Ohio on Farm Price Program

In May the Ohio Farm Bureau asked its membership of 73,000 to "What Kind of a Farm Program Do You Want?" 6,894 members returned the completed questionnaire, or nearly 10 per cent. We would consider that a high return and a fair sample of the opinions of the entire membership, and perhaps for all farmers in Ohio.

Sixty-five per cent of Ohio farmers have favored the principles of the Agricultural Act of 1949. About half of them favored amending it by establishing a bi-partisan agricultural committee to advise the executive branch of the Federal Government with the Secretary of Agriculture, with wide discretion in determining the method and level of price supports.

Only 14 per cent of entire farmers favored the Marian plan.

Thirty-seven per cent of farmers replying said they would favor a combination of price supports for storable and production payments for perishables, which was a part of the Agricultural Act of 1949, but not in the Act of 1949.

Thirty-four per cent of farmers replying said they would not support any farm program at all; 39 percent of those who were not in favor of price supports said economic conditions are doing something definite about farm surpluses should be allowed to take care of themselves.

But the large majority of Farm Bureau members in Ohio who returned the questionnaire favored doing something definite about farm surpluses. Suggestions which ranked the highest were: Prohibit the exportation of excess farm products (74%) store enough to stabilize the market (64%); establish more farm cooperatives (57%); give callers away for relief uses here and abroad (55%); encourage greater development of animal agriculture (47%). Many more than one suggestion.

Going After Butterkellers

The national food and drug administration has informed Congress that it expects substitutions of colored oleomargarine in butter in thousands of public eating places after June 30 when the federal tax of 10 cents a pound comes off colored oleo. So it proposes to increase its enforcement staff and go after butterkellers.

The federal law states that public eating places which serve colored oleo must keep eight pounds of uncolored oleo, and that the oleo must be served in triangular pieces or be labeled as colored.

But many people say that checks made in areas where colored oleo has come upon the market indications that 10,000 or more public eating places here and there are well on their way to well patrons colored oleo for butter in violation of the law.

The difference between them may be 30 to 40 per cent.

We won't see this in Michigan. Sale of colored oleo is still illegal under state law. A bill to legalize sale of colored oleo was adopted by the legislature in 1947, but it is subject to a referendum vote of the people in November 1950.

People Need to Know These Facts

Some 45,000 Michigan dairy farmers and 26 oleomargarine manufacturers will soon open the battle for the housewife's vote in November.

Come November 7 the people will vote Yes or No in a referendum to determine if colored oleo to resemble butter may be sold in Michigan.

Housewives don't know. We suspect that the oleo people will pour money without limit into advertising and radio. The prize of the battle is worth $200,000,000 in 1949, but it is subject to a referendum vote of the people in November 1950.

No Article by Mrs. Wagar for July

A surprising fact resulting from the July Michigan Farm Bureau regional meetings is the need for more dairy farmers to enter the dairy farming and butter in every Michigan.

Michigan ranks sixth among the states for production of milk. Nearly 36% of all cash receipts of Michigan farmers come from dairy products. The total figure was near $200,000,000 in 1949, according to Michigan State College. About a fifth of Michigan's milk production is used to make butter, which is the balance wheel of the dairy industry.

One third of all Michigan farms are classified as...
When Marthy’s Sick

Our days are long and restless. The world is at work, and we are not yet finished. There are times when I wish I could sleep, but how can one sleep when the sun is shining? For all my best efforts to rest, and all of it is in vain. However, if only I could get a moment’s peace, I could sleep. I believe that if I could get a moment’s peace, I could sleep. I believe that if I could get a moment’s peace, I could sleep. I believe that if I could get a moment’s peace, I could sleep. I believe that if I could get a moment’s peace, I could sleep.

The gloves fill the precious still. The best I can say is that I am now sick and must have some rest. I would like to thank all of you for your help and for your understanding. I am now sick and must have some rest. I would like to thank all of you for your help and for your understanding. I am now sick and must have some rest. I would like to thank all of you for your help and for your understanding. I am now sick and must have some rest. I would like to thank all of you for your help and for your understanding. I am now sick and must have some rest. I would like to thank all of you for your help and for your understanding.
A Visit to Indiana & Tenn. Farm Bureaus

By WEXLEY K. WEXLEY

This week itseditorially is visit the Indiana State Farm Bureau at Indianapolis and the Tennessee Farm Bureau at Nashville. These bureaus have facilities similar to the M.I. Farm Bureau at Lansing and to most other state bureaus. In each case the bureaus are operated by a paid staff to assist the leaders of the organization and to provide services to the farm organizations in the counties.

At the bureaus we have the opportunity to visit with the bureaus leaders and to see how the bureaus are operating. We look at the adaptions of offices or to distribute copies of our offices. There are very few bureaus that do not have this type of facility. In each bureau there are facilities for the purpose of making service available to the members of the organization. Of course these services are not confined to the bureaus. It is good to see how the bureaus are operating in each state. 

ROGER FOERCH REPRESENTATIVE OF DISTRICT 9

For Safe Storage Of Small Grains

At this time of year there is a great deal of small grains being stored. It is important that these grains be stored properly to protect them from moisture and insects. The following guidelines should be followed:

1. Store grains in a clean, dry, well-ventilated area.
2. Keep the moisture content of the grains below 12%.
3. Use airtight containers to store the grains.
4. Inspect the grains regularly for moisture and insect damage.

Hard to Explain

Through teen age should have been used for cooking purposes as tant minerals needed for health is producing less alfalfa seed. That isn't so any more. Why it is hard to explain.
Trouble If Rain Making Goes Wrong

If the water table over you has been 12 feet deep, the rainfall of the atmosphere is likely to be slow. The next sign of the atmosphere will be the water table.
FARMERS BUY $2 MILLION OF CO-OP MACHINERY A YEAR

They Own Factories Where It Is Made

Michigan farmers are purchasing Co-op farm machinery at the rate of $2,000,000 a year. They know that the Co-op farm implement program is the direct result of farmers looking toward their co-operative associations for farm machinery that will offer them lasting service.

Years of effort have made it possible for Farm Bureau patrons, together with farmers of other state co-operative organizations, to have farmers-owned and farmer-controlled manufacturing facilities that were capable of producing $19,000,000 of farm equipment during 1949.

These facilities, known as National Farm Machinery Co-operatives, Inc., are located at Bay City, Ohio and Shelbyville, Indiana. In addition, they have production exchange contracts with the Cockshutt Flowery Co-operative, Bradford, Ontario, whereby they exchange the implements manufactured.

**Farmer Owned Factory**

Michigan farmers are part owners of this modern factory, which is currently manufacturing the very popular Co-op Farm Implement and Equipment line used on their farms. This is the Bellevue, Ohio, plant of National Farm Machinery Cooperative, Inc. There is also a modern plant at Shelbyville, Indiana. Here at the Bellevue plant we see: (1) engineering and experimental shop, (2) forge shop and machine room, (3) new, modern assembly line plant, (4) packing and shipping building, and (5) new, completely automatic foundry.

**Good Service Program**

This is a portion of the service department of Farm Bureau Co-operative, Inc. farm equipment retail store at Lansing. It is typical of many similar shops operated by Farm Bureau Co-op Machinery dealers throughout Michigan. In these shops prompt, efficient service is rendered to all patrons of Co-op equipment.

**Properly Delivered**

Proper delivery of Co-op farm equipment plays an important part in the service program of Farm Bureau Services’ farm equipment department. Here we see Wendel Cox, FBS farm equipment representative, pointing out some special features of the Co-op self-propelled combine to one of our purchasers, Maurice Gove, Farm Bureau delegate, and Robert Kline, both Farm Bureau members of Eaton County. Every piece of Farm Bureau Co-op equipment is properly adjusted and delivered to the farmer ready for work.

**Only Dead Flies Are Good Flies**

If you have dead flies hanging around your windows it will help you sell your farm. It's sold in gallon, 5 gallon and 55 gallon cans.

**Buy At Your Co-op Oil Dealers**

FARMERS PETROLEUM CO-OPERATIVE, INC. 221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

**Household Goods Insurance**

Your household goods are insured not only when they are in the house but also for liberal amounts outside of the house. Even the children's school books and bicycles are covered.

This is just another example of the broad protection you have when in the business of buying insurance. For complete information contact your local agent or write the home office.

**Cheese**

Cheese is milk in its most concentrated form. About five quarts of milk are required to make one pound of cheese.

Cheese is only made from milk that is not contaminated. It can be made in many different ways.
Consumers' Ideas About Producers
Background Material for Discussion This Month by Our Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

By DONALD D. KINSEY
Director of Research and Information

It has been revealed in the past that the degree to which public opinion has swung against the farmer. You hear people talking about it. "The farmer is getting too big," they say. "The farmer is getting too rich." You know that there is a great deal involved in this kind of thinking. It is not just a question of economic conditions. It is a question of the way the farmer is perceived by the people who live in the towns and cities. We have to talk soundly to our city neighbors.

These people have no opportunity to examine records pertaining to farm business. They have not examined the records of the United States Department of Agriculture which cite that the per capita farm income in 1949 was $762, whereas in 1945 it was $555. These things are of no concern to the consumer. They see prices rise on butter and pork chops and conclude that the farmer is getting too rich. Very few of them know that the farmer's share of the food dollar has been a scant 47c on the average, and that the balance of food costs come from processing, handling, transportation, and retailing.

Can they be expected to know that if the farmer gave away food it would not make much difference in the food dollar? The farmer would get only 2c of the price of a loaf of bread.

Our city populations originally came from the farms. They are the children of the grant population. Perhaps the grandchildren of these groups knew and appreciated farmers' problems. But many of these groups have seen some of them go a cow in only a picture—usually grazing peacefully in a pasture. The cost of feed? She just eats grass! How does she get milk? Under the sun! She's just a playmate! The picture is a happy one. The imagination, just waits for things to grow, and then he leaves the farmer with a problem and a job to do.

Now we have a situation where the public living has gone up 75% during the past year. But all this time labor and material prices have increased 72%. The government geared year. But all this time labor and material prices have increased 72%.

For every $1 in purchase price of automobiles poured into the production of a car, the public gets 92¢. For every $1 in purchase price of ice cream sodas the public gets only 85¢. These things are of no concern to them. People don't know about general farming. While his gross income has gone down 30% since 1939, total expenses have gone up 75%. This is the condition of today's American farmer. We ask: Why should the public living have gone up 75% during the past year? But all this time labor and material prices have increased 72%. The government geared year.

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Title: "The New Five-Year Plan"... SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1950

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