

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE ACTION PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL IS THE BIG TOPIC in Farm Bureau Community Groups all over Michigan. The "Young Adults" of Ingham County take Roll-Call time seriously as they lay plans for "100% renewal"

— plus a new-member campaign. Assisting (left) is Tom Graham, County Roll-Call Manager, while hostess Mrs. Ramon Waltz sorts material. With back to camera is group chairman, Larry Silsby.

IMPRESSIVE ANNUAL ARRANGED

Although the Michigan Farm Bureau moves one step closer to the half-century mark with the advent of its 45th annual meeting November 10-11-12 — Farm Bureau Women, as befits ladies, will show only half that age in celebrating their 20th anniversary of activity.

Opening officially on Tuesday morning, November 10 (one week after the national elections), the big three day meeting will get underway in the auditorium of Michigan State University, with the president's address by Walter Wightman.

According to J. Delbert Wells, Annual Meeting Staff Chairman, the forenoon of the first day will again be devoted to general sessions followed by adjournment at noon for commodity and special-interest conferences.

The 20th anniversary meeting of Farm Bureau Women will be held in the ballroom of the Union building on the afternoon of the first day, highlighted by ceremonies honoring all past Chairmen.

Speaking on the Women's program will be Mrs. Frank Garrison, Detroit, representing Farm and Garden Clubs of the state. Mrs. Leon Burgoyne of Berrien County will entertain the group. The business meeting will be conducted by Mrs. Maurine Scramlin, Chairman of the Farm Bureau Women's Committee.

A well-known Kalamazoo doctor who heads his own medical production firm, Dr. Homer H.

Stryker, president of Stryker Corporation, will speak at the annual banquet. His topic "So You Want To Go Into Business" mixes humor with first-hand hard-headed business experience and advice.

Other highlights of the meeting include: debate on resolutions and the election of directors to the MFB Board from the even-numbered districts, 2-4-6-8-10 — plus two Directors at Large.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S ANNUAL

Following a pattern of recent years, the Young People's annual meeting will be held just prior to the Michigan Farm Bureau Convention.

This year the date of Saturday, November 7th has been selected, with a full-day and evening session scheduled at the Bay County F.B. center, on Midland Hwy.

According to Don Williams, state Young People's Committee Chairman, the featured speaker will be Elton Smith, Caledonia farmer and vice president of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

Beside the regular business session, there will be a revamped "Discussion Meet" and the annual "Talent Find." The Discussion Meet features the topic "Keys to our Farming Future," and each county is allowed two contestants to fill Junior and Senior categories. Juniors must be less than 17; Seniors between 17 and 30.

The talent contest will be also divided into the two classes with counties eligible to enter two acts in each division.

YOU Are Important

By Clarence E. Prentice
Secretary-Manager, MFB

In Farm Bureau, *you* are important.

As a member, *you* are "connected" in a nation-wide hook-up directly with every other of the more than 1,600,000 families now members of Farm Bureau in 49 states and Puerto Rico.

Through county Farm Bureaus, state Farm Bureaus and the American Farm Bureau Federation with offices in Chicago and Washington, *you* are linked in a gigantic network.

How well *you* use this power-connection is up to *you*. The line is open and *you* are on it. What will *you* do with your opportunity and responsibility?

Consider: agriculture now makes up about 8% of the population. The other 92% are not much concerned about their Country Cousins as long as food and shelter remain a bargain.

Isn't this reason enough to get out and support Farm Bureau, the organization to which three out of every four farmers belong? Isn't this reason enough to take most seriously *your* opportunity and *your* responsibility?

Every one of the 71 county Farm Bureau units in Michigan will have an annual meeting in early October.

Will *you* be there to speak your mind on important policy matters?

Will *you* lend your voice and strength by being present and active?

Will *you* speak out and be

heard? Many important county policies will be decided at *your* meeting.

Policies for the whole Farm Bureau organization will be discussed at *your* county meeting and recommendations will be sent on to the state Resolutions Committee and to the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting.

You are connected. How well will *you* use that connection?

On page 3 of this paper is listed *your* annual meeting date. Watch for local announcements of your meeting.

Plan to be there.
Plan to be heard.

Editorial**FREEMAN STAGES
POLITICAL SHOW**

As we've said before, it pays to keep an eye on fast-talking, fast-moving Orville Freeman.

Eager Orville, Secretary of Agriculture extraordinary and chief pitchman for a long list of socialistic "supply-management" farm control schemes, brought his road show back to Michigan.

Word had gone out that farmers here weren't exactly lining up to buy what he had to sell, and always-game Orville came back to see why.

This makes the third trip in two years in part at least at taxpayer's expense, and it is hardly news that much of the time was spent in direct attacks on the integrity of the Michigan Farm Bureau.

To repeat what we wrote after the last visit: "It is an unbelievable sight to watch a member of the President's Cabinet use his office to condemn Farm Bureau — a free farm organization."

Quoting from this column of a year ago, "When Secretary Orville Freeman used a speech in Michigan as a political platform in an attempt to publicly shame Michigan farmers who oppose his control programs, HE IS USING FARMER'S OWN MONEY AGAINST THEM."

But that's our Orville!

The only real difference this time is that in about so many words, he also called farm leaders liars as he tried to shift the blame for near-disaster results of his Wheat Certificate scheme onto Farm Bureau, the one organization that opposed it most violently.

In trying to direct attention elsewhere, he nimbly skirted around his dumping of surplus wheat to wreck the free wheat market, and said instead that the free market price was low because, somehow — in some mysterious fashion — Farm Bureau caused it.

His statement contained the same kind of twisted truth as his utterances here just before the crucial May 21st Wheat Referendum — such as the flat prediction then that "if Michigan farmers really understood what is at issue in the wheat referendum, 90% of them will vote 'yes.'"

As usual, Orville underestimated farmers' ability to understand.

They clearly understood then (as now) his threats of one-dollar wheat if farmers didn't fall into step with government control programs. Michigan farmers reacted accordingly. They handed Freeman his predicted vote — almost exactly in reverse — a shocking 80% "NO!"

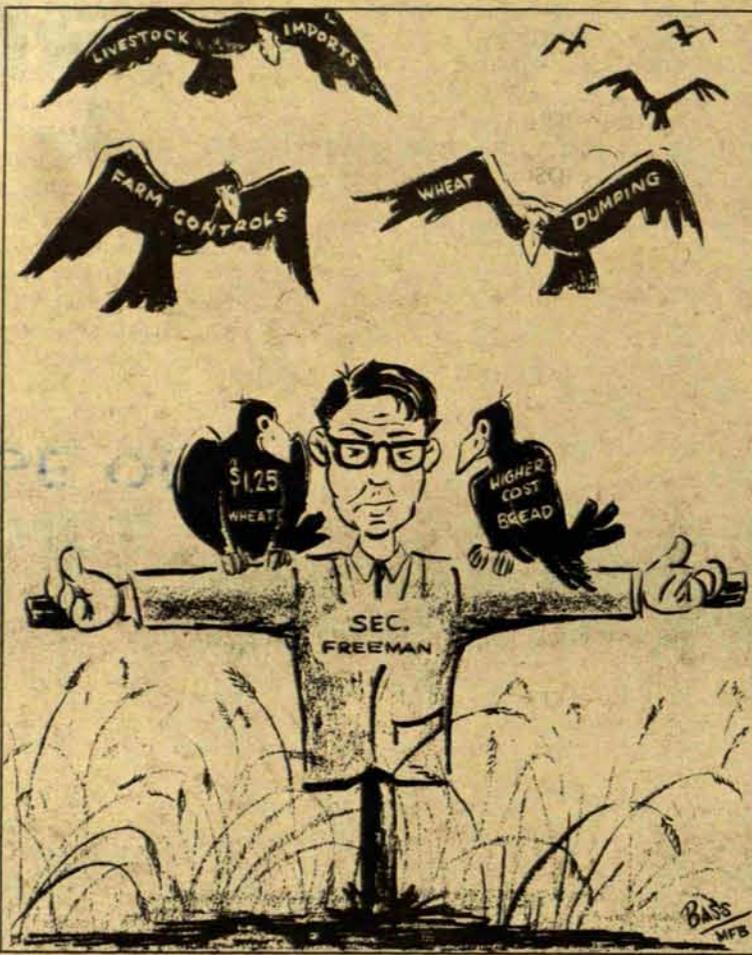
Not able to get farmers to fall for something so obviously contrary to their own interests, Freeman went to work on Congress. With the strong backing of the Johnson Administration, he and his dozens of paid employees worked full time against farmers in selling Congress on the very program farmers turned down.

Michigan farmers clearly remember Freeman's battle cry of this super sales campaign that without the program, wheat income would drop. He said that with the new law, wheat income would rise and the price of bread would not.

Incredibly, Congress by a narrow margin, bought what farmers had rejected and the new program became law. A law that has brought Michigan farmers one of the lowest wheat incomes in years — a law that is raising the price of bread and baked goods over the nation. A law Freeman is finding more embarrassing daily.

Farm Bureau leaders have called on President Johnson to repeal it, suggesting that if this is not done, the program will become a millstone in the fall campaign around the neck of every candidate who voted for it.

M.W.

Is He Scaring or Calling Them?**"UNDERWHELMING"**

In his third "non-political" appearance in Michigan in less than two years, Agricultural Secretary Orville Freeman used several million words to cut down considerable political hay.

The value of the verbal crop, if any, remains to be seen.

Among other things, in his appearance at Michigan State University, September 11, Freeman said:

The present price of wheat is low.

The present Wheat Certificate law now on the books is the Grange program.

We had a farm program last year but Farm Bureau voted it down.

Recent livestock prices have increased because he ordered the USDA to make beef purchases for the school lunch program.

It was obvious from the start that Freeman was nettled by the attitude of Michigan farmers, first because of their turn-down of his wheat program a year ago, and next because of their attitude toward the \$1.25 per bushel price of wheat since the same program was adopted by Congress over their objections.

His accepting responsibility for recently improved meat prices, which while possibly true, could only enrage NFO members.

As for the statement that Farm Bureau voted down last year's farm program — if he was referring to the Wheat referendum, it was the first time Freeman has publicly admitted that Farm Bureau is a nation-wide organization reflecting the thinking of the majority of all farmers.

To sum up reactions of those attending:
underwhelming.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

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President's Column**People-Problems,
Problem People**

Walter W. Wightman, President
Michigan Farm Bureau

Sometimes it seems as though we have not progressed very far in the 2,000 years since Christ tried to teach us a better way.

Over the span of these centuries, the struggle has gone on to lift men to the level of Christ's challenge to love and respect one another, — to abolish hatred from our hearts. This challenge was given us directly, for Christ said "This shall all men know, that ye are My disciples, if ye have love one to another." Men have come near, but then have drifted far from this great principle. It is so easy to return to the pagan barbaric violences.

People still covet, still hate and refuse to live with one another in peace and quiet.

Across the seas we see violent unrest, bloodshed and inhuman atrocities.

We are tempted to think "they don't know any better, they haven't been trained in the Judeo-Christian atmosphere as have we of this country."

But what of those of us who have? What about us? Are we better?

In Michigan, of the year 1964, in this enlightened state of well-educated people, we see farm neighbor threatened by farm neighbor. We hear of violence and gunplay, of threats and destruction of personal property because one person has a different idea than the other on how best to increase farm income!

How incredible that we have advanced so little in the art of human relations that pennies-per-pound-of-pig can strip off the veneer of "civilization." How incredible that force is used, or its use threatened by those who would whip everyone into line with their own way of thinking!

Nor is Farm Bureau immune.

Even in our own organization we have had honest people called "liars" and those of one religious faith attacked by those of another.

Farmers and rural people of these United States need a united, closely-knit organization to fight for them and to protect them from such things as government intervention in their affairs.

They need a united, strong organization to represent them in the marketplace, to protect them there from ruthless buying tactics exhibited by the very few buyers who now control commodity prices at the retail end.

Farmers do not need their voice weakened or their important issues clouded by their own voices in discord.

We have about three choices: We can run our own business, we can turn the job over to labor unions or the government. Any time we weaken ourselves through a lack of unity, we signal others to step in.

The issues of agriculture are far too great to let personalities stand in the way of progress.

Within Farm Bureau we have a sound, sensible, practical type of leadership. There is no radicalism or lawlessness there.

Farm Bureau reached an all-time high in membership last year, and is headed for a second all-time record with 29,000 more members than at this time last year!

In Farm Bureau there is more than three times as many members as in the other two general farm organizations combined. Farm Bureau operates in 49 states and Puerto Rico, and no other farm organization comes near having a state organization in every state.

We have much to gain by working together in the largest, fastest-growing farm organization in the world.

We have equally much to lose if we don't.

W.W.

County Annual Meeting Schedule

In the words of Clarence Prentice, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau—in this organization YOU are important! But making most of your opportunity to speak up in Farm Bureau is your responsibility.

Each of the 71 County Farm Bureau organizations in Michigan hold an annual meeting in October. Most of the dates and details are listed here.

If for some reason your county is not among them, watch for local announcements.

Plan to be there. Plan to be heard!

- ALCONA—Oct. 5, 8:00 p.m., Harrisville High School.
- ALLEGAN—Oct. 15, 6:30 p.m. Potluck supper, Allegan Griswold Auditorium.
- ALPENA—Oct. 13, 8:00 p.m., Wilson Community School.
- ANTRIM—Oct. 14, 8:00 p.m., Lakeland School, Elk Rapids.
- ARENAC—Oct. 8, 8:00 p.m., Twining Community Hall.
- BARAGA—Oct. 7, 8:00 p.m., Covington Town Hall.
- BARRY—Oct. 26, 7:30 p.m., potluck supper, Community Bldg., Fairgrounds, Hastings.
- BAY—Oct. 15, 8:00 p.m., Monitor Township Hall, Bay City.
- BENZIE—Oct. 22, 8:00 p.m., Mills Community House, Benzonia.
- BERRIEN—Oct. 15, 6:30 p.m., supper, Youth Memorial Bldg., Berrien Springs.

- BRANCH—Oct. 12, 8:00 p.m., 4-H Cabin, Coldwater Fairgrounds.
- CALHOUN—Oct. 20, 8:00 p.m., B. E. Henry Community Hall, Marshall.
- CASS—Oct. 17, 8:00 p.m., County Center Bldg., Cassopolis Fairgrounds.
- CHARLEVOIX—Oct. 7, 8:00 p.m., Elementary Gym, Boyne City.
- CHEBOYGAN—Watch for local announcement.
- CHIPPEWA—Oct. 6, 8:00 p.m., 4-H Bldg., Kinross.
- CLARE—Oct. 2, 8:15 p.m., potluck lunch, Grant Township Hall.
- CLINTON—Oct. 13, 7:30 p.m., potluck supper, 4-H Bldg., St. Johns City Park.
- DELTA—Oct. 3, 8:00 p.m., potluck lunch, Bay de Noc Elementary School, Rapid River.
- EATON—Oct. 8, 7:00 p.m., furnished dinner, 4-H Bldg., Charlotte Fairgrounds.
- EMMET—Oct. 12, 8:00 p.m., Activity Room, Harbor Springs grade school.
- GENESEE—Oct. 1.
- GLADWIN—Oct. 6, 8:00 p.m., Groat Town Hall.
- GRATIOT—Oct. 13, 8:00 p.m., Ithaca.
- HILLSDALE—Oct. 14, 7:00 p.m., potluck supper, 4-H Bldg., Hillsdale Fairgrounds.
- HOUGHTON—Oct. 8, 8:00 p.m., Superior Nat'l. Bank, Hancock.
- HURON—Oct. 15, 7:00 p.m., furnished dinner, Farm Bureau Center, Bad Axe.

- INGHAM—Oct. 15, 7:30 p.m., potluck supper, American Legion Bldg., Mason.
- IONIA—Oct. 12, 8:15 p.m., Youth Bldg., Ionia Fairgrounds.
- IOSCO—Oct. 13, 8:30 p.m., Tawas Township Hall.
- IRON—Oct. 10, 8:00 p.m., Bates Township Hall.
- ISABELLA—Oct. 20, 7:30 p.m., supper, United Brethren Church, S.E., Mt. Pleasant.
- JACKSON—Oct. 19, 7:30 p.m., supper, Michigan Center High School.
- KALAMAZOO—Oct. 8, Special 1-day Farm Bureau 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m., noon dinner, County Center Bldg., Kalamazoo (County FB, Kalamazoo FBS, Climax FBS, FB Insurance and Farmers Petroleum).
- KALKASKA—Oct. 10, 8:00 p.m., Kalkaska High School.
- KENT—Oct. 5, 8:00 p.m., Cafeteria line "at will," Schensul's Restaurant, Grand Rapids.
- LAPEER—Oct. 8, 7:30 p.m. supper, County Center Bldg., Lapeer.
- LENAWEE—Oct. 7, 7:00 p.m. dinner, 4-H Bldg., Adrian Fairgrounds.
- LIVINGSTON—Oct. 6, 7:30 p.m., Supper, Fowlerville High School Gym.
- MACKINAC-LUCE—Oct. 5, 8:00 p.m., Engadine High School Gym.
- MACOMB—Oct. 14, 7:00 p.m. banquet, Immanuel Lutheran School (Waldenburg), Mt. Clemens.

- MANISTEE—Oct. 14, 8:00 p.m., Farr Center, Onekama.
- MARQUETTE-ALGER—Oct. 12, 7:45 p.m., Skandia School.
- MASON—Oct. 21, 8:00 p.m., Amber Town Hall.
- MECOSTA—Oct. 13, 8:30 p.m., Morley-Stanwood High School.
- MENOMINEE—Oct. 13, 7:30 p.m., Sportsmen's Club Rooms, Stephenson.
- MIDLAND—Oct. 19, 8:00 p.m., Hope Community Hall.
- MISSAUKEE—Oct. 8, 8:00 p.m., McBain Public School.
- MONROE—Oct. 8, 8:00 p.m., Ida Elementary School.
- MONTCALM—Oct. 14, 8:00 p.m., Central Montcalm High School, Stanton.
- MONTMORENCY—Oct. 15, 7:00 p.m., potluck supper, Hillman High School.
- MUSKOGON—Oct. 8, 7:30 p.m., potluck dinner, 4-H Center, Wolf Lake.
- NEWAYGO—Oct. 20, 8:00 p.m., Fremont Foundation Bldg.
- NORTHWEST MICHIGAN—Oct. 20, 6:45 p.m. supper, Twin Lakes 4-H Camp, Traverse City.
- OAKLAND—OCT. 14, 7:30 p.m. dinner, C.I.A. Bldg., Waterford.
- OCEANA—Oct. 7, 7:00 p.m. potluck supper, Shelby Congregational Church.
- OCEMAW—Oct. 12, 8:30 p.m., West Branch Community Bldg.
- OSCEOLA—Oct. 15.
- OTSEGO—Oct. 20, 8:00 p.m., Livingston Township Hall.
- OTTAWA—Oct. 15, 8:00 p.m., Allendale Township Hall.
- PRESQUE ISLE—Oct. 14, 8:00 p.m., Belknap Township Hall.
- SAGINAW—Oct. 20.
- SANILAC—Oct. 12, 6:30 p.m. pancake supper, Farm Bureau Bldg., Sandusky.
- SHIAWASEE—Watch for local announcement.
- ST. CLAIR—Oct. 13.
- ST. JOSEPH—Oct. 12, 7:30 p.m. potluck supper, Farm Bureau Bldg., Centreville.
- TUSCOLA—Oct. 20, 7:00 p.m. banquet, Caro High School Cafeteria.
- VAN BUREN—Oct. 24, 6:30 p.m. dinner, Farm Bureau Bldg., Paw Paw.
- WASHTENAW—Oct. 7, 7:30 p.m. potluck supper, Farm Council Bldg., Ann Arbor.
- WAYNE—Oct. 9, 8:00 p.m., 4-H Bldg., Belleville.
- WEXFORD—Oct. 12, 8:00 p.m., Cadillac High School Cafeteria.

Twenty Reach Goal

Twenty county Farm Bureaus have made their 1964 membership goal and have received the honorary title of "TELLSTARS," according to Glenn Sommerfeldt, manager of the Field Services Division.

Leading this galaxy of TELLSTARS with the highest percentage of goal is Marquette-Alger with 113, followed by Iron with 107%; Baraga, 104% and Mackinac-Luce, 103%.

In the 102% category are Otsego, Kalkaska, Midland, Gladwin and Montcalm counties. Chippewa, Iosco, Charlevoix, Alpena, Mecosta and Wayne each reached the 101% mark. Those counties with 100% of goal were Washtenaw, Genesee, Clinton, Arenac and Mason.

Michigan Farm Bureau's membership for the fiscal year ending August 31 was 67,961 family members—97% of quota, 96% of goal. There were 63,676 renewed memberships, 4147 new members and 138 Life members.

\$500 "Fine" For Speeding Corn Pickers

Farmers are being subjected to a \$500 "fine" every time they go two miles an hour over the speed limit.

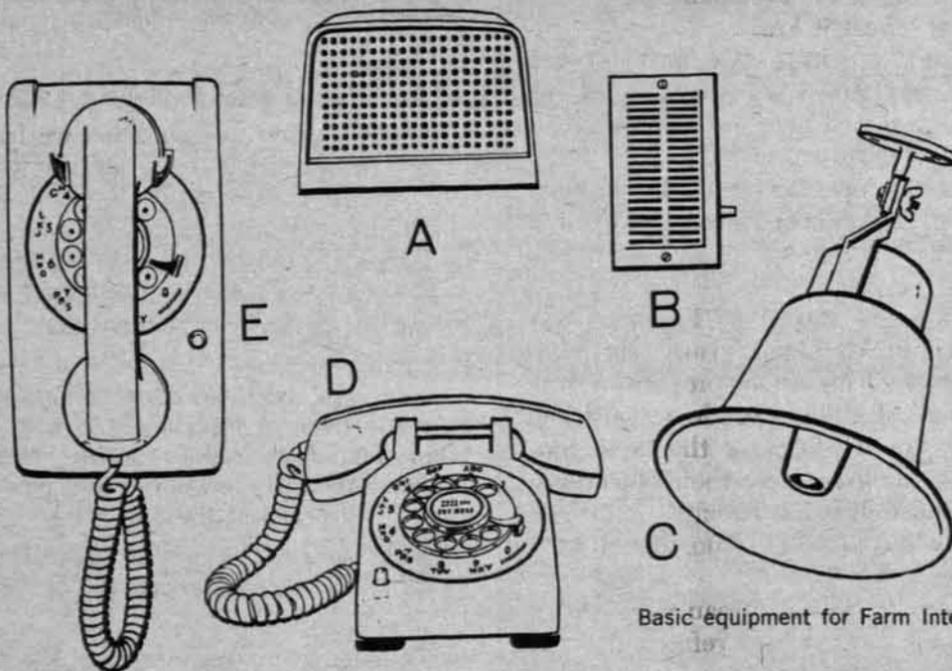
It happens every fall in Michigan corn fields.

"Losses can run that high when the speed of a corn picker is just two miles an hour over the recommended rate," reports Richard Pfister, Michigan State University farm safety engineer. The normal corn picking speed is two-and-one-half miles per hour.

Here's how Pfister figures the \$500 "fine." Losses amount to about seven bushels an acre at the higher speed. This means 560 bushels per 80-acre field, or a \$504 loss with corn prices at 90 cents a bushel.

Americans are drinking more milk. For the first time since 1956, per capita sales of fluid whole milk have increased. Sales rose to 126 quarts per person in 1963, up from 125 quarts in 1962.

FARM INTERPHONE:



Basic equipment for Farm Interphone

RIGHT FOR YOUR FARM?

Yes—if your time is worth money. With Farm Interphone you no longer spend time running back to the house for phone calls, or around the farm getting instructions to your hired men. To understand how Farm Interphone solves these problems, take a look at the equipment you get in a basic installation, and what each piece does for you.

Item A, for example. That's a two-way speaker-amplifier for a farm building location. Lets you talk and listen without even picking up the phone. Item B? A more compact version of the same thing, for a location in the house. C is a powerful two-way loudspeaker for outdoor use.

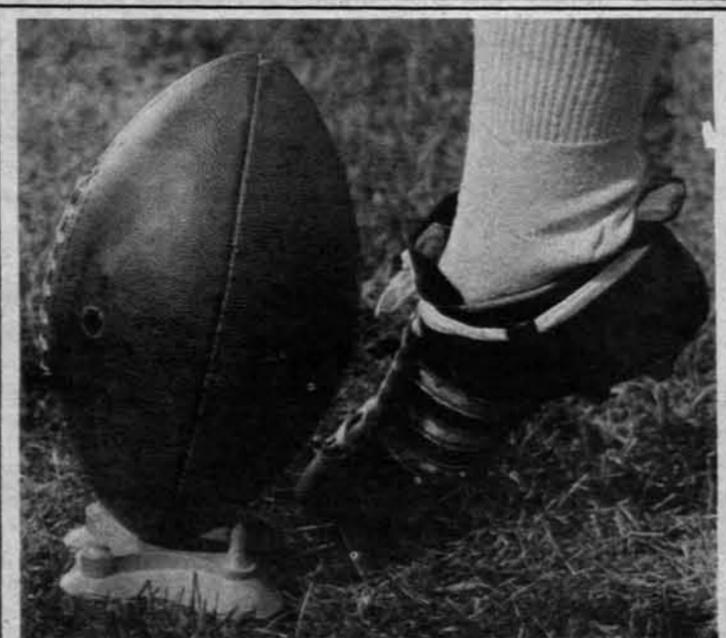
D, of course, is your house phone, and E is your farm building extension. Additional phones and speakers can be installed, as needed.

But the real beauty of Farm Interphone is not the separate parts. It's the way they work together, to provide a really complete communications system for the farm. Regular telephone service is combined with a special on-farm communications hookup. You can reach people on the farm or off, quickly, with Farm Interphone.

Like more information? Equipment demonstration? Stop by or call our Business Office—we'll be glad to talk it over with you.



MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



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american dairy association

capitol report



Property Taxes Top Concern

"Keep farm property taxes from going any higher." (Monroe County)

"School taxes should be collected from everyone. Perhaps . . . more sales tax could be allocated . . ." (Lenawee)

School "districts be set up according to pupils and valuation over a larger enough area to balance high and low points." (Ogemaw)

"Is it advisable and economical to make fewer and larger high school districts . . . ?" (Montcalm)

"State income tax solely for school operating needs." (Ingham)

"A payroll tax should be considered." (Manistee)

"Flat rate income tax of 2% . . . earmarked for schools with a reduction of 20% on property taxes . . ." (Alpena)

The above are typical recommendations of community groups resulting from the discussion topic on school finance.

As reported in previous issues of the Farm News much progress has been made on Farm Bureau's tax reform program in spite of the fact that the November special session of the Legislature, through bipartisan inaction, gave little consideration to Governor Romney's tax reform program.

However, progress made during the regular Legislative session included a somewhat better school aid formula. Studies are continuing toward a formula that will consider factors other than just property valuation per pupil. While a more equitable formula may help prevent property tax increases, it is far from a total answer.

Total school costs will continue to rise because of: increased numbers of pupils; more "special education" programs for the retarded, disabled, homebound, emotionally disturbed, etc.; greater school emphasis on vocational education or "job training" for dropouts etc.; more community colleges; and many more.

These and others also mean continued and increased building programs.

Special programs are very expensive, often costing double that of the ordinary classroom. Most people believe, however, that better education and job training will result in less welfare and delinquency later.

Other pressures on property will also increase. For example, the new state highway commission taking office January 1, 1965, will face a grim financial picture.

Michigan can be proud of its roads but they must be paid for. It has already been proposed to shift more of the cost of local roads back to the county and hence to the property tax!

Farmers living in potential "home rule" counties face the prospect of increased property taxes. In the 1964 legislative session all "county home rule" proposals provided for increased millage (5 to 10 mills). Farm Bureau strongly fought this kind of financing.

Other examples, such as new county mental health programs, can be cited to show that prop-

erty taxes are likely to continue upward unless other sources of local revenue are found.

Due to reapportionment, four counties are now able to control the legislature making the job of lessening the burden a difficult one. In fact, a constant effort will be required to maintain previous gains and prevent the shifting of further burdens to property.

Serious consideration must be given to this problem as more than 12% of the Michigan farmer's income now goes for property taxes alone!

Some possible sources of local non-property tax revenue are:

Sales tax: Michigan now derives a larger portion of its revenue from this source than any other state. Because 2½¢ of the 4¢ now goes to schools and local government, it can be said that it is now a combination local and state tax.

There may be a problem in maintaining the ½¢ now going to local units of government. There are those who argue that it is not needed in many areas.

Income tax: The legislature passed a uniform income tax law allowing Michigan cities to levy income taxes. The question of taxation of non-residents was compromised to ½ of the rate for residents.

Several cities have or expect to have an income tax. Nearly 200 cities could qualify and Michigan could be practically blanketed by income taxes with no chance for relief on property taxes.

Farm Bureau's present tax policy proposes that the income tax should be available for county use and the revenue produced used to lower taxes on property.

If a city can administer an income tax, the county, as a larger unit, can do it more efficiently and the revenues could be used county-wide — city, suburbs and farming areas. Taxes could then be shifted from property.

Many State Farm Bureaus in the states not now having an income tax are supporting its enactment to be used to lower property taxes. Ohio Farm Bureau is one of these, but faces an uphill fight because about 80 Ohio cities and

villages now have income taxes.

In Pennsylvania nearly 1,200 cities, boroughs, townships, and school districts have a hodge-podge of income taxes.

Kansas Farm Bureau is working for a county income tax for schools. Wisconsin was successful in getting property tax relief through enactment of a sales tax which also made it one of the 24 or more states having both a sales and income tax.

Other possible local non-property taxes fall into the category of "nuisance taxes" and, generally speaking, will not raise significant revenues except in specific cases.

For instance, a tax on "admissions" might be worthwhile revenue wise in Wayne county but not in most other counties. It should not be forgotten that any basic change or modernization of county taxing powers will require legislation and this is not easily done.

Neither should it be forgotten that farmers, through Farm Bu-

Farm Issue Jockeying Mark of New Congress

Will there be new farm legislation next year? Since both the present "emergency" feed grain program and the disastrous wheat-cotton program apply only to the 1964-1965 crops, it is obvious that new legislation will be on the docket during the session of Congress beginning in January, 1965.

Present programs were adopted as stopgap plans and have failed to accomplish their purposes.

The wheat program was put into effect without regard for the results of the 1963 wheat referendum, and without a referendum scheduled to determine whether producers want such a program for the 1965 crop.

The 1965 program puts additional pressure on wheat growers to sign up since the support level has been lowered and the value of the certificate has been increased.

With the announced policy of the Secretary of Agriculture to keep the market at approximately the support level, wheat growers find little that is "voluntary" about the program.

It should also be noted that the present international wheat agreement runs out July 31, 1965. Sugar and wool legislation expires early in 1966, which means that these programs will be up for review during 1965.

Yes, the next session of Congress will no doubt see a great deal of jockeying on farm issues.

reau, have, year in and year out, helped shift many tax burdens (elimination of state property tax, 15 mill limitation, elimination of road tax on property, 50% limitation on valuations, earmarking of other revenues for schools etc.).

Michigan is a growing state, and also a wealthy state. Michigan workers are among the highest paid in the nation. Increased population and increased wealth means more and more new services and programs which in turn mean continually higher budgets.

There is no question that property will continue to be a strong, stable, base for the whole tax structure.

However, unlike the situation a century ago the mere ownership of property does not accurately measure wealth nor does it reflect "ability to pay."

Today, farmers especially can rightfully ask: Does the tax on property have to carry nearly 100% of the local tax burden? Can not the local costs of the county, the schools, and the township be spread more fairly? Should not the entire tax structure be fairly balanced? Must Michigan's modern demands be met to a large degree by the outmoded "horse and buggy" property tax?

"Thinking Voter's Ballot" November Election Issue

There will be no change in the ballot form used in the November 3 election. This decision was reached when the State Board of Canvassers gave its stamp of approval to the petitions filed by the CIO and others, calling for a referendum on the so-called Massachusetts Ballot which was adopted by the legislature in the 1964 session.

A referendum vote in the November 3 election will decide whether or not Michigan will use this ballot form in succeeding elections.

While it has been popularly called the Massachusetts Ballot, the Michigan law provides a ballot nearly identical with that used in Ohio. Twenty-five other states also used the so-called "Office Block" type of ballot.

The voting procedure would be similar to that followed in a primary election or in a nonpartisan election (for judicial officers, city or village officials and school officers).

Under this form, the candidates for each office are listed in a block and the party designation is listed after the candidate's name.

In voting a straight ticket, the elector would place an "X" in front of the name of each candidate of his party.

Adoption of the Office Block Ballot should not come as a surprise to Michigan voters. It was first proposed in the Legislature in 1951 by Senator Don VanderWerp, of Fremont, as a means of improving voter responsibility in state and local elections.

It has often been discussed since that time and has at varying times been supported by members of both political parties. In 1964 it was introduced in the House by Reps. Russell H. Strange, of Clare, and (former Senator) Don VanderWerp. In tribute to VanderWerp's dedication to good election procedures, the measure has often been called "the VanderWerp Act."

The new ballot has also been called "the thinking voter's ballot." The voter who has studied the records of the candidates and

voting machine through planned efforts to delay and obstruct other electors who may be waiting.

The law specifically provides that "the inspectors may grant further time in their discretion." There is no time limit in regard to voters using paper ballots.

In looking at the "thinking voter's ballot" through the eyes of Democratic or Republican party leaders, it is hard to assess any advantage to either party.

In some precincts an advantage might run to one party; in other precincts the other party would probably benefit.

In any given election, a strong candidate at the head of the ticket might result in some advantage to candidates down the line. During past years both parties have at different times been interested in such an approach.

Michigan voters are fortunate in that in 1964 the issue appears on the ballot for referendum vote without political significance in the present election. If approved by the people, the new ballot form will become effective in the next General Election.

It has been pointed out by Senator Garry Brown, of Schoolcraft, that in adopting the "thinking voter's ballot" the legislature is carrying out the mandate of the Michigan Constitution directing the legislature to enact laws "to guard against abuses of elective franchise."

Michigan voters should study the values of the "Office Block" ballot and be prepared to vote YES or NO in the referendum on November 3.

FBS, MAFC Annual Meetings Scheduled for October 5-6

Kellogg Center, on the campus of Michigan State University, East Lansing, will be the scene of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.'s 35th annual meeting, October 5.

All stockholder members and boards of directors of member cooperatives are urged to attend this important meeting, which will begin with registration at 9:00 a.m. in the north lobby.

Milk, coffee and doughnuts will be served in the Centennial Room of Kellogg Center following registration. Farm Bureau Services' president, Elton Smith, will call the meeting to order at 10:00 a.m. in the Auditorium.

Resolutions and the election of directors will be among the important items on the morning agenda. The noon luncheon speaker is J. W. Stiles, Director of Research and Development for Agway, Inc., a large regional cooperative in Syracuse, New York.

The new Agway was formed by consolidating the former cooperative G.L.F. Exchange and Eastern States Cooperative. Stiles' address bears the intriguing title, "Obsolescence."

Highlight of the afternoon program will be a report of business activities by Maynard Brownlee, general manager of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Immediately following adjournment, registration will begin for the annual meeting of the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives.

A joint banquet of MAFC, FBS, St. Paul Bank for Cooperatives, and Michigan PCA, is scheduled for 6:00 p.m. The speaker will be the well-known farmer-philosopher-rhymster Henry Schriver, who will talk on "Cows, Kids and Co-ops." Some-

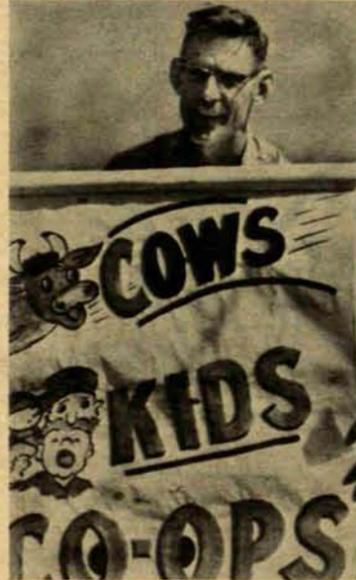
times called a second Will Rogers, Schriver brings to his audiences a down-to-earth philosophy of the businessman in overalls, in a humorous and homespun style.

MAFC's annual meeting will begin Tuesday morning, October 6, 9:00 at Kellogg Center, with reports and election of officers. A panel discussion on "Market Development Programs for Agricultural Groups" with Anita McMillan and George Dike of the Ag Econ Dept., Michigan State University, is on the morning agenda.

The noon luncheon speaker will be Robert Kramer of the Cooperative Extension Service, M.S.U., discussing product development programs of the USDA and their application to Michigan cooperatives.

Inter-cooperative coordination as it affects Michigan agriculture will be the topic of Linley Juers, Associate professor of the Dept. of Agricultural Economics, M.S.U. on the afternoon program.

An address by Noel P. Ralston, Ass't. Dean, College of Agriculture, M.S.U., and Director of the Cooperative Extension Service, on "M.S.U. and Michigan Cooperatives Working Together for a Better Agriculture" will close the day's sessions.



HENRY SCHRIVER Ohio's famous farmer-philosopher, will speak on "Cows, Kids and Co-ops" at the joint banquet at Kellogg Center, Monday evening, October 5.

SAGINAW WOMEN SERVE OPEN HOUSE CROWD



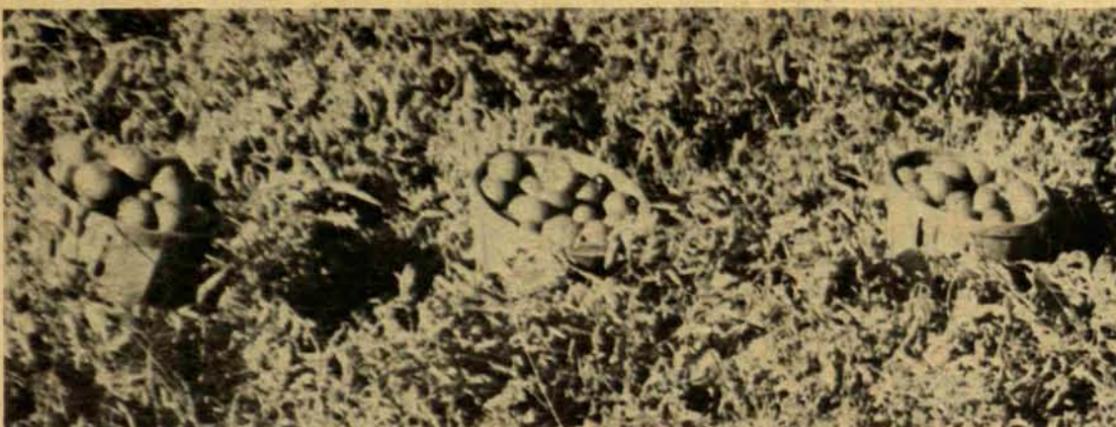
READY FOR ACTION—and action is what the Saginaw County Farm Bureau Women got, as hundreds of hungry people in a seemingly endless line stopped for fried fish, barbecued chicken, baked beans, rolls, etc. during their visit to the new grain and bean terminal. The women worked from early morning to late afternoon to serve the large open house crowd on September 4.

... AND VISIT THE RETAIL GARDEN-STORE



SAGINAW COUNTY'S EVER-ACTIVE Farm Bureau Women made a tour of Farm Bureau Center facilities in Lansing recently in lieu of their regular monthly meeting. They are shown inspecting shrubs and evergreens in FB Services' retail garden store.

Tomatoes Move to Market



Farmers can cooperate—and on a multi-state basis as the recent Saginaw-Bay area tomato sale proved.

The sale by Michigan members of the Ohio Agricultural Marketing Association (OAMA) to the Lake Odessa Canning Company represented over 100 tons of tomatoes.

Back in 1963, the Saginaw-Bay tomato and pickle producers met with the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) to discuss the low contract prices and poor delivery conditions proposed by the area's processor, the Heinr. Franck Company.

By late fall of 1963, MACMA, OAMA and the growers got together and determined that the Ohio association could effectively absorb the small grower group and give them better service than a new small division of MACMA.

After working out the details, MACMA personnel went to work explaining to the tomato producers that a multi-state cooperative effort would give them a better chance of success, and enlisted the eager growers into the ranks of OAMA already representing many of southern Michigan's tomato producers.

In early 1964, a membership drive was launched, and more than 80% of the acreage grown for the Franck Company was signed. Since then, the membership has continued to increase. Negotiations were then begun with the processor, but no significant contract improvements were made regarding either price

or delivery conditions.

In the spring, growers voted not to approve the processor's contract and not to grow tomatoes for the company. Instead, they planted substitute crops that were available and offered a better chance for profit than growing tomatoes for the Franck Company.

Some tomatoes were grown to supply the fresh market, and the members' excess crop was marketed by the OAMA to the Lake Odessa Canning Company with prices received being much better than those offered by the Franck Company.

Members are having a good tomato year, and are proud of the stand they took. They hope to negotiate a contract with the local processor next year that will offer them at least an even chance of making a profit. They also feel that this could be an excellent chance to expand their tomato acreage.



Which size Savings Bond you should buy ...and why

1. Starter size for steady savers. Worth \$25 at maturity; sells for only \$18.75.
2. Increasingly popular size and very big with Payroll Savers. Only \$9 weekly buys one a month comfortably. Sells for only \$37.50.
3. Brand-new size. For people who want to buy more than a \$50 Bond but not quite a \$100 one. It's worth \$75 when it matures in 7 3/4 years. Sells for just \$56.25.
4. If you're in a hurry to build up savings, this one's tailor-made. Each is worth \$100 at maturity; sells for only \$75.
5. Perfect for bonuses, tax refunds and other windfalls. Grows into a tidy nest egg of \$200 at maturity; costs only \$150.
6. For big-time savers . . . and small investors. You get guaranteed interest, excellent security. Worth \$500 at maturity; sells for only \$375.
7. This one's fine for part of an insurance settlement. Worth \$1,000 at maturity; sells for only \$750.
8. Good place for reserve funds—for businesses, pension funds, credit unions, and other institutions except commercial banks. Good for you, too, when you happen to have \$7500.

Keep freedom in your future with
BUY U. S. SAVINGS BONDS

Violence Marks Holding Action!



Violence, long predicted as the chief result of attempts by NFO members to impose their withholding ideas on non-members, stalks the otherwise peaceful Michigan countryside.

In spite of protestations of peaceful intent by NFO leaders, a growing list of incidents of violence has accumulated in areas where "peaceful" picketing is conducted.

As long ago as last Spring, Farm Bureau leaders warned farmers that based on past experience, this could be expected as the usual pattern.

Following the deaths in Wisconsin of two demonstrators who were among a mob impeding the progress of a livestock truck, farm leaders of the Midwest said that NFO officers must accept the moral responsibility for the tragic loss of life, adding that the withholding action should be cancelled immediately.

Speaking from their fall conference in Minnesota, Farm Bureau state presidents and secretaries of 12 midwest states, said that NFO officers and leaders have the responsibility to control and limit their members to legal and peaceful activities. *Cited beside the loss of life were property destruction, threats and growing community bitterness.*

This high cost for what has been described as "nothing more than an exercise in futility," is underscored by the cry of "scab" and other hot words leading to threats of barn-burning or physical violence.

"How can my neighbor ever look me straight in the eye after this is over when he has said that he personally would burn my barn if I didn't go along?" one livestock man asked.

"What does it mean," writes a Thumb area farmer, when you hear a man who has been a life-long friend say, "One more word out of you and I'll let you have it right between the eyes."

In one community a 4-H and FFA show and fat animal sale was cancelled because NFO supporters warned that the youngsters involved would be treated "no differently than anyone else." The parents "elected" in favor of the safety of their youngsters.

Wrote one woman of another instance, "It was heartbreaking to see a man beat off from selling four steers, because we knew his wife lay in the funeral parlor and the money was needed for funeral expenses."

Reports of 500 or more rioters requiring the efforts of as many as 60 law enforcement officers to control, means that the rights of those who do not wish to become involved or to support the actions of NFO are being violated.

"Some seem to think that only one select group has 'rights,'" says Walter Wightman, livestock producer and president of the Michigan Farm Bureau. "Those persons wishing to sell their livestock also have the right to do so."

Wightman defended the action taken by Governor Romney in ordering State Police to put an end to violence at livestock markets.

"Under the Constitution, the Governor must protect the rights of all. The presence of State Police assures those who want to demonstrate the right to do so—without violence. By no stretch of the imagination can this be construed as State Police 'strike breaking' as some have called it."

Wightman pointed out that there is no labor dispute involved. The action of several judges in granting injunctions against NFO mob-methods in several areas is proper because the treatment of those who own or operate livestock facilities by picketing strikers actually constitutes unlawful secondary picketing and boycotting.

He referred to Michigan law which prohibits the "hindering of operation of a vehicle transporting farm or commercial products, or loading or unloading thereof."

The law, cited as "Act 24 of the Public Acts of 1943," includes punishment by fine or imprisonment or both. A second conviction for the same offense calls for

imprisonment for not more than two years or by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or both.

"A number of arrests to date show that local law enforcement officials are growing tired of law-breaking and impatient with the methods of violence used," Wightman said.

"Governor Romney displayed great courage and wisdom in his action to assure that laws are obeyed.

"He is to be congratulated for his decision."

Two Houses Give Voter Protection

The gerrymandered apportionment plan by the Michigan Supreme Court, and under which 1964 elections are being held, has generated a renewed discussion of the possibility of a unicameral legislature for Michigan.

Some rather influential voices are saying that if both House and Senate of the Legislature are to be districted on the basis of population, there is little reason for having a second house.

From Farm Bureau's experience in working with the Constitutional Convention (which was, of course, a unicameral body), it seems that there is safety in a two-house legislature because each issue is given independent consideration not only once but twice.

Also, a great deal of value rests in the fact that there is a time lapse between the first consideration by one house and the time the second house takes up the measure.

During this period information can be placed before the public, and a sober second-thought may bring about a new point of view on the issues involved.

Wheat Price Down, Bread Price Up!

By: Harold Taylor, Chairman
Montcalm Legislative Committee

Why are bread prices going up for consumers?

The Wall Street Journal of August 13, 1964 carried the report of a spot check made among 400 members of the independent grocers in the Greater Chicago area. This report indicated that these grocers expected an increase of one to two cents per loaf of wheat bread, to become general in a very few weeks.

After contacting grocers in our area we find that this increase has become general.

What can a farmer tell his grocer, or the housewife who does not understand what is causing this increase, and who is accusing the farmer for the increase?

The Legislative Committee and the Executive Committee of the Montcalm County Farm Bureau decided to find the reason.

What part did the certificates that the miller must buy have in the increased cost of bread?

The millers tell us that wheat is costing them eighteen cents per bushel more than it did last year for the wheat that is going into wheat foods.

In 1963, the farmers in Michigan received about \$1.90 per bushel for their wheat at the local elevator. Under the 1964 wheat law the farmers are receiving about \$1.25 per bushel at the local elevator (sixty-five cents per bushel less than in 1963).

We must remember that the 1964 law was not in the picture when the wheat crop now coming

to market was planted. The farmers had turned down the allotment and subsidy program in the 1963 wheat referendum and planted according to what the trade seemed to indicate would be a reasonable acreage. As of January 1, 1964 wheat was selling for only nine cents per bushel less than at the same date the year before so the trade was not upset over the planted acreage.

The wheat certificates are the big reason for the increase in the bread price as well as in the low market place price of farmer's

wheat now coming to market, so, let us place the blame where it belongs, on a bad law rather than the selfishness of farmers.

We are just about prepared to believe that the 1964 wheat law is something that only a philosopher could figure out and explain. It just does not make sense that some two thirds of the wheat growers should be fined by their government for not complying with a law that did not exist when the wheat was planted.

This in effect is what has happened.

When the housewife pays a bread tax when she buys a loaf of wheat bread, let her remember that it is not the farmer who is responsible for the tax, it is the government farm programs.

Let the housewife also remember that the farmer has had a much rougher deal than she has from the government.

The prospect for 1965 is even worse than the 1964 season has been for wheat farmers and bread buyers alike.

You as a consumer can help by writing your congressman, asking for the repeal of the 1964-65 wheat bill.

Farm Bureau's Positive Program

"The soundness of Farm Bureau's positive marketing program is measured time and again in many areas of service and savings to Michigan farmers."

That statement by Elton Smith, Kent county farmer and president of Farm Bureau Services, applies to any one of a dozen Farm Bureau marketing activities.

Last year Michigan apple producers had a stronger voice in setting price and other terms of trade with processors through the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association, a Farm Bureau affiliate.

Growers have estimated that Farm Bureau action resulted in apple price increases of up to 50¢ per hundredweight.

Farm Bureau Services Egg-Marketing Division is another of the many examples. This Division provides the only complete, state-wide production and marketing program for eggs.

It serves the producer-member from started pullets to a guaranteed market for his "Fresh Fancy Quality" eggs. It is the Fresh Fancy Quality standard, highest in the egg industry and adopted only by Farm Bureau, that has set the quality and premium price standards of the Michigan market.

All Michigan egg producers, whether affiliated with the Farm Bureau Services program or not, have benefitted by the higher industry-wide price and better demand.

The competitive impact and influence on markets of the state is the single greatest measure of Farm Bureau success. Over the years many special marketing programs have been originated by Farm Bureau to meet special needs.

Among them are: Farm Bureau Insurance Services, — *specialized insurance programs to meet the needs of modern farms:* Michigan Livestock Exchange, *to provide cooperative selling savings:* Farmer's Petroleum Cooperative, — *to give farmers the ownership and control of crude oil and refinery products,* and the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services, — *and the new "gateway to the world" facilities on the Saginaw river.*

MICHIGAN FARMERS

Recent Staff Appointments

George M. Watson, 37, formerly of St. Joseph, Missouri, has been named feed specialist for the production division of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., according to Maynard D. Brownlee, general manager.

Watson has 14 years experience in feed mill production.

As feed specialist for FBS, Watson will develop formulations, handle F.D.A. registrations and quality control for the Saginaw feed mill owned and operated by Farm Bureau Services.

Dale Kuenzli has been recently appointed to the position of administrative assistant manager of the Bean Department, Michigan Elevator Exchange division of FBS, according to J. S. Sherman, manager, MEE.

Kuenzli graduated from Michigan State University in 1959 and began teaching in the Elkton Pigeon Bay Port school district in Huron county, and had an F.F.A. chapter of 90 to 100 boys.

He completed his M.S. in Agriculture Education in June, 1964.

Liability Defined by Law



storm signals and warn of liability lawsuits. The time and money costs of such legal donnybrooks are enough to make strong men tremble, whether they own a "back forty" or most of the country.

According to the conservation department of the Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, "when ever a man owns a fishing lake or a good squirrel timber, there are certain things he must face:

"Most laws classify a person going on another's land (without paying to do so) as a trespasser, a permittee, or an invitee. The landowner's responsibility is determined in each case by the category of the visitor."

A major step taken by Michigan's legislature was the adoption of the Horton Trespass Act which enabled farmers to take legal action against trespassers for up to a year following the intrusion. The Michigan Farm Bureau played an important role in getting this bill "on the books."

The landowner owes no responsibility to a trespasser except to refrain from willfully injuring him. The landowner may be liable, however, if the trespasser can prove the owner's intent to harm him.

In most states the doctrine of "attractive nuisance" hardly applies to outdoor recreation, and it is rare that a trespasser can sue on that ground. A lake, for example, is usually considered part of the landscape and does not

constitute an attractive nuisance in the same sense as a backyard swimming pool.

A "permittee" is one whose use of the land is permitted — either expressly or implied — by the landowner. He enters the owner's premises by permission only, and there is little legal distinction between the responsibility owed by a landowner to either a trespasser or permittee.

But the "invitee" is different. He has been invited onto a property by the owner, either on business or for their mutual benefit. Generally, the law requires a landowner to exercise reasonable care for an invitee's safety — a positive duty that goes beyond mere restraint from injurious acts.

Charging fees for the recreational use of private lands is another matter. This is a direct business benefit to the owner, and he can be protected against liability by buying insurance.

It's possible for any landowner to insure himself against liability. But lacking a good liability relief law, it's simpler for him just to lock his gates, post his lands, and bar all public outdoor recreation on his property.

This then, was the problem facing Michigan farmers — to provide liability relief for those who do not charge for recreational use of their lands.

The accumulated effort of Farm Bureau and many other interested groups over the years finally paid off this spring with the passage

of House Bill No. 401 which was approved by the governor on May 22nd.

The purpose of the bill was the restriction of lawsuits "by persons coming upon the property of another for the purpose of hunting, fishing, trapping, camping, hiking, sightseeing or other similar outdoor recreation use; and to declare the limited liability of owners of property within this state."

According to the law, no cause of action shall arise for injuries to any person who is on the lands of another without paying the landowner for permission to be on the premises providing the injuries were not caused by the gross negligence or wilful and wanton misconduct of the owner, tenant or lessee.

This also applies to anyone trespassing on the lands.

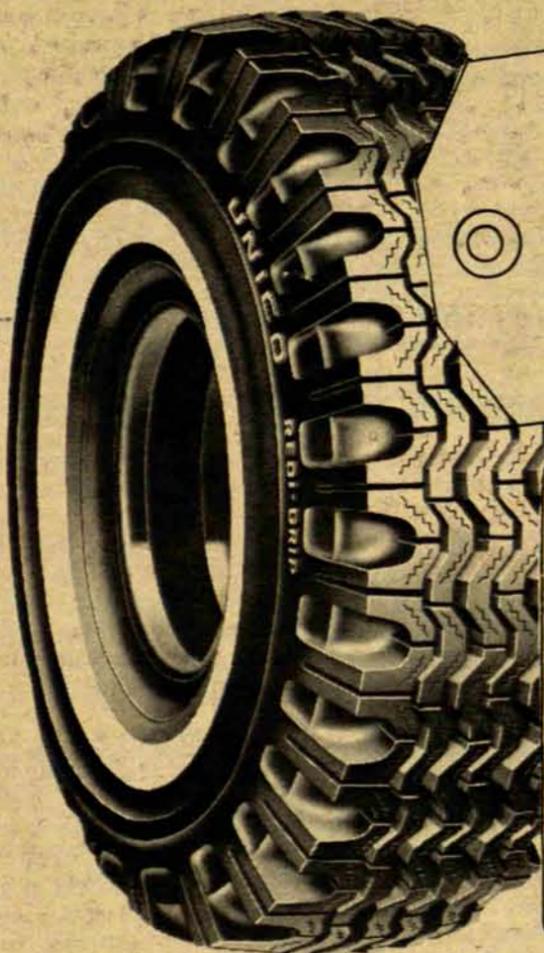
Passage of this law does not assure the landowner against the possibility of a lawsuit, but it does make the probability of such an event rather remote. Most important of all, it eases the fears of the farmer in permitting the free recreational use of his lands.

A farm is likely to have more insecticides and other poisons, and in larger quantities, than other homes. These materials should always be locked up away from small children.

Cooperation Pays Off

The Marshall Farm Bureau Oil Company has called in for payment, \$14,000 worth of patronage stock issued for the business year of 1953.

Farmer's Petroleum Cooperative reminds farmers that these member-patrons received this return by doing business with themselves, and that such opportunities exist in many communities of the state.



WE'D RATHER SWITCH.....TIRES THAN FIGHT. • WINTER!

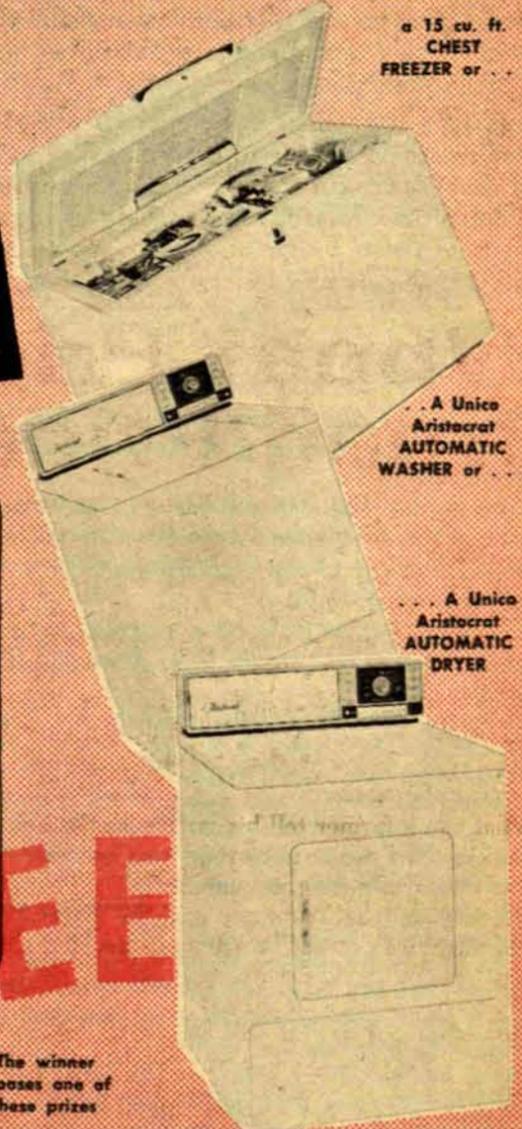
BUY a SET or TRY a SET of UNICO Redi-Grip SNOW TIRES and You May WIN FREE one of these beautiful prizes.

You get terrific traction with UniCo in mud, slush or snow and NO annoying hum or vibration.

Buy Redi-Grips now and you're a sure winner all winter.

Anyone can enter . . . see your local dealer for complete details.

FREE



a 15 cu. ft. CHEST FREEZER or . . .

. . . A UniCo Aristocrat AUTOMATIC WASHER or . . .

. . . A UniCo Aristocrat AUTOMATIC DRYER

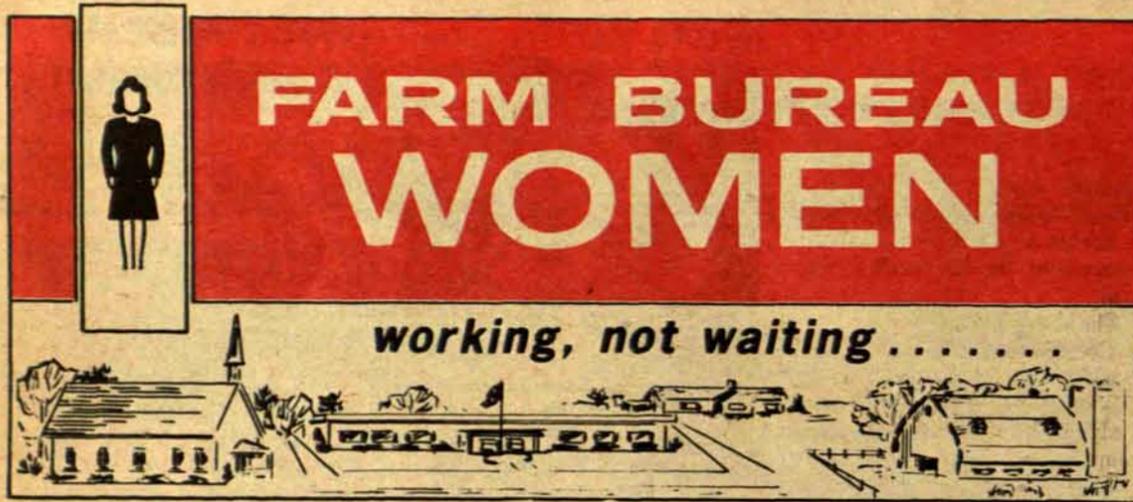
The winner chooses one of these prizes

BE A "WINTER WINNER"

FARMERS PETROLEUM

4000 N. GRAND RIVER / LANSING, MICHIGAN





"Blue Ribbon" to Jackson FB Women

An outstanding example of cooperative effort by the Jackson County Farm Bureau Women's Committee "and their men" paid off in big dividends recently when their unique fair exhibit was tagged with a "Blue Ribbon."

To correspond with the Agricultural Building's "1890" fair theme, the Jackson members set up an attractive display highlighting farming of yesteryear as compared to the modern agriculture of today.

Using a replica of Mrs. Ward Swarthout's great grandmother's home which was built around 1890, the group added corn cribs and other buildings, and placed a miniature wagon and horses in the drive.

In marked contrast, on the opposite side of the display, was a modern ranch-type home, complete with swimming pool, a new car, a farm truck and several pieces of the latest farm machinery.

An impressive display of the bounty of Jackson County farms was in the form of vegetables, fruits, flowers, jellies, herbs, grains and farm seeds. Add to this several antiques such as a 100-year-old butter churn, and it was easy to see why judges picked this exhibit for a top award.

Mrs. Wesley Moeckel, retiring Women's chairman, praised the generosity of all who participated, including the children who contributed their toy farm implements for the display.

Mrs. Moeckel also reports that the Women's "sales booth" with Mrs. Emaline Hatt in charge, did a good bit of business. Community groups filled the booth with homemade bread, pies, cakes, cookies, donuts, brownies and nut bread.

City people flocked to the booth to buy these goodies plus sweet corn, cucumbers, eggs, jellies and jams, aprons, pot holders and other handmade articles.

Proceeds from the booth went to the Women's "Ruth M. Day" scholarship fund for nurses.

"Heritage Tour" to Convention Planned

Philadelphia, the "cradle of Liberty," will be the site of this year's 46th annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation, December 7-10.

The big meeting will provide a perfect chance for Michigan farm people to combine attendance at the annual sessions of the world's largest farm organization with a visit to one of our nation's most historic cities.

Further, arrangements are underway for a sight-seeing side trip by rail to Washington, D. C. for a full day in the nation's capital.

It was in Philadelphia that on July 4, 1776, the Liberty Bell rang out with news that Americans were determined to be free.

It was here that a small group of determined men placed "our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor" in the balance when they signed the Declaration of Independence.

In modern Philadelphia, modern farmers will reaffirm their own independence with official Farm Bureau resolutions sessions to outline their beliefs and work program for the coming year.

Customarily, more than 5,000 persons attend the convention, including 100 or more from Michigan. This year, because of the convention city's historic significance and the special "Heritage Tour" side trip to Washington, even more from Michigan are expected to attend.

Tentative plans call for departure by train from Detroit, Friday, December 4, returning to

Detroit, Thursday morning, December 10.

The train will arrive in Washington, D.C. at 8:30 a.m. on the 5th. There the Michigan group will join a special trainload of Indiana and Wisconsin farmers and spend much of the day touring together. An evening pro-

gram is planned, featuring a special banquet for the three state delegations.

gram is planned, featuring a special banquet for the three state delegations.

On Sunday, the groups will leave by train for Philadelphia, arriving in the convention city in time for the afternoon Vesper Services.

The Farm Bureau Women will again sponsor their Washington Air-Tour, tentatively set for March 14-17.

Plans call for visits with AFBF Washington office personnel to be briefed on current Congressional action, a full day at Congress with special meetings with Michigan representatives, and a sightseeing tour.

The famous Willard Hotel will be the headquarters for tour participants. A modest cost of \$101.57 includes transportation by NW Airlines Electra prop jet airlines. Watch for further details.

Fill out the coupon to bring cost and other details.

To: Information Division, Michigan Farm Bureau
4000 N. Grand River Ave., Lansing, Michigan

I am interested in the Farm Bureau Heritage Tour to Washington, D. C. and the American Farm Bureau Convention in Philadelphia, December 4-10. Send full details.

Name: _____ County _____

Address: _____

ROMNEY VISITS 4-H GROUP



A VERY SPECIAL VISITOR at the Up-N-Atom 4-H Club exhibit, Ionia Free Fair, was Governor George Romney. Carole Hoort (second from left) sent an invitation to Gov. Romney to visit her group and was thrilled when he accepted. Carole is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Anton Hoort, Portland. Mrs. Hoort ("Billie") is the Dist. 4 Women's Chairman and Anton is the leader of the 4-H dairy club. Shown with their distinguished guest are (back row): Doug Rogers, Doug Hoort, David Hoort, Bill Schaibly, (front row) Betty Werner, Carole Hoort, Jim Werner and Danny Hoort.

"HAPPY BIRTHDAY" IN LANSING



A HAPPY BIRTHDAY was wished for Mrs. Ardeth Wieland by her fellow members of the State Women's Committee recently. "Ardie," district 10W chairman, was surprised when the women presented her with a birthday cake at their State Committee meeting. In between business items of the day, she shared the cake with her friends. Shown on her left is Mrs. Bertha Johnson, Pierson.

Fair Booth Nets Good Profit

The Women's Committee of the Mecosta County Farm Bureau completed the operation of a food booth at the county agricultural fair, with approximately \$300 for their treasury.

Mrs. Donald Bush, county Women's chairman; Mrs. Milton Deurloo, vice-chairman, and Mrs. Paul Fitzgerald, county secretary, formed the committee to oversee arrangements and improvements to the booth. Mrs. Gerald Simon acted as food booth manager.

Work shifts were organized and women from all community groups volunteered to work at

least one shift. Delicious homemade pies, a feature of the booth, were also donated by the groups.

Previous to the opening of the fair, an old-fashioned work bee was held, completely remodeling the interior of the booth and painting both the interior and exterior. This work was under the direction of Lawrence Robison, Clement Bennet and Milton Deurloo.

Owen Oliver, an experienced carpenter — and a Farm Bureau member — gave freely of his time to make the booth attractive and convenient.

Politics—No. 1 On Ottawa Agenda

It's "politicking" time again and the Ottawa County Farm Bureau has not been an idle bystander. Well-known for their political interest and action, the Ottawa members have been involved in a number of activities which highlight the importance of the upcoming election.

The third annual Chicken Barbecue proved to be an ideal setting for aspiring candidates to make known their views to a crowd of almost 1,000 persons. Several candidates for various offices were on hand at the event to introduce themselves and pass out campaign material to potential supporters.

Mrs. Harriet Langeland, county reporter, states that Michigan's "First Lady," Lenore Romney, won the hearts of most of the attending Farm Bureau members and friends as she made her appearance at the Barbecue and spoke on "Where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is Liberty."

Two "Meet Your Candidate" meetings, sponsored by the county's Citizenship Committee, were held in August to provide an opportunity for all candidates from both parties to meet with interested people and "speak their piece."

Held at the Allendale Town

Hall, and open to the public, the meetings featured Republican candidates one evening, and Democrats the next.

Mrs. Langeland also reports that many "thank you" notes have been received by the Ottawa Farm Bureau from the Alabamans who visited the county in July to view their various programs and procedures.

There's a decided public taste for sour cream. A survey of 76 of the nation's major markets indicates that average daily sales of sour cream increased 8 percent between 1962 and 1963.

Camp Kett As Others See Us!

By D. Hale Brake

Executive Secretary, Michigan State Association of Supervisors (as printed in the publication "Michigan Courthouse Review")

It was my good fortune, on July 17, to participate in a program at Camp Kett.

Camp Kett is a year around facility owned by the 4-H Foundation and situated in Sherman Township of Osceola County, which brings it south of Cadillac.

The camp can sleep, feed, and otherwise accommodate 150 persons. It is used primarily as a training center for 4-H leaders, but is available to others. The structure is 3 years old.

The meeting I attended the one day was running for 5 days and was called "Young People's Citizenship Seminar," sponsored by the Family Program Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau, headed by J. Delbert Wells, Manager. Like sessions are planned on an annual basis.

Present for the 5 days were 150 boys and girls who will be juniors and seniors in high school in the coming school year. They came 2 or 3 from a county and were recruited in each such county by the Citizenship Committee of the Farm Bureau, with the aid of school authorities.

Standards required that each be in the top one-third of his class; that he definitely be interested in government and public affairs; and that the parents' approval include the time needed in the year to follow to go to meetings in the county and report on his experience at Camp Kett.

Each needed a sponsor to put up \$50 to cover the cost at camp.

In some instances the county farm bureau put up the money; in others some other organization or individual provided it; and in my home town the Rotary Club sponsored one boy.

The 5-day program featured lectures and films. The first day's program was general.

The second was built around Americanism and the featured

speaker was Dr. Clifton Ganus, Vice-President of Harding College in Arkansas. Dr. Ganus is known everywhere for his work in this field.

The third day included a study of Communism and the principal speaker was W. Cleon Skousen, who spent 20 years in the F. B. I. studying and combating Communism.

The theme for the fourth day was Capitalism. Several distinguished speakers discussed various phases of our economic system.

Finally, on Friday, practical politics came into play. Delbert Wells spoke on "Rearing Freedom Through Political Action."

I put the kids through a township caucus; explained the details of a county party convention; and answered questions. Marge Karker of the Farm Bureau closed the session on the theme "You are only one—but you are one," taken from the well-known statement of the old Dean of Canterbury.

Anyone who has heard her needs no description of the inspiration she can put into such a closing speech.

Here is another A-1 educational project in the citizenship field. Mr. Wells and the Farm Bureau are to be congratulated.

Seeks House Seat Court Nominee



Stanley M. Powell



Louis D. McGregor

Farm Bureau members will be glad to know that instead of retiring, Stanley Powell, long-time Legislative Counsel for the Michigan Farm Bureau has entered the political arena for a seat in the Legislature from the 89th District made up of Ionia, and portions of Kent and Barry counties.

A Genessee county judge who serves as president of the National Wildlife Federation, is a nominee for a seat on the 9-member Appeals Court, from Michigan's 2nd District. He is Judge Louis McGregor, life-time conservationist and former president of Michigan United Conservation Clubs.

Legislative Directors Meet

Michigan Legislative Counsels Dan Reed and Bob Smith attended the annual Midwest Legislative Counsel of Farm Bureau Directors in Kansas, September 13-15. Other states represented were: Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma and Wisconsin.

The purpose of the conference was to discuss mutual problems of the states and exchange ideas toward their solution. Reapportionment and its consequences was considered the number one problem facing rural people. All of the states are in complete support of present bipartisan efforts in Congress toward amendment of the U.S. Constitution to allow states to determine the makeup of their legislature.

Modernization of State Tax Structures were considered at length. Farmers in all states are finding the property tax squeeze an evergrowing burden. An "all out" effort is being made by all state Farm Bureaus to change tax structures in order to relieve property taxes and spread the costs of government in a more equitable manner.

Many are considering the use of a county income tax to replace, in part, the property tax. Recognizing, that unlike a century ago, property no longer is necessarily a measure of wealth or ability to pay.

An ever growing problem for many farmers is assessment practices on farm land near Metropolitan areas. One example was given of a 70 acre fruit farm in Ohio being assessed \$186,000 for special development services.

This is a most complex problem; the solution of which will in most states, require Constitutional amendment. Some states, however, have been successful to some degree.

Financing of schools contributes more toward the property tax burden than any other governmental costs, and farmers, generally speaking, contribute far more tax wise than any other economic group.

It was agreed that school aid formulas should be based on several factors such as personal income, scarcity or density of popu-

lation and other economic factors in addition to property valuation.

Other topics discussed by the conference were chemical residues resulting in heavy economic loss to many farmers, water management as it effects agriculture, state marketing orders, licensing and bonding, state government reorganization and higher education including community colleges.

There are fewer than 16.5 million dairy cows in the United States, a record low number. But the quantity of milk produced per cow is greater than ever before.

Farm Bureau Testifies on New School Aid Proposals

Legislative Counsel Bob Smith testified the week of September 21 before a special interim study committee of the Legislature on necessary changes in Michigan's school aid formula.

Smith referred to Farm Bureau policies passed by the delegates last November, calling for "equalization of education opportunities through a realistic formula for distributing state aid funds and a study to determine if the formula should be based on factors other than property valuations."

Farmers through Farm Bureau have consistently supported adequate and improved educational opportunities and are pleased with the growth of community colleges, programs of vocational education, special education and job training for school "dropouts."

However, it was pointed out that all these and other programs depend for local financing upon the outmoded property tax.

Mr. Smith said that Michigan farmers, according to U.S.D.A. statistics, now pay more than 12% of their incomes for property tax alone, 70% or more of which go to schools.

Much of the answer lies in tax reform and it was suggested that serious consideration should be given for permission of counties to use an income tax or other source of revenue for financing much of the local school cost; thus relieving property taxes.

Michigan should not wait until the income tax has been preempted by the cities. The committee was told that Farm Bureau is now in its resolution process and present policies will be reviewed and either reaffirmed or changed at county annual meetings during October and the state annual meeting in November, after which it is expected that more definite recommendations on this subject will be made to the Legislature.

BEAUTIES AND BEANS



BILLIONS AND BILLIONS OF BEANS.—form an all-Michigan background for two all-Michigan beauties at the Saginaw Terminal Open House, September 4. To the left is Kathy Uebler the then reigning state "Bean Queen," while Susan Walker, "Miss Michigan Farm Bureau" joins in the promotion.

Kent Apportionment, National Importance

The national importance of the farreaching September 11 court decision in Grand Rapids, Kent County is indicated by the following telegram sent by President Shuman to all members of the United States Senate:

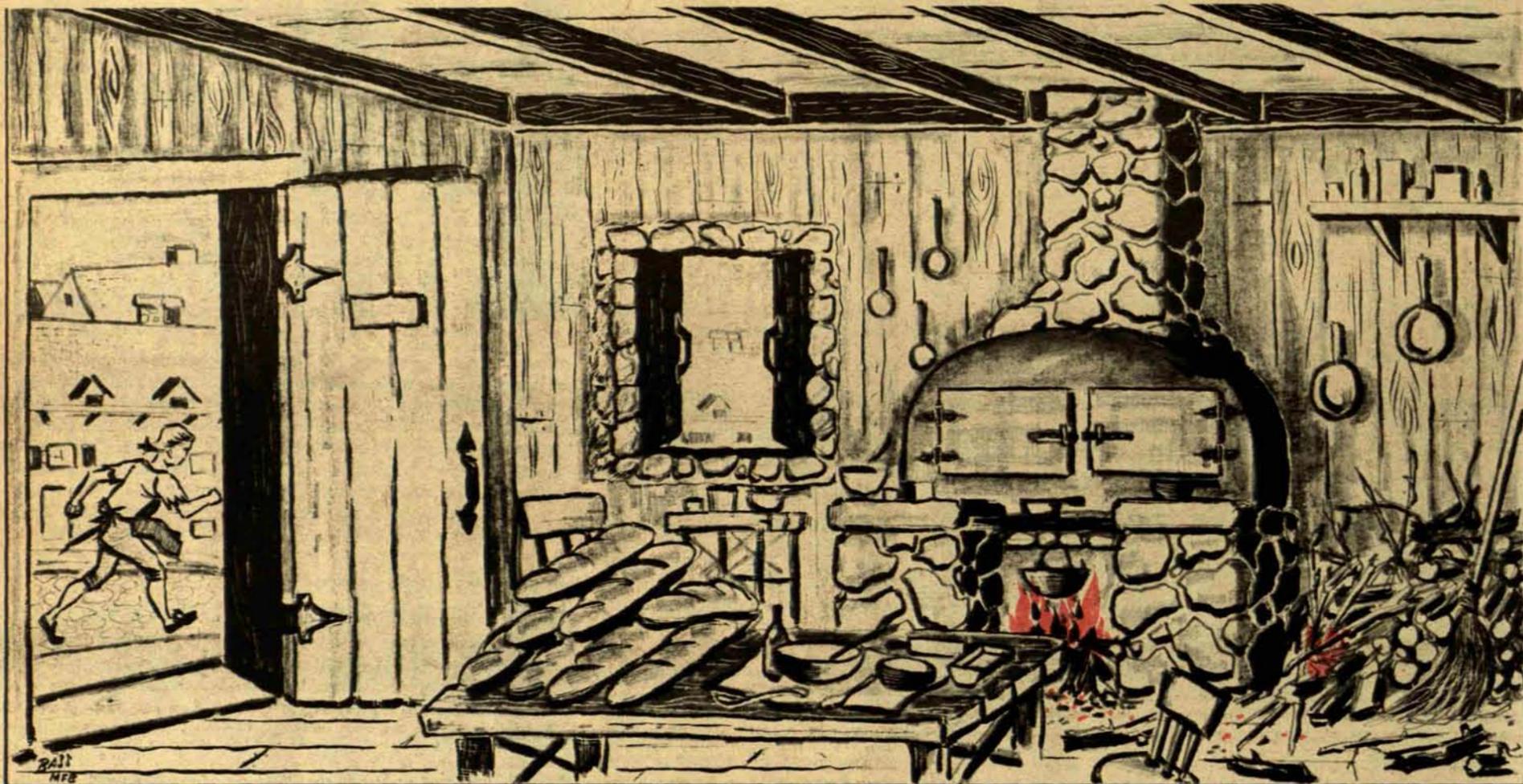
"Farmers and ranchers support effective legislation this Congress to hold apportionment issue in abeyance until Congress and State Legislatures can consider this issue. Farreaching implications emphasized by Michigan Court decision that would force Kent County Board Supervisors to be elected on population basis to comply with Supreme Court decision. Respectfully urge you to vote against substitute for Dirksen Amendment and pass effective legislation regarding this issue before adjournment this Congress."

The Kent County court decision requires all county boards of supervisors to be apportioned strictly on population. The case will be appealed to the Supreme Court. If the decision stands it means a major change in county government with either county "at large" elections or county districting with probable ignoring of township lines. County boards of supervisors will likely be smaller bodies and if apportioned on population alone cities (such as Grand Rapids) would have more than half of the representation on the county board. This in turn may mean the future merger of city and county governments in many or all respects. The township as it is now known could, for all practical purposes, be eliminated.

The apportionment fight in Congress is of tremendous importance.

In line with President Shuman's request the "substitute for the Dirksen amendment" was defeated by a 42-40 vote. Farm Bureau's efforts could well have been the deciding factor.

MAKE IT MUTUAL THEY SAID



By Don Kinsey, Coordinator,
Education and Research

The deliciously tantalizing odor of baking bread wafted through the house of Faryner, the King's baker, who lived in Pudding Lane, London. A hot fire blazed on the hearth under the old brick oven.

Faryner wiped his brow on his apron. He took a fresh armful of faggots from the pile beside the hearth and heaped the fire.

He must pop down the street for a bit and see the miller about flour for tomorrow's bake. He had been gone but a minute when a glowing ember snapped into the faggot pile on the floor. The breeze from the open door fanned the ember.

Thus, on September 2, 1666, began the great fire of London. The baker's blaze spread to 13,000 homes, stores and warehouses. It leveled 436 acres, wiping out three-quarters of the city. Two hundred thousand people were left homeless.

In the lore of primitive man, fire was a fiend and the wind a witch.

Records of ancient times show that people had learned to cooperate in times of calamity. King Hamurabi of Babylon provided for the collection of disaster funds as early as 2285 B.C.

The ancient Greeks and Phoenicians developed a plan to spread the risks involved in the losses of ships at sea. Men had learned that it was wise to share the burden of shock and misfortune by having the many pay a little so that the few would not be crushed by staggering losses.

This basic idea of "mutual help" became the core of all insurance ventures.

THE FRANKLIN STORY

That men may benefit by coming to the support of one another was expressed in the titles of early insurance programs in England and America.

A few years after the great London fire a society was formed under the title of "The Friendly Society for Securing Houses, Chambers and Rooms from Loss by Mutual Contribution." Such descriptive titles were adopted because few people then knew the meaning of the word "insurance." Not all titles were so ponderous, however, though they still expressed the idea of mutual support. An early English association called itself "The Hand in Hand Contributorship."

The principle of mutual protection against fire was brought to America from England by Ben-

jamin Franklin. After a fire broke out at Fishburne's Wharf in Philadelphia in 1730, people began to talk about methods of protection. The fire was a near disaster. It destroyed a number of stores and several homes.

In 1752, Ben Franklin and his neighbors organized a fire protection society. The name still spelled out the idea—"The Philadelphia Contributorship for the Insurance of Houses Against Loss by Fire." The emblem adopted was two clasped hands.

This was no mere fund collecting agency. True enough, members were obliged to go to a common collection point regularly and pay an appointed fee. But the members must also serve in fighting fires.

Each member was required to have a fire bucket. When the fire bell rang out all members dashed

to the blaze, hauling a cart with a pump and a short hose. The hose was plunged down a well and the buckets were filled at the pump cart. A "bucket line" passed water to the ladder-top man who doused the fire as best he could.

TREES AND LIGHTNING RODS

Franklin invented lightning rods to protect the homes of members of this society. But this society would not accept as members residents whose homes were surrounded by trees. The reason? "Trees attract lightning."

Actually, trees when struck by lightning form a perfect ground and would protect the homes. But the tree-loving home owners went their own way, and formed their own society and their own fire brigade. Their emblem was a green tree.

For quite awhile, the two competing societies fought their own fires while each competitor looked on.

CITY BORN

Insurance societies began as city affairs. Early farmers of New England lived in villages and went out to the farms to work. Homes in villages and cities were concentrated so that fire might spread easily.

Cities also had sufficient people to provide large funds for replacing losses, and for organizing fire-fighting companies.

In the "back country" of early America, farm homes were widely scattered. They were simple structures laid up with logs and chinked with sod.

If buildings caught fire, they burned out. Then neighbors came and helped the farmer lay up a new building. They shared muscle, gossip and time. Building materials were cheap and plentiful.

INVESTMENT RISKS

Not till 1850 did farmers begin to have sufficient investment in buildings to warrant an insurance program. By then farmers began to organize mutual insurance companies at the local level. By 1879 there were 664 such farm mutual companies, two-

thirds of them developed after 1869. By 1919, there were nearly 1,800 such fire insurance organizations — country mutuals.

Many of our present day multi-purpose insurance companies emerged as expansions of these early country mutuals. But quite a few of the farm mutuals fell by the wayside. There were reasons.

The idea of "furnishing insurance at cost" sometimes led to a failure to set aside adequate reserves to handle major losses. When a serious shock hit the company, it went bankrupt.

Members often were liable for special assessments to pay for losses that the company could not meet. Lawsuits and foreclosures followed refusals to pay. Many local farm mutuals were too small — had too few policyholders — to permit the building of safe reserve funds.

KEEPING PACE

As time went on, surviving farm mutuals grew, took in more territory and more subscribers, broadened their lines of coverage. In some cases, new and larger companies replaced them.

Sound insurance coverages were becoming a pressing need for farmers. The farm investments were growing rapidly. A century ago the average farmer's investment in buildings and

contents did not exceed \$2,500. Today it is more than ten times that figure. And the direction is up.

The past fifty years has seen the farmer facing growing hazards of the highway. The motor age arrived. Roads to shopping centers are in miles for the farmer — not blocks. The farmer uses cars and trucks, and sometimes his tractor is on the road. This sort of risk is strictly modern.

Mechanization and investments have made insurance as vital a service as electricity on the farm.

Electricity takes us back to Ben Franklin. He performed the first experiments in America with electricity — remember his kite and his key? But the changes since Franklin's day outpace all the developments in history before Franklin's time.

To use the insurance plans of Franklin's time would be like fighting a fire in a skyscraper with a bucket brigade. Insurance had to become more powerful in financial resources and more specialized to meet the needs of modern men.

Yet, in the midst of change, the heart of the idea remains unchanged. The principle of "hand in hand" mutual support to tide the unfortunate — (or perhaps the careless) — over the shocks of great loss still forms the foundation of all insurance programs.

Increased Dividend Rate

Special dividends payable to Farm Bureau Charter Life Insurance policyowners have been computed at an increased rate of 11% since September 20, according to N. L. Vermillion, administrative vice president of Farm Bureau Life.

The Special Charter Dividend is in addition to the regular dividend paid on all Farm Bureau Life Insurance policies.

Charter Life Insurance policies were issued, for the most part, in 1951 when Farm Bureau Life was organized. Policyowner premiums decreased five years after the policies were issued, but the 11% dividends are based on the

greater, original premiums — to the policyholder's advantage.

The first dividends on Special Charter Life policies were paid by Farm Bureau Life in 1954. From 5%, the dividend rate has grown steadily through the years to the present.

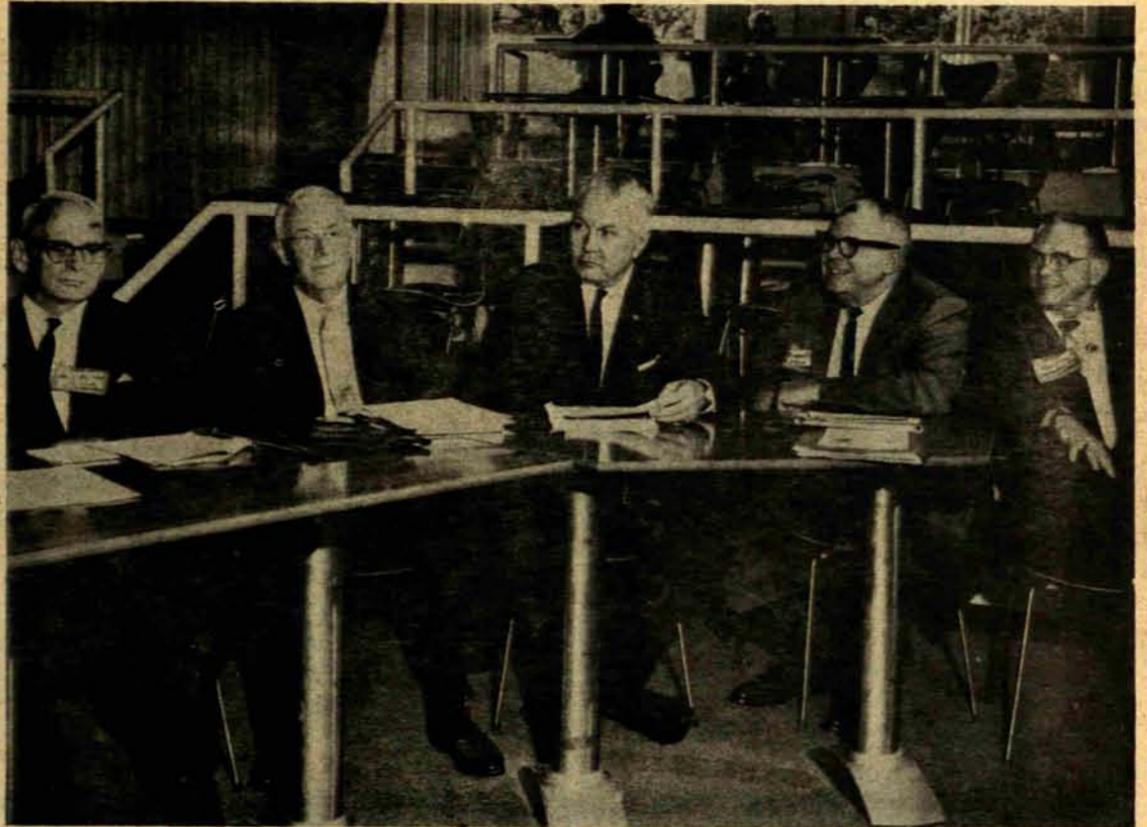
Rates increased to 6% in 1959; to 7% in 1960; to 9% in 1961; to 10% in 1962; and finally to 11% this year.

By the end of 1964, Farm Bureau Life will have paid approximately \$345,000 in Special Charter Dividends. This includes an estimated \$53,000 earmarked for payment this year.

Fellowship and Work at A. I. C.



EVEN FARM COOPERATIVE ATTORNEYS got into the act during the 36th annual meeting of the American Institute of Cooperation at Michigan State University, August 9-12. Nearly 3,000 rural adult and youth leaders attended the conference. Participants in a special session included left to right: Morrison Neely, AIC legal consultant; Allen Lauterbach, AFBF general counsel; E. F. Steffen, Farm Bureau Services' general counsel; and L. S. Hulbert, AIC legal consultant. Part of the attorneys' session covered patronage refunds, and according to E. F. Steffen, "Cooperatives do not practice unequal treatment of patrons when they apply the non-cash part of a dividend to a patron's delinquent account. This type of allocation is permitted by statutes but must be made after patronage dividends are distributed to all patrons on the same basis as provided in co-op bylaws."



VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE TEACHERS AND EDUCATORS attending the annual AIC meeting studied methods of farm business training in public schools through the use of educational aids and other resources. Panelists during the afternoon session were from left to right: Harry Nesman, Department of Public Instruction; Raymond M. Clark, Michigan State University; M. J. Buschlen, Distribution Division, Farm Bureau Services; Grayson J. Mahin, Rushville High School; and William Paul Gray, Future Farmers of America. Representatives from 39 states and six foreign countries were on the MSU campus for the AIC meeting.



THE PETROLEUM BUSINESS, LIKE THE FARMER, has been faced with increasing operating costs and lower product prices which have resulted in a margin squeeze. Farmer cooperative petroleum specialists like Jack McKendry (left), general manager of Farmers Petroleum, agreed that some system must be devised to maintain or increase the net savings or profit in view of shrinking margins.



GRAIN AND BEAN FARM MARKETING COOPERATIVES need to learn more about foreign markets, use of the St. Lawrence Seaway, long-range investments and what the grain market of the future may bring. J. Stanley Sherman (left), manager, Michigan Elevator Exchange division of FBS, was part of a panel discussing grain and marketing problems of today . . . and tomorrow.

Being human, we tend to forget. We forget what Farm Bureau has done and is doing for farmers. In this space, a new series of short reports will bring you a condensed, up-to-the-minute accounting of Farm Bureau actions, results and services.

LEGISLATIVE GAINS, 1964

TAXES — Farm Bureau supported the law now requiring state "equalized valuation" to be shown on tax statements. Farm Bureau said "no" to shifting more taxes to property owners; to increases in gas and weight taxes and to diversion of certain highway funds.

SCHOOLS — Farm Bureau worked for better school-aid formulas and for school programs of job training plus "dropout" work-training program.

MARKETING — Supported "Truth in Packaging" law; potato buyer licensing and bonding program; new certified seed laws and a clarifying amendment to the egg law.

PRODUCTION — Supported funds for insect research; cattle disease prevention bill; fought for acceptable water management laws and protection of farmers' water rights. Fought attempts to regulate and license certain farm equipment and a proposed driver's license for farm implement operators.

LABOR — Farm Bureau opposed mandatory Workmen's Compensation law for farmers; the requiring of "paid time off" for workers to vote; supported the requirement that welfare recipients work on relief projects; and promoted progress in farm-labor relations.

Worth Mentioning...

The Northwest Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Committee will hold their 4th annual Cherry-Dairy Smorgasbord at Twin Lakes 4-H Camp on October 4.

They will feature the usual cherry-dairy foods plus ham and barbecued chicken — "and everything else that makes for an interesting menu," reports Sylvia Lautner, county chairman.

The Northwest Women will use this opportunity to sell and install seat belts as a part of their traffic safety campaign.

The Calhoun F. B. Women had the young people in mind at their recent county fair. 4-H and other children could buy a cup of milk and a homemade cookie at the Calhoun Women's fair booth for only 5¢.

Easier on the pocketbook and more pleasing to mother than the higher-priced "bottle of pop," the milk and cookie idea was a huge success. Although the women sold the milk at cost, they made a good profit on the cookies and a bake sale.

20 YEARS OF SERVICE TO MICHIGAN'S DAIRY FARMERS

FROM

MICHIGAN ANIMAL BREEDERS COOPERATIVE, INC.
3655 Forest Road, P. O. Box 511
East Lansing, Michigan

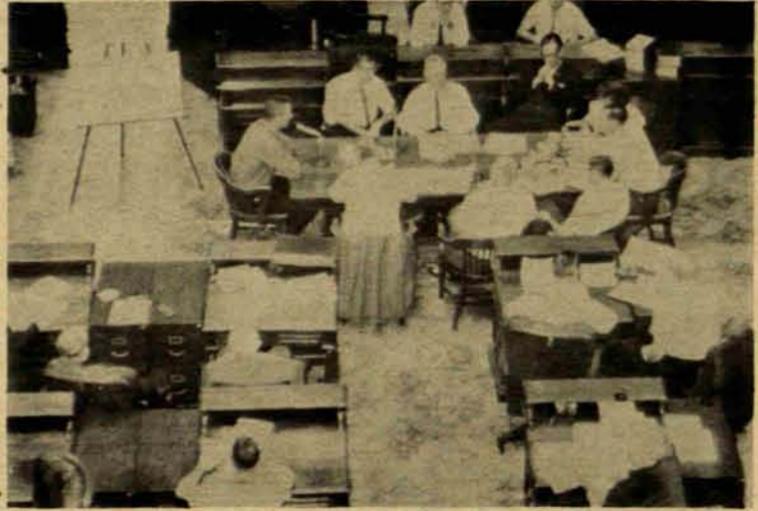
AGRICULTURE IN ACTION AROUND MICHIGAN

CENSUS TAKERS COMING



FARMS AND RANCHES IN ALL 50 STATES AND PUERTO RICO will be counted during the Census of Agriculture scheduled for November and early December by the Federal Government's Bureau of the Census. An estimated 80 per cent of the census-takers will be women, and all will be local citizens hired temporarily to take the count in their communities. The Census of Agriculture is taken every five years in the years ending in "4" and "9."

SPECIAL DEER SEASON APPROVED



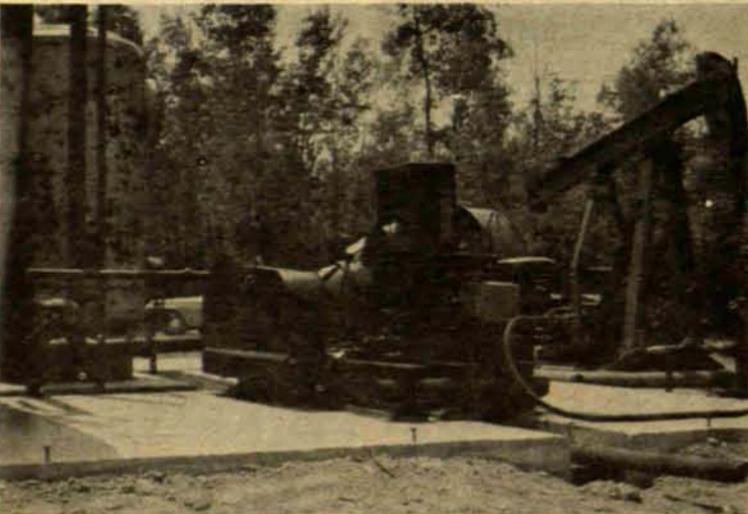
THE JOINT "WATCH DOG" COMMITTEE, before a packed Senate chamber, held a hearing on the special deer season for Southern Michigan. Nearly all who appeared were in agreement that management was necessary, but disagreed on the methods. The Michigan Farm Bureau position of management or reimbursement to farmers for damage done by the expanding herd was presented at the hearing.

F.B. INSURANCE-JAYCEE FLOAT A SUCCESS



THIS FLOAT, ENTERED IN THE STATE JAYCEE CONVENTION parade, at Kalamazoo, was part of the FB Insurance Company and Lansing Junior Chamber of Commerce's successful campaign to bring the 1965 statewide Outstanding Young Farmer Awards Program to Lansing. The event is scheduled for March 6, 1965.

UNDERGROUND FARMING?



SUB-SURFACE FARMING is what the crude oil men of Farmers Petroleum Co-op call the waterflood projects under way in several Michigan oil fields. Water, injected into low production wells, flushes out additional oil. Such a project is currently being tested in the Bentley Field acquired in 1950 by the Co-op.

CROP MOVES MORE BEANS



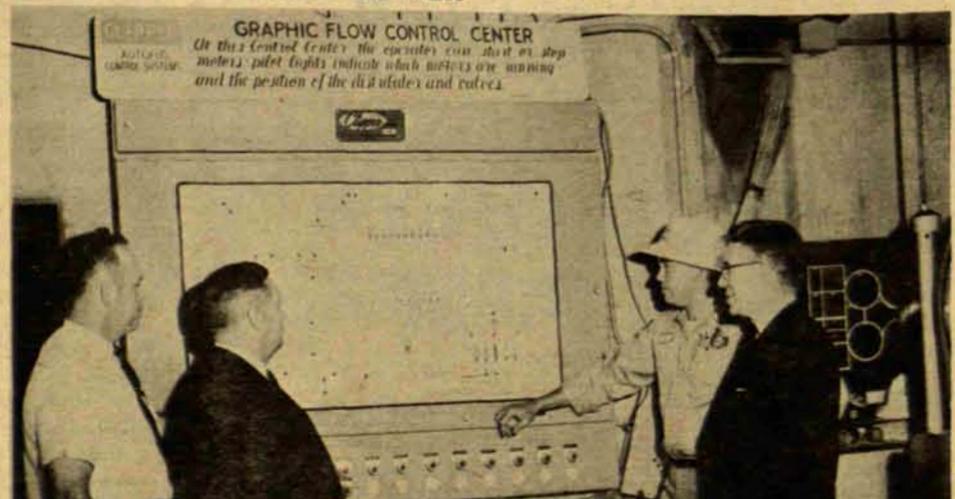
ON AUGUST 10th THREE CHURCH WORLD SERVICE TRUCKS loaded out of Saginaw and on the 12th, two more loaded out of Henderson to complete a 320,000 pound purchase of beans by Michigan CROP for shipment to Burundi, Algeria, and Haiti. These shipments were made possible by contributions left over from the 1963 campaign — purposely held to meet needs that might — and did arise before the 1964 campaign began.

1964 RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE MEETS IN LANSING



THE 1964 MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE HELD ITS FIRST MEETING at Farm Bureau Center, Lansing, on August 19th. Ralph Burch, Plymouth, the Committee's chairman, announced future sessions in October and November. By annual meeting time, this committee will have heard from more than fifty organizational representatives and resource people, and will have sifted through some 1,000 resolutions originating from the county FB annual meetings. Other resolutions from the state commodity committees will also have been examined.

TERMINAL CONTROL CENTER



COMPLEX CONTROL PANEL — for the Michigan Elevator Exchange grain and bean terminal is demonstrated for Charles Shuman (right), president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, during the recent Open House. To the left is Robert Reeve, Terminal Manager. Near him is Walter Wightman. The men joined the crowds touring the new facility prior to their appearance on the speaking program, September 4.

Farm Bureau Market Place

TRY A 25 WORD CLASSIFIED AD FOR \$2.00

SPECIAL RATE to Farm Bureau members: 25 words for \$2.00 each edition. Additional words 10 cents each per edition. Figures like 12 or \$12.50 count as one word. NON-MEMBER advertisers: 15 cents per word one edition. Two or more editions take rate of 10 cents per word per edition. All classified ads are cash with order, and copy MUST be in by 20th of the month.

1 AUCTIONS

MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Free catalog! 1330-50 Linwood, Kansas City, Mo. 64109. (2-Tf-10b) 1

6 DOGS

SELECTED ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS from our own working stock dogs—\$20.00. Bradley Acres, Springport, Michigan. (Jackson County) (9-64-12t-15p) 6

10 FARMS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—160 acres, good soil, paved road. Large modern five bedroom house, barn, corn cribs, two car garage. Paul C. Fudge, Kalkaska, Michigan. (Kalkaska County) (9-3t-25p) 10

14 FOR SALE

PRODUCE CRATES 45¢ at mill near Lake Ann. Geo. Barber, Empire, Michigan. Phone CR 5-3122. (9-2t-14p) 14

POULTRY/PRODUCE CRATES—Lumber Products Co., Ceresco, Michigan. Phone 616-963-0532. (12-12t-10p) 14

14 FOR SALE

1000 USED SLIP COVER CANS—7½ inches in diameter, 11 inches high. Ideal for storing seeds or parts. Less than 100—15¢ each. 100 or more—10¢ each. Heintz Potato Company, 13580 Conant, Detroit, Michigan. Phone: TWINBROOK 3-5200. (10-1t-38p) 14

18 HELP WANTED

JACKSON COUNTY YOUTH deserve a fair start in life. A vote for the Community College and Area Vocational-Technical Center means: Agricultural, home-making, business, industrial or other vocational education for every high school junior or senior who needs it; continuing vocational and technical education after high school; two years of accredited college work at low tuition at home; greater economy and fuller employment for all. Vote "Yes" on the limitation of college taxes. Campaign Committee, Jackson County Community College. (10-2t-79p) 18

20 LIVESTOCK

FOR SALE—12 head of Jersey Dairy Cattle (5 registered). No single sales. Rex Converse, 1565 North Cochran Rd., Charlotte, Michigan. (Eaton County) (10-1t-21p) 20

20 LIVESTOCK

SPECIAL FEEDER CATTLE SALES every Thursday in October at the stockyards in Lincoln, Michigan. Special calf sale on Monday, October 12. Feeder cattle sale Thursday, November 5. Stock cow sale Thursday, November 12. All sales will start at 1:00 p.m. (Alcona County) (10-1t-40p) 20

CATTLE FEEDERS—Feed high analysis Perfect Balancer 8% phosphate mineral feed. Feed free choice. Put plain salt in one container and Perfect Balancer Mineral in another container. The animal knows which one he needs. Get Perfect Balancer mineral at your elevator. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-47b) 20

DAIRYMEN—Use Perfect Balancer 8% phosphate mineral feed. Mix one pound of Perfect Balancer to every 100 lbs. of ground feed. You can eliminate bone meal by using Perfect Balancer. Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-40b) 20

FEEDING HOGS? Use salt free, high analysis Perfect Balancer 8% phosphate mineral feed in your hog feed. Mix one pound of Perfect Balancer with each 100 lbs. of ground feed. You can eliminate bone meal by using Perfect Balancer. Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-50b) 20

22 NURSERY STOCK

SENSATIONAL APPLE DISCOVERIES—Exclusive patented Starkspur Golden Delicious and famous Starkrimson! New spur-type trees bear years earlier. Also Dwarf Trees for giant-size Apples, Peaches, Pears for backyard and orchards. Stark-Burbank Standard Fruit Trees, Roses, Shrubs, Color-Photo Catalog FREE. Stark Bro's, Dept. 30505, Louisiana, Mo. (7-9t-48b) 22

26 POULTRY

DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLETS—The DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by the smart poultryman for high egg production, superior egg quality, greater feed efficiency. If you keep records, you'll keep DeKalbs. Write for prices and catalog. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: Saline HAZEL 9-7087, Manchester GARDEN 8-3034 (Washtenaw County) (tf-46b) 26

SHAVER STARCROSS 288, Started Pullets, ages 8 to 20 weeks; rated among the best in cages. A complete pullet-raising program, — controlled lighting, vaccination, worming and delivery service. Free booklet on comparison of "big name" strains in contests. MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia, Michigan. Phone 527-0860. (Ionia County) (8-1t-44b) 26

SHAVER STARCROSS YEARLING HENS laying 60% and better. Several months good production left in these hens before moult. Delivered to your farm free, in sizable numbers. Price 75¢ each. MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia, Michigan. Phone 527-0860. (Ionia County) (8-2t-35b) 26

FARMERS:

Check the value you get in Gelatin Bone Perfect Balancer, the mineral feed of champions:

	Percent Min.	Percent Max.
Phosphorous	8.0	9.0
Calcium	29.0	34.0
Mag. Sulfate	.24	
Iodine (pure)	.015	.018
Cobalt Sulfate	.01	.03
Salt	0.00	0.00

Get Perfect Balancer at your elevator. Distributed in Michigan by:

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.

The GELATIN BONE CO.
Box 125, Emmett, Michigan

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Only the finest Kodak materials used.

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STEWARTS' HAMPSHIRE SALE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 6:00 P.M.

50 BOARS—50 REGISTERED OPEN GILTS—150 COMMERCIAL OPEN GILTS

Feed conversion, carcass information, backfat probe on every animal in catalog. Catalog on request. Supper available.

L. L. & MANFORD STEWART

R.R.#4, Frankfort, Indiana

EIGHT FEEDER CATTLE SALES

12,300 Quality Calves and Yearlings

Northern Michigan Cattle will do better in your feed lot

DATES AND LOCATIONS OF SALES

Oct. 1—Gaylord	900 yearlings
Oct. 2—Bruce Crossing	1,100 calves—100 yearlings
Oct. 6—Escanaba	1,500 calves—150 yearlings
Oct. 8—Gaylord	2,400 calves
Oct. 9—Baldwin	1,300 calves—300 yearlings
Oct. 14—Alpena	1,400 calves—200 yearlings
Oct. 15—West Branch	2,200 calves—100 yearlings
Oct. 24—Gladwin	500 calves—100 yearlings

These cattle born on the farms and ranches of Northern Michigan. Sired by registered bulls out of commercial cows. Mostly Hereford, many lots of Angus, some cross breeds in each sale and several lots of Hereford-Charolais crosses in Gaylord sale. Brochure describing each sale available from RAY McMULLEN, Gaylord, Michigan, Michigan Feeder Cattle Producers Council.

Mich. Dept. of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Dept. M.S.U. Cooperative Extension Service and Beef Breeders Assoc. cooperating

NORTHEASTERN MICHIGAN HEREFORD CALF ASSOCIATION

20th Annual Feeder Sale at West Branch, Michigan

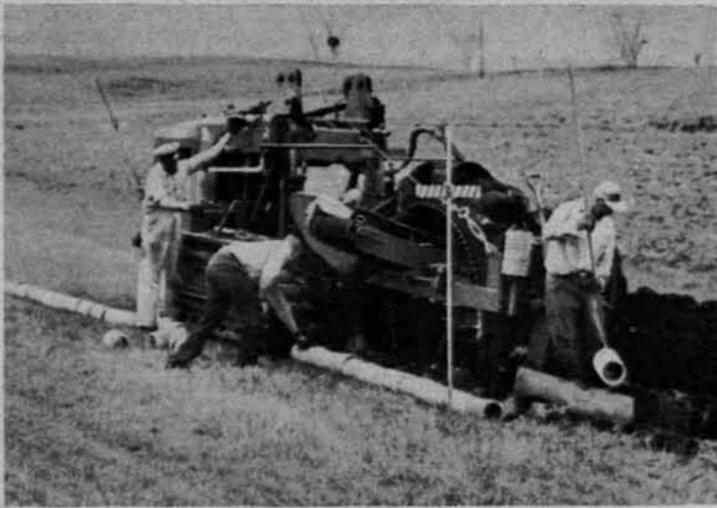
Thursday, October 15 at 12:00 noon

2500 Calves 200 Yearlings

2300 of above Herefords and balance Angus and Angus Hereford Cross (all dehorned and knife castrated).

Michigan's oldest sale of quality feeders
Warren Britt, Secretary, Turner, Michigan
Col. George Wright, Auctioneer

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Draining waterlogged land lets you plant earlier, increases yields. In fact, concrete tile—with its low first cost—can pay for itself the first year in profits from higher crop production.

Installation is simple—and fast. Uniform in shape and thickness, with straight cut ends, concrete tile are easily aligned for maximum drainage. And concrete's high strength and durability provide years of trouble-free service.

Concrete tile are manufactured and designed for local soil and weather conditions. Get maximum production from your croplands by installing concrete drain tile. See your local concrete drain tile manufacturer or tiling contractor. He will be glad to give you estimates on the tiling job you have in mind and suggest the best tile size to use.

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An organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

26 POULTRY

POULTRYMEN—Use Perfect Balancer, 8% phosphate mineral feed in your ground feed. Eliminate soft shelled eggs. Mix 3 lbs. per 100 lbs. feed. The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan. (tf-25b) 26

STONE NO. 56—Highest 5-year average California against all big name brands. Cameron No. 924 highest net income 3 yr. average all Penna. tests. Baby chicks or started pullets. Free delivery. Free literature. Dirkse Leghorn Farm, Box 169N, Zeeland, Michigan. (8-1t-41b) 26

KLAGER'S DeKALB PROFIT PULLETS—Sixteen weeks and older. The proven Hybrid. Raised under ideal conditions by experienced poultrymen. Growing birds inspected weekly by trained staff. Birds on full feed, vaccinated, debeaked, true to age, and delivered in clean coops. See them! We have a grower near you. Birds raised on Farm Bureau feed. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: Saline, HAZEL 9-7087, Manchester GARDEN 8-3034. (Washtenaw County) (tf-72b) 26

27 Poultry Equipment

FOR SALE—Keenco electric egg grader 5 sizes with candler. \$75.00, good condition. Lyman Joslin, 54299 Nine Mile Road, Northville, Michigan. Phone: GE 8-2573. (Oakland County) (10-1t-23p) 27

31 SILOS

RIBSTONE SILOS—P & D Silo Unloaders, Feeding equipment, Layouts, Parts & Service. NO DOWN PAYMENTS—Easy Terms. Way Farm Automation, Grand Ledge. Phone Mulliken 3741 or Jonesville VI 9-7934 (Eaton County) (4-tf-29b) 31

USED, ALL-METAL 50 FT. SILO for sale. Excellent condition. Milford area, Oakland County. Robert E. Smith, 40000 W. 14 Mile Rd., Walled Lake, Michigan. Phone Market 4-2566. (Oakland County) (10-1t-25p) 31

NEW C&B CORRUGATED CEMENT STAVE SILOS—now built with acid resistant plastic on inside. By any standard of comparison the finest cement stave silo and most for the money. NO DOWN PAYMENT—easy terms. Complete systematic feeding also available. C&B Silo Company, Charlotte, Michigan. (tf-44b) 31

34 WANTED

WANTED—OLD INDIAN ARROWHEADS, flints, axes, relics. Top prices paid. Ship to Hyde's, Rosemar Rd., Parkersburg, West Virginia. (9-2t-19p) 34

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TRIPLE SCREENED
OYSTER SHELL**

FOR POULTRY

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CHICAGO, ILL.



Five years ago,
Mom had cancer.

Mrs. Paul Holmes, of Newport Beach, California, was treated five years ago. Now she is cured.

The number of people cured of cancer grows steadily as research advances medical knowledge and as more and more people have annual health checkups.

See your doctor once a year for a health checkup. And fight cancer another important way. Give generously—to "Cancer," c/o Postmaster.

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Party Planks and Farm Programs

Department of Education and Research
Michigan Farm Bureau

Is there a change in the political wind for farm programs and farm people? Washington weathervanes are pointing to such a change. Farm reporters in Washington have sensed the mood of Congress and examined the new party platforms.

They come up with a picture of de-emphasis on agricultural affairs.

Bulletins from commentators in Washington declare that Congressmen are backing off from the expanding agricultural budgets. More so than in former election years.

The cause, they say, is the diminishing power of the farm vote. The "farm bloc" has been whittled away to a chip. Fear and respect for it, so strong in the past, is disappearing.

More politicians are talking about "letting the farmer fend for himself." More are pointing to the farmer's capacity to work his own way out of the production and income muddle.

What's back of all this murmur? Behind the scenes is a growing realization that future control of Congress will be city-centered and city-controlled, say our observers.

The U. S. Supreme Court ruling on the reapportionment of Congressional seats has strongly tipped the balance in a new direction.

Straws in the Wind

One wonders why little talk is reaching the public about farm programs in this election year. News articles on the subject are hard to find. Radio and TV have been rather silent on the subject. There was a lot of talk in 1960.

Washington farm observers were startled by statements made and questions asked by Sen. Hubert Humphrey in a speech one week before his nomination for Vice-President at the Democratic Convention.

Humphrey called for a "better approach" to farm problems. He described "free markets" for farm products as "the most nearly perfect mechanism in the economic world."

He raised the question whether government programs have helped to increase efficient production or to expand farm markets, and questioned the old policy of granting funds to the Commodity Credit Corporation to dispense as it pleased.

Such ideas ARE startling, coming from a key Democratic leader. They have a totally different "ring." One wonders whether it is all just "election year smoke."

Washington farm analysts seem to think there is some fire of purpose beneath it. But time will tell.

Sen. Barry Goldwater has shifted his position, too, since the Republican Convention. He has no intention of kicking farm programs overboard bodily, and now advocates farm supports which will keep the farmer in a sound economic position and help to improve the flow of products to market.

Attitudes of Congressmen will tip the scales of future farm programs. But the report is a growing "cost-consciousness" where farm programs are concerned. Observers predict that Johnson will get less government involvement in agriculture than he wants, and Goldwater will get more than he wants, but the trend is toward less emphasis than in past years.

The "sudden brush-off" for farm affairs seems to show up in the planks of the party platforms. The Democratic farm plank is the briefest ever. Much of what it says is more emphatically pointed at the consumer than at the farmer.

Democratic Farm Plank

It takes few paragraphs to quote the Democratic farm plank in full. The old pledges for commodity price supports are strangely missing. This plank declares:

"The roots of our economy and our life as a people lie deep in the soil of America's farmland. Our policies and programs must continue to recognize the significant role of agriculture and rural life.

"To achieve the goals of higher incomes to the farm and ranch, the family-sized farm, lower

prices for the consumer and lower costs to the Government, we will continue to carry forward this three-dimensional program:

"1. Commodity programs to strengthen the farm income structure and reach the goal of parity of income in every aspect of American agriculture. We will continue to explore and develop new domestic and foreign markets for the products of our farms and ranches.

"2. Consumer programs, including the expansion of the Food

DISCUSSION TOPIC

Stamp Program and the school-lunch and other surplus-food programs, and the acceleration of research into new industrial uses of farm products, to assure maximum use of an abundance of wholesome foods at fair prices here and abroad.

"3. Community programs and agricultural cooperatives to assure rural America decent housing, economic security, and full participation in the building of the Great Society. We pledge our continued support to the rural

telephone program and the Rural Electrification Administration, one of the great contributions of the Democratic Party to the well-being and comfort of rural America."

Note that, in point 3 of this plank, the pledge of support is to the Rural Electrification ADMINISTRATION. This is an agency of the government — and not the local, patron-owned and independent Rural Electric Cooperatives.

PLATFORMS vs. PROGRAMS

Party Platforms leave a great deal unsaid. Many people regard them as "political promises" that may be forgotten later. But they have a value. They do express, in a general way, the philosophy of government and the objectives which the parties hope to achieve. This is, perhaps, a better way to look at them.

DISCUSSION EXERCISE

The following activity should make an interesting evening's discussion for your group:

Exercise 1. The farm planks of both party platforms have been quoted directly from their texts in the Michigan Farm News.

Read the planks of the Democratic Party and the Republican Party and discuss the differences between the two.

Exercise 2. Review the "Farm Bureau Plank" (Michigan Farm News) and compare each party plank with the position taken by the Farm Bureau delegates.

Question: What does your group feel that each plank means regarding:

(a) The political trend of farm programs in the future?

(b) The future outlook for favorable conditions in farming?

Republican Farm Plank

The farm plank of the Republican platform declares:

"We Republicans shall first rely on the individual's right and capacity to advance his own economic well-being; to control the fruits of his own efforts, and to plan his own life and his family's future; and, where government is rightly involved, we shall assist the individual in surmounting urgent problems beyond his own power and responsibility to control.

"We pledge to:

"Repeal the Administration's wheat certificate 'bread tax' on consumers, so burdensome to low income families and overwhelmingly rejected by farmers.

"Enlarge employment opportunities for urban and rural citizens with emphasis on training programs to equip them with needed skills, improving job information and placement services; and research and extension services channeled toward helping rural people improve their opportunities.

"Adoption and implementation of fair and adequate programs to provide necessary supplemental farm labor for producing and harvesting agricultural commodities.

"Provide our farmers, who have contributed so much to the strength of our nation, with max-

imum opportunity to exercise their own management decisions on their own farms, while resisting all efforts to impose upon them further federal controls.

"We pledge:

"Greater emphasis on overseas sales of surplus farm commodities to friendly countries through long-term credits repayable in dollars under the Republican Food-for-Peace Program.

"Meaningful safeguards against irreparable injuries to any domestic industries by disruptive surges of imports such as in the case of beef and other meat products, textiles, oil, glass, coal, lumber and steel.

"The development of truly voluntary commodity programs for commercial agriculture, including payments in kind out of Government-owned surpluses, diversions of un-needed land to conservation uses, price supports free of political manipulation in order to stimulate and attain fair market prices, together with adequate credit facilities and continued support for farmer-owned and operated cooperatives, including rural electric and telephone facilities, while resisting all efforts to make the farmer dependent, for his economic survival, upon either compensatory payments by the Federal Government or upon the whim of the Secretary of Agriculture."

The Farm Bureau Plank

Farm Bureau delegates of both party persuasions passed the following policy positions in Convention last November:

Price support programs should not aim at income guarantees, but rather should be used to promote orderly marketing. The levels of supports should take into account supply and demand and market trends. Such levels should not be left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture.

A practical land retirement program would help to adjust farm production to effective market demand. It should be voluntary, but of sufficient scope and duration to be effective.

The Government should not dump surplus stocks on the market in such quantities and at prices which will wreck the farmer's free market prices.

Farm Bureau is opposed to any form of compensatory or direct payments to producers for farm commodities.

Farm programs should aim at the reduction of government surplus stock in storage rather than at their increase. Programs of exporting farm surpluses for foreign currencies should not be self-expanding nor aim at being permanent.

Such programs should aim only at clearing the surpluses so that market prices may function normally for farm products.

We should move in the direction of eliminating government regulation of the right to produce agricultural commodities, and the right to market the same in relation to true market conditions.

Government programs should not become a substitute for the consuming market.

Farm Bureau seeks conditions whereby farmers may earn and get a high per-family real income in a manner which will preserve freedom and opportunity.

CROPLAND RETIREMENT ?

For some time, Farm Bureau has recommended the adoption of a combined program of voluntary land retirement on a bid basis and price supports related to actual market levels.

While land retirement programs have suffered from abuses and misunderstandings, there is little doubt but that more production adjustment was obtained for the tax dollars spent than in programs where the land was permitted to produce and its production then bought by the Government for storage or give-away.

In the past three years, the Farm Bureau program has met with resistance in Congress. Some now believe that a new approach is desirable. Land retirement payments have become known in some quarters as "rocking-chair money."

In general, farm programs have attempted to aid agriculture in making needed adjustments. In 30 years a tremendous adjustment has taken place. From 6.5 million farms in 1935, land retirement, farm consolidations and better opportunities in other lines have brought an adjustment to the present census figure of approximately 3.5 million farms.

While the family farm is still just as important in the agricultural economy, it is a larger farm, with higher capital needs than the family farm of 30 years ago. Though farm programs have aided in making these adjustments less painful and less severe, many programs also have worked to prevent needed adjustments from taking place.



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AND YOU GET A **FREE**
PAIR OF **WELLINGTON BOOTS**

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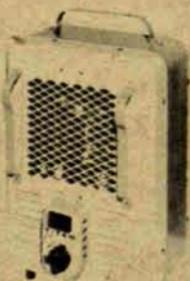
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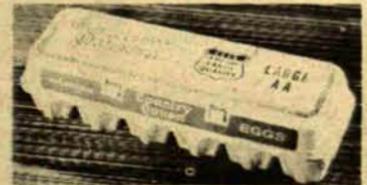
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Good for a thousand uses around the farm because it's ruggedly built and can really take it. Especially designed for farm use with overhead mounting and automatic therm-o-dial control. Flick the switch and choose between WARM 1320 watt or Hot 1650 watt elements.



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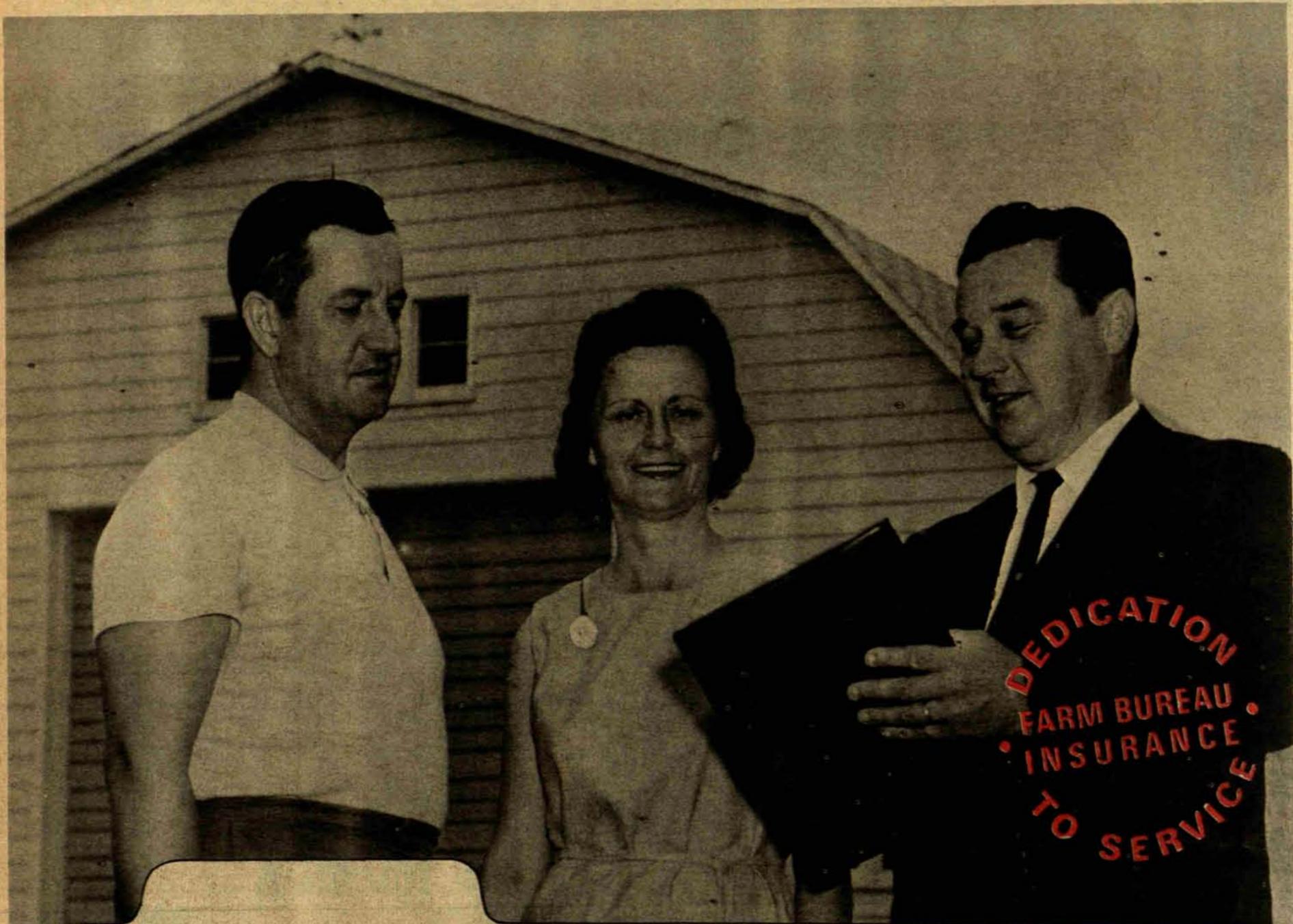


FARM BUREAU *Services*
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LANSING 4, MICHIGAN



The One Stop Shopping Center for All Your Farm Needs



A MAN TO LEAN ON

Like Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Cianek, shown above with agent Erv Witucki, thousands of Michigan Farm Families rely on their Farm Bureau Insurance agent to help build personalized life insurance programs.

The Adolph Cianek family of Bay County leans hard on Farm Bureau Insurance agent Erv Witucki. He is friend, neighbor and advisor. The farm, five vehicles, and the life of Adolph's and Harriet's son, Wayne, are insured through Erv.

Just last month, Erv recommended Adolph increase his life insurance program. The growing responsibilities of a booming farm operation meant Adolph's family should be provided greater protection. The Cianeks discussed the suggestion and decided Erv was right.

Today, Adolph owns a life insurance policy specifically tailored to his needs. In all probability, Erv Witucki was in the best position to design it so effectively. Why? Erv is the one man aware of the Cianeks' financial situation, their entire insurance program, and their plans for the future.

This isn't an isolated case. Families throughout Michigan lean on their Farm Bureau Insurance agent. As a matter of fact, the Company has more than \$27,000,000 new life insurance in force so far this year.

We have 200 agents in Michigan. Have you leaned on yours lately?

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