Why It Doesn't Work for Us

CLARK L. BRODY

Counsel for Public Affairs for Michigan Farm Bureau

Supporters of legislation to freeze all farm price supports and acreage allotments at the levels prevailing in 1952 have mentioned disadvantages of the farmer in relation to other interests as warranting their action.

It has been the practice of advocates of federal price supports as a source of farm income to cite various disadvantages the farmer is said to sustain. However, the advocates of farm price supports have not been able to identify any group of farm owners that will act as the justification for their position.

They commonly mention subsidies of tax money to defense and to the merchant marine, the deficit creating postal rates to publications, liberal depreciation allowances to corporations for tax advantages, and various other factors.

Included among their reasons is the pyramiding of prices resulting from the "pass it on to the public" bargaining negotiations of big labor and industrial groups. This is a major cause of raising farm costs and the cost-price squeeze on agriculture. It completely fails to consider any of these influences.

Another of their reasons is the great assistance, provided it helps free people to accept at the price of the farmer's freedom.

While culture and farm communities faces farm people the forces in our dynamic economy that inevitably keep prices for farm products from being reduced to the level that would result in a just and equitable income for the farmers, the power of government cannot stop the rising prices and it has been the practice of advocates of federal price supports to cite the increases in feed grains.

The increase in feed grains has been a result of the increased prices of other crops. Thus the increased price for feed grains results in a new level of prices for all farm products, in which feed grains have an equal part. The new price level is still below the old level in terms of prices for farm products. It is rational to raise prices for farm products to levels above the levels that would result in a just and equitable income for the farmers.

The increase in feed grains has made the production of feed grains less profitable than other crops. This has led to a decrease in the production of feed grains, which has led to a decrease in the production of feed for livestock. This has led to a decrease in the production of livestock, which has led to a decrease in the production of milk, which has led to a decrease in the production of dairy products.

Farm Bureau members believe that the dairy industry is one of the most important industries in the United States, and that it is important to maintain a favorable balance between supply and demand for dairy products. The members believe that the government should work to maintain a favorable balance between supply and demand for dairy products by using various means, such as increasing the price of dairy products and decreasing the price of feed grains.

A new Farm Bureau proposal proposes to increase the price of dairy products and decrease the price of feed grains. The proposal is to be voted on by the members and it is expected to be approved.

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**Community Farm Bureaus**

CLARE L. MCGRAN
Coordinator of Community Farm Bureau for NYS

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The effect is cumulative, and there is no end to it. When we transfer our private problems to Uncle Sam, their solution becomes a matter of direct public interest. This encourages both non-farm groups and other farm groups to get into the act, and there is no satisfactory outcome for anyone.

All of this goes to show that we must work to correct undue favors granted non-farm interests, rather than trying to emulate any unjust methods and advantages on their part.

Our hope lies in the initiative and resourcefulness of farm people themselves.

70,483 of Michigan's leading farm families have recently renewed their Farm Bureau memberships, or were enrolled by their neighbors as new members.

This constitutes an outstanding demonstration of belief in voluntary action for perpetuating and protecting the great human values of the homes, women, and children on the farms of America.

HAIL INSURANCE
On Farm and Garden Crops

We have been protecting Michigan farmers against costly snow losses by hail damage since 1911. Our records show that we had one or more snow storms during the crop season. Insurance is your only protection against loss from hail. Two convenient ways to protect your crops:

A. Direct insurance: Set up a record of every plant you have and purchase insurance to pay the loss in full.

B. Insurance for shares: You can purchase insurance for each share of crop you have in your farm or garden crop.

Check Your Crops

Brighter Spot
in Business

Looking for a brighter spot in business? Try the farm, said the Wall Street Journal in its midst of the Great Depression. Farmers are now doing better than ever before. Why aren't you in the same boat as the rest of the country?

Four States Have Room for Michigan

Michigan Mutual Mail Insurance Company

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

May 1, 1958

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When you order fertilizer, specify Farm Bureau. You own the Farm Bureau fertilizer plants...so why not do business with yourself?

FARM BUREAU because:

• it carries higher analysis
• it costs you less, to get the best.
• it is granular.
• it's adapted to your soil.
• you can buy it bagged or bulk.

When you order fertilizer, specify Farm Bureau. You own the Farm Bureau fertilizer plants...so why not do business with yourself?
Activities of Women of Michigan Farm Bureau

**District 1**

Mrs. Alice Wood, Chairman, Misses J.B.

Mrs. ALBRIGHT is our next speaker, all chairs of District 2 at the meeting are filled. This includes Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph Counties. Other officers elected, Mrs. May Peter, secretaries, Dr. Charles Smith, president; Mrs. Lea Smith, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. Albert Wood, recording secretary.

The meeting was held at the Lakeview Hotel in Kalamazoo, Michigan, with about 100 ladies in attendance.

The evening was spent on the Reading of the minutes, and a discussion of the past years activities.

Mrs. Wood then presented the agenda for the evening, which included the following:

- The committee on nominating list for the next year
- The committee on the program for the next month
- The committee on the budget for the next fiscal year
- The committee on the future plans for the next year

The meeting adjourned with a vote of thanks to the hostesses from Kalamazoo County.

**District 2**

Mrs. Mary D. Stone, Chairman, Misses J.B.

Mrs. ALTERNATIVE is our next speaker, all chairs of District 2 at the meeting are filled. This includes Berrien, Cass, Kalamazoo, and St. Joseph Counties. Other officers elected, Mrs. May Peter, secretaries, Dr. Charles Smith, president; Mrs. Albert Wood, recording secretary.

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**District 3**

Mrs. Helen M. Taylor, Chairman, Misses J.B.

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**District 4**

Mrs. Laura M. Martin, Chairman, Misses J.B.

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The Home Garden Flower

**Lilies for the Garden Home**

By L.E. CHAPMAN

Garden Club Leader

The Lily is a favorite flower of many and for good reason. There are many varieties and sizes of lilies, and they are easy to care for. Lilies are often grown in flower beds, hanging baskets, and containers.

Lilies are a popular choice for gardens in Michigan, and they are known for their beauty and fragrance. They are also hardy and easy to grow, making them a great addition to any garden.

Lilies are divided into two main groups: the Oriental Lily and the Asiatic Lily. Oriental Lilies are usually larger and have a longer bloom period, while Asiatic Lilies are smaller and have a shorter bloom period.

Lilies are easy to grow and require minimal care. They prefer a well-drained soil and full sun. They also need regular watering, especially during the growing season. Lilies can be propagated by division or from seed.

Lilies are a great choice for Michigan gardens and can add beauty and fragrance to any outdoor space.
Women of Farm Bureau

(Continued from Page 1)
Meeting was attended for the MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

Please publish my word ad

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

May 1, 1968

Try A 25 Word Classified Ad for $1

SPECIAL RATE to Farm Bureau members: 25 words for $1 for each addition. Additional words 5 cents each. Figures like 12 or 12.50 count as one word. NON-MEMBER advertisers: 10 cents per word for addition. Two or more advertise take rates of 8 cents per word per addition. All classified ads are cash with order.

Better Hogs Possible with New Antibiotic

Three Hampshire Drove were the first, and Delmar Dev.

In the Hybrid Seed Corn section, the new Model "K" is designed to give effective standable, steady and

 doubly so will be noted. Higher quality mean high

AVOID thiece. Offered for only $11.00 each.

Detroit was held April 22 at the Memor-

ALPINE COUNTY WOMEN'S COM-

on April 21 promptly

Mrs. Herman Reef will at-

FARM HELP WANTED

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

BARN EQUIPMENT

BABY CHICKS

CARE program. Mrs. John Sayre

Please send your classified before May 21 for our June 1 edition. Extra

-400 Gal. Sites

UNICO Model "LN"

See your local Farm Bureau dealer or write for:

Appliance and Dairy Don't

FOR MICHIGAN

Hybrid Seed Corn

For Michigan Farmer

Please publish my word ad

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

May 1, 1968
A New Price Support Plan for Feed Grains

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for May

Background Material for Program in May by Our

1671 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KIRBY

Coordinator of Agricultural Research

Discussion topics, like clothes, need changing to fit the occasion. A new occasion has occurred. The Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors, in a recent meeting, said that members be given an opportunity to study, understand, and support the new proposals for a support price program.

Guidelines to action. Last December, delegates to the American Farm Bureau convention asked that a positive program be developed to help get agriculture out of its present financial plight.

The resolutions passed called for a "pricing program that will encourage free competition and allow for better opportunity to improve net farm incomes."

"Prices should not be left to an arbitrary decision by the Secretary of Agriculture," the delegates said. "Support levels should encourage orderly marketing."

They should halt the sale of vast surpluses to the government, and at the same time, production in special crops. Production should be tuned to normal market consumption. Proper uses of crops would mean freedom from surpluses."

Members of the House of Representatives have already begun questioning the wisdom of the current support programs. A conference committee has been asked to study the problem. A farm income support program of this nature will come up before Congress this session. Michigan members of Congress will contact members of Congress in their states. It is time that you act quickly."

For Pigs That Pay

Feed the Farm Bureau Way

HERE'S ALL YOU HAVE TO DO:

See your local Farm Bureau feed dealer. He has a feed for every stage of a hog's development — Farm Bureau Quick-Ween, Farm Bureau Farming, and Farm Bureau Grower. Both Angus and Hereford. Everyone of these feeds is a stepping stone in getting your hogs to market healthier and faster.

For pigs are being offered for sale or have been advertised for sale, they shall be held according to the following rules. A bill has been introduced in Congress that will clarify the price support plan that was voted on.

Elements of the New Support Plan

A. Price supports for corn, oats, soybeans, grain sorghums, and soybean meal and oilseed will be set at 90 per cent or less of parity.

B. Soybean supports will be $1.35 or 90 per cent of parity. Soybean meal and soybean oil will be supported at the same rate.

C. Average allotments to individual farmers for feed grains will no longer be in force.

D. The government sold 289 million bushels of surplus corn in 1960. The farmer's price went down 25 per cent from the current support price. Present support programs have many weak points. Some will be corrected by the new plan. A new plan is needed for the future.

E. Support prices for the major feed grains compete against each other for market. They can be improved.

F. Support prices for feed grains have been increased 90 per cent, barley 17.5 per cent, and soybeans 17.5 per cent.

A few grain supports have been substituted. The average corn price has increased 10 per cent. Present supports 90 per cent and 120 per cent. Present supports were 80 per cent, 100 per cent, and 110 per cent.

In spite of the fact that farmers are getting higher prices, they are not increasing their production as fast as in the past. Present supports have resulted in a decrease in production.

In 1957, the production of feed grains was 2 billion bushels. In 1958, the production of feed grains was 2.2 billion bushels. Present supports have increased the production of feed grains from 48,000,000 to 64,000,000 bushels.

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