

Tennessee Farm Bureau News

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TENNESSEE FARM BUREAU NEWS

PUBLISHED BY THE TENNESSEE FARM BUREAU FEDERATION

VOL. XXII.—NO. 3

707 NORTH HIGH ST., COLUMBIA, TENNESSEE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1944

ISSUED MONTHLY

AFBA HEAD TO ADDRESS WEST TENN. FARM BUREAU BUILDERS

BANQUET STAGED SOUTHERN HOTEL JACKSON, MARCH 10

Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has accepted invitation to attend a West Tennessee District Farm Bureau Builders' Meeting at the New Southern Hotel, Jackson, March 10th, according to announcement of President J. F. Porter of the Tennessee Farm Bureau, who helped arrange for the meeting and Mr. O'Neal's coming.

The purpose of the meeting is to recognize and honor Farm Bureau Builders who have done outstanding work in the 1944 membership campaign as evidenced by signing or helping to sign five or more members into the organizations of their respective counties.

The Tennessee Farm Bureau is finishing the dinner for the occasion, Mr. O'Neal, who plans to be in Memphis March 8-9 attending the annual conference of Farm Bureau Presidents and Secretaries of the Southern Region, will stay over from the conference and make the Jackson meeting March 10th.

Farmer Coops. May Pay Dividends

Farmers' marketing cooperatives are permitted to pay patronage dividends without violating OPA price ceiling regulations, under seven rules laid down by OPA.

The order, in effect, states that co-ops paying dividends must be bona fide cooperatives and among other things must not handle any larger volume of non-member business than handled in the calendar or fiscal year 1943; must not offer or agree to pay a patronage dividend of a definite amount or at a specific rate. A further condition is that the association does not pay patronage dividends except at the end of the association's fiscal year or at the end of intervals of not less than six months when the books of the association are regularly closed at the end of such intervals.



EDWARD A. O'NEAL

750 Ton Allotment Ammonium Nitrate To March Shipment

The Tennessee Cooperative Supplies Association has an allocation of 750 tons of ammonium nitrate available for shipment in 30 ton minimum cars to County Farm Bureaus or their cooperative supplies associations to be used for top dressing of small grain.

Due to the fact that shipping is rather congested, it is advised that those planning to use this material place their orders at once, giving complete shipping instructions. Three hundred and twenty tons of this allotment had been booked and orders to ship sent in by Thursday afternoon preceding the publication of this notice. So, the supply is limited and it appears that nitrates are going to be scarce and hard to get.

For further instructions write, wire (Continued on Page 4)

Winslow Re-Elected In North Carolina

J. E. Winslow of Greenville and W. W. Taylor of Raleigh were unanimously re-elected president and vice-president of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation, at its annual convention held at Raleigh, the week of January 31-February 5.

PRESIDENT KILLS ANTI-SUBSIDY BILL BY VETO

History repeated itself last week when organized agriculture's smashing victory against subsidies in lieu of fair prices in the market place was again snuffed out by a Presidential veto which Congress could not quite muster the necessary two-thirds majority to override. The step-by-step story of the battle, the debate, the vote and the veto was almost identical with that of last July when a similar fate befell the first Bankhead-Stegall bill to continue the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and outlaw consumer subsidies.

Thus for the second time in eight months the Executive flouted the will of a substantial congressional majority in his determination to fasten on the national economy a grocery bill subsidy system never authorized by Congress and stubbornly opposed by both Congress and agriculture.

The life of the Commodity Corporation was continued, however, to June 30, 1945 by a temporary renewal resolution passed without reference to subsidy.

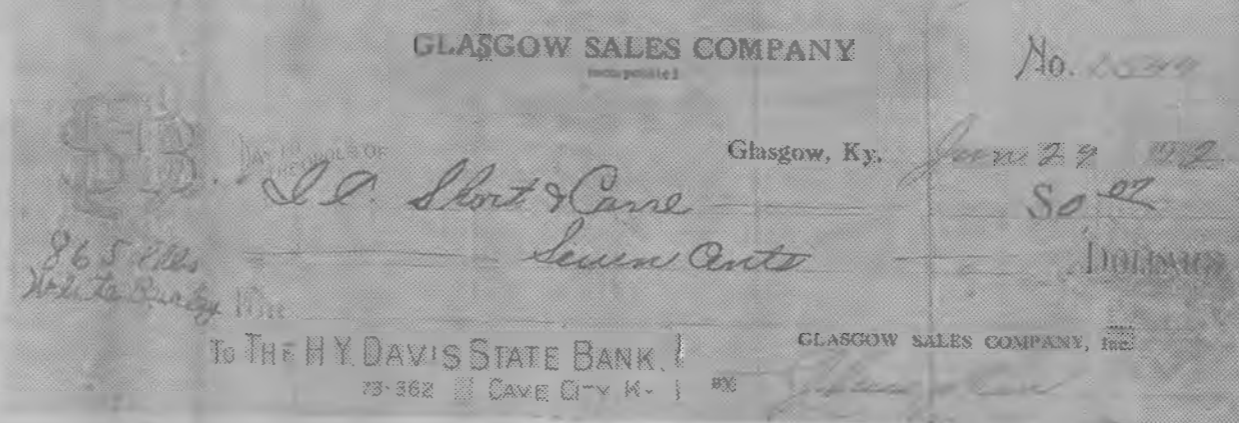
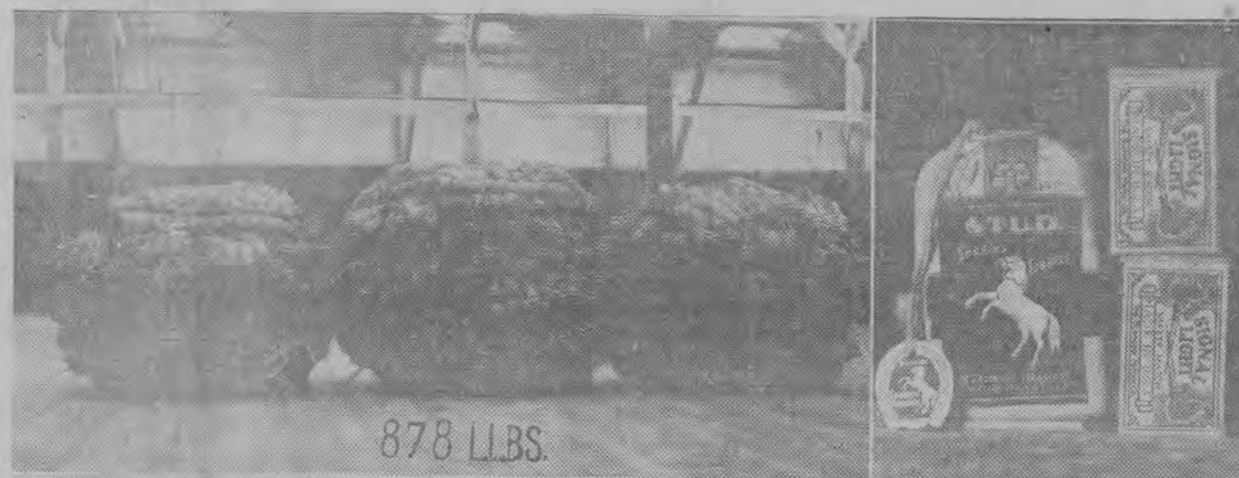
Green County Farm Bureau Issues Splendid Paper

"Green County Farm Progress, Official Organ of the Green County Farm Bureau" is the title and label of the new four-page publication, published and dated February 8, by the Green County Farm Bureau.

This is a well written and edited publication carrying stories on the County and Community Farm Bureau organizations, 4-H Club projects, Field Day demonstration meetings, Home Food Supply Certificate winners and other interesting stories and news items about the county and its people. It is a splendid piece of work well performed by the organization staff which brought it forth.

Over 1500 Members Added Farm Bureau Roster Since Sign-up Started In January Incomplete County Reports Indicate

WILL IT HAPPEN AGAIN



Ohio Farm Bureau Reports Increase In Membership

Ohio Farm Bureau membership for 1944 has reached 22,760, and is still mounting, according to H. L. Calbreth, organization manager of the farm federation. The number is a substantial increase over the 17,021 members reported in 1943. Last year's membership was 17,021.

The check shown above was recently turned over to O. R. Long, executive secretary of the Tennessee Farm Bureau, by J. H. Overstreet, president of the Clay County Farm Bureau, Celina, Tennessee, who told Mr. Long that he bought the check for 10 cents of the merchant who had received it from Mrs. Bony Cane in payment for a 5-cen sack of Stud smoking tobacco and two penny boxes of matches. The check has on its back the following endorsement: "Bony Cane" and under his name stamped, "NO LIEN ON THIS."

Mr. Overstreet says that the farm on which this tobacco was grown lies in Kentucky about five miles over the Clay County-Kentucky line, and that he understands the check represented the full net sale return on this 865 pounds of tobacco, after sales expenses were deducted.

You will note in the picture, just above the check, three baskets of Burley tobacco, weighing 878 pounds. This was good tobacco, perhaps better than the 865 pounds sold in 1932 on the Glasgow floor, but it was not picked because of its quality, but because it so nearly equalled the weight of the 1932 crop and sold this tobacco on the Glasgow floor, in the last sale of the season, February 11, just past and it brought \$494.66. It no doubt would have brought just as much on the Glasgow Sales Company floor.

What disparity between 1932 and present price of raw Burley tobacco! Yet, the sack of Stud tobacco was 5 cents in 1932 and the sack bought February 8, 1944, and shown in the above picture cost 5 cents.

Conditions similar to the above, but perhaps not so extreme, prevailed with respect to prices of corn, wheat, cotton, cattle, hogs, etc., This will explain to those who are too young to remember, just why sheriffs were tarred and feathered by mobs of farmers in 1932 for foreclosing mortgages on farms in the Corn Belt and why banks throughout the great farming areas burst by the thousands during that depression. The real tragedy was the tears, agony and blood it cost in human lives in the farm homes. Next to war itself, this represents the worst kind of hell.

The Robert Armstrong tobacco may be too high. The price should and will come down on tobacco and other products, but they should come down only as the prices of the supplies and services which Mr. Armstrong has to buy comes down. A fair ration between farm commodity prices and farm supplies and services must be secured and maintained or the economic imbalance which caused the 1932 collapse will come again and perhaps more drastic.

Well organized and effective Commodity Associations backed by strong county, state and national Farm Bureau organization developing and executing sound programs, offers the very best way to help prevent the recurring economic maladjustments and resulting catastrophes.

Hamblen Board Meets To Consider Matters Of Vital Importance

State President J. F. Porter and Executive Secretary O. R. Long attended a called meeting of the Board of Directors of the Hamblen County Farm Bureau on Monday evening, February 14th. There was a full attendance of the board.

Following the regular business of the board, committee reports and the like, and remarks by Mr. Porter and Mr. Long, a general discussion, including plan of election of officers and directors, was entered into.

While in Morristown the state officers were guests of R. M. Carter, President of the Hamblen County Farm Bureau, and H. E. Williams, President of the Bank of Commerce.

Bedford Farm Bureau Votes To Sponsor "Special Day" Market

A Shelbyville "special day" market, to be supplied with surplus produce and some processed foods by Bedford County farm women, won the support of the Bedford County Farm Bureau recently, when a meeting of directors and other leaders pledged the organization's moral backing and material assistance.

Similar to a curb market, but by no means identical, the project was explained by Miss Isadora Williams, Assistant Extension Economist in Marketing for the University of Tennessee, as filling the war-time need of trying to "take care of every bit of food that you can produce."

Southern Farm Bureau Presidents And Secretaries To Hold Annual Meeting, Memphis, March 8-9

The annual meeting of Farm Bureau Presidents and Secretaries of the Southern Region will be held at the Peabody Hotel, Memphis, March 8 and 9, according to an announcement by Owen Cooper, Director of Research and Organization of the Mississippi Farm Bureau and Secretary of the Southern Regional Group, who has the responsibility of mapping the program of this two-day conference, a copy of which had not reached us at the time of going to press.

President J. F. Porter of the Tennessee Farm Bureau is chairman of

this group conference, which usually includes in addition to State Farm Bureau presidents and secretaries President Edward A. O'Neal and the Secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, of the Associated Women, Regional and State Extension leaders and other governmental agency heads working with farmers and others who find it of especial interest to attend. It is an organization and workshop meeting of executive officials of State Farm Bureaus rather than a membership forum.

MANY UPPER EAST AND WEST-STATE BUREAUS OVER TOP

District II Drive Gets Under Way With Sign-Up Scheduled For Chattanooga Area March 20-27

The Farm Bureau Membership Campaign is still rolling on and gaining momentum as it progresses from District to district, according to reports reaching the state office.

Incomplete returns from Upper East Tennessee indicate that many counties of that District have reached their 1944 goals, others are nearing as the sign-up still goes on in a number of counties. Until a check-up is made on the contracts, definite numbers will not be attempted, but excellent work and membership enrollment has been attained by team leaders in Blount, Sullivan, Knox, Morgan, Monroe, Grainger, Carter, Cumberland, Johnson, Jefferson, Claiborne, and no doubt others whose reports failed to reach us. It is believed that the total sign-up in the District will run between 750 and 1000 when the campaign is over and all contracts are sent in to headquarters.

West Tennessee Going Strong Like Upper East Tennessee, the team workers have been so busy that full reports of their membership sign-up have not been sent in, but the three counties of Madison, Dyer and (Continued on Page 5)

V. F. Lawler, President Gibson Farm Bureau

V. F. Lawler, President of the Gibson County Farm Bureau, passed away at his home in Trenton Monday morning, February 14, of a heart attack, at the age of 50 years.

Mr. Lawler had served as President of the Farm Bureau for only about six months, having succeeded A. J. Harris, who passed away last August 5 of a similar attack. After serving out Mr. Harris' unexpired term, the Board of Directors of the Gibson County Farm Bureau in January elected Mr. Lawler President for the 1944 year.

In addition to being President of the Farm Bureau, Mr. Lawler was Secretary-Treasurer of the Gibson County Rural Electric Membership Corporation, a director of the Bank of Commerce, and a member of the Farm Machinery Ration Board of his county.

Was Rural Mail Carrier He had been a rural mail carrier for 25 years and was at the Trenton Post Office Monday morning sorting his mail for Route 5 when he felt the attack. He was a Mason, an Eastern Star and an Elk.

Funeral services were held at the Trenton Baptist Church, of which he was teacher of the Young Men's Bible Class and a deacon, amidst a floral tribute that attested to his host of friends. He was buried in Oakland Cemetery, Trenton.

Mr. Lawler is survived by his wife, Mrs. Bessie Alford Lawler; two daughters, Miss Theresa Lawler, teacher of home economics at Peabody High School, Trenton, and Miss (Continued on Page Four.)

Cumberland Being Challenged But Refuses To Accede

For several years the Cumberland County Farm Bureau has claimed the honor of being "the highest" Farm Bureau in Tennessee, and probably still holds the honor, but such counties as Morgan, Fentress, Johnson and Carter are looking with challenging glances across the mountain tops.

To prove its leadership, Cumberland has doubled its membership and recently had a 200-plate banquet, with quartet singing, group singing and an excellent meal served by the Parent-Teacher Association, of which Mrs. John A. Odom is President, with Girl Scouts waiting on the tables.

Rufus Martin, President, presided. He was ably assisted by John A. Odom, the County Agent, and Miss Juanita Holt, Home Agent.

After the financial report was given by the very efficient Secretary (Continued on Page 4)

Mid-State Livestock Farmers Have Built A Sound Cooperative Marketing Agency

'PRODUCERS' SELL OVER \$3 MILLION DURING 1943 YR.

Without fanfare or sensation, but slowly, consistently and solidly, the livestock farmers of Middle Tennessee have built for themselves a cooperative marketing agency on the Nashville Livestock Yards, which has helped them to get a greater return for their cattle, hogs and lambs, been a stabilizing and wholesome influence on the Nashville market, and influenced the livestock marketing far good over the entire mid-state area.

The Tennessee Producers' Livestock Marketing Association was organized in 1932 when farmers were at the very bottom of the depression trough. It was sponsored and promoted by the Tennessee Farm Bureau, which sold the major portion of 772 shares of stock of \$10 each to mid-state livestock farmers. It opened for business on March 7 of the above year and handled that first year a total of \$263,071.97 in sales of livestock. It had several years of rather hard sledding. Its capital assets had to be dug into to meet operating costs and expenses. W. E. (Jack) McCampbell was the first and only manager of the association. In its darkest days, Mr. McCampbell, recommended that the Board of Directors of the Association reduce his salary until business would justify paying more. This was done. No money was borrowed; no refinancing attempted. Manager McCampbell and his force kept fighting. As the farmers began to climb out of the depression and livestock prices came back, volume in numbers and bigger volume in money returns began to be reflected in the association's business.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Producers' Livestock Association, held in Nashville, Thursday afternoon, February 10, just past, the statement of Secretary-Manager McCampbell reveals: (Continued on Page 4)

Board of Directors Tennessee Producers Livestock Marketing Association



Top Row—C. E. Brehm, Tom Hord, W. W. Gill, F. W. Gillispie, W. E. McEwen. Seated—W. E. McCampbell, Secretary-Manager, W. P. Ridley, President, J. F. Porter, Vice President, Homer Hancock. Absent at time picture was made, John Goodman, E. M. Moulder, D. L. Conger.

Draft Deferments To Be Reviewed

Prompt local board review of the Selective Service deferments of agricultural workers in light of increased crop production goals for 1944 and because of sharp curtailment of available manpower for the armed forces has been ordered by National Headquarters of the Selective Service System.

It is not expected that local boards will defer or continue to defer a registrant as necessary to and regularly engaged in agriculture unless by his (Continued on Page 4)

Stocks Of Grain January 1, 1944

Stocks of wheat in all storage positions on January 1, 1944, amounted to 843,096,000 bushels; of corn, 2,048,951,000 bushels; of oats, 759,169,000 bushels; of barley, 215,045,000 bushels; and of rye, 47,209,000 bushels.

Stocks on farms and in interior mills, elevators and warehouses are estimates of the Crop Reporting Board.

For corn, oats, barley and rye these estimates include also such other storage as oilseed crushers, breweries, (Continued on Page Two)

120 Attend Victory Dinner In Carter

O. R. Long, of Columbia, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, spoke to about 120 members of the Carter County Farm Bureau at a "Victory" dinner Tuesday night, February 8th, in the Elizabethton High School Cafeteria.

During the business session, conducted by Ross T. Smalling, Bureau President, directors were named for the year. They are Mr. Smalling, R. A. Hazelwood, Mr. and Mrs. Monta D. Shell, D. D. Williams, Mrs. J. A. Rey (Continued on Page Two)

TENNESSEE FARM BUREAU NEWS
"The Voice of Organized Agriculture in Tennessee"



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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

- J. F. PORTER, President... Columbia, Tennessee
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N. C. WARREN... Tiptonville, Tennessee
J. J. HAMPTON... Newport, Tennessee
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J. FRED BACON... Georgetown, Tennessee

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

O. R. LONG... Columbia, Tennessee

SECRETARY

MISS BESSIE TUCKER... Columbia, Tennessee

TREASURER

AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK... Nashville, Tennessee

HOME AND COMMUNITY DEPARTMENT

MRS. D. W. BOND, Chairman, Jackson, Tenn., R. R. No. 5

Table with columns: County, President, Address, County, President, Address. Lists members from various counties like Bedford, Benton, Bledsoe, etc.

THEY LIKE THE COOKING ---



Down On The Farm

By FARMER FINNEY

THE RUMOR GAME

FORT EUSTIS, Va., Feb. 20.—Despite all rumors to the contrary, we are still here; but it's a wonder, for every one you see is always convinced that we are sure to move out immediately to this or that camp.

That is one very amusing thing about the Army—this rumor business. No matter what issue is involved, there is an absolute minimum of twelve rumors on the thing, all of them claimed to be direct from the Corporal, who is told by the Sergeant, who in turn learned from the Lieutenant who happened to hear the Major telling the Captain.

But rumors serve a good purpose usually, for they keep a soldier occupied trying to figure out which one is correct, giving him that much less time to think of home and dwell on the lonely side of life.

Another interesting thing is that usually all rumors prove false, but that never dampens a soldier's appetite for the next new string of them. We get used to hoping for the best and expecting the worst. (Sorta like farming in that respect.)

Another interesting thing in the Army is the definition of the "rights" of a private. He is just like a husband—he has plenty of "rights" but dares not use them.

INSPECTION GAME

This business of inspection in the Army is another thing that can prove very aggravating and very amusing. (Usually, however, more aggravating than amusing.) Sometimes a soldier goes clear through basic training with no knowledge of warfare except how to prepare and stand inspections of various kinds—only to abruptly discover that on the field of battle no inspections are made and it is simply a matter of killing or getting killed.

Quite a shock for the unsuspecting. But it is said that if you can live through basic, you need have no fear of battle, so I guess Uncle is taking good care of us, after all. (Yes, we had better than average chicken for chow today, which is ever the closest point a soldier checks on the care our Uncle is giving.)

FARM FRONT

From all reports, the weather on my "farm" front has not been the best for getting work done, but labor is so scarce I doubt if much would have been done anyway, so maybe there is no reason to worry about the weather.

But in counting these things, I am counting on you folks to put in excellent condition this year, and that is the 25,000 membership goal of our Farm Bureau Federation. It is most encouraging to read in the Farm Bureau News about the progress being made.

I will just mention the production phase, for the farmers of America have already proven their ability and loyalty to serve as the breadwinners of the United Nations under the most trying circumstances ever. For some reason, the powers that be thought farmers could produce more food than ever with practically no labor, machinery or supplies, and in addition expected them to have a price for their produce that smacked of a depression low when compared with labor wage scales and industrial profits.

Without our organization to fight an unceasing battle to bring about conditions that at least permitted us to operate, we would probably be faced with a severe and shocking shortage of food undreamed of and uncalled for because of the "anti-farm attitude of many in high places. Yes, the Federation is only the plain common horse sense of us farmers united and organized for results, and for that reason the development and enlarging of the organization must not stop. So I am counting on the 25,000, and I see no reason why 30,000 wouldn't be a lot better.

Well, being a private in the Army, and it being about time for lights to go out, I had better close now, for our NCO's are pretty well organized too, and despite being outnumbered, they always outvote us on an issue. Will see you next month.

STOCKS OF GRAIN

(Continued From Page 1)

distilleries, bean cleaning and corn processing plants and similar miscellaneous storages, as well as merchant mills. For wheat, the estimates include the stocks in merchant mills as enumerated by the Bureau of the Census and adjusted to completeness, with other positions estimated by the Crop Reporting Board.

To reach the grand total there are also included stocks reported by the War Food Administration at the 46 terminal markets and grains stored by the Commodity Credit Corporation in their own steel and wooden bins.

Leading dairymen have agreed on the soundness of the following 6-point program for milk production in Tennessee: (1) utilize feed to best advantage; (2) grow more and better feed; (3) keep cows comfortable; (4) produce better milk and cream; (5) reduce loss by better herd health; (6) improve the herd for the immediate future and post war production.

From the Desk Of the Secretary

Members of the Farm Bureau in Tennessee will be interested to know that the State Advisory Committee of the Home and Community Department of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, which was elected last May 1943, is functioning as it should and making good progress in its activities as was shown at their first quarterly business session of the year which was held January 29, at Nashville.

In attendance at this meeting were Mrs. D. W. Bond, chairman, Mrs. Lee Todd, secretary and representative from District I; Mrs. R. E. Lee, District II; Mrs. R. W. Smartt, District III; Mrs. Hubert Bell, District IV; Miss Bessie Tucker, treasurer; President Porter and Mr. O. R. Long from the State Office.

Reports were given by each member of the Committee on activities in the respective Districts during the past year.

Mrs. R. W. Smartt gave a very interesting report on her attendance at the Annual Convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

It was recommended that the Home and Community Department of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation sponsor a Public Speaking Contest this year—the subject to be selected later.

Reports indicated that there has been 61 County Home and Community Chairmen elected in the 79 County Farm Bureau organizations over the state.

A committee was appointed at the meeting to work out a definite procedure of activities for the Home and Community Department.

This program to be presented to the Counties as soon as completed, and if you have not elected your County and Community Home and Community Chairmen we hope you will do so soon.

The members of the State Advisory Committee expressed a desire to become better acquainted with the County and Community Home and Community Chairmen and the County Presidents, especially in their own districts, and to work toward a completion of the Home and Community Department in getting all County and Community Chairmen elected over the state and they will be glad to visit your county and to have you call on them for any assistance they might give.

Your County and Community Chairmen have an important part in the activities of the Farm Bureau and are ready and willing to assist in attaining the Standard County Farm Bureau and in many other ways.

The Home and Community Department, being a Department of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation with its program under the supervision of a State Advisory Committee, which is responsible to the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation consists of a State Chairman and a representative from each of the four Farm Bureau Districts in the State.

The Home and Community Department is a Department of the County

President's Column

It is now two-thirty and I am due at Lawrenceburg at four and at Savannah at seven. The editor has just called my attention to the fact that this afternoon was the deadline for material to go in the Farm Bureau News.

I am not writing because I think what I can say in this sort of hurry is worth reading, but to keep from breaking a record. I've never missed writing something for this column since we started publishing the paper some twenty years ago. But I read other columns that leave the impression that they are written because the writer had promised to fill it every day, so I am trying that.

I do believe that if those who should have happened to read this, understood how much I've had to do today, yesterday and the day before, they would be charitable. It seems with each passing year Farm Bureau service and demands grow to the extent that we have our hands full even with greatly increased personnel to keep up. But we like it so keep calling.

400 ATTENTION

(Continued from Page 1)

olds, Frank A. Anderson, D. J. Street, Clyde Bradley, O. F. White and Mrs. W. A. Maden.

In his address, Mr. Long congratulated the Carter County Bureau on the progress it has made in the past year. He outlined the purposes of the Farm Bureau, explaining it is a voluntary group of farmers, large and small, working for the benefit of all.

The National Bureau is much more than a "mere lobbyist group" in Washington, he declared. It is an organization representing all sections of the United States, and has as its aim the working out of national and local problems in a manner to prevent too much dependency on the government, a situation which would lead to "aggressive control or totalitarianism," he said.

Concluding, the speaker named five attributes which make a good Farm Bureau—friendship, participation, understanding, satisfaction and loyalty.

The program included group singing, accompanied at the piano by Miss Virginia Jane Dewey; a humorous reading by Miss Wilma Jean Slagle and special music by the Highland Quartet composed of E. C. Slagle, Charles Frazier, Miss Wilma Jean Slagle and Ike Love.

Farm Bureau with its program under the supervision of a County Chairman of the Home and Community Department who is responsible to the County Board of Directors.

Each Farm Bureau District in the County is supposed to have a Community Chairman of the Home and Community Department who is elected annually by ballot of the membership at the same time of the election of the County Board of Directors. The Community Chairman is responsible for the program of the Department in the Community and cooperates with the County Chairman in the promotion of a County Farm Bureau program.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS—NOTICE

If you are not receiving your copy of the Tennessee Farm Bureau News regularly, or if you plan to change your address, please send in your correct address, using this form.

Form with fields for Name, Old Address, Box or Route, City, State, New Address, Box or Route, City, State.

Cut out and mail to TENNESSEE FARM BUREAU FEDERATION, 707 North High Street, Columbia, Tennessee

INSURANCE NOTES

(From the State Farm Insurance Company's Files)

Some impression of the fickleness of Fate and the wisdom of having automobile insurance protection may be gained from the factual material which follows. The cases described, selected from our files at random, are typical and, in each instance, true.

Just think what a disastrous thing it would have been to these policyholders if they had permitted their policies to lapse and had thus been deprived of their protection at the time of the emergency!

News of crashing bombers on the various war fronts is more or less expected. Here at home it's much more unusual and startling. In one such crash a big B-24 Liberator crashed in an alley some distance from our policyholder's garage. The ensuing explosion threw flaming gas and oil over the garage and destroyed it. Unfortunately, the car was in the garage. Fortunately, it was insured. State Farm Mutual paid the policyholder a total of \$1,195.

There is no evidence that the truck driver yelled "Go jump in the lake," but that's about what happened. The truck driver was backing up and his truck struck the rear bumper of an unoccupied passenger car which had been parked on a down grade ending at the edge of a lake. Out of control, the car careened downhill and into the lake. Fortunately, both car and truck were insured with State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company. Under the Property Damage section of the truck policy the company paid a total of \$409.91.

Rolling along at a moderate speed of about twenty miles per hour our policyholder was prevented by an obstruction from seeing the other car approaching from his right. It was impossible to avoid a collision and both cars were damaged. Our policyholder returned to his home just a little over a half mile distant with the pleasant knowledge that his insurance was in force. The owner of the other car received \$322.90 under the Property Damage section of the policy and our policyholder was also paid damages totaling \$368.45.

It was raining and the road was so slippery that the car was temporarily unmanageable. The four women occupants were all severely injured when their car collided with another car in which were a man and his wife and eleven-year-old son. They, too, were shaken up and bruised painfully. Our policyholder and the driver were each paid \$500 and the other two passengers in the car received \$498.25 and \$482.25 respectively under the Medical Payments provision in the policy. In addition our policyholder received payment for Collision Loss in the amount of \$495.12, a total settlement of \$2,475.62.

It is said lightning never strikes twice in the same spot, but there are people who don't believe it. Our policyholder, a doctor, was taking his patient home after a six weeks' stay in the hospital with broken bones and other injuries suffered in an automobile accident. Both the doctor and his patient were taken back to the hospital when they collided with another car driven by a man who had

Jack And Jennet And Mule Men Meet

The Tennessee Jack, Jennet and Mule Breeders' Association met at the Middle Tennessee Experiment Station, Columbia, Tenn. for its ninth annual meeting. In spite of travel restrictions attendance was good, there being nearly one hundred members and others interested in jackstock and mule production.

The program was largely on mule production and the kind of mule that the market and farmers want. Speakers were breeders, dealers and farmer users of mules. Kinds of jacks and mares needed to produce the mules that the market and farmers want were discussed. It was generally agreed that mares containing draft blood produce the mules that sell for the high dollars although in the field they may not stand as hard work as cheaper mules out of desirable type of thoroughbred and standard bred mares.

As a part of the program the Jack and Jennet Breeding Farm of the Experiment Station was visited. There types of jacks and mares used were shown as well as mules produced by the different matings. Mules all the way from colts to those four-years-of-age were shown. Those of work age were shown in order of their market rating and again in the order of their performance as work animals and the two line-ups were different. Different methods of testing the mules by the various crosses were explained. The most valued test is the regular work test, running through a farming season. As far as possible the mules are to be observed through their working life, especially through that or ten years of it. The ultimate test of the jack that is to be standardized with type fixed is the one that produces the mules that the buying and using public wants. He must be big enough, sound enough, must have quality enough that when crossed on the most available type of mares the usual product will be a mule that meets the requirements.

At the close of the regular meeting memorial services were conducted for the late Dr. M. Jacob by Dr. A. C. Tompkins. Dr. Jacob was active in promoting the organization of the Association and was active in helping with its work. Officers elected for 1944-45 were: president, C. S. Curry, Carter's Creek, Tenn.; vice-president, Mark Hix, Flat-creek, Tenn.; secretary-treasurer, L. R. Neel, Columbia. Other members of the executive committee are: Ken-nie Nelson, Lewisburg; Ramsey Snell, Murfreesboro; W. O. Baird, Smyrna; Guy Freshour, Newport; and J. O. Johnson, Brownsville.

Ashes left from burning hardwood such as oak or hickory contain as much as 5 per cent potash and a little lime and if kept dry and worked thoroughly into the soil in the spring make good garden fertilizer.

with him his wife and three-year-old daughter. Father and daughter were injured, but the mother was killed. Under the Medical Payments provision of the policy our policyholder received \$500, but under the Liability section of the policy State Farm Mutual paid out more than \$10,000.

PAY OFF THE MORTGAGE tomorrow with the war bonds you buy to pay off Hitler now!

There are more Long Distance calls every day

Advertisement for Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company featuring a woman's face and text about long distance calls.

Monroe Holds Its Biggest Farm Bureau Membership Meeting

On the evening of February 16th, members of the Monroe County Farm Bureau held their most largely attended meeting in the history of the organization.

The meeting was held in the gymnasium of the High School building at Madisonville. In the absence of the President, John M. Carson, the County Agent, John J. Parks, presided.

The County Farm Bureau served an excellent banquet, following which O. R. Long, of the state office, presented prizes to the leaders in membership signing. After a short program of music, J. F. Porter, President of the Tennessee Farm Bureau, spoke especially to the new members, giving the basic principles of the Farm Bureau. B. M. Elrod and A. L. Jerdan, of the U. T. Extension Service, who had driven down from Knoxville with Mr. Long and Mr. Porter, expressed their appreciation for the opportunity of meeting with the organization.

A large number of local people were introduced and great applause was given those who said they "had no speech." This feature of the party furnished much amusement for the crowd.

Folk games followed the program and a large number of those present participated. The membership committee reported "over the goal."

Use More Fertilizer For Higher Yields

Proper use of fertilizer will come nearer making Tennessee's 1944 crop a "knockout" toward Allied victory than any other single factor, declares H. E. Hendricks, Extension agronomist, in outlining help toward setting a new record for farm production.

Fertilizer is relatively cheap compared with the return it affords in increased yields. And aside from its immediate benefits it may have a carry-over effect on following crops. Efficient use of fertilizer in increasing the yield of small grains, corn, hay, pasture, fiber crops, and oil crops is described by Hendricks in a recently published Agricultural Extension Service circular, copies of which may be obtained from county agents, or by writing to the Agricultural Extension Service, Knoxville, asking for Agronomy Victory Circular No. 7, entitled, "High Crop Yields For War Time."

HOUSE-SENATE CONFEREES AGREE ON LABOR BILL

A compromise was reached early in February by the Conference Committee of the House and Senate on the controversial provisions of the National Labor Bill, and the main objectives of the American Farm Bureau were retained in the compromise recommendations finally agreed upon by the committee. The weakness of divided authority and duplication of personnel will be largely eliminated under the compromised recommendations, which of course has yet to be passed by both Houses, but Congress is expected to approve the conference report.

Under the compromise, the Office of Labor will continue to handle the movement of foreign and interstate workers up to state lines, but State Extension through cooperative agreement with the War Food Administrator will have complete authority and control over these workers once they are brought into a state. This will include transportation, housing, and placement of outside workers within the state. In addition, State Extension will continue to have complete charge of the recruiting, transporting, placing and handling of all local workers in the state.

If the conference report recommendations are enacted, it will mean that farmers will look to only one agency in the counties, the Extension Service, for their help and they know their county agent and will go freely to him and make whatever arrangements are necessary to get farm workers, whether local, interstate or foreign.

This part of the program is conditioned on the willingness of the Director of Extension in each state to accept the responsibility and undertake the work. In case the Extension Service does not wish to handle the interstate or foreign labor, then the Administrator can handle it directly in that state.

The bill will also permit the War Food Administrator and the State Extension Service to negotiate directly with the War Department for the utilization of prisoners of war and the emergency use of soldiers of the United States.

"KEEP 'EM EATING"

MARVIN JONES, OPA HEAD ANNOUNCES PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR YEAR 1944

The 1944 price support programs for farm products were announced early in February by Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator. With a few exceptions, they are substantially the same as in 1943.

"It must be clearly understood," said Judge Jones in announcing the supports, "that this proposal is subject to action by Congress making provision for carrying out the support price program, and will not be effective unless such provision is made."

This statement was generally misinterpreted to mean that unless Congress authorized subsidies there would be no price supports. This is not the case at all. Price supports are already authorized by law and the Commodity Credit Corporation is already authorized by law to incur losses, if necessary, in making good on price supports.

What makes subsidies necessary is the arbitrary fixing and maintaining of OPA price ceilings below the level of price supports. This automatically and intentionally involves a loss. Subsidy opponents point out if ceilings were adjusted to a level with or above support prices, there would be no loss to the government and consequently no need for a subsidy.

The pending Bankhead-Stegall bill requires both a continuation of price support programs and the adjusting of ceilings to not less than the support price level so as to avoid a loss and consequently to avoid the necessity for a subsidy. Having thus made most subsidies unnecessary, the bill then prohibits the paying of most subsidies.

What Mr. Jones actually meant, therefore, is that if OPA continued to fix ceilings below the level of support prices it would be necessary to have additional money from Congress to cover resulting losses in order to maintain the supports.

Some Floor Prices Raised
The 1944 program calls for higher guaranteed prices on several farm commodities and only one significant decrease — the previously announced \$1.25 a hundred pound drop in hog floors effective October 1.

Based on the Chicago market, hogs weighing 200 to 270 pounds (temporarily increased to 330 pounds) will continue to be supported at \$13.75 during the period ending September 30, 1944. The support price from October 1 to March 31, 1945, will be \$12.50 for hogs weighing 200 to 240 pounds. These supports are for good to choice butcher hogs within the weight ranges prescribed.

Loans on corn and wheat will again be at 85 per cent of parity, and on cotton, rice and tobacco at 90 per cent of parity, but at present market prices it is unlikely any great quantity of these crops will go under loan.

The support price on soybeans will be 14 cents a bushel higher and on flax seed 10 cents a bushel higher than last year. War Food will underwrite the entire 1944 peanut crop at prices ranging from \$140 to \$150 a ton, an increase of \$10 a ton.

(Vegetable oil seeds are exempted from the subsidy prohibition in the Bankhead-Stegall bill because they represent high cost emergency crops. Losses in maintaining price supports on these crops cannot be avoided due to the necessity of keeping prices of oils from these commodities competitive with other lower cost oils.)

The support for sugar beets was increased from \$11 to \$12.50 a ton, while the floor on sugar cane was raised by 30 cents a ton.

The support schedules for black-eyed peas and dry edible beans were unchanged.

Incentive Payments Out
So-called "incentive payments" for potatoes and certain other truck crops consisting of bonuses on that part of production between 90 and 110 per cent of goals were not included in the announcement. Congress last year prohibited use of soil conservation funds for this purpose. Instead of "incentive payments" these crops will be supported at levels deemed necessary to secure production.

Potatoes will be supported at not less than 90 per cent of the parity price calculated as of January 1, 1941, for early and intermediate potatoes.

Old-Time Tennessee Gunsmith Still Carries On

"A white-haired, overalled, slightly stooped man makes the sparks fly at his anvil and forge in the East Tennessee hills bordering on Great Smoky Mountains National Park," reports Pathfinder magazine.

He is Wiley Gibson, "going on 78," gunsmith and farmer, just as was his grandfather, who fought in the Revolutionary War and lived to be 107 years old, and his father, who fought in the Civil War. Some of the tools are the same as were used in Revolutionary War days.

Wiley is setting too old to do much work now. He seldom makes one of the old mountain hog-rifles, but he does work at times on old mountain rifles which have been brought to him to "fix up." He has more than he can do. In his little farm home, atop a

hill, is a stack of old guns which folks want him to repair.

Once he made a flintlock rifle, for which he got \$120. He doesn't make that kind anymore.

"My father always figured four months from start to finish in making a rifle," he says. "Most of the guns I've made have been hog-rifles. I've made 50 or more of them. I could make one in three weeks, but that would be too quick. A feller really ought to have a month to make one. I've got all I can look after now. In my grandfather's time and my father's time they would make a barrel, welded from pieces put together as long as they wanted it. Barrels were made at the fireplace. Sometimes it would take five months to make one of them!"

Support prices for butter, cheddar cheese, skim milk powder and chickens are unchanged. Fruits and vegetable canning crops will be supported through subsidies to processors who pay the support prices. The subsidies are forced by insufficient OPA price ceilings.

Railroads Adding To Their Equipment

Class I railroads on February 1, 1944, had 33,411 new freight cars on order, the Association of American Railroads announced today. On the same date last year, they had 19,281 on order.

New freight cars on order on February 1, 1944, included 12,567 hopper, 4,430 gondolas, 1,552 flat, 10,277 plain box, 3,355 automobile, 1,200 refrigerator, and 200 stock freight cars. They also had 863 locomotives on order on February 1, 1944, compared with 471 on the same day in 1943. The number on February 1, 1941, included 303 steam, two electric and 553 Diesel locomotives contrasted with 335 steam and 136 electric and Diesel one year ago.

Class I railroads put 2,856 freight cars in service in January compared with 1,683 in the same month last year. Those installed in the past month included 1,310 hopper, 474 gondola, 163 flat, 123 automobile box, and 786 plain box freight cars.

They also put 92 new locomotives in service in January, of which 36 were steam one electric and 55 Diesel. New locomotives installed in January, 1943, totaled 49, of which 44 were steam and 5 were electric and Diesel.

The ODT reported 36 new locomotives on order on February 1, but no new locomotives installed by other than Class I carriers. This brings to 899 the total of new locomotives on order on February 1, by all classes of railroads.

Egg Production Still Mounting

Production of milk in Tennessee and the nation as of February 1st shows a slight decline from that of the same period last year, according to State Statistician reports. For Tennessee the drop is 1 per cent, while for the United States it is 4 per cent. While weather was favorable, being rather mild, the feed situation was tight, especially on grain and other concentrates.

In the poultry field, however, egg production has again broken all records, with a Tennessee 81 million egg output for January or 12 per cent over January of 1943, and a national production of 4,436,000,000 eggs in January and a 17 per cent increase over January 1943 and 82 per cent above the 10-year (1933-42) average.

Indication based on crop reporters' figures point to a 17 per cent increase in baby chick purchases for 1944 as compared with last year.

For the duration of the war, no matter how much food America produced, we will always need more. The ever-increasing demands for food will continue to exceed the supply.

"KEEP 'EM EATING"
COLLECT YOUR SCRAP

Weakley Farm Bureau Reports One Of Its Best Annual Meetings

On the last Friday of January, too late to get a report to the Farm Bureau News for the February issue, the Weakley County Farm Bureau held one of its splendid membership meetings and dinners, featuring a varied program, to an attendance of 400, according to reports of the Weakley County press.

This evening meeting was held in the gymnasium of the Dresden High School and barbecue and ice cream gave the setting for the program which was presided over by President R. L. McNatt.

J. F. Porter, President of the Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation, Columbia, was the principal speaker of the evening, discussing the farm subsidy question. Paul Meek, President of U. T. Junior College, who introduced Mr. Porter, spoke briefly on the fine services of regional libraries in providing rural folks with books and library facilities.

As this was the first membership meeting of the year, a number of reports were made, first among which was that on the growth of the County Farm Bureau, made by President McNatt, which revealed a total of 348 members for the organization and a 1944 goal set for 600. Mitchell Collier, a voting delegate, from the Weakley County Farm Bureau to the State Farm Bureau convention in November, gave a well received report on the convention. Miss June Vaughn and Finis Fuqua, sent as ushers to the convention, also gave brief reports.

County Agent A. M. Walker made a report on his work for the year and Miss Marie Baker, Home Demonstration Agent, made awards to Dorothy Nell Bass and Sue Frances Butler for 4-H achievements.

The meeting opened with singing of "America" and prayer led by the Rev. N. B. Norman, pastor of the Methodist Church of Dresden. Old time hymns were led by Cayce Pentecost and the Rev. C. L. Nicely, pastor of the Baptist Church of Dresden, offered thanks at the dinner.

1944 Board and Officers Chosen
The Board of Directors for the new year was announced and they met and organized by electing officers of the Farm Bureau.

R. L. McNatt was re-elected President; Cayce Pentecost, re-elected Vice President, and Mrs. Trova Lamb, re-elected Office Secretary. J. O. Pritchett was chosen Secretary-Treasurer to succeed James H. Moran. Mrs. Carmi Rowlett was named Home and Community chairman, and Mitchell Collier and Finis Fuqua were named Junior Board members.

Special thanks were given to Mrs. Cayce Pentecost, Mrs. J. O. Pritchett, Mrs. R. B. Priestley, Mrs. A. M. Walker and Miss Marie Baker for planning

Johnson County Holds Its First Membership Meeting

If one wants to express the points farthest from each other in Tennessee, he should say from Johnson to Shelby, not Bristol to Memphis or Carter to Shelby.

Johnson is not only our most easterly county, but it borders both North Carolina and Virginia, is made up of rugged mountain sides and rich valleys, and is noted for its fine quality of snap beans, of which it had over 6,000 acres in 1943.

The new Johnson County Farm Bureau held its first meeting in the High School building at Mountain City on Friday, February 18th, in the nature of a banquet which was served in elegant style by the women of the Parent-Teacher Association. This meeting was attended by some 150 of the men and women of the organization.

Group singing was entered into by all, after which a talk was made by R. J. Howard, President of the Tri-State Bean Growers Association. The new County Agent, Mr. Russell, made a short talk, following which he introduced J. F. Porter, State Farm Bureau President, who addressed the new organization as "What Manner of Organization is This You've Joined." Mr. Porter's remarks were received with considerable interest and he was asked to return later and tell more about the organization.

The County President, Paul Barr, received congratulations on the excellent manner in which he presided.

The war has brought about important changes in the food situation. According to the present outlook, there will be for civilian use less of the following foods in 1944 than there was in 1943: dairy products, processed fruits and vegetables, meats and fish, potatoes and sugar.

and serving the luncheon: Prof. Newell Thompson, of U. T. Junior College, for obtaining the barbecue; Wayne Parham for delivering the ice cream from Fulton, Ky., and all others who helped in the meeting.

"KEEP 'EM EATING"

Morgan Farm Bureau Members Banquet At Sunbright School

Some 200 men and women of the Morgan County Farm Bureau met for a banquet program in the gymnasium of the Sunbright High School on the evening of February 15.

A bountiful feast was served by the women of the Methodist Church. President Alex Heidel presided and was ably assisted by County Agent Charles H. Edwards.

After group singing, reports on the recent membership sign-up were made which showed that splendid work had been done by President Heidel and his associates and that the county had passed its goal which would give a total membership of over two hundred.

The principal address was given by J. F. Porter, President of the Tennessee Farm Bureau, with short talks by O. R. Long, Executive Secretary, and others.

Following the addresses, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Herrington led the group in folk dances.

The business people of Sunbright, most of whom belong to the Farm Bureau, expressed pleasure at having the membership meeting in their town and urged that the Farm Bureau come back soon.

Mrs. McLeod Receives Cotton Wardrobe Won At AFBF Convention

Mrs. W. D. McLeod, of Jackson, who won the public speaking contest at the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago, has been awarded a basic cotton wardrobe. It was announced recently.

The wardrobe, which was made up of the finest cotton materials in the leading shops of the East, consists of a navy blue gabardine suit, a navy gabardine hat with white pique, a dress of plaid, gloves of navy gabardine with turned back cuff of plaid gingham, a handbag of navy gabardine, three-letter monogram for bag, and two pairs of hose.

Renew Your Planting Seed With
Tennessee Certified Open Pollinated Corn
Yellow Paymaster—Jollicorse—Thompson Prolific
Neal Paymaster—Jarvis—Yellow Thompson
Field Selected—Hand Picked—Uniformly Graded
For Seed sources, see your local Seed Dealer,
County Agricultural Workers, or write the
TENNESSEE CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
University Farm Knoxville, Tennessee

A "Goodbye" for Hitler and a GOOD BUY for you!
WAR BONDS AND STAMPS

SODA?
Every Pound Possible for '44 Crops!



FACING THE biggest food production job of all time, you will need every pound of soda you can get. It is coming in faster and, while ships are still the big problem, there is reason to believe there will be enough for every essential requirement.

1,000,000 tons of natural Chilean nitrate—the tonnage U. S. farmers used last year—properly applied, would produce 250,000,000 bu. of oats or 100,000,000 bu. of wheat; 125,000,000 bu. of corn or 4,800,000 tons of forage crops; 6,000,000 tons of vegetables, or 2,500,000 bales of cotton and 1,100,000 tons of cotton seed.

These figures show why farmers need all the Chilean Soda they can get to smash '44 goals and help make Victory sure!

Natural
CHILEAN NITRATE of SODA



Driving for Victory!

HE'S driving more than a tractor or a team these days... this tireless Southern farmer. He's driving himself, too... working, straining, sweating... producing the food and the other agricultural products he knows America must have to win Victory.

One of the Southern Railway's biggest wartime jobs is transporting the record breaking volume of crops that thousands of Southern farmers are producing.

Day in and day out, the men and women of the Southern are giving the farmer a friendly, helping hand... hauling his vital produce to market... returning with freight cars loaded with the things the farmer needs.

Yes, the farmer and the railroader are helping each other as never before... driving together for Victory... to speed the dawn of the Greater South that surely lies ahead.

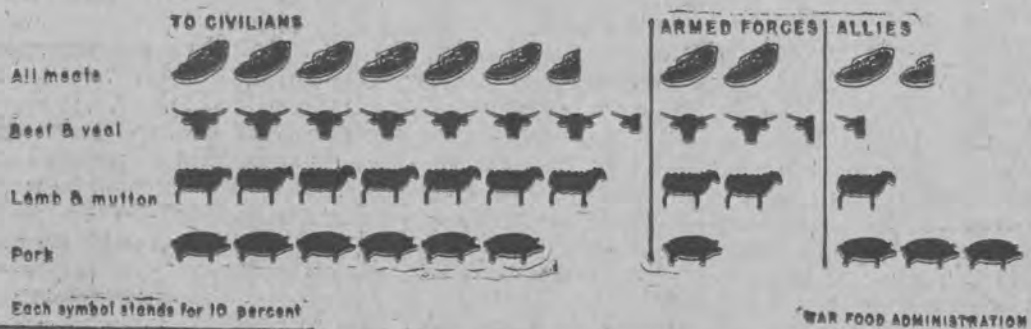
THE FARMER'S FRIEND! The men and women of the Southern Railway and Southern farmers are partners, working together to promote the growth and prosperity of Southern agriculture.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

The civilian will get more meat in 1944 than he had in 1935-39



How the meat will be divided in 1944



Tennessee Farmers Are Asked To Produce 2.2 Billion Lbs. Milk

Dairy farmers of Tennessee have been asked to produce 2,200,000,000 pounds of milk in the nation's food-for-freedom drive of 1944, states C. A. Hutton, extension dairyman with the U-T College of Agriculture.

The 1944 Tennessee Milk Production Program outlines the following six ways to increase milk production and at the same time decrease the cost of production:

1. Utilize feed to best advantage. Do not keep more cows than can be well fed. Cull low producing, unprofitable cows to conserve feed supply for the better producers. Feed each cow according to her ability to produce.
2. Grow more and better feed. Provide plenty of good legume hay, silage and grain. Apply lime and phosphate to permanent pastures. Sow Sudan grass to supplement pastures in late summer and early fall.
3. Keep cows comfortable. In cold weather keep them dry and protected from wind. Use enough bedding to keep them clean.
4. Produce better milk and cream. Avoid loss by better sanitary methods in handling. Cool milk or cream as quickly as possible.
5. Reduce losses by better herd health. Follow a program for control of Bang's disease, mastitis and animal parasites.
6. Improve the herd for the immediate future and post-war production. Use good dairy sires through cooperative breeding associations wherever possible. Raise heifer calves from best cows for replacing less profitable cows.

No Price Difference In No. 1 And No. 2 Potatoes Until May 1

No price differential will exist between Size A and Size B potatoes of U. S. No. 1 grade up to May 1, the Office of Price Administration announced recently.

Ceiling prices to be established for the early 1944 potato crop will designate the same price up to May 1, 1944, for all U. S. No. 1 grade white potatoes with a diameter of 1 1/2 inches and greater.

Elimination of the Size B differential up to May 1 is consistent with 1943 price action for the spring crop. It is also in line with custom in the industry, which has historically failed to recognize this size distinction in early potatoes.

After May 1, Size B potatoes will sell for 30 cents per hundred pounds less than the maximum price provided for Size A potatoes of the U. S. No. 1 grade, as they did under the price regulation for the 1943 crop.

The agency made it clear that all other differentials established in the 1943 regulation will apply to 1944 early potato prices.

RATIONING

A limited number of domestic electric ranges are expected to be made available for essential civilian needs in the third and fourth quarters of 1944, the WPB announces.

Tips On Filling Out Income Tax Returns

Joe F. Hale, Collector of Internal Revenue, gave taxpayers in this district a tip recently on how to prepare for filling out their 1943 individual income and victory tax returns.

Collector Hale said the first thing to do is to collect certain key figures so that you will have them handy. These figures should be prepared beforehand whether you are filling in your own return or are going to a deputy collector or other qualified person for assistance.

The figures and where to get them, are:

1. Total wages and other pay earned in 1943—from the receipt (on Form W-2) given you by your employer.
2. Total income tax and victory tax withheld from your wages in 1943—from the same receipt.
3. The total amount of your 1942 income tax—from the statement (on Form 1125), mailed you by the collector.
4. The amount you paid on your 1942 income tax—also from the collector's statement.
5. The amount you paid, if any, in September or December on a "declaration of estimated tax"—from cancelled checks, receipts, etc., or from your copy of the declaration.
6. The amount of any other taxable income (besides wages and other pay) you had in 1943 such as interest, dividends and annuities—from passbooks, personal records, letters or other sources.
7. Your social security number (if any)—this number is requested on your return only as a supplementary means of identification, and has no other relation to the social security system.

The above items are the key figures you need for filling in either short form 1040-A or long form 1040. However, if you are using the long form, you may also need additional figures including:

1. An itemized list of the deductions you claim for contributions, interest, taxes, casualties and medical expenses.
2. Detailed figures on income from rent, royalties, the sale or exchange of securities and other property, profit and loss from a business or profession, etc.

These lists are not all-inclusive. Omitted are obvious items such as your name and address, names of dependents, name of employer. Other items which should be secured beforehand include specialized types of information which are required only of the relatively few taxpayers who have such credits as tax paid to foreign countries, tax paid at the source on tax-free covenant bonds, etc.

Plan To Recruit 500,000 Workers To Help Process Foods

The War Manpower Commission in cooperation with the canning industry plans to recruit 500,000 workers this year to make sure that all available food is processed for military and civilian use, Paul V. McNutt, WMC Chairman, announced recently.

Mr. McNutt said goals which have been fixed for canned fruits and vegetables will make it necessary to recruit half a million workers, full and part-time, at the height of the food processing season.

"We are submitting our recruiting plans to canners and to our own personnel of the WMC United States Employment Service in 25 states. We will be ready to supply workers when the earliest food processing begins in the spring," he said.

"These plans will be submitted to the National Canners Association at the convention which it will hold later this month in Chicago. Last season the USES worked in close cooperation with the canning industry, with 641,928 placements being made in food processing during the first 11 months of 1943. In some cases workers were placed in more than one canning job during the season, so the number of individuals for whom employment was found was less than the placement total.

"At the height of the canning season of 1943 about 500,000 persons were employed in food processing. With larger goals of canned goods fixed for this year we shall need a greater number of workers at the height of the season. We propose to find those workers and to make sure that this year, as last, there is no wasting of food because manpower can not be supplied for the processors," Mr. McNutt said.

Tennessee In Area Of Army Horse Breeding Plan

The Quartermaster General of the Army directs the Army Horse Breeding Plan through his Remount Branch, popularly known as the Remount Service. This horse breeding service is 23 years old and has approximately 600 stallions standing throughout the United States.

The breeding division is charged with encouraging and assisting civilian breeders in the profitable production of horses suitable for civilian and military use. It loans riding type stallions to farmers and stockmen; supervises placement, maintenance and use of the stallions, and advises in matters pertaining to breeding and raising this type of horse. Indirectly the assistance also includes close cooperation with County Agents and others interested in stock improvement from an educational standpoint.

The Government has no claim whatever on the produce. The agent who keeps the stallion may charge not more than \$10.00 to breed other people's mares—this charge commonly known as the stud fee is called a maintenance fee. Before delivering the stallion the Remount officer assures himself by seeing to it that a separate stall and exercise pen in excellent repair is available. He also looks into the availability of mares from which profitable horse production may be expected.

The states of Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Mississippi, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Ohio, West Virginia and Wisconsin are in the Area with headquarters at Lexington, Ky., which is addressed East Central Remount Area, Post Office Building, Lexington, Ky.

Southern Log Price Change Postponed

To permit continued flow of Southern hardwood logs to lumber mills and manufacturers of lumber products, the OPA has postponed until April 15 the effective dates of new Southern area dollars-and-cents price ceilings for logs established last month in the major portion of 15 Southern hardwood states.

"Every seed deserves a good start in life by having a well prepared seed bed."

Mission To Help Ethiopia Produce Surplus Of Food

Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, announced today that an FEA technical mission will be sent to Ethiopia, at the request of the Ethiopian government.

The mission, which will leave in the near future, will assist Ethiopia in the production of food and other essential commodities. Chief emphasis will be on the development of natural resources.

FEA officials believe that with technical assistance Ethiopia could produce a surplus of food and other vital commodities. These surpluses could then be made available to the United Nations armed forces or to meet essential civilian requirements in Europe and the Middle East, reducing the amount of supplies needed from the United States and other areas.

Perry A. Fellows, Assistant Chief Engineer of the FEA, will head the mission. The small group of experts accompanying him will include specialists in agriculture, construction and mining engineering, and other technical fields. The mission will study the Ethiopian problems of production, organize the needed basic programs and conduct supervisory training in technical skills.

Mr. Fellows is an American engineer with wide experience. He has held executive and administrative positions with various work program and government engineering projects in this country and in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. He served the City of Detroit for eight years as City Engineer and Airport Manager. He has had extensive experience in private manufacturing enterprise, railroad valuation and maintenance.

It is penny-wise and pound-foolish to save on grease, oil, paint, and repair labor and have to buy new farm machinery.

Financial Plan Puts County 'Out Of Red'

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Establishment of a centralized purchasing, accounting and budgeting system has, in a year's time, taken Robertson County "out of the red" and is saving the taxpayers money, according to an article in the current "Tennessee Government," a bi-monthly publication of the University of Tennessee.

Charles W. Cook, Robertson County accountant, is author of the article.

Before the centralized financial system was adopted in 1942, the county was about \$46,000 "in the red," Mr. Cook said. "Deficits existed in other funds. The floating debt was \$60,000 and local banks were discounting county warrants in some cases by as much as 20 per cent. The county was in arrears on salaries."

The county's bonded debt had "soared to dangerous heights" during recent years because of a slipshod financial system, and 1942 the county court decided to do something about it, Mr. Cook continued. County Judge H. C. Bernard was made the sole purchasing agent, and a centralized accounting system was established under a county accountant.

"The results of the first year's operation was little short of amazing. Although all real needs of the county had been met, the total expenses had been sharply reduced. For the first time in years the county had lived within its income. Actual revenues for the year exceeded expenses by \$58,311.41. Deficits in all funds had been wiped out and every fund had a surplus balance.

"At the end of the year the county was definitely on a pay-as-you-go basis. All obligations for the year had been paid. Substantial savings were being effected by the new purchasing system. And there had been no increase in the tax rate."

Under wartime operation, railroad freight cars must travel about 16 per cent further on the average haul.

Milk Provides "Youth" Vitamin

One quart of milk provides practically all of the daily needs for riboflavin of a normal child or adult. An abundance of riboflavin helps retain the characteristics of youth in adults, provides vitality, and maintains a sense of well-being. Riboflavin is also necessary for growth. These are extremely important contributions of milk, points out the National Dairy Council.

RIBOFLAVIN IS COMPARATIVELY NEW

Riboflavin, also known as vitamin B2 or vitamin G, is fast becoming a familiar term even to the general public. Comparatively recently identified as one of the B vitamins, riboflavin is established as an essential food nutrient. Riboflavin is found in many foods but only a few foods contain large amounts. Therefore, it is particularly important that everyone be familiar with good sources and know how to alternate foods to protect riboflavin needs.

Riboflavin appears to be concentrated in actively growing leaves, in seeds, or in the germ portion of plants. In animals it is concentrated in vital organs or, as in the case of eggs and milk, in the medium which nature uses to transfer nourishment to the young.

OTHER FOODS SUPPLEMENT MILK AS RIBOFLAVIN

Leading nutritionists tell us that it is difficult to provide an adequate supply of this important vitamin unless milk is a regular part of daily meals. They emphasize that even when the adult's recommended pint of milk is included daily, an adult needs riboflavin from several other good food sources. The supply of riboflavin in milk is an added reason for including a quart or more in the child's daily meals.

Cheese is a good supplementary source of riboflavin. Fourteen ounces (almost one pound) of American

Cheddar cheese are needed to furnish the same amount of riboflavin as one quart of milk, according to careful calculations by the National Dairy Council. Eggs contribute to the regular daily riboflavin supply. However, because it takes 12 large eggs to furnish the same amount of riboflavin as one quart of milk, they are not a practical major source.

Liver is a rich source of riboflavin. An average serving gives a day's need, the amount of one quart of milk, but liver is not ordinarily eaten every day. Other organ meats furnish significant amounts of this vitamin and are richer sources than muscle meats. More than two pounds of lean beef are required to give the riboflavin of one quart of milk.

Such greens as spinach, beet greens, turnip greens, and kale are outstanding sources of riboflavin among vegetables. Greens can be only a supplementary source, for an impractical amount for daily use—one and one-thirds pounds—is necessary to give the riboflavin in a quart of milk. Other vegetables and fruits contain some riboflavin but not significant amounts. One and one-half pounds of peanuts or dried beans are equivalent to one quart of milk as the source of riboflavin.

BABY CHICKS TO LATIN AMERICA

Export of one-half million baby chicks from the United States to Latin America during 1943 established a new record.

Practically every Caribbean country has adopted North American chickens as standard poultry stock. Exports have been increased by the war-time expansion of the poultry industry in Latin-American republics.

The old movie "Hell Divers" is said to be the source on which the Japs have based all their dive-bombing technique, according to Flying magazine.



COAL—THE WORLD'S MOST IMPORTANT SOURCE OF HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER... INDISPENSABLE TO MODERN INDUSTRY...

SUPPLIES 55% of U. S. Mechanical Energy
 POWERS 95% of U. S. Railroad Locomotives
 GENERATES 55% of U. S. Electrical Energy
 HEATS four out of seven homes

COAL—a basic and marvelous raw material for CHEMICALS.

The genius and tireless research of industrial chemists, inspired by the rewards of Free Enterprise, have converted coal into...

NYLON for parachutes... TOLUOL for TNT... NEOPRENE for synthetic rubber... SULFA drugs... PLASTICS... SOLVENTS... ATRABINE for treatment of malaria... DYES... FOOD PRESERVATIVES... FERTILIZERS... INSECTICIDES.

These by-products of coal, and many more, are indispensable in winning the war.

When peace comes, endless trainloads of this vital mineral will again move from the great coal fields of Kentucky, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama to make new products, new conveniences... a new world of progress in the Greater Industrial South of Tomorrow!

J. Bill
 President

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD

The Old Reliable Yesterday... Today... Tomorrow

The L&N, also a product of private and Free Enterprise, has contributed mightily in developing southern coal fields, much to the betterment of the Nation, particularly the South. More than half of the L&N's traffic is coal, requiring 37,000 coal cars costing 75 million dollars to transport. And these are but a part of the necessary facilities.

The L&N maintains an organization of experts to assist in opening new coal fields, to render advice on mining operations and to aid both producer and consumer as to the proper selection and efficient use of coal. Inquiries of the general office of the L&N at Louisville, Ky., are invited.

For Maximum Corn Yields Plant
CERTIFIED TENNESSEE PAYMASTER
— CORN HYBRIDS —

Developed in Tennessee For Southern Conditions

KNOWN PERFORMANCE—Certified Paymaster Hybrids over a period of years have out-yielded all other corn hybrids and open pollinated varieties in many of the official tests conducted in Arkansas, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina, and Tennessee.

BUY SEED NOW—Big demand from other states.

PLANTING SEED of Tennessee Paymaster Hybrids may be obtained from progressive seed dealers handling this seed for your convenience. OFFICIAL SEED LISTS of Growers having Tennessee Hybrids may be obtained from your County Agricultural Agents, or by writing the

TENNESSEE CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION
 University Farm Knoxville, Tennessee

 SAVE A BUNDLE A WEEK
 The waste paper you save will help fill a Nazi grave. Protest our boys.

OVER 3.75 MILLION POUNDS SEEDS WERE SHIPPED TO RUSSIA IN 1944

A total of 3,795,630 lbs. of vegetable and field seed, worth \$856,096.13, was shipped by Russian War Relief during 1943 for cultivation in the Soviet Union's scorched earth. President Edward C. Carter announced in his annual operations report to the agency's board of directors, which met February 14 in New York City.

Mr. Carter reported that a total of \$16,781,333.74 worth of relief supplies were consigned to the Soviet Union during the year. A total of \$15,596,600.63 worth was shipped and an additional \$1,184,733.11 worth was in transit at the year's end. Contributions in 1943, Mr. Carter declared, were nearly two and a quarter times greater than in the previous year.

Together with all American people, the nation's seed growers and seed dealers contributed \$7,742,430.32 worth of seeds, clothing, medical supplies and to the National War Fund, the annual report stated.

Paying special tribute to the growers and dealers "whose splendid efforts are helping to restore the scorched earth of Russia," Mr. Carter attributed the total 1943 increase to a deepening appreciation by the American people of their Soviet allies.

"Russian War Relief has asked Americans in every walk of life to share what they have with a courageous people who have given everything in the fight against our common foe," Mr. Carter said. "I believe that the response has been so generous only because the American people recognize the justice of our appeal and sincerely want to foster a better mutual understanding between the peoples of our two countries."

Mr. Carter said that a recent trip to the Soviet Union confirmed reports that the Russians warmly and sincerely appreciate American aid and are anxious to strengthen friendly relations. He quoted a Soviet official who told him: "Russian War Relief does something that the wonderful ma-

terial received from Lend-Lease can not possibly do. Our people look to it as a 'plus,' a message of cheer coming from the hearts of the friendly American people."

Medical supplies and clothing comprised the bulk of goods shipped during 1943, according to the agency's report which showed that 70.07 per cent of shipments were clothing; 20.42 per cent, medical and surgical supplies; 4.35 per cent, seeds and foodstuffs; and miscellaneous relief items such as sewed and knitted garments, watches, and medical books.

"Uncle George" Putnam Honored On 80th Birthday Eve

"Uncle George" Putnam, first and only president of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, was honored by the board of directors of the organization on January 27, day before he reached the age of 80. He has been president for 27 years, and he has been a member of the board of the American Farm Bureau Federation for more than 21 years.

The celebration caught the veteran New Hampshire president completely unawares, since the board was in regular session, and his birthday was still a day off. The honored president took the whole business in stride, according to a newspaper report which stated that: "He chewed the ears off a giant steak, wore a brightly colored Turkish paper hat, received a gold-headed cane, and made a speech in which he promised to be fighting the farmers' battle right up to the calling of the roll up yonder."

Mrs. Bertha Campbell read an original poem, and the gold-headed cane was presented by Judge Jason C. Sawyer, president of the Chesire Farm Bureau.

Committee Set Up On Fruit And Vegetable Marketing

Steps to improve marketing conditions to coincide with increased wartime production of fruits and vegetables in Tennessee are underway. Recent developments are formation of a State advisory committee on marketing, headed by C. E. Brehm, dean of the U-T College of Agriculture and director of the Extension Service, and action to set up a central marketing agency for the commercial crops of Tennessee's Cumberland Plateau area, consisting of Cumberland, Fentress, Morgan and Scott counties.

These developments followed recent meetings of representatives of growers, agricultural agencies and food chain distributors at Nashville and Joicestown.

"The marketing committee is designed, according to Dean Brehm, to get the producer and distributor closer together so as to reduce distribution costs and to help Tennessee's growers hold national markets in 'the post-war scramble.' The projected Cumberland Plateau marketing agency, he added, looks toward large volume distribution of graded produce at metropolitan market prices.

"Two of the largest food chains—A&P and Kroger—have pledged support of the Plateau project," Dean Brehm said. "This area, greater part of which has not yet been developed, is particularly well adapted to production of potatoes, green beans and other vegetables. Developing an obtaining a sound market through the years should enable the area to make significant economic and social progress."

"We hope eventually to have some sort of cooperative marketing organizations set up in commercial producing areas throughout the State," Dean Brehm declared.

Total Supply Of Processed Foods By Classes For Years 1941-42 And '43 Outlined By OPA

The total supply of processed foods available in 1943 was 321.8 million standard cases, a decrease of 38.9 million cases from the 1942 total of 360.7 million and a decrease of 27.7 million cases compared to 1941 when the total production was 349.5 million cases, the Office of Price Administration announced recently.

(A standard case of fruit contains 24 No. 2 1/2 cans, each holding approximately a quart. A standard case of vegetables contains 24 No. 2 cans, each holding approximately 3/4 of a quart.)

Total government requirements in 1943 were 86.1 million standard cases compared to 113.6 million standard cases in 1942, a decrease of 27.5 million cases. Government requirements last year exceeded requirements in 1941 by 68 million cases, total requirements in 1941 being 23.1 million cases.

Civilian supply of processed foods in 1943 was 235.7 million cases compared to 247.1 million cases in 1942 and 321.4 million cases in 1941. This is a decrease of 31.1 million cases compared to 1941, and 45.7 million cases compared to 1942.

OPA's statistics showing production, government requirements and civilian supplies of processed food for the past three years are the first complete official figures thus far compiled.

Under rationing, commercial canners now supply complete industry wide figures of their production. These figures are made available to OPA and serve the essential purpose of helping OPA to regulate the flow of canned foods into the market so as to make the pack last until the next pack comes in.

Canned Vegetables
The output of canned vegetables in 1943 was 188.3 million cases, compared to 197.0 million cases in 1942, a decrease of 8.7 million cases. The 1943 total was 6.4 million cases higher than

1941, however, the total in that year being 181.9 million cases.

Government requirements for canned vegetables dropped 27.5 million cases in 1943, the total being 43.7 million cases compared to 71.2 million cases in 1942. Requirements last year exceeded those in 1941 by 26.5 million cases, the total in 1941 being 17.2 million cases.

Civilian supplies of canned vegetables in 1943 increased 18.8 million cases, the total being 144.6 million cases compared to 125.8 million cases in 1942, but the supply for civilians last year was 20.1 million cases below 1941 when 164.7 million cases were available.

Canned Fruits
Production of processed canned fruits decreased 16.8 million cases in 1943, the total supply being 41.4 million cases compared to 58.2 million cases in 1942. The supply last year was 22.2 million cases below 1941 when the total output was 63.6 million cases.

Government requirements last year dropped three million cases to 19.5 million cases compared to 22.5 million cases in 1942 but the requirements were 12.1 million cases higher than in 1941 when total requirements were 7.4 million cases.

The civilian supply of canned fruits in 1943 was 21.9 million cases, a decrease of 13.8 million cases compared to 1942 when the total was 35.7 million cases and a decrease of 34.3 million cases compared to 1941 when the total output was 56.2 million cases.

Canned Juices
The output of canned juices in 1943 was 9.8 million cases below the previous year, the 1943 total being 62.2 million against 72 million for 1942. Production in 1943 was also 2.3 million cases less than in 1941 when the total was 64.5.

Government requirements for canned juices increased 3.3 million cases, the total being 22.5 million cases for

4-H Mobilization Week Set March 4-12

The week of March 4-12 will be National 4-H Mobilization Week, according to G. L. Herrington, Tennessee 4-H leader. During this week every farm boy and girl between the ages of 10 and 21, who is not already a 4-H Club member, is urged to become one. Last year there were over 1,700,000 members of 4-H Clubs in the United States.

In 1943 there were 84,195 boys and girls enrolled in 4-H Clubs in Tennessee who raised over a million chickens, 275,000 bushels of garden products; canned over 385,000 jars of fruits and vegetables; fed 21,400 pigs, nearly 7,000 head of beef cattle and sheep, and over 3,000 head of dairy cattle. More than 27,000 girls repaired or remade clothing.

Tennessee club members picked around 3 million pounds of blackberries, over 200,000 pounds of black walnuts, collected large amounts of scrap materials, sold war bonds, and helped relieve labor shortages in all sections of the State.

Tennessee's goal for 1944 is 95,000 club members, each with one or more projects that will help directly with the war effort. Mr. Herrington said Farm boys and girls who are not 4-H Club members, are urged to join during the week of March 4-12. Members now enrolled are asked to interest others in joining their clubs.

Enrollment cards can be obtained from officers of the local club, or from the county agent or home demonstration agent.

A lesson in farm mathematics—double the legume acreage and reduce the fertilizer and feed bills.

ENGLISH CHILDREN HARVEST POTATOES
The school children of Bristol, England, gathered 25 million potatoes during 1943, the British Ministry of Agriculture reported recently.

This was voluntary work school children did for the food production program. If the rows of potatoes planted and "lifted" by these children were put end to end they would have extended about 1,600 miles.

"KEEP 'EM EATING"

THIS SPACE RESERVED for HITLER'S FUNERAL NOTICE BUY WAR BONDS!

INTO WAR BONDS, 75 PER CENT

School children in Hawaii are giving full support to the "work-to-win" program. Almost 75 per cent of their earnings are invested in war bonds and stamps.

Organized groups work part time in cane sugar fields, pineapple fields, or in truck gardens. Every school having its own campus has a victory garden which supplies vegetables for the school cafeteria or for sale to parents.

Vegetable Grower-Shipper Advisory Committee Named

The interests of 10,000 country shippers and 7,500 intermediate sellers of fresh vegetables will be represented in an over-all fresh vegetable grower-shipper industry advisory committee, membership of which was announced Feb. 9 by the Office of Price Administration.

Pricing problems which arise in the growing, packing, and distribution of fresh vegetables will engage the attention of the committee. Among the commodities covered by its activities are all fresh vegetables, including white potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry onions, cabbage, lettuce, tomatoes, carrots, spinach, cantaloupes, other melons, green peas, snap beans, lima beans, and root crops. Only part of these commodities are now covered by a total of three maximum price regulations.

Members of the fresh vegetable grower-shipper industry advisory committee are: John Benson, Alexander Marketing Company, San Benito, Texas; H. E. Bryant, general manager, Maine Potato Growers, Inc., Presque Isle, Maine; W. B. Grainger, W. B. Grainger Packing Company, Salinas, Calif.; Graham W. Lee, Hastings Potato Growers Association, Hastings, Pa.; E. W. Luns, chairman, Florida Vegetable Committee, South Miami, Fla.; G. S. Rabston, general manager, Eastern Shore of Virginia Produce Exchange, Onley, Va.; and John Snow, J. R. Simplot Company, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

Giles Farm Bureau Re-elects Upton To Organization

The Giles County Farm Bureau met in regular session Friday, February 4th, and organized for the year.

Officers elected were L. O. Upton, President; Ed T. Petty, Vice President, and Miss Lucille Morrow, Secretary and Treasurer.

There were 23 directors present and five absent. A representative of the Office of Internal Revenue discussed the filing of farmers' income tax returns.

President Upton appointed W. J. Reed and Al Claggett to work with him on the Post-War Planning Committee with the civic organizations of Pulaski.

The Farm Bureau will sponsor a cotton seed program. Orders will be taken at the Farm Bureau office. The board also assured its assistance in securing strawberry crowns and grape cuttings for farm families so that a broader nutrition program may be carried out in the county.

The Board of Directors and the Home and Community chairmen will have a joint meeting at the next meeting of the Board of Directors which will be Friday, March 3rd.

To announce the Tennessee goal of 97 1/2 million dozen eggs hens will spend over 32,330 hours in cackling.

State Leaders Plan 1944 Farm Production

Another record breaking year in wartime farm production is being planned by county farm and home agents in a series of meetings with leading farmers and their wives covering every county in Tennessee, states C. E. Brehm, dean of the U-T College of Agriculture and director of the State Extension Service.

Meetings, presided over by county agents, are being held with Victory Committeemen in each county. The agricultural situation and goals of needed production, both from a National and local standpoint, are presented by specialists from the Agricultural Extension Service. Home agents discuss wartime programs for homemakers. Frequent discussion by farm and home leaders of local problems and plans for meeting them is also provided for on the programs.

Immediately following county-wide meetings, community meetings will be held by Extension agents and Victory Committeemen to bring the program first hand to all farm people. At these meetings, and on other requests, copies of Publication 276 "A War Production Program for Tennessee Farms," which sets forth wartime farm goals with suggestions for meeting them, will be distributed. It is hoped that a copy of this publication will reach each farm family in the state.

In emphasizing the magnitude of the job ahead, Director Brehm calls attention to the fact that farmers are again being asked to break their record in food production which has continued to increase for six consecutive years. The national goal is for 380 million more than last year. To meet this demand, individual farmers must increase their output from 10 to 15 per cent.

Each Tennessee farmer should endeavor particularly to produce: (1) a home supply of feeds for a well balanced diet; (2) as much as possible of the foods for livestock and (3) all the meats, poultry, and dairy products that can be produced, Director Brehm said.

In most counties, meetings at which made were held early in January. Extension agents and Victory Committeemen are also cooperating in bringing the Fourth War Loan Drive to rural people, Director Brehm said.

Your crop will be no better than the seed you plant.

PRODUCE AND CONSERVE SHARE AND PLAY SQUARE

FOOD FIGHTS for freedom

ENRICH YOUR SOILS with nitrogen-fixing legumes

BASIC SLAG USED

NO BASIC SLAG USED

STARVED soil means poor food production. That's why soil nourishment is a necessary part of America's Food for Victory Program. Lime, phosphorus, magnesium and other soil-building minerals can be fed to your soil in one easy application of Tennessee Basic Slag.

Basic Slag stimulates quick, full growth of nitrogen-fixing legumes. When these are plowed under, results from the soil are remarkable. According to testimonials from farmers all through the South, land planted in truck field crops and fruit show increased yields after this treatment.

See your dealer for Tennessee Basic Slag. Due to present conditions, his deliveries sometimes are delayed but he's doing everything possible to supply your farm needs. Because of limited production facilities, Tennessee Basic Slag is available at the present time only in Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Free Book

Ask your dealer, or write us for free, illustrated book that tells how to improve your soils with Tennessee Basic Slag.

TENNESSEE COAL, IRON & RAILROAD COMPANY
Birmingham, Alabama
United States Steel Export Company, New York

TENNESSEE BASIC SLAG
UNITED STATES STEEL

The Course of Empire is South

For years the South was cursed with the inhuman and uneconomic institution of slavery.

For years the South was desolated by war and carpetbaggers.

For years the South was penalized by having to sell on a free market and buy on a protected market.

Even today too much and too many of the products bought and used in the South come from other sections.

Even today too many of the South's best young students go elsewhere for opportunity.

But the South is now developing its great inherent strength and character again.

Now is the time for the South, from its own resources, to improve farming, dairying, and livestock raising—to promote worthwhile home-owned and home-controlled industries—to improve educational facilities and training for all citizens—to promote better health and better living conditions for all—to preach and practice hard work, thrift, independence, and self-respect—to make Honor and Liberty and Love of America its greatest desiderata.

Truly the course of Empire is pointing toward the South; but it will move South only when southern people display the intelligence, the courage, the fairness, and the energy to justify such movement.

Freight rates are an important factor. Business, in general, seems pleased with the existing southern rate structure. The South's railroads have tried, are trying, and will try, to do everything consistent with law, fair play, and sound economics to promote legitimate business, industry, and agriculture in this great section.

This ninety-eight year old railroad asks nothing better than to cooperate with free men and women, under a government of law, to make the South both "The Land of the Free" and "The Land of Opportunity"

THE NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY

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