Michigan Farm News

Veto Opens Way to Try Again on Farm Bill

TOO V LING, 111 member

New State Aid for Schools

Formulas Provides Increases

III Tuscola Farm Bureau Members at Lansing

New Soil Bank

Bill in Congress

Would Permit Government to Make

Advance Payment up to 50% of Contract

On Proposed Soil Bank Work

President Eisenhower vetoed the Omnibus Farm Bill April 16. He said a return to wartime, rigid 90% of parity supports for basic crops (2) "dual parity for wheat,

natural and premium (3) mandatory price supports for feed grains (4) multiple price plans for wheat and rice.

In sending the bill back to Congress the President said those and other provisions "would do far more to weaken the agricultural region of the country and also to the inter-

farm policy, legislation a political football.

The balance of the first year's payment would be made when the farmer could show that he had fulfilled the terms of the contract so that this section of the bill will be effective July 1, 1956.

The Farm Exchange, the largest handler of grain in Michigan, President of the Farm Bureau was called upon to take part in the "Back to the Barnyard Day," April 17 followed by the May 1 elevators round-up. The Exchange will make a purchase offer of $450 per ton for wheat, and $400 per ton for other grains. If the farmer agrees to take part in the crop conservation program, he will receive an additional 10 cents per ton, up to a maximum of $50 per ton.

AFBF Says Ike's Action Was Sound

The American Farm Bureau Federation executive committee meeting in Chicago April 16 said: "President Eisenhower's action in vetoing the farm bill today is based on sound economic principles," farmers recognize and recent efforts to make farm policy a political football.

"Congress still has the opportunity and responsi-

bility to adopt a workable farm bill that will carry the objectives of adjusting production to market demands, and of expanding markets at home and abroad.

"Farmers need a sound soil bank, full pricing, production stimulating programs."

Farm Situation Will Improve

Commodity programs, the major factor for the recovery of farm prices, will be expanded, according to the report of the Farm Bureau's Committee on Agriculture, the nation's largest farm organization. The report noted that the outlook for increased farm prices is "highly encouraging." The report also noted that the Farm Bureau's National Policy Committee has been considering the proposal for a "soil bank" or "soil reserve" program, which would provide for the purchase of excess farm land, at a price determined by the government, for the purpose of conserving soil. The report said that the "soil bank" program would be an "essential part of any comprehensive farm program that would be designed to stabilize farm prices and incomes." The report also noted that the Farm Bureau's National Policy Committee has been considering the proposal for a "soil bank" or "soil reserve" program, which would provide for the purchase of excess farm land, at a price determined by the government, for the purpose of conserving soil. The report said that the "soil bank" program would be an "essential part of any comprehensive farm program that would be designed to stabilize farm prices and incomes."
The Apron Grandma Wore

... the apron Grandma wore. She always wore it when she was peeling potatoes for breakfast and for lunch. She would sit on the kitchen floor and with a sturdy, well-used knife, she would carefully cut the potatoes into strips.

She wore it when she was peeling onions for dinner, and when she was peeling garlic for the soup she was preparing. The apron was more than just a way for her to protect her clothes; it was a symbol of her hard work and dedication to her family.

It was an apron that was passed down from generation to generation. It was a piece of history, a piece of tradition. It was an apron that was worn with pride and love.

It was an apron that was an integral part of her daily life. It was an apron that was an integral part of her identity.

She wore it when she was peeling and slicing apples for the pies she was baking. She wore it when she was peeling and slicing peaches for the pies she was baking. She wore it when she was peeling and slicing melons for the pies she was baking.

It was an apron that was always there for her, always ready to be worn. It was an apron that was always ready to be put away when she was finished with her work.

It was an apron that was worn with love and respect. It was an apron that was worn with pride and honor. It was an apron that was worn with joy and laughter.

It was an apron that was worn with strength and determination. It was an apron that was worn with heart and soul.

It was an apron that was worn with a sense of tradition and history. It was an apron that was worn with a sense of love and respect.

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This is the House that Farm Bureau Built

Development of Insurance Service

DONALD D. KIRBY

Located in its own insurance services in the early days, the Michigan Farm Bureau contracted with the State Farm Mutual Insurance Company of Wisconsin, Illinois to act as its state agent. This was in 1926.

Revenues from the agency operation were provided to help finance the operations and programs of the Michigan Farm Bureau and on.

In 1946 the contract with the State Farm Mutual was renewed for 20 years. At that time some members were beginning to wonder if the Farm Bureau could develop an insurance program for members only.

Mounting interest resulted in a visit to the insurance companies of the Illinois Agricultural Assn. by a delegation of Michigan Farm Bureau members in 1947. They returned convinced that farm insurance rates could be improved in Michigan, and that a Farm Bureau program for members was possible.

During the years of gas rationing in World War II, drivers had little gasoline and travel was down. The speed limit was 35 miles an hour. The accident rate was low in the nation.

Insurance companies paid out less money for accidents. Yet commercial rates were lowered only slightly. The companies piled up huge surpluses at the expense of the drivers. The Farm Bureau was included in making this contribution.

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Activities of Women of Michigan Farm Bureau

Blue Cross Aid In Case of Accident

District 1
Mrs. James Gray, Chairman
Committee 1-5

Our first committee met on March 15. Mrs. Gray has decided that her committee will attempt to find new ways to make the Blue Cross aid available to Michigan women. A committee was selected to work on this project.

District 2
Mrs. Daniel Spruiell, Chairman
Allan Ross

The committee has decided to hold their spring meeting in May. They plan to hold a meeting to discuss the Blue Cross plan.

District 3
Mrs. Dena Wood, Chairman

A meeting was held on March 15 to discuss the Blue Cross plan. The committee decided to hold a meeting in May to discuss further.

District 4
Mrs. L. Q. Hitching, Chairman

The committee held a meeting on March 15 to discuss the Blue Cross plan. They plan to hold a meeting in May to discuss further.

District 5
Mrs. Dale Comer, Chairman

A meeting was held on March 15 to discuss the Blue Cross plan. The committee decided to hold a meeting in May to discuss further.

District 6
Mrs. O. H. Hitching, Chairman

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District 7
Mrs. Dale Bees, Chairman

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District 8
Mrs. Martin Stetencroft, Chairman

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District 9
Mrs. Stan Blanton, Chairman

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District 10
Mrs. Helen Broom, Chairman

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District 11
Mrs. L. Q. Hitching, Chairman

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District 12
Mrs. M. B. Hitsch, Chairman

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District 13
Mrs. R. E. Hitching, Chairman

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District 14
Mrs. W. R. Hitching, Chairman

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District 15
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District 16
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MFB Won’t Support This One

The Michigan Association of Farmers Cooperatives new film "Partners" is proving popular among cooperators. The one of the films is a story about the effects of the proposed amendment to the state constitution on cooperatives.

"Partners" is the only one of the films that deals specifically with the effects of the proposed amendment on the cooperatives. The film is expected to be shown to cooperatives in the state during the next few weeks.

The proposed amendment would make it possible for cooperatives to become part of the state government. The film states that this would be a bad thing for the cooperatives. It says that the cooperatives would have to give up their independence and freedom to be part of the government.

The film also shows that the cooperatives would have to give up some of their rights as a result of the proposed amendment. It says that this would be a bad thing for the cooperatives.

The film ends with a call to action, saying that the cooperatives should work to prevent the proposed amendment from passing. It says that the cooperatives should work to make sure that the people of Michigan understand the effects of the proposed amendment on the cooperatives.

In summary, the film "Partners" is a powerful film that shows the effects of the proposed amendment on the cooperatives. It is expected to be shown to cooperatives in the state during the next few weeks. The film is a must-see for anyone who is interested in the cooperatives and their future.
Concrete Skeleton Pre-Cast

To build and tear out forms for concrete, this method would have been a procedure described in the Michigan Farm Bureau's new Booklet "Construction of the Michigan Farm Bureau Office Center on 184th of West Side of Grand Rapids Ave."

Sixty feet high, the 6 by 6 block building is constructed of pre-cast concrete. But to get lower fire insurance rates, the six-story concrete building must be so constructed that it could be used as such.

With the exception of the windows, the entire structure is made up of pre-cast concrete. The concrete is formed from a mixture of cement, sand, and gravel. The concrete is then placed in the form and allowed to harden. After the concrete is hardened, the form is taken away and the building is ready for use.

In the hospital print shop, a crane with a 70-foot boom, a crane with a 40-foot boom, and a crane with a 20-foot boom are available for use.

If You Should Get Cancer:

It happens sometimes. For example, according to the American Cancer Society, 1 in 5 people will develop cancer in their lifetime. When you get cancer, it is important to receive treatment as soon as possible.

Find a oncologist who can help you with your cancer treatment. It is also important to follow a healthy lifestyle, such as eating a balanced diet and exercising regularly.

Institute of Cooperation in N. Carolina

The Institute of Cooperation in N. Carolina is a non-profit organization that provides training and education to help people create successful businesses. The Institute offers a variety of courses, including business management, marketing, and sales.

New State Aid for School Lunches

The new state aid for school lunches is designed to help communities provide healthy meals for their school children. The aid is based on the number of children enrolled in the school district and the number of meals served.

Order from YOUR FARM BUREAU DEALER

Please visit your local Farm Bureau office to order your copy of the Concrete Skeleton Pre-Cast booklet. You can also order online at www.farmbureau.org/construction.

Save Money—Prevent Grease Waste

There is no work when you use the new UNICO grease cartridge. Grease waste is always fresh and clean, and ready to use. Many hand oiling is eliminated, and no waste is ever left behind. Simply load a grease cartridge in special TUBE LUBE grease gun and you can get ready for any lubricating job on the farm. For more information, visit your county Farm Bureau office.

To Order: Visit your local Farm Bureau office, call 1-800-521-5511, or visit www.farmbureau.org.
**Farm Bureau in Upper Peninsula**

The Michigan Farm Bureau has been engaged in support activities for the state's agricultural interests. Effective and organized agricultural action is the mainstay of the state's farmers. Several county Farm Bureaus have been organized in the Upper Peninsula, and they have been effective in supporting the state's farmers.

**MFB Favors Changes in State Bd. of Education**

The Michigan Farm Bureau favors changes in the state board of education, and it is working to promote these changes. The state board is responsible for the education of all students in the state, and it is critical that it be effective and efficient. The Farm Bureau is working to ensure that the state board of education is representative of the state's farmers and that it is working to support the state's agricultural interests.

**Plan Step-Up In Telling Farm Story**

DAN S. REED, Assistant Legislative Chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau, has been working to promote changes in the state board of education. He believes that the state board should be more representative of the state's farmers and that it should be working to support the state's agricultural interests. He has been working to promote these changes and to ensure that the state board is effective and efficient.

**For Hybrid Corn SEE YOUR Farm Bureau Dealer**

Leading the parade of farm innovations is the use of hybrid corn. Some dealers have been featuring hybrid corn for years, but this year the demand has been stronger than ever. The demand for hybrid corn is due to its many advantages over the old-fashioned, bred corn. The hybrid corn has a higher yield, a shorter growing period, and a better quality of the crop. The demand for hybrid corn has been increasing each year, and it is expected to continue to increase in the future.

**Avoid Trouble with WEEDS**

Spray them away with 2-4D

The use of 2-4D to control weeds has been very successful in recent years. It is a systemic herbicide that is absorbed by the plant and moves through its system, killing the plant from the inside out. It is effective against a wide range of weeds, and it is easy to apply. The use of 2-4D has greatly reduced the amount of weed work that is required by farmers.

**Farm Bureau Dealers are featuring GENERAL CHEMICALS' 2-4D WEED KILLER**

For more information on these items, see your Farm Bureau dealer.
Have the Small Farms a Profitable Future?

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for May

Background Material for Program in May by our 1,567 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DOROTHY D. KEESE
Coordinator of Education and Research, MFB

A small farm is not easy to define. If we mean "small in acres," we may find that some small plots produce a good income by raising certain small crops intensively, but the produce is not for sale. Some farms of large acres may yield poor income because land management, and "know how" are not good.

Still again, a farm of fair acres may be "small" in that a resident may plan to make little or no use of the land. Most economists talk about farms with small acreage, however, when referring to small farms. The answer to the future of the small farm seems to be in actual trends in the record, and not in a mere matter of opinion.

For the question is not "Shall we leave the small farms on the farm?" but rather "Can the small farmer continue to make a living income for his family from the land?"

The Family Farms. There has been much discussion about "family farms." And, again definitions are confusing. A tract of land a family simply because the farmer or farmers who own the farm still let the land lie idle? Such farms are included in these figures, however, if they are 3 acres or more.

Is it a family farm if the family only grows a few things for their own use, and get most of their income from jobs off the farm? Many "hobbyists" do this.

Most agricultural economists define a family farm as one on which (a) 25% or more of the family does more than half the work; and (b) the farm itself provides most of the income for the family. Many of our small acreage farms would be left out under this definition.

The fact is that over the years the family farm has become that family which kept going and earned their living. Most farms are still of this sort. We merely cannot say that the family farm is disappearing just because we get more general knowledge of various farm operations.

Some who work the farm as "hobbyists" and send their produce from the barn yard to the market, and the farmer from the land only enough to pay for the family butter, can be kept from living on the farm. The family farm has to get bigger to be able to produce the same income from less land. The larger the farm, the less acreage required to support the family.

The small family farm will have to get bigger to be able to support the family. It is not unusual. Larger farmers with 50 or more workers pass 100 acres figure in 1915. The small farm is not being platted out into suburban areas. And more land is being purchased. The family farm is doing that job.

We cannot make tight that a poor family has a poor problem in agriculture. You have to help the small farmer. If there are farmers with their own conditions and needs, a social security system could be given public aid, so as to stay in the farm. But if, as some say, we should let the small farmer go, that leaves 95.5% of the farm workers unburdened. The rest is government-owned. The rest is government-owned.

But if a family farm is not able to support the family, it should be given public aid, so as to stay in the farm. The farmer should not be left to his own devices under present conditions. People on small farms do go to the city. That leaves 95.5% of the family on farms, so the family farm has to get bigger to support the family. It is not unusual. Larger farmers with 50 or more workers pass 100 acres figure in 1915.

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