eggs
1 TBSP chopped parsley
Salt and pepper; pinch of thyme
2 cups chicken broth
1 cup diced celery

Stir ingredients together; bake in 350° oven until knife inserted in casserole comes out clean (about 1 hour).

CONSUMERS CAN'T BEEF
Eighty-three pounds of beef per person will be supplied Americans in 1960, Purdue University consumer education specialists predict. This increase of two pounds over the 1959 figure will result from larger mid-year supplies of medium and lower grades of beef.

How satisfied will you be with your 83 pounds? Studies indicate that many consumers look for lean beef with little or none of the "marbling"—white fat distributed marble-like in the lean—which indicates higher grade cuts. Others associate marbling with juiciness, flavor and tenderness.

Your preference is influenced by what you're used to buying. Market tests indicate that when all qualities of beef are offered at the same price, low grade beef is bought more frequently at stores

AGENT'S COUNTY CORNER

By L. N. Seltzer
Market Tour

"And a good time was had by all" might well be applied to the group who participated in the market tour to Chicago. And it was informative too. An excellent description and function of the stockyards was given by Bill Jones of the Stockyards Company. The only difficulty was the 2½ inches of rain on Monday evening and Tuesday, Tuesday, we were informed, was the warmest January day in Chicago for 70 years. In the group were: Homer Winterberg, William Riechert, Sheldon Wagley, Robert H. Isch, Oscar Brown, Loren Krutzman, Ben Gerke, Chester Adams, Stu McMillen, Adelbert Reckeweg, Roland Beer, and Milo Fuchs.

Ag. Policy Meeting

115 leaders from 8 northeastern Indiana counties attended the ag. policy meeting held Wednesday in Allen county. John Dunbar and Heavy Kohlmeier lead the group in thinking through economic policy. Each of the group had a chance to participate in the discussion and get their two cents worth.

Extension Committee Meeting

The annual Extension Committee meeting was held Thursday. Officers elected were: Homer Winterberg, chairman; Everett Singleton, vice chairman; Mrs. Lester Sipe, secretary; Wilbert Thieme, treasurer; and Mrs. Gale Cook, director. Township representatives reported on the 4-H club leadership for 1960, and the project committee reported on their activities.

Miss Jane Knapo, Home Demonstration Agent Supervisor, spoke to the group on what the census figures tell us. Hugh Heckard, County Agent Supervisor, from Purdue, emphasized the importance of each committee member's participation. The 1960 Adams county plan of work was discussed and distributed.

S.C.S. Annual Meeting

Don't miss the annual meeting next Tuesday evening. They have an excellent speaker in Mr. Claude Ebling. Be prepared for a good meeting.

Fertilizer School

Plan your fertilizer program with the help of agronomist Jim Morrow and economist Paul Robbins. They will be speaking on fertilizer economics and plans Tuesday afternoon, Jan. 19. The meeting is at 1 p.m. at the Co-op building in Monroe.

Farm Visits

John Foley, Extension Agricultural Engineer, assisted with farm visits on Friday, Jan. 15. Farmers visited to assist with building plans were Roger Koenigman, Paul Kohne, Walter Kaehr, Jack Meyer, Doyle Lehman, and Gorman Kaufman.

Plan to attend Farm Science Days at Purdue University Jan. 25-29.

Exhibits for the fifty-third state grain and seed show will be accepted at Purdue University's Memorial Center, Jan. 25. The show, open to both junior and senior exhibitors, will be held during Farm Science Days, Jan. 25-29. Premium lists are available from county agricultural agents.

Winter is a good time to install new or sharpen old knives in the forage harvester, reminds Purdue University agricultural engineers. Time spent in the farm shop now will pay off in reduced power consumption and time spent in the field next summer.

Begin trimming fruit plantings in January, say Purdue University horticulturists. Apple plantings should be trimmed first, then peach trees. Grapevines should not be pruned until late February or early March.

which usually handle low grade beef.

In general, buyers are satisfied with the cuts they cook and describe their delight in terms of tenderness and flavor. Dissatisfaction they attribute to toughness.

The "BACK FORTY"

Char. Profit Steaks

BAMBOO ROOM

RESTAURANT

"An Excellent Place To Talk Over Your Farm Problems"

ALSO: THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS.

Corner of Nuttman Avenue and 12th St.

Five-Day Science Clinic At Purdue

Purdue University's Farm Science Days will be held Monday through Friday, January 25-29, 1960 on the Purdue campus.

W. F. Graham, supervisor of agricultural conferences at Purdue said more than 5,000 persons are expected to attend. Meetings will be held in the Purdue Memorial Center and the Union building.

Free parking of cars in the Purdue football parking lot, just north of Ross-Ade stadium, as well as free bus service to and from the parking lot and Memorial Center, will be available this year for the convenience of visitors.

Emphasis this year will be directed to the importance of science as applied to specific farm enterprises, such as swine, beef and dairy cattle, sheep, crops and fertilizers.

Indiana State Corn and Sheep Show and the Junior Corn and Soybean Show entries are due January 25 with exhibits open to the public from Wednesday morning until Friday afternoon. A banquet honoring 1959 corn champions will be held Thursday noon.

Indiana's Farm Management Association banquet will be held Tuesday noon, Jan. 26 and the annual banquet of the Indiana Livestock Breeders' Association is scheduled for Wednesday evening. Indiana Rural Youth Day will be held Thursday with a banquet that night.

The Purdue Agricultural Alumni fish fry will be held at noon, Friday, Jan. 29 in the Armory.

For the homemakers, tours and programs have been scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday. A program for parents of Purdue students and parents of prospective Purdue students will be held Wednesday morning.

Record Books Available From County Agent

LAFAYETTE, Ind. — It's time to start farm records for another year, F. V. Smith, Purdue University agricultural economist, reminds Hoosier farmers.

An accurate farm record makes preparing income tax returns more easy. But perhaps more important, Smith points out, is the use of the record for a critical analysis of the year's business.

By comparing his figures with a good standard, a farmer can find strong and weak points in his operation. Thus, he has a basis upon which business management decisions can be made.

A farmer should take a complete inventory at the beginning and at the end of the year. The net change in inventory values needs to be considered along with net cash income to determine farm earnings. Income and expense items should be recorded as they occur during the year. Depreciation schedules and production records should be kept up-to-date.

Purdue's department of agricultural economics has three farm record books available at cost—35 cents each. These are:

The Indiana Farm Record Book. Bound in grey, it is designed for farmers who keep records mainly for income tax use.

The Indiana Farm Account Book. It has a yellow cover. This book is as satisfactory as the Indiana Farm Record Book for tax use; it also provides for both landlord's and renter's entries.

The Indiana Farm Depreciation Book, used to supplement either of the other books, provides for keeping a 10-year depreciation record of farm property.

These Purdue books are available from either the county agricultural agent or from the Agricultural Economics department, AES Annex, Purdue University, Lafayette.

Empire birdsfoot trefoil continues to be the best variety for permanent pastures in Indiana, according to Purdue University agronomists.

Massive Soil Bank, Lower Price Supports Farm Bureau Goal

The Indiana Farm Bureau proposes a land retirement program which will take 60 to 70 million acres of farmland out of production for a number of years to solve the surplus problem, George Doup, president of the Indiana Farm Bureau, told the group at Upland, Taylor University, on January 6.

Doup has served as president of IFB since 1957, and he resides in Bartholomew county, where he and his brother operate 550 acres of farm. For 17 years he was an employee of the Farmers Marketing Association, a Columbus affiliate of the Farm Bureau.

The following outline gives the program which Doup presented to the group for the Farm Bureau:

Conservation Reserve

The most pressing problem facing American agriculture, is that of production adjustment to market needs. Too many resources are being employed in the production of farm commodities. One of these resources is land. Agricultural economists estimate that upwards of 60,000,000 crop acres of land should be retired from production. Farm Bureau agrees with such a retirement proposal.

In 1956, by resolution, the American Farm Bureau Federation favored a Soil Bank proposal. Each year since then, Farm Bureau has supported a land retirement program.

Farm Bureau policy for 1960 states that we favor a properly designed and administered conservation reserve program which:

1. Retires land that would be devoted to the production of crops.
2. Keeps land out of production for a long term of years.
3. Prohibits harvesting or grazing land under the program.
4. Encourages farmers to put entire farms in the reserve, and
5. Secures sufficient participation to reduce production substantially, bringing total agricultural production into balance with domestic and foreign market demand.

Effective measures should be taken to prevent the shifting of acreage allotments to new land where part or all of a farm is placed in the conservation reserve.

Payments in kind from Commodity Credit Corporation stocks, priced at current free market prices, should be used to the maximum extent possible in financing the program.

Wheat Program

The agricultural commodity in the most serious surplus situation is wheat. Congress must act, if we are to prevent the wheat situation from becoming a more serious problem.

Farm Bureau favors a specific change in the wheat program. Such a program must incorporate provisions which will:

1. Encourage market expansion.
2. Reduce production incentives.
3. Minimize economic hardships on wheat growers, and
4. Avoid shifting the burden of adjustment to producers of other farm commodities.

To accomplish these objectives, we recommend the adoption of a new wheat program providing for:

1. Elimination of acreage allotments and marketing quotas.
2. Price support for wheat based on the support level for corn, with adjustments for differences in weight and nutritive value, but which will restore the pricing of wheat to supply-demand conditions as reflected in the market place as rapidly as possible; provided, however, that the price support for wheat for the first

year under this program shall not be less than 120 percent of the price support for corn, and

3. Adequate measures to protect farmers from the competition of Commodity Credit Corporation sales from accumulated stocks.

Price Supports
Farm Bureau favors the continuation of price supports on the commodities presently under such a program. Such supports, however, should be used as a marketing tool, rather than as a device to fix prices. Price supports must be set at levels that will not cause them to be incentives to overproduce. They must be at levels that will not cause marginal acres to be planted to such crops, or that will cause the shift of plantings to higher production cost areas.

In determining price support levels, the competitive position of a commodity must be recognized (cotton, tobacco, etc.). Price supports also must be permitted to reflect changes in production and marketing conditions.

Co-ops
During the years since 1923, Farm Bureau has helped organize and staunchly supported cooperatives and companies that furnish farm supplies and services at cost and provide marketing facilities for livestock, grain, dairy and poultry products. These companies include the Indiana Farm Bureau Cooperative Association; Producers Marketing Association; Farm Bureau Insurance Companies; the Indiana Statewide Rural Electric Cooperative; and Credit Associations. Farm Bureau favors the expansion of these activities and will help organize additional bargaining associations when needed.

Market Expansion
A. Abroad
1. Reciprocal Trade Agreements.
2. Trade Development Act (PL 480)
3. Rotterdam Trade Office
4. Sponsor and support International Trade Conferences, Fairs and Exhibits
5. St. Lawrence Seaway
6. Porter County Deep Water Port

B. At Home
1. Better diets.
Each of these programs (and others that will be initiated) help to expand the markets for agricultural products.

Farm Bureau feels that market expansion should be a major part of our program. To do this effectively, we must continuously improve the quality of our products sold both at home and abroad.

Research
Adequately financed and properly co-ordinated agricultural research programs of our Land Grant Colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture can make major contributions toward expanding markets, increasing farm income, benefiting consumers and reducing surpluses.

Agricultural research can have favorable influence in cutting costs and improving methods of producing, marketing, processing, and distributing farm products. Research has been, and will continue to be helpful improving the quality of agricultural products. Through research programs, additional uses for agricultural products will be developed.

Farm Bureau favors the expansion of our agricultural research program.

Rural Program
Some progress has been made through this program of assisting farmers who are under-employed. This program should:

1. Encourage off-farm employ-

ment—new industries.
2. Assist farm families in finding job opportunities, and
3. Train for non-farm occupations—industrial skills.

Perry county has been Indiana's pilot county in this program. It has made a major contribution to the increasing income of this rural area. Other Indiana counties have established such programs and are also beginning to show progress. The Rural Development Program should be extended to other counties where the need exists.

Purdue Sees Higher Hog Prices In State

Purdue University agricultural economists see higher hog prices—\$15 to \$17 next June or early July—as a result of reduced spring farrowings.

The 12 per cent reduction in 1960 spring farrowings for the country as a whole (10 per cent in Indiana) also means reduced marketings. Thus, the seasonal price rise from the winter low to the summer high is expected to be greater than usual.

For the next two or three months, however, low prices will continue as a result of breeding herd liquidation.

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