President's Price

A new effort, begun by President Harry S. Truman, was named after Plymouth Rock, and so was the familiar Plymouth Rock. The first County Farm Bureau was named after Plymouth Rock, and so was the familiar Plymouth Rock. Then in 1943, Mr. Schooler was named after Plymouth Rock.

THE NATIONAL GRAIN

And so it was, with the quaking of the leaves in the cornfields, that the harvest was gathered in.

Washington, D.C.

A. S. Goss, President

MIDLAND CO. FARM BUREAU ORGANIZED

Election of Directors and Officers Comprised First Meeting

The newly organized Midland County Farm Bureau, formed to bring the interests of the farmers of the county into line with the national attitude towards the war effort, met in the courthouse in Midland, Michigan, on April 18. The first meeting of the new county organization was held in the courthouse in Midland, Michigan, on April 18. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Charles Heckathorn, was the keynote speaker at the meeting.

CASS BUREAU SAYS MILLER SPOKE FOR HIMSELF

Refers to Members' Talk for No.-8 M. Co-Op

"The radio talks by Mr. Millard C. F. J. George, president of the National Agricultural Marketing Association of Michigan, have created a great deal of interest among the farmers of the state," said Mr. Miller, speaking for himself.

Plymouth County Has A Farm Bureau

The Plymouth County Farm Bureau was established on April 20th under the direction of J. B. K. Brown, president of the Plymouth County Farm Bureau.

Midwest Conference

The Midwest Conference was held in the Lincoln Center Hotel on April 28th, and was attended by members of the various state Farm Bureaus from the region.

So that the public may know where the true blame lies, we submit the following facts based on government records:

1. While American farmers constitute more than 10 per cent of our population, they receive less than 5 per cent of the national income.

2. In 1940, farm income had increased only 1 billion dollars over the figures of the first World War, but in 1942, when inflationary prices were more than 35 billion dollars.

3. Farm prices today are 10 per cent below farm prices prevailing during the last world war. Hourly wage increases, which had been 22 per cent of agricultural workers in nearly two and a half times greater than the peak hourly rates of World War I.

4. The average non-farm family is paying a lower percentage of its income for food than at any other time during the past 30 years. Today 22 per cent of the average non-farm family income is spent for food compared to 38 per cent at the peak of World War I.

There is, therefore, absolutely no justification for organized labor to use either the Bankhead bill or the cost of food as a basis for demanding further inflationary wage increases. In view of the grave food shortage now confronting the country, we believe it is time to stop kicking the farmer around and to fix the blame for inflation where it properly belongs.

Agriculture has always urged that stability could be maintained only through a fair balance between industrial wages and agricultural prices. Had labor and the Administration agreed to this, today the cost of living would be substantially lower.

THE NATIONAL GRANGE

A. S. Goss, Master

MIDWEST COUNCIL OF FARMER CO-OPS

American Farm Bureau Federation

Edward A. O'Neal, President

NAT'L CO-OP MILK PRODUCERS' FEDERATION

Charles W. Holman, Secretary

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Farm prices & Income Are Not inflationary

Heads of Four National Farm Organizations Make Statement; Compare Rise in Farm Income and in Income of All Others

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creased even faster, according to government reports. Cash wages for industrial work rose in some areas, but with time and a half for 8 hours, has been considered inflationary. Before a week had passed after the President's speech, the National Board of Trade announced that no further action would be taken on wage increases sought for 10,000 groups of workers. The War Labor Board has said that the so-called "take home" earnings of increased 50 per cent since January, 1941, as against an increase of 20 per cent in 1940.

Congress had that in mind when it gave the Bankhead and Pace bills such large majorities. The President's order of April 29, 1942, was approved by the manner in which Congress supported those bills.

Bankhead And Pace Bills

Now that the Bankhead and Pace bills are pigeonholed in Congress, some farmers may find that they sought justice for agriculture in the matter of farm prices. It is also well to remember that the majority of members of these committees voted for both bills, and that they were ultimately defeated by the efforts of the administration and the union labor lobby.

The Bankhead-Pace bill, or the Bankhead-Stagg bill, was legislation to compel the OPA to obey existing legislation. It proposed to nullify an Executive Order which set up by the President in order to limit government A.A.A. payments when calculating parity prices on which to base farm price ceilings. There was no such authority in the act. Congress was able to kill the Bankhead-Stagg bill by large majorities. It was vetoed by the President.

The bill was expected that the cost of farm labor be included in figuring parity prices for farm products. It passed the House. President Truman asked the Senate that there be an amendment to the bill to conform it to his desires. Senator Bankhead and Representative Pace quoted the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture authentic figures to the effect that the Pace bill would have increased farm income $700,000,000 for 6 million farmers. An average of $116 each. It would have increased the cost of living by 4% and reduced G.I. benefits 40 cents. President Murray of the CIO told the nation that it would put living costs up 20 per cent.

Relations With Men Who Write

Do you recognize yourself as part of this picture of the Farm Bureau? The Boopy by Cal Tenny in the Detroit Free Press for April 17:

"The difference between black and white in the world, and the difference between the black man and the white man, is not a difference of race, but a difference of ways of life."

"The Farmer's Son, by W. C. Clark, the only son of a farmer, is a story of the boy's experiences working on the farm. The novel is a fine one for boys and girls of all ages."
How gasoline can help you increase farm production

War is a Beauty! That’s why. American farmers are being asked to adopt new methods in farm production for 1943.

For the first time, every farmer must make full use of every bit of equipment available to him. Yet, even farmers are still keeping horses and diesel tractors in their barns without realizing they could get more work done with the same manpower by substituting gasoline.

Gasoline tractors out saline: 30 per cent

For example, if your tractor needs an overhaul, your dealer can convert it to high compression at little or no extra cost by installing high altitude piston and making a few simple adjustments. Changing to high compression plus gasoline will increase the power of your tractor as much as 30 percent.

Even without converting to high compression, you can get up to 13 percent extra power by changing to gasoline. If you follow each spring plow with a good tractor where no tractors have been working, it will be a good investment in gasoline for you. In these days of high labor costs, you can afford to spend a little extra money for more power at the job.

How to get the most out of your tractor. For full details about needed adjustments, you may want to talk to your dealer or write to the Agricultural Division, Ethyl Corporation, Chicago, Illinois. New York City.

Man-in-package produces more

Farms are commonly referred to as man-in-package units. A farmer can save considerable money by converting his farm machinery to gasoline operation. This is possible in the case of any of the farm machinery because gasoline engines are more efficient and more powerful than the average gasoline engine.

What is the real answer. Of course, the real answer is to make sure that gasoline is used wisely. But it’s not enough to use gasoline in farm machinery. The farmer must also learn to use it wisely.

A new look at gasoline. At the present time, there is a phenomenal demand for gasoline throughout the world. The reason for this is the fact that gasoline is a very important factor in the world’s industrial development. It is the lifeblood of industry and it is essential for the production of goods.

The future of gasoline. The future of gasoline is very bright. It is being used in all parts of the world and it is becoming more and more important as the world’s needs increase. It is a vital factor in the world’s industrial development and it will continue to be so in the future.

Agricultural machine. Developments in the agricultural machine are very important for the future of gasoline. The agricultural machine is a machine that is designed to work in the fields and handle crops. It is a very important factor in the world’s agricultural development and it will continue to be so in the future.

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What Farmers Think of their Organizations

Fortune Magazine, in its survey for April, published a survey of 1,000 farmers in various parts of the country. The survey shows that only 5 out of every 10 farmers are members of some organization. The reasons given for not being members were:

- Lack of time (69%)
- Lack of money (46%)
- Lack of knowledge about organizations (38%)
- Lack of interest (25%)
- Other reasons (12%)

The survey also shows that farmers who are members of organizations are more likely to have larger farms and to be better informed about agricultural practices.

Managing Alfalfa-Brome Pasture

Stand Will Last Longer and Provide More Milk If Handled Right

By JAMES E. JACOBY

The alfalfa-brome pasture is one that may bring many years of service after it is started. The stand will last longer and produce more milk if some management practices are followed.

1. Start the stand in the early fall as soon as the frost is out. The stand will last longer and produce more milk if the ground is not frozen and the stand is not waterlogged.

2. No-till seeding is the best method of establishing the stand. This means that the stand will be seeded in the fall, in the spring, or both.

3. The stand will last longer and produce more milk if the stand is kept well-drained. The stand will last longer and produce more milk if the stand is not waterlogged.

4. The stand will last longer and produce more milk if the stand is kept well-maintained. This means that the stand is kept well-maintained.

5. The stand will last longer and produce more milk if the stand is kept well-maintained.

6. The stand will last longer and produce more milk if the stand is kept well-maintained.

7. The stand will last longer and produce more milk if the stand is kept well-maintained.

Michigan Dairy's Hold Annual Meeting

Dairy farmers of the United States are invited to attend the annual meeting of the Michigan Dairy in all dairy products throughout the year. The meeting will be held in the spring and will be open to all dairy farmers.

1. Revoked your driver's license?

2. Tied up all your cars and trucks?

WHAT WOULD YOU DO?

The amended Michigan Motor Vehicle Responsibility Act becomes effective July 30, 1943. The new law affects Michigan motorists driving anywhere in the United States or Canada. We quote from an official statement:

"The new law makes insurance mandatory in all states, even if the policy is only in effect in your own state. If you are involved in an accident in another state, you will be required to carry the same kind of insurance as required by your home state."
COMMUNITY FARM BUREAU ACTIVITIES

By ROBERT A. KORNBLAT

by RICHARD A. KERN

BRIEFWATERSIDE—WONDERFUL!—On "What do we need to do to carry on the Farm Bureau's work after the war?" Wareham, Massachusetts, the Wareham-By-Sea Farm Bureau met on March 20. The meeting was held in the Wareham Community Center and was attended by 75 members of the Farm Bureau. The meeting was successful in the sense that the members were able to discuss the various issues that are important to them. The discussion centered around the need for increased production on the farm and the importance of maintaining a stable farm population. The members were also concerned about the effects of the war on the local economy and the need for continued support of the farm community. The members expressed their support for the Farm Bureau's work and their commitment to helping the farm community. The meeting was a success and the Farm Bureau is looking forward to continuing its work in the future.
Land Use Planning and Rural Zoning

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

By ROBERT A. MILLER, Member, Membership Relations & Education Dept.

Part 1

Our community farm bureau groups are planning a series of programs designed to explain the purposes and importance of land use planning and rural zoning for the benefit of the American farmer. Farm Bureau seeks to make available the farm community to use the services of farmmen and women who have trained as county land use planners to answer questions of the public and local leaders on this subject.

Agriculture

In Michigan the demand for farm people with the knowledge of technicians and administrators to solve their land use planning problems is great. In the experiences of the Farm Bureau Community Planning Committees of several Michigan counties, the great need for this type of advice has been demonstrated. The Michigan Farm Bureau has been active in the field of land use planning in the state through the Community Planning Committees which have been organized to aid in the solution of land use problems. These committees have been organized in the counties of Branch, Berrien, Kalamazoo, Coldwater and Bronson in Branch County, and in Branch, St. Joseph, Calhoun, Dorchester and Hillsdale in St. Joseph County. These committees have been formed to solve the land use problems that confront the farmers in their respective areas.

Farms and Land

By preparing a land use plan, or any part thereof, the farmer is able to solve them. This does not mean that any mistake can be avoided when land use planning is done. However, the benefits derived from land use planning in the long run are greater than any expenses incurred. The land use planning program must be a part of the community's general plans of development. The planning committee must be made up of farmers, as well as other community leaders, to ensure the success of the program.

Two Rural Zoning Acts

The Michigan Farm Bureau has been active in the field of land use planning in the state through the Community Planning Committees which have been organized to aid in the solution of land use problems. These committees have been formed to solve the land use problems that confront the farmers in their respective areas.

Sue, You Can Do It... with Good Planning, Hard Work and Farm Bureau Open Formula Feeds

Sure, You Can Do It... so plan on using the Michigan Farm Bureau Open Formula Feeds. This year it will be necessary to keep our own at top production. THIS MEANS:

1. Gain is necessary even on pasture.
2. Change protein content of grain to properly supplement the pasture in use.

For the POULTRYMAN

1. Farm Bureau Hatchery Starter, Breeder or Breeder Mash carry Merek or Ask for.
2. A new growth mix with Lactoflin in supplement to be fed liberally with corn and wheat to growing chicks.
3. Bonesaving Mash 25% protein containing ample vitamins to help ameliorate the phosphorus and calcium in the ration, also in the “B and G complex” vitamins so vital to good health.
4. This method of feeding is a hit.

For the HOG RAISER

1. Pin pasture (alalfa is best but rape will do).
2. Feed weanling pigs Farm Bureau Pig Fly to feed them along.
3. Use Farm Bureau Peckerwax 50% with your grains to grow and fatten your hogs.
4. Watch nutrition and control of parasites to produce a cheap crop.

WHO IS THE ADA?

WHAT IS IT DOING?

WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO YOU?

Because the dairy industry...YOUR industry...is facing the most serious situation in its history, we are celebrating the American Dairy Association. The purpose of the American Dairy Association is to enable the dairy industry to project the benefits of dairy products to the American public, to promote dairy products in the marketplace, and to improve the image of the dairy industry.

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