

# MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

THE **ACTION** PUBLICATION OF THE MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

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Focused On The Future

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## EDITORIAL . . .

**We, The People . . .**

One hundred and ninety four years ago a group of people adopted a document which altered the course of world history. This document was called the Declaration of Independence. This act, by which the 13 original states of the Union broke their allegiance to Great Britain, shifted a controversy from one primarily of economic policy to the issues of politics and sovereignty.

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." Thus wrote the patriots of America in 1776.

This document freed its adopters from a mother country and gave them the right to set up a form of government that would provide men some basic freedoms. One of the freedoms granted was that "All men are created equal." Now the question arises! What is the meaning of equality as applied to men? Does it mean that all men shall be alike, that they are equal in intelligence, physical strength, character or in other respects where individuals differ? Does it mean that all men shall be leveled arbitrarily to a common plane? Does it mean that those who are content with idleness and indolence shall be as deserving as all others? Surely it does not and cannot mean any of these things.

There must be equality, yes: an equality where all men are equal under the law. Equality in the right to voice our views; equality in the right to worship according to our personal consciences; equality in the right to work at a personally chosen occupation; equality at the voting booth; equality before law; an equality not circumvented by political pressures, or denied to minority groups, friendless or needy.

John Locke, in his Treatise on Government, expressed it: "Freedom of man under government is to have a standing RULE to live by common to everyone in that society and made by the legislative power vested in it."

Equality under the law has become undermined by granting special privileges to special groups. A new idea expounded by some would grant a new type of "equality" that would retard willing men to the pace of the unwilling, or that would put props under backsliders, and would reward those who toil not.

Our country is experiencing individual and group violence in the name of causes with direct violation of laws. Being created equal also means that all the laws apply to all people equally.

The Declaration of Independence also set forth "certain unalienable rights": The right of life and liberty was granted to all men. The laws of America have been set up to protect these rights so as no man shall kill another, nor shall a man be confined unless he has broken a law of the land.

The third right of the Declaration of Independence is "the pursuit of happiness." There is no guarantee of happiness only the right to pursue it. There is no law or custom that prevents anyone from rising as high as they are able. You can associate with anyone who wishes to associate with you. Here, in America, because of our forefathers granting us rights under law, we can do as we please as long as we do not violate the rights of other persons to do as they please.

Much of what the men who drafted the Declaration of Independence gave us in that historic document is gradually being lost today. No one person is responsible for the decay. No one political party is to blame. The people of the United States of America are responsible. It is we, the people, who seem to have forgotten that freedom, rights and responsibility are inseparable. It is we, the people, who are discarding the concept of government that brought forth the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Carl P. Kentner

**The Flag Goes By!**

Hats off! Along the street there comes A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums A flash of color beneath the sky; Hats off! The flag is passing by!

How many times in the past months have you watched our National flag being carried down the streets of America in a way which has shown complete disrespect for the flag, state, country and self. A few days ago, before a large television audience, youngsters attending a baseball game were given shiny blue helmets. The announcer said, "We will now have the National Anthem and the raising of the flag." As the TV cameras scanned the crowd, adults and youth alike read their game programs, stood with hands in pockets or kept on talking. The young helmeted baseball fans did not remove their hats and almost the only ones standing at proper attention, were the players on the field who stood, helmet across their hearts, facing the flag.

Blue and crimson and white it shines, Over the steel-tipped, ordered lines. Hats off! The colors before us fly; But more than the flag is passing by:

Present protest marchers have turned our flag upside down . . . a symbol of the nation's distress . . . a plea for help. True, we do have trouble spots in our land, but this help MUST and CAN come from within our borders. We must learn to communicate within our own shores and not advertise to the outside world that we need aid. When we are able to communicate with each other . . . when the protestors and dissenters are ready to show a better, more improved way to govern this great land, our leaders WILL listen. But a government cannot be thrown aside and operate without leadership, unless a better plan is presented.

Until the marcher-protestors realize that we are the greatest . . . the country to be most proud of . . . the steel-tipped lines may have to continue to be those of National Guards or police.

Sea fights and land fights, grim and great, Fought to make and save the State; Weary marches and sinking ships; Cheers of victory on dying lips;

Francis Scott Key, attorney, poet and patriot, witnessed the British attack on Baltimore and Fort McHenry. The attack began September 11, 1814. On the evening of September 13, Key watched the British fleet bombard the tiny fort. Despite the heavy blasts of bombs, the sound of muskets on shore and the explosions from the ships, the American defenses stood strong. The British fleet sailed away and through the gun smoke and fire, Key saw the Star Spangled Banner waving. He pulled scribbled notes from his pocket and copied the words that have become our National Anthem. "Oh say can you see by the dawn's early light, What so proudly we hail at the twilight's last gleaming . . ." words that echo in the heart of every American soldier, sailor and airmen, when, after completion of a mission, they see Old Glory waving in the breeze . . . a welcome home . . . a symbol of freedom. Long may it wave!

Days of plenty and years of peace; March of a strong land's swift increase; Equal justice, right and law, Stately honor and reverend awe; Sign of a nation great and strong To ward her people from foreign wrong; Pride and glory and honor, — all Live in the colors to stand or fall.

The U. S. flag has undergone several physical changes. From the time Mary Pickersgill was given the assignment to make a flag to fly over Fort McHenry to today's symbol of our greatness. From fifteen white stars on a field of blue with thirteen stripes, alternately red and white representing the thirteen colonies, to today's fifty stars for our fifty states . . . the United States flag is a symbol of strength.

Hats off! Along the street there comes A blare of bugles, a ruffle of drums And loyal hearts are beating high: Hats off! The flag is passing by!

## PRESIDENT'S COLUMN



**Speak  
Up—  
Be  
Heard**

Our country began in the wilderness, the hard work of the men on the land did much to shape the direction this nation would follow in its future. As evidence, the Declaration of Independence of July fourth, seventeen seventy six, signified a renewal for freedom through faith in the common man. This faith became the cornerstone of the American belief that the individual can handle the responsibility for freedom in a representative form of government.

In July of nineteen seventy, after nearly two hundred years of representative government, the freedom of our forefathers prevails with a government, as Mr. Lincoln said, "Of the people, by the people and for the people," while we continue to work to uphold the concepts of that freedom.

But what is freedom? Can it be dissected for a look at some of its roots to better understand how it involves the lives of Farm Bureau members, as well as all citizens?

Freedom grows from individualism. The different ideas and plans of each person in a democracy, providing their voices are heard, represent in total, the powers that guide government.

In America this political power is widely distributed among the people, among many segments of society, each representing different interests, ideas and goals. This wide distribution of strength to the individual lessens the probability of a communist type rule in America, as each power group is a safeguard in checking another group from becoming all powerful. In other words, if we don't exercise the right to speak for ourselves you can be sure someone will do it for us.

The communist state, in comparison, has only one power in government. It is an operation not for the people, but of the state, by the state and for the state. Freedom is buried, the state uses its power at will, with disregard to the strengths and resourcefulness of the individual, while denying him God and his God given right to be heard.

To prevent this denial and to maintain freedom, I believe, is what is meant by the responsibility of the individual citizen to become involved in public affairs.

It is hard work that takes us away from the farm to be heard in community, township, county, state and national government, but it is an orderly and necessary process to uphold freedom. When Farm Bureau members are involved in government, they are actually guaranteeing the freedom of agriculture, as well as the well-being of their communities. The issues are many; property taxes, pollution, pesticides, farm labor, of which farmers can contribute greatly to the enlightenment of non-farmers for more effective government.

Farm Bureau's Political Education Program, P.E.P., committees through the county Farm Bureaus best explain and demonstrate how the individual can get involved in the political process. P.E.P. informs members of election laws, studies political party structure, conducts voter registration campaigns, measures the candidates, publishes voting records and provides information on public issues.

With the August primaries just around the corner, for parties to elect candidates for the November election, P.E.P. provides the opportunity for members to become informed and involved in effective citizenship.

This voluntarism to support the candidates and party at all levels of government is the crux of freedom which we celebrate on July 4th. Actual participation is an expression of the individual and a builder of freedom from which this country was founded.

Elton R. Smith

**MICHIGAN FARM NEWS**

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**DIRECTORS:** District 1, Arthur Bailey, Schoolcraft; District 2, Dean Pridgeon, Montgomery, R-1; District 3, Andrew Jackson, Howell, R-1; District 4, Elton R. Smith, Caledonia, R-1; District 5, David Morris, Grand Ledge, R-3; District 6, Jack Laurie, Cass City, R-3; District 7, Kenneth Bull, Bailey, R-1; District 8, Harvey Leuenberger, Saginaw, R-6; District 9, Eugene Roberts, Lake City, R-1; District 10, Richard Wieland, Ellsworth, R-1; District 11, Franklin Schwiderson, Dafer.

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FARMLAND ASSESSMENT  
ISSUE BEFORE  
MICHIGAN SENATE

A tax breakthrough has been achieved through the favorable action of the Senate Taxation Committee. H.B. 2533, a farmland assessment bill, was favorably reported out of that committee by a vote of 4-0 and, as this is written, is before the Senate for passage. Those voting for the bill included Senators DeMaso, Chairman of the Committee (R-Battle Creek), Rockwell (R-Mt. Morris), Stamm (R-Kalamazoo) and McCauley (D-Wyandotte). The fifth member of the committee, Senator Bowman (D-Roseville), was not present.

Farm Bureau members will recall that this bill was passed by the House of Representatives last year; however, the Senate version is somewhat different. It is broader in its application and will benefit every farmer having a tax assessment problem resulting from an assessment being based on *potential value* rather than the value for farming purposes. The bill sets up provisions for assessment of farmland in such areas.

To be eligible for "deferred tax status" the farmland would have to meet one of two requirements: (1) It must either be zoned exclusively for agricultural and horticultural use; or (2) It must be devoted exclusively to agricultural or horticultural use for three previous years. The owner of the land would have to apply to assessing authorities for the deferred tax status each year, prior to December 31.

Farm land that qualifies would then be assessed only on the "basis of its productivity and net earning capacity for agricultural or horticultural use and capitalized at a rate representing a fair return on investment. The capitalization rate shall be predicted on a rate of return which is based on an allowance for risk, interest and property taxes and shall not be derived from sales data from other lands.

Land assessed on these criteria would be "exempt from any other factor." The Tax Commission would be required to establish a range of values for land based upon the provisions in the law.

Whenever the farmland that has had deferred tax status is sold or used for other purposes, it would become subject to a "specific tax," or roll-back for the previous three years. This roll-back would be the difference between the taxes paid according to the agricultural use and the taxes that would have been payable.

H.B. 2533 is based on the principles used for farmland assessment in New Jersey, California and other states. At least 23 states have taken or attempted action to assess farmland in a similar manner in order to encourage preservation of good agricultural lands and to preserve open spaces. About 16 states have programs of one kind or another. The New Jersey program has been in effect since 1964 and has been able to prove itself. The loss of farms in that state has

been cut in half and is now the lowest in the nation. Before the New Jersey act was passed, farmland was assessed at \$1,500 per acre. Presently, no farmland is assessed higher than \$700 per acre.

It is reported that one New Jersey farmer forgot one year to make application and, as a result, the taxes on his land jumped from \$4,110 to over \$45,000! Michigan's situation is not that bad, but it is serious in many areas and exists to some degree throughout the entire state.

Perhaps the most important thing is that H.B. 2533 will encourage the preservation of prime agricultural land. Most metropolitan people are also beginning to realize that something must be done. This is part of the whole environment and pollution problem. Land is one of our most essential natural resources.

Population experts point out that we are on a collision course that can result in general hunger, even for the population of this country. Dr. Borgstrom, world renowned scientist from MSU, states that before the year 2000, death from malnutrition is in store for two-thirds of the earth's children under 14. He points out that most usable acreage is already under plow or grazing and that reserves are inadequate for even the next ten years' population increase. Other experts state that good agricultural land is disappearing at the rate of a million acres per year. This can never be replaced. No wonder state after state is beginning to change its tax structure to encourage a continuing agriculture—not only because of agriculture, but at last it is being realized that much more is at stake, such as the need for adequate open space, which is absolutely essential to provide for the purification and recharge of polluted air and to catch and conserve rain water, to recharge underground streams and reservoirs and, at the same time, to help reduce flooding. Every effort should be made by all citizens to encourage the Senate to pass H.B. 2533.

MINIMUM WAGE PASSED

Michigan's Minimum wage rate will rise substantially beginning this month, July. H.B. 3397 (Kildee-D-Flint and Bradley-D-Detroit) has passed and will raise the minimum wage rate in Michigan to \$1.45 beginning in July, 1970, and then to \$1.60 in 1971.

The rates in the bill follow very nearly the federal minimum wage, which is presently \$1.45 per hour for the services industries and \$1.60 for other types of work. However, as pointed out by Farm Bureau in a letter to the Senate, the bill totally failed to recognize the fact that the U. S. Congress also placed a different minimum rate on agriculture—presently \$1.30—and that Congress

in its wisdom recognized the differences between agriculture and other types of employment. This will mean a proportionate increase in the piece rates as determined by the Wage Deviation Board.

In both the House and Senate there were strong efforts by the legislative friends of agriculture to amend the bill to set the minimum wage for agriculture at a rate not to exceed the federal rate for agriculture. This would provide some uniformity and would have helped keep Michigan agriculture competitive with its competition in other states, especially in the production of fruits and vegetables.

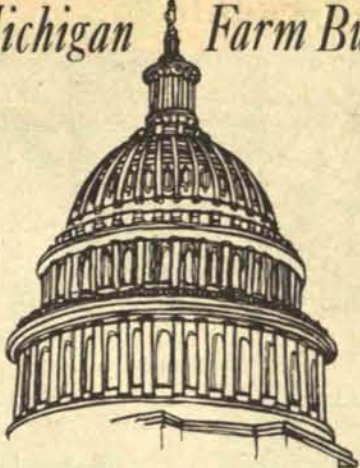
Farm Bureau's letter to all Senators pointed out that "agriculture in Michigan is in an extremely disadvantaged position, with the cost of production constantly raising and prices of products staying at the same figure—or in many cases even lower. For example, fruit and vegetable growers have not only been plagued with low prices in recent years, but also serious losses due to adverse weather conditions.

The letter further pointed out that seasonal agricultural employment has declined dramatically in recent years and yet people continue to flock to Michigan in search of work because the opportunities here are better than in most states. As a matter of fact, the seasonal job opportunities in Michigan, according to the Michigan Employment Service Farm Labor Report, have declined from 96,000 in 1964 to an estimated 35,000 for this year. Many people without skills are thus deprived of any opportunity to at least earn a portion of their living and will have to depend on welfare as a means of existence. This has resulted from a combination of reasons, including the imposition of many restrictions and regulations that have been a costly burden to agriculture.

Some segments of Michigan agriculture cannot compete with other states that have fewer costly regulations and low or non minimum wages. Agriculture is a victim of inflation and, unlike others, cannot readily pass on such increased cost to the consumers.

If the Michigan Legislature had seen fit to also tie the minimum wage for agriculture to the federal minimum wage, there would have been at least some uniformity between the states—and fairer competition. Sixteen senators recognized these problems and did everything possible to amend the bill. Some of them are from metropolitan areas. Senator Byker (R-Hudsonville) led the floor fight in the Senate for the amendment to tie the agricultural minimum wage to the federal rate. Senator Bouwsma (R-Muskegon), Chairman of the Labor Committee, also offered an amendment to phase in the increases in the piece rates. The other Senators included Senators Bursley (R-Ann

Michigan Farm Bureau



CAPITOL REPORT

by Robert E. Smith

Arbor), DeGrow (R-Pigeon), Fleming (R-Jackson), Huber (R-Birmingham), Hungerford (R-East Lansing), Kuhn (R-Birmingham), Lodge (R-Waterford), Richardson (R-Saginaw), Rockwell (R-Mt. Morris), Schweigert (R-Petoskey), Toepp (R-Cadillac), VanderLaan (R-Grand Rapids), Zaagman (R-Grand Rapids) and Zollar (R-Benton Harbor). These Senators also went to great lengths to explain their positions and have their remarks printed in the official Senate Journal for June 12, 1970.

In agriculture, the same as in other segments of the economy, the rate of minimum wage does not mean that everyone works for that amount. Official reports prove that wages are far higher. It does mean, however, that many people with limited capacity are squeezed out of job opportunities.

OTHER LABOR LEGISLATION —

At least five other labor bills are on the calendar in the House. It is hoped that they will remain there, as each of them pose an added burden on agricultural producers.

H.B. 2633 (Kildee-D-Flint) would bring agriculture under the control of the State Labor Mediation Board. This legislation has been attempted in previous years and, like much labor legislation, was originally geared to the industrial structure and is not easily adapted to agriculture. Here again, federal legislation is needed in order to assume fair treatment to agricultural producers throughout the country. Such national legislation is presently being considered in Congress and is especially written to meet agricultural problems rather than come under industrial labor legislation.

H.B. 4323, (Elliott-D-Detroit) would require farm employers to pay unemployment benefits. Only one state has ever had such legislation—North Dakota. In that state, only certain agricultural workers were covered, but it was found that benefits paid out were over twice the tax collection. Congress has considered this from

time to time, but again this year decided to continue to exclude agriculture from unemployment benefit laws. In California, such legislation has been under consideration, but it was estimated in that situation that the cost would be somewhat in excess of 15% of payroll.

H.B. 4818 (Elliott-D-Detroit) would remove the five-week exemption in the Workmen's Compensation Act before the medical and hospital benefits are effective. This is not serious, as farmers already carry such protection—either under a workmen's compensation-type policy, which provides unlimited medical and hospital coverage for their employees, or in some cases under a limited medical and hospital insurance policy.

Another amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Law would reduce the present "13 consecutive week exemption" for agricultural workers down to six weeks during the previous 52 weeks before farmers would be required to provide full workmen's compensation benefits, which includes, in addition to medical and hospital costs, payments for loss of time.

H.B. 4847 (Bradley-D-Detroit) amends the Hittle Juvenile Employment Act in a manner that would prohibit young people under 16 years of age to be employed in agriculture, except the farmer's own children. Here again, such restrictive state legislation is not needed because federal regulations already prohibit employment of those under 16 in certain jobs that are considered to be hazardous. However, they do permit such youngsters to be employed in many kinds of work on the farm.

S.B. 1691 (Zollar-R-Benton Harbor) is presently before the Senate and would provide funds to assist farmers in the upgrading of migrant housing and would be administered by the Department of Health in conjunction with their labor housing inspection. This is a serious effort to let society as a whole meet some of its responsibilities on this problem, which is primarily a social issue.



## MARKETING AND COMMODITIES



there's  
**MONEY**  
TO BE MADE FROM  
MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU'S  
WHEAT MARKETING PROGRAM

July is wheat harvest month in Michigan. Wheat growers are readying their combines and soon the golden grain will be moving out of the fields.

How will the wheat be marketed? Every grower is faced with this decision. Wheat can be sold for cash at harvest, stored for later sale, fed to livestock, or consigned to the Farm Bureau Wheat Marketing Program.

Most growers want to get the maximum amount of money for their wheat. Unfortunately, in this era of tight money and high interest rates, some growers will need to convert their wheat to cash immediately. Those growers who sell at harvest time will forfeit their opportunity to take advantage of any increase in price during the marketing year.

Storing wheat for later sale will provide maximum returns only if the grower knows in advance the optimum time to sell. This is difficult to accomplish for any storable commodity, and especially for wheat which is grown and consumed throughout the world. A wrong guess on when to sell means added expense for storage charges and the cost of money tied-up in the value of the wheat.

Farm Bureau's Wheat Marketing Program will be the best market opportunity for many growers. The advantages are: Cash at harvest; Opportunity to share in seasonal price rises; Delivery to their local cooperative elevator; Market analysis and sales by professionals and Orderly marketing.

Farm Bureau members will find that it is relatively easy to participate in the Program. An agreement must be signed before or at harvest time. Agreements forms are available at participating elevators, county Farm Bureau offices, or from members of the County Farm Bureau Wheat Committees. Members that have participated in the Program during the previous three years need not sign a new agreement.

Participating members can decide when they deliver their wheat to the elevator the amount they want to consign to the Program. It can be their entire crop or a portion of their wheat.

Upon delivery, producers will receive an advance payment which will be close to the harvest time market price. A final payment will be made at the close of the Program's marketing period, but not later than May, 1971.

Marketing of Program wheat is done by the Michigan Elevator Exchange Division of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. The Michigan Farm Bureau Wheat Advisory Committee, comprised of twelve wheat producers, advises on the marketing of the Program wheat.

Research and experience with the Program shows that orderly marketing will increase wheat income during most marketing seasons. A large amount of wheat marketed through the Program is important, as bargaining for price is improved as more wheat comes under control of a single marketing agency.

Delivery of Program wheat can be made to any of these participating cooperative elevators in the following counties:

ALLEGAN — Allegan Farmers Co-op; Hamilton Farm Bureau Co-op; Moline Co-op Milling Co.	BAY — Farm Bureau Services in Pinconning and Bay City.
ALPENA — Wolf Creek Farm Bureau (Herron)	BERRIEN — Buchanan Co-ops; Three Oaks Co-op.
ARENAC — Farm Bureau Services (Sterling)	BRANCH — Farm Bureau Services in Coldwater and Union City; Branch Co. Grain Co. (Coldwater); Quincy Flour Mill
BARRY — Farm Bureau Services (Hastings); Nashville Co-op Elev.	CALHOUN — Albion Elevator Co.; Battle Creek Farm Bureau

CASS — Cass Co-op (Cassopolis); Farm Bureau Services (Marcellus)

CHARLEVOIX — Charlevoix Co-op Co.

CLINTON — Farmers Co-op Elev. (Fowler); St. Johns Co-op Co.

EATON — Eaton Farm Bureau Co-op (Charlotte); Grand Ledge Produce Co.

GRAND TRAVERSE — Farm Bureau Services (Traverse City)

GRATIOT — Breckenridge-Wheeler Co-op

HILLSDALE — Farm Bureau Services (Hillsdale)

HURON — Elkton Co-op Farm Produce Co.; Farmers Co-op Grain Co. (Kinde); Co-op Elev. Co. (Pigeon); Ruth Farmers Co-op Elev.; Sebawaing Farmers Co-op

INGHAM — Leslie Co-op; Producers Co-op Elev. (Williamston)

IONIA — Lake Odessa Co-op; Portland Co-op Co.

ISABELLA — Farm Bureau Services (Mt. Pleasant)

KALAMAZOO — Farm Bureau Services in Climax, Kalamazoo and Schoolcraft

KENT — Caledonia Farmers Elev.; Kent City Farm Bureau

LAPEER — Lapeer Co. Co-ops in Imlay City and Lapeer

LENAWEE — Blissfield Co-op Co.

LIVINGSTON — Fowlerville Co-op Co.; Howell Co-op Co.

MACOMB — New Haven Elev.

MASON — Farm Bureau Services (Scottville)

MECOSTA — Farm Bureau Services in Remus and Stanwood

MISSAUKEE — Falmouth Co-op

MONROE — Ida Farmers Co-op Co.; Michigan Elev. Exchange Terminal (Ottawa Lake)

MONTCALM — Farm Bureau Services (Greenville)

MUSKEGON — Ravenna Co-op Co.

NEWAYGO — Fremont Co-op Co.

OAKLAND — Highland Producers Ass'n.; Oxford Co-op

OGEAW — West Branch Farmers Co-op

OCEANA — Farm Bureau Services (Hart)

OTTAWA — Coopersville Co-op Elev.; Holland Co-op Co. Farmers Elev. (Hudsonville); Zeeland Farmers Co-op.

SAGINAW — Chesaning Farmers Co-op; Hemlock Farmers Co-op. Michigan Elev. Exchange Terminal (Saginaw)

ST. CLAIR — Farmers Elev. Co. (Richmond); Farm Bureau Services, Yale and Jeddo.

### On Farm Tour . . .



THREE SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN . . . farmers hosted the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) sponsored tour May 28 to see the asparagus sleds and cleaning equipment in action. American Farm Bureau Federation staff, asparagus growers, and other agricultural leaders from Illinois, Indiana and Michigan made the three hour tour. The three farms visited were the Stanton Fassett farm, James Thars' Agreeable Acres and the Alton Wendzel farm. The asparagus sled is the invention of James Thar. The labor saving tool (entered by Van Buren County Farm Bureau) won the 1970 Michigan Agricultural Development of the Year Award, presented during Michigan Week. Seen talking over this latest advance in asparagus harvesting were (left to right) Robert Braden, Mgr., MACMA, Tom Moore, Ass't. Mgr. — Fruit & Veg. Div., AAMA, Chicago, Marvin E. Heft, Allegan Co. Extension Agr. Agent, Bob Brennemen, Dir., Tomato Mkt'g., Indiana Marketing Association and Elton R. Smith, president, Michigan Farm Bureau.

### "Guesstimates" on Fruit Crop

Early appraisals of Michigan's 1970 fruit crops, by MACMA committees in the Red Tart Cherry, Processing Apple and Multi-Fruit Divisions, indicate a near-average all over production, but significantly (10 to 50%) below the record crops of last year.

The committeemen see the largest reduction in purple plums and pears. Cherries will be down substantially. Apples will be near last year's crop.

The only fruit crop with prospects for a larger production than last year will be grapes. The MACMA committee sees ready markets for grapes since small crops have been produced for the last two years.

ST. JOSEPH — Constantine Co-op; Farm Bureau Services (Mendon); Sturgis Grain Co., Farm Bureau Services (Three Rivers)

SANILAC — Marlette Farmers Co-op Elev. Co.; Farm Bureau Services (Sandusky); Snover Co-op Elev. Co.

TUSCOLA — Caro Farmers Co-op Elev. (Akron); Caro Farmers Co-op Elev. (Caro)

WASHTENAW — Saline Merchandise Co.; Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n.

"Guesstimates" by Michigan frozen food packers generally agree with the growers' opinion. They estimate a cherry crop of 171 million pounds, 22% below the 205 million of a year ago.

Early estimates of a lower production of peaches, pears, plums and tart cherries on the west coast should have a favorable influence on Michigan fruit prices.

#### FOR SALE

The sale of MICHIGAN TART CHERRIES is being promoted by many of our County Farm Bureau Women's Committees. Plans have been made to take orders for Michigan red tart cherries in 30-lb. containers (pitted and sweetened), partially frozen, ready to be repackaged for the home freezer.

The sale of Michigan cherries is being organized in many counties where cherries are not produced. Farm Bureau members may contact their Farm Bureau office for further information and to place orders for these high quality cherries.

Orders should be placed immediately for delivery at harvest time.

WE'RE ALL INVOLVED . . .

Busy, busy, busy, seems to be the order of every month around our house as it is around yours too. Crops are planted, first cutting hay is in the barn and the strawberries are in the freezer and jam. Carolin and Mike have been home, Mike is now in Panama and Carolin is waiting for her travel authorization to come so she can join him. Donald graduated from Michigan Technological University and received his commission in the United States Air Force, he is now in Laredo, Texas, training to be a pilot. We traveled from Eaton Rapids to Houghton for Don's graduation and enjoyed once again the beauty of our Great Lake's State. Our family had a couple of weeks when we were all together, the first time in about 3 years.

As we traveled our highways, some were clean and some were littered and this makes me do some thinking. A lot of people ask "what can I do about this pollution problem?" I heard a talk the other day that seemed to have some practical helps that we as homemakers can do in our everyday routines. Thought I'd like to pass a few of them on to you for your consideration.

1. Don't use colored tissues and paper towels. The paper dissolves properly in water, but the dye lingers on.
2. If you accumulate coat hangers, don't junk them; return them to the cleaner.
3. Don't junk aluminum cans. Return them to Reynolds Aluminum for a half-cent apiece or \$200 a ton.
4. Stop littering. Politely remind a litterer "Excuse me,, I think you dropped something."
5. There's only so much water. Don't leave it running.
6. Measure detergents carefully. If you follow manufacturer's directions, you'll help cut a third of all detergent water pollution.
7. Since the prime offender in detergent pollution is not suds but phosphates, find out how much phosphate is in the detergent you're buying. Remember soap? If you have soft water or a water softener, why not use soap instead of detergents.

If we all start at home to wage a one man campaign against litter, the habit might catch on and grow.

Mrs. Jerold (Maxine) Topliff

"Division of Payroll" Plan Can Save You Money

Despite rising inflationary pressures, especially in the area of medical care, Farm Bureau Insurance Group has become the first Michigan insurance firm to lower Agricultural Workmen's Compensation costs for diversified farm operations through a new division of payroll rating. Savings will be reflected in next year's premium audits.

Until now, diversified farm operation payrolls were subject to the highest applicable rate. Type of crops planted, separate activities or locations within one farming operation were not reflected in Workmen's Compensation insurance rates.

Like most farm efficiency efforts, the new division of payroll plan will require more paper work. But the time spent will mean dollars saved. Keeping separate payroll records is the money-saving key.

Separate payrolls should be organized by type of crop, separate operations and separate locations. Initiating this book-keeping system now, will allow Michigan farmers to enjoy lower rates next year.

Farm Bureau Insurance Group's battle against the high cost of Agricultural Workmen's Compensation coverage began at the birth of the compulsory program . . . July 1, 1967. During the three-year span, Farm Bureau Insurance Group has cut costs through special low minimum premium programs. These three programs were fitted to the needs of large, medium and smaller operations. They were also instrumental in lowering overall rates for agricultural employers.

How much can be saved by the low, division of payroll plan? Here's an example.

Farmer X's Workmen's Compensation policy provides unlimited medical benefits for all employees. His payroll is split six ways:

1. Asparagus .....	\$ 3,600
2. Strawberries .....	12,000
3. Cherries .....	27,000
4. Tomatoes .....	7,800
5. Peaches .....	32,000
6. Grapes .....	9,500
Total Payroll .....	\$91,900

Under standard Workmen's Compensation rules, the entire payroll would be subject to the highest applicable rate (Orchards), \$3.97 for each \$100 of payroll. The annual insurance premium totals almost \$3,650.00.

With separate payroll records maintained by crop, the new division of payroll plan would class asparagus, strawberries, tomatoes and grapes as Farms-Market or Truck. The rate per \$100 of payroll . . . \$1.72. Only cherries and peaches would be classed as Orchards. The yearly savings in Workmen's Compensation premiums would exceed \$740.

Insurance Group

Names Essay Winners

Three eighth-grade students have earned top statewide honors for their entries in the third annual Freedoms Foundation Essay Contest sponsored by Farm Bureau Insurance Group. The competition garnered 3,500 essays from 204 Michigan schools on the topic "What I Can Do For My Country."

Tim Endean, a student at Holland Christian Junior High, earned first place—a fully expense-paid, four-day trip to Washington, D. C. with his parents and teacher and an engraved presidential desk flag. His school will be awarded a large standup flag.

Jim Endres, Otsego Middle School, second place winner, will receive an engraved presidential desk flag for himself and one for his school.

Executive desk flags will be presented to third place winner Cheryl Milligan and her school, Beecher Junior High.

The first place essay:

WHAT I CAN DO FOR MY COUNTRY

I could fight a war, fly an airplane, or be a general; but now I can be loyal.

I could be a Congressman, pass new laws, or be a governor; but now I can be concerned.

I could be a great surgeon, do heart transplants, or discover a new drug; but now I can fight heroin.

I could be a professor, teach at a university, or do scientific research; but now I can stay in school.

I could be an elder in my church, be an evangelist and preach the Gospel; but now I can pray for my country.

Seminar Speakers Named



GANUS



FURBAY



MOORE



MAUCH



EWING

Several nationally-known speakers will make return engagements to Farm Bureau's Citizenship Seminar July 20-24. The Seminar will be held this year (as it was in 1969) on the campus of Central Michigan University. More than 175 junior and senior high school students are expected to attend, according to Dave Cook, Seminar Chairman.

Dr. Clifton L. Ganus, Jr., president of Harding College, Searcy, Arkansas, will appear on the first day's program, lecturing on "Understanding and Preserving Our Heritage," "The Moral Foundations of Freedom" and "Pyramids of Freedom." Through these addresses, Dr. Ganus aims to promote a better understanding of the American economic, political and social systems.

Lecturer, author and global air traveler Dr. John Furbay is known as "one of America's most dynamic interpreters of the world scene and one of the busiest speakers on the American platform today. Dr. Furbay is associated with many leading organizations which are willing to create a more active awareness of the forces at play in the world of today. He re-iterates the "Four Dreams of Man," "Countdown For Tomorrow" and "Let's Join the Human Race" in his full day schedule at the Seminar.

A newcomer to the Michigan Farm Bureau Seminar scene is Dr. John N. Moore, Professor of Natural Science at Michigan State University. Dr. Moore is a student of the philosophy of science and modern-day consequences resulting from use of scientific methodology in the fields of arts and letters, social science and humanities.

Dr. Arthur Mauch, professor of agricultural economics at Michigan State University, is also making his first appearance at the Seminar. Prof. Mauch is extension project leader in public policy and is responsible for a weekly radio program (Lansing based) and a column that appears regularly in a Michigan farm magazine. Dr. Mauch will elaborate on the relationship between the economic and political systems during his discussion periods.

Michigan Farm Bureau's manager of the Program Development Division, Larry R. Ewing, will be responsible for the "Political" phase of the Seminar. Mr. Ewing will start his program with "Let's Be Politicians," will conduct the political campaigns, primary and general elections.

Discussion periods will follow each presentation.

1970 Heritage Tour

Hawaiian Tour

Departing — August 13

Visiting 4 Islands—Oahu—Kauai—Maui and Hawaii

Alaska Cruise / Tour

Leaves: August 13

Returns: August 28

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU

4000 N. Grand River Ave.

Lansing, Michigan

## Notes From All Over . . .

A bill to give the Department of Health, Education and Welfare a veto over use of any pesticide was introduced recently by Senator Philip Hart (D-Michigan). The bill (S-3866) would require the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to review all pesticide labels prior to registration. In the past, HEW has had an advisory role to the Department of Agriculture in pesticide regulation. Senator Hart is Chairman of the subcommittee which held hearings in Washington beginning May 26.

A 4-H Meritorious Service Award was presented to the Oceana County Farm Bureau at the 22nd annual 4-H Leaders banquet. Larry Stebbins, County Extension Director presented the award to Francis Hawley, county Farm Bureau president. The award was presented for the Oceana County Farm Bureau's sponsorship of the annual 4-H leaders banquet, their continuous support of extension and agricultural research for Oceana farmers and the leadership they are providing to the agricultural industry. The banquet was put on by the Oceana County Farm Bureau Women, the Keen Teens served the meal and the New Era Farm Bureau group were hosts for the evening.

Michigan Farm Bureau was happy to hear from August Scholle, president of the state AFL-CIO. Mr. Scholle wrote "Thanks for your comments relative to the article I wrote for the Michigan AFL-CIO News on cleaning up our water. I believe that we have, without a doubt, found a problem which transcends every other interest and which we can certainly work together to find a solution to."

In the June Farm News, the announcement of Norwood (Bill) Eastman's new appointment was made. His correct title was not made clear. Bill is AFBF's new Director of Training Programs. He works out of the Federation's general office in Chicago. Please accept our apologies, Bill.

Very interesting . . . Tom Richardson, secretary to the California Farm Bureau's Labor Committee, has reported that the Border Patrol has picked up three "wetbacks" (illegal immigrants) at one of the vineyards under contract with UFWOC and to which the union is now supplying workers. (From California Farm Bureau monthly).

## TIME IS AN ISSUE . . .

Several Congressmen (none from Michigan) have introduced an amendment to the Federal Uniform Time Act of 1966, which would provide that any areas using daylight saving time would move their clocks ahead on Memorial Day and set them back to standard time on Labor Day of each year. Farm Bureau supports the purposes of this legislation.

Michigan, by a vote of the Legislature (confirmed by a referendum vote of the people) has exempted itself from the provisions of the Federal Uniform Time Act.

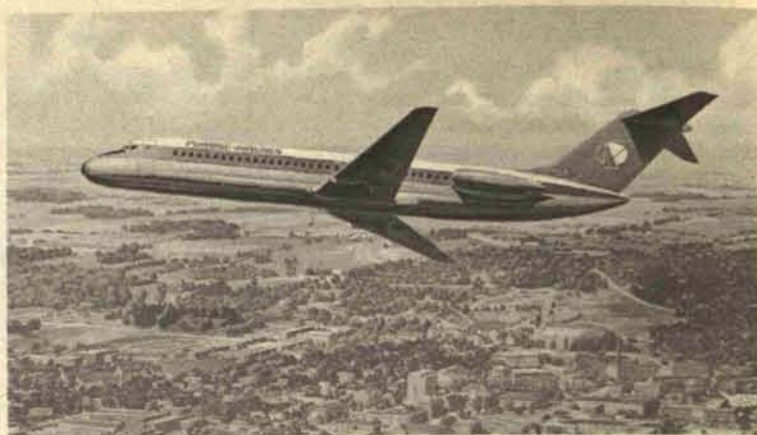
Michigan is, in effect, on daylight saving time the year around since the state lies in the Central Time Zone but operates on Eastern Standard Time.

## MSU SPECIALIST PASSES

A long-time friend to Michigan farmers, Earl C. Richardson, passed away in mid-June in Lansing.

Mr. Richardson, associate professor and agricultural editor of Michigan State University, had served as information specialist with the Department of Information Services and the Cooperative Extension Services at Michigan State University. He was a journalism graduate of Kansas State University and received his masters degree from MSU. Mr. Richardson was a former newspaper editor, was active in Chamber of Commerce work and had served in the Foreign Agricultural Service as an information officer to two overseas Feed-Grain exhibits.

## Get Set To Jet To Houston!



"All aboard! The chartered Douglas DC-9-30 will leave Lansing, December 5, at 10 a.m. We are scheduled to arrive in Houston, Texas, about noon. Welcome all Farm Bureau members aboard one of Purdue Airlines finest Jets!"

**THE OCCASION:** The American Farm Bureau Federation's Annual Meeting, December 6-10.

**WHO'LL BE ON BOARD:** Plans are to fill every seat with Michigan Farm Bureau members — all intent on enjoying the AFBF Annual Meeting. Travelers to Houston will have an opportunity to visit the United States Space Center and the famed Astrodome plus many other points of interest.

**COSTS:** Transportation — \$117; sight-seeing \$10; Hotel, \$20 per day for a twin-bed room. Meals will be up to the individual, however, a meal will be served on both to-and-from Houston flights.

**DETAILS:** Further information regarding the chartered flight may be obtained by writing to Larry R. Ewing, Program Development Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, P.O. Box 960, Lansing, Michigan 48904.

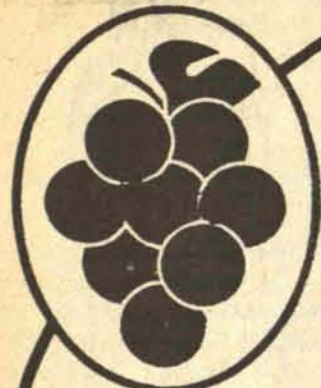
One Farm Bureau member reported after the Washington, D. C. Annual Meeting, "Now I understand and appreciate Farm Bureau. I met people there from every state in the country, saw the President and Vice-President of the United States and many other distinguished leaders."

Speakers and other particulars regarding the convention will be given later.

Farm Bureau  
BE A WINNER!

# GRAPESTAKES

(IN ALL STATES WHERE ALLOWED BY LAW)



AMERICAN  
FARM BUREAU  
"GRAPESTAKES"

All "Grapestakes" entries received in each of the State Farm Bureau contests will be forwarded to the American Farm Bureau office in Chicago for a drawing to be conducted at the annual meeting in Houston, Texas, in December 1970.

### NATIONAL LEVEL

First Prize  
1971 FORD PICK-UP

Second Prize  
RCA HOME ENTERTAINMENT CENTER

Third Prize  
YARD FULL OF SAMSONITE PATIO FURNITURE

### MICHIGAN

First Prize! 3-Piece  
SAMSONITE PATIO SET

Second Prize! FAMOUS  
RCA 12" PORTABLE TELEVISION SET

Third-Fourth-Fifth Prize!  
CHAR-BROIL BARBEQUE

- Contest is open to every Farm Bureau family or individual member. Contest entry will be by official entry blank, or reasonable facsimile, which contains the entrant's name, address and the name of his county Farm Bureau.
- Each entry should be accompanied by a sales slip marked to show a table grape purchase and may also show the identity of the retail food stores. If no purchase is made, an entry may be submitted showing the name and address of a retail food store where the entrant usually buys grapes. No purchase of grapes is required for a contest entry.
- Any Farm Bureau member may enter the state contest as many times as he

wishes during the period of the contest from June 1 through July 31, 1970, as long as each contest entry is in proper form with the accompanying sales slip or retailer identification.

- The 1970 GRAPESTAKES contest is limited to families of the 50 State Farm Bureaus and is not open to members of the general public, any Farm Bureau professional staff member, or members of their immediate families.
- Each State Farm Bureau contest drawing will be held at the pleasure of the individual organization prior to December 1, 1970. All state contest entries will automatically be entered in the American Farm Bureau Federation contest upon certification of each entry by his State Farm Bureau.

CONTEST ENTRY FORMS ARE TO BE ENTERED AT YOUR LOCAL COUNTY FARM BUREAU OFFICE BY AUGUST 10, 1970

#### GRAPESTAKES ENTRY BLANK (Official American Farm Bureau Contest Entry)

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU  
4000 North Grand River Ave.  
Lansing, Michigan 48904

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF COUNTY FARM BUREAU: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Retail Store Where Grapes Usually Purchased: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

(Contest void in states where prohibited by law)

#### GRAPESTAKES ENTRY BLANK (Official American Farm Bureau Contest Entry)

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU  
4000 North Grand River Ave.  
Lansing, Michigan 48904

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF COUNTY FARM BUREAU: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Retail Store Where Grapes Usually Purchased: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

(Contest void in states where prohibited by law)

#### GRAPESTAKES ENTRY BLANK (Official American Farm Bureau Contest Entry)

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU  
4000 North Grand River Ave.  
Lansing, Michigan 48904

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_ NAME OF COUNTY FARM BUREAU: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP: \_\_\_\_\_

Retail Store Where Grapes Usually Purchased: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ CITY: \_\_\_\_\_ STATE: \_\_\_\_\_

(Contest void in states where prohibited by law)

A.I.C. Institute

Set for Aug. 2-6

IMPORTANT

PRIMARY

The American Institute of Co-operation will hold its summer session this year on the Ohio State University Campus at Columbus on August 2-5. The A.I.C. is a national organization promoting education of Farmer Cooperatives on a national level. This year's theme is "Emphasis: Cooperative Education."

A special feature of this year's Institute will be a program for young farmers and their wives. This includes social events and luncheons, as well as specific sectional meetings with topics and discussion periods of timely interest to young farm couples on their farming operations and their involvement in cooperatives.

Some of the headliners at the A.I.C. will be Virginia H. Knauer, Special Assistant for Consumer Affairs for President Nixon; Dr. Eric Thor of the Farmer Cooperative Service; and Dr. Eugene E. Jennings of Michigan State University.

Sectional meetings are planned for cooperative officers, directors, managers and farm business leaders, including such timely topics as: What's New in Crops and America; and Legal Aspects and Keeping Good Employees; Economic Development in Rural America; & Legal Aspects and Developments Affecting Co-operative Managers and Directors.

Of the talks planned for the Youth Program, the keynote speech will be "Cooperatives: The In Thing" given by Donald McDowell, Executive Director of the National F.F.A. Sponsoring Committee. Another talk of interest to youth will be given by Henry H. Schriver, Farmer-Philosopher-Rhymester, entitled "Accentuate the Positive."

The Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives will sponsor a tour for youth scholars selected by local cooperatives. MAFC would also like to encourage managers and directors to attend, since there will be special features of interest to them.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Young Farmer Committee will select a young farm couple who are members of Michigan Farm Bureau to attend.

Already chosen to attend is the new State FFA President, John Young of Harbor Beach, and the outstanding 4-H representative who is still to be named.

An essential part of voting in 1970 will be participation in the primary elections. The candidates that voters will have to choose between for many important offices will be selected in the primary election. Despite the importance of this election, only a small number of eligible voters bother to vote in the primary. The result is that relatively few voters determine who larger number of voters participating in the general election may elect to office.

Certain qualifications are required to vote in the primary election. A voter must be a U. S. citizen, a resident of Michigan for six months, a resident of the city or township for at least 30 days, be 21 years of age on or before election day, and be registered.

Next to voting, perhaps the most important function a person can do in politics is register. Persons who are not now registered, but are qualified to vote, should register at the clerk's office in the city, village or township where they reside. The registration deadline to vote in the August 4 primary election is July 3, 1970. Qualified persons who are not registered, have changed their address, or have not voted in the last two years should be sure to register before July 3.

Registered voters who will be unable to get to the polls on August 4 may apply for an absent voter's ballot from their city, village or township clerk. Persons wishing to vote in the primary election by absent voter's ballot must apply to the clerk by 2:00 p.m., E.S.T., on August 1, 1970. Legal grounds for requesting are absence from the community in which registered for the entire time the polls are open, physical inability to reach the polls without assistance from another person, religious tenets, appointment as election inspector in a precinct other than which registered in, and having reached the age of 70 years or more.

The privilege of citizenship imposes on each person a great responsibility to select our government representatives. Exercise of this responsibility requires political involvement. Qualified persons can take a big step towards fulfilling their political responsibility by voting in the August 4 primary election.

The Farmer's Image . . .

Much has been written and said about the "public image" of the American farmer. According to a Gallup International survey of non-farm residents in New Jersey—farmers have a good public image. The survey showed that non-farmers look upon farm people as hard-working, friendly, honest and contributing more than their share to the state's economy.

Other basic findings included: The New Jerseyans seemed to be well-informed about the problems facing the farmers: financial, weather, labor shortage, high production costs, high taxes, encroachment of development land.

About 73% of those surveyed, said they wanted farmland in New Jersey to stay in farming. Over two-thirds felt that farmers make less money than do workers of the same level in other fields of endeavor.

Ninety-four percent of those asked said farmers were not to blame for high food prices—others put the blame on the middleman. Six out of ten thought farmers made 20 cents or less on every dollar spent for food and some 68 percent of those interviewed felt that farmers do not have enough to say in determining the prices they receive.

Eighty-four percent of the people said they liked to buy from farmers at roadside stands or markets and four out of five thought a large scale effort should be made to keep agriculture in New Jersey.

Farm Bureau Supports Meat Inspection Acts

Supported by Farm Bureau, a bill to amend the Federal Meat Inspection Act has been introduced by Senator Charles Mathias (R-Maryland). The bill would clarify Michigan's situation in regard to meat inspection. The amendment provides that once a state meat inspection program has been approved by U.S.D.A. to be equal to the federal meat inspection, the meat would be eligible to move in on interstate commerce as well as within the state.

Farm Bureau also supports S. 3592, by Senator Carl Curtis (R-Nebraska), to amend the same Act to permit custom slaughtering to be done for farmers in the same establishment where meat is cut and sold at retail. A proposed amendment to the Act, by Senator B. Everett Jordan (D-North Carolina), would seriously hamper the meat inspection program by permitting the sale of uninspected meat if the total annual retail sales did not exceed \$2,000. Farm Bureau believes consumers should be assured that all meat offered for sale has been inspected.

FARM

SAFETY

WEEK

JULY 19-25, 1970



PROTECTION!

make it work for

SAFETY!



# UP-TO-DATE REPORT ON U.S. FARM LEGISLATION

The Board of Directors of the American Farm Bureau Federation announced its "vigorous opposition" to the wheat, feed grain, and cotton provisions of the proposed "Agricultural Act of 1970," which currently is being drafted by the Agriculture Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives.

Text of the AFBF Board statement follows:

"Current Farm Bureau policies, as adopted by the official voting delegates of the member State Farm Bureaus at the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation last December, require our vigorous opposition to the so-called 'Agricultural Act of 1970.'

"The wheat, feed grain, and cotton provisions of this legislation, in all of the forms thus far

proposed during sessions of the House Agriculture Committee, are a camouflaged extension of the discredited, ineffective, and expensive Food and Agriculture Act of 1965.

"This is so because:

"(1) The bill now before the House Agriculture Committee would depress market prices for wheat, feed grains, and cotton

and keep producers of these crops dependent on government payments for a substantial part of their incomes.

"(2) It would continue the current costly, ineffective, annual land diversion programs (to be known in the future as 'set-asides'). Instead of being expanded, the current authorization for long-term crop land adjustment programs would be reduced by 90 percent.

"(3) It would continue the Commodity Credit Corporation's authority to dump government-owned stocks of agricultural commodities on the market whenever market prices rise slightly above the government loan rate. This authority is now being used to depress the market price of soybeans.

"(4) It is expected to include a limitation on payments to individual producers. We oppose such limitations as a matter of principle.

"(5) It contains no programs designed to assist the hundreds of thousands of low-production, low-income farmers who are in need of adjustment assistance.

"While the wheat, feed grain, cotton, and payment limitation sections of the bill are in conflict with our recommendations, Farm Bureau supports the provisions of the House Agriculture Committee bill for dairy, wool, and peanut programs and extension of the 'Food for Peace' program.

"Because we recognize that the food stamp program enjoys wide-

spread support, we do not oppose Congressional authorization of a reasonable expansion of the food stamp program.

"We urge Congress to enact the dairy, wool, peanut, and 'Food for Peace' sections of the House Committee's bill; an extension of the food stamp program; and our proposed Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1969, which provides desirable government farm programs for wheat, feed grains and cotton."

The Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1969 — sponsored by 20 Senators and 46 Representatives of both parties — provides for:

(1) A permanent program of market-related price support loans for wheat, cotton, feed grains and soybeans.

(2) A ban on sales of government commodity stocks at less than 150 percent of the loan rate, plus carrying charges. This provision, by preventing government dumping, would give the market system a chance to perform its normal function free from government price manipulation.

(3) A five-year phase-out of the present acreage controls, base acreages, marketing quotas, processing taxes, and direct payments for wheat, feed grains and cotton.

(4) A stepped-up, long-range land retirement program to retire at least ten million acres a year for five years or a minimum of fifty million acres.

(5) A special transitional retraining program to assist farmers who wish to discontinue uneconomical operations.



**big, bold and belted ...**

These 78 series tires have Polyester cord body plies and undertread belts of fiberglass for smooth, no-thump ride. Fiberglass belts hold the tread firm, presents "squirm".

Before you risk the safety of your family, replace those unsafe, worn tires. Hot weather and frequent overloading heats up old, worn tires ... risks dangerous blowouts. Now FARMERS PETROLEUM dealers are fully-stocked with top-quality economically priced UNICO tires that give you extra, trouble-free miles.



**new wide mark glas-belt**

A new high performance tire with extra-wide tread, Polyester cord body plies and undertread belts of fiberglass. The specially designed construction eliminates rubber-wearing "squirm" for longer mileage under all kinds of driving.



**high quality at economical prices**

New UNICO Mark III 4-ply nylon tires with Butadiene represent quality and performance at a reasonable price. Contoured shoulder design increases cornering power and handling. The Mark III will give you long mileage and excellent traction.

Your Farmers Petroleum dealer also stocks a full line of tractor tires ... and he's equipped for on-farm service.

Where Your Farm Comes First

**Farm Bureau**  
FARMERS PETROLEUM

## THREE HONORED BY STATE



ELTON R. SMITH



GLENN LAKE



DUANE BALDWIN

Three farm leaders were named "for outstanding service to Michigan as a Michigan Minuteman who at every opportunity champions our great State, its heritage, its hospitality, its dynamic present and its future." Each of the three received Citations of Honor, bearing the Great Seal of the State of Michigan.

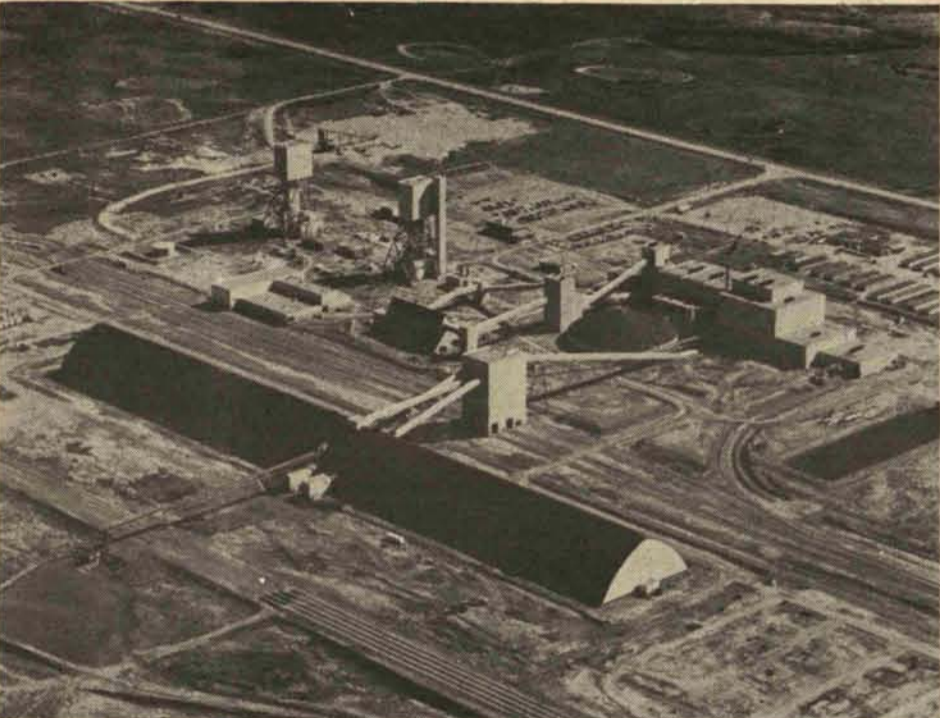
Elton R. Smith, of Caledonia, president of Michigan Farm Bureau, is a dairyman with a registered Guernsey herd. He is also president of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association, and Michigan Agricultural Services Association, Farm Bureau affiliates. He serves as a member of the American Farm Bureau Federation Board of Directors.

Glenn Lake, of North Branch, is a dairyman and is president of Michigan Milk Producers Association and National Milk Producers Federation. He also heads regional dairymen's cooperative marketing organizations.

Duane Baldwin, a vegetable and beef producer in the Stockbridge area, has served as president of the Michigan Agricultural Conference, has been active in Michigan Partners of the Alliance sponsoring cooperation with British Honduras and presently serves on the Board of Directors of Michigan Agricultural Services Association (MASA), an affiliate of Michigan Farm Bureau.

The citations were signed by James M. Smith, President of the Greater Michigan Foundation, Frank Koval, Chairman of Michigan Minutemen, and James M. Hare, Secretary of State.

FARM BUREAU IN ACTION



MICHIGAN FARMERS . . . now have a part interest in this giant Canadian potash mine which will assure long-range supplies of fertilizer. Acquisition of the new mine has been made by Central Farmers Fertilizer Co., which is owned by Farm Bureau Services, Inc. and other regional cooperatives in the U. S. and Canada. Actual operation of the facility will be undertaken by Central Canada Potash Co., Ltd. The mine located near Sasdatoon, Saskatchewan will have an annual rated capacity of 1.5 million tons of potash when at full production. Geologists estimate the site has a 100-year supply of Potash.



THAILAND VISITOR CHARLOR JUD JANG . . . (second from left) paid a visit to Farm Bureau Center recently. Mr. JudJang is a native of Bangkok and is employed by the Department of Agricultural Extension, Ministry of Agriculture, Thailand. He has a Master of Agriculture Degree from the University of Florida and is studying Administrative Planning for Agriculture Extension work. With Mr. JudJang is (left) L. A. Cheney, MAFC, Sec. Mgr., "R. C." Lott, former Ingham Co. Extension Director for 33 years, now retired and serving MSU in scheduling foreign visitors to the Ag Institute and Larry Ewing, Program Development Division Manager, Michigan Farm Bureau.



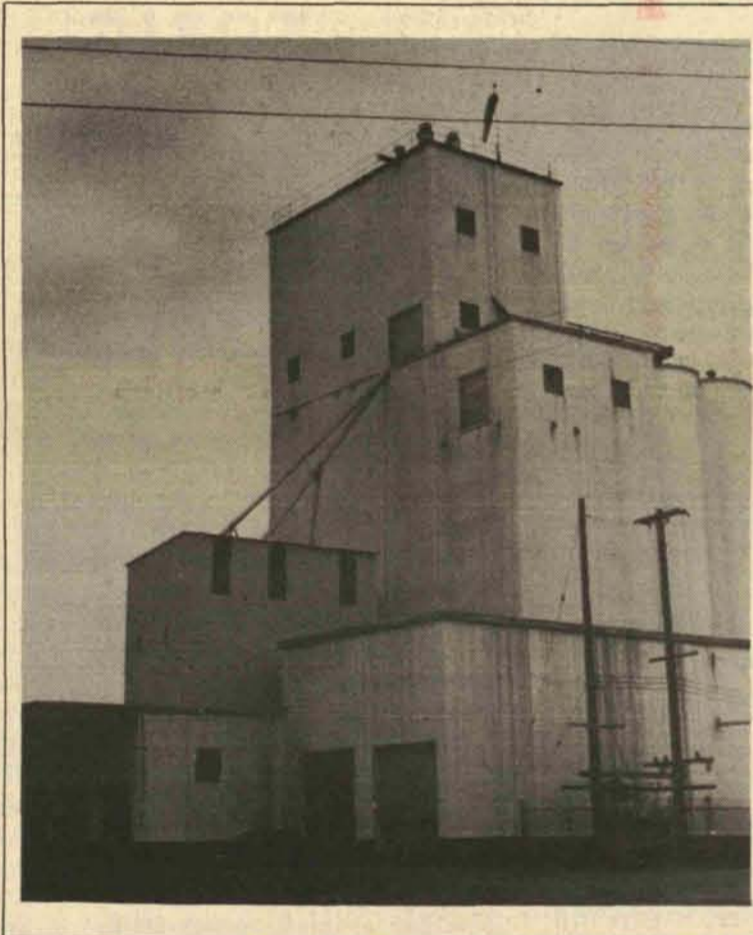
THREE VISITING BELGIANS . . . representing the Belgium Farmers Union, Brussels, visited the Farm Bureau center recently, seeking more knowledge about Farm Bureau programs. The three Advisors (left to right) Andre Tavernier, Frans Hofkens and Joseph Leunis also visited the Washington, D.C., AFBF offices.



SWEET REVENGE . . . (and a year later) was enjoyed by Ingham Co. Farm Bureau member Fred Barrett. Fred presented a skunk figurine to Everett Kock, president of Hardin Co. Farm Bureau, Ohio. Last year Kock gave Barrett a 5", 8-Ball — both occasions coming about when Fred called a square dance in his hometown, Kenton, Ohio. The exchange stems from the "friendly rivalry" generated by the two states' membership drives.

F.B. EMPLOYEES RETIRE

Two long-time Michigan Farm Bureau employees are planning busy "retirees" summer. On June 1 Mrs. Marguerite McGowan, secretary to Edwin F. Steffen, former MFB legal counsel and now serving as coordinator of the new Farm Bureau Center office building, left her position after serving nearly 19 years. Marguerite plans to work in her garden and 'root' the Detroit Tigers on to another victory. Herluf Midtgard, MFB Building Supt., left his employment July 1 to retire to Florida to bask in the sun. Herluf has been with Farm Bureau since 1952. From 1952 to 1955, he was a tank wagon driver at Tri-State Co-op., Montgomery, coming into the main building in 1955. Best wishes from everyone to both former employees.



Hamilton Farm Bureau Celebrates

Hamilton Farm Bureau Cooperative, Inc., observed its 50th Anniversary May 27 with an open house, offering people from all over the state an opportunity to visit the Co-op. Hamilton Co-op is one of the largest, farmer-owned cooperatives in the state and employs about 100 people. Henry DeWeerd, area farmer and assistant manager under Andy Lohman for four years, has been manager the past 8 months, taking over when Mr. Lohman retired. Andy Lohman had served as manager for 48 years prior to his retirement. John Elzinga is assistant manager. A multitude of services is offered to area farmers. A complete hardware store, cabinet (including doors and sashes) shop, many kinds of lumber, all types of feeds and fertilizers and petroleum products plus a large egg plant (4,000 cases a week) and a leading car dealership are on the 13 acre site. The Co-op features a one-of-a-kind control panel for mixing fertilizers. As Mr. DeWeerd said, "This is a story of people working together to achieve the common goal of service to agriculture and the community. From 1920 when 140 farmers each put in \$10.00 and organized the Hamilton Co-op — and through the years to the present — every few years some new project has been initiated." Directors and Officers of the Hamilton Farm Bureau Co-op, Inc., are Ray Slotman, president; Gordon Rigterink, vice-president; John Billett, secretary; Jasper Poll, treasurer and Vernon Lohman, director.

Hearings On Cherry Order

Six days of intensive hearings on the proposed Federal Marketing Order for supply management of red tart cherries were completed June 11 at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. The hearings began June 2 in Grand Rapids, Michigan, where for three days, detailed testimony was presented on the need for the Order and on each phase of the proposal. Growers and processors from Michigan and growers from Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and New York testified in favor of the proposed Order at the Grand Rapids session. Bank representatives and Michigan State University staff members provided background and statistical testimony. Following the Grand Rapids session, the hearing was continued on June 5 in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, June 9 in Rochester, New York and then the final session in Gettysburg. The hearing was conducted by Herbert R. Perlman, who represented the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture. Other U.S.D.A. representatives who participated in the proceedings were N. C. Healy, G. B. Dever, and Harry Platnik. Harry Foster of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association presented proponent testimony and summarized the industry's position at the non-Michigan sessions of the hearing. The Order will cover the states of Michigan, New York, Ohio, Maryland, Wisconsin, Virginia, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Interested growers, packers and processors attending the hearing asked many questions concerning the operation of the Order but all testimony presented was in favor of it. At the conclusion of the hearing, presiding officer Perlman announced that interested parties may file written arguments or briefs based on evidence received at the hearing. Factual matter other than that adduced at the hearing or subject to official notice cannot be considered in resolving the matter involved in the hearing.

# ZONING

## IS RURAL LAND USE PLANNING A GOOD IDEA?

"Give me land, lots of land . . . but don't fence me in," so goes the famous song of men yearning for open country. But "Don't Fence Me In," has been more of a hoped-for circumstance than a reality because, in practice, open land is a nuisance. That's why fences were built, to reduce the confusion of livestock wandering, and to maintain unquestioned property boundary lines.

Many experts advocate that zoning is another kind of fencing rapidly becoming a necessity for the orderly progress of land use. The act of zoning is the making of invisible lines across the township or county to reserve land for specific uses.

Motivation to zone stems from the desire to regulate community growth. Will land maintain its value or drop in value, become a junk yard or a garden, in large measure will be decided by the people taking the initiative to zone.

Reasons to zone can be: to control urbanism, control the population explosion, protect the environment, protect agricultural interests, to meet the necessity of setting aside area for agricultural purposes and permitting no other type of development.

Zoning is for orderly progress. Zoning is a legal tool put to work to help fit community growth into a logical and sensible pattern—a master plan for the years ahead. The master plan is a township or county's map to show how existing and proposed features; road parks, industries, residences should be related to each other to form a pattern for future land use. It is the only legal way a rural community can shape its future. One example could be the development of a large scale housing project. Through zoning, it was explained, the project could be designed to fully support community facilities and services, rather than transferring an unfair portion of the growing burden of taxes upon the backs of established residents.

Federal funds are also available for zoning procedures, depending on need, which can pay as much as two thirds of the cost, it was explained.

Charles R. Kaufman, District Extension Leader, Resources Development said, in Michigan less than half of the 1247 townships have zoning. Only 506 townships are zoned while 197 more units are currently in the planning stages. Kaufman said, in the interest of efficiency some townships have pooled their resources to zone countywide.

Zoning is a tool which also helps fulfill a purpose of government to protect all property rights and to promote the general welfare, explains Martin J. Rody in "Zoning Primer".

"Zoning protects a community," he said. It is a recognized principle that a property owner may not use his property in a way harmful to others. But folks argue that zoning represses the liberty of the property owner to use his land as he wishes. On the other hand, as the world grows people must learn to live orderly together. The Supreme Court has held that liberty should be repressed when claims are injurious to others or compromise the common good, Rody said. Zoning can effectively carry this out. By the same token an owner of land may use his property as he sees fit so long as he does not harm anyone, he adds.

In Hillsdale County, Kaufman said, that one township there has zoned itself entirely for agriculture. An advantage here of course is that in a future development dispute concerning the general welfare of the community the debate becomes agriculturally oriented rather than favoring residential or industrial interests.

Zoning has been around for more than fifty years, which may cause one to ask why more communities haven't zoned? According to Kaufman it could be the inherent fear in the title, "Zoning Ordinance." People don't buy the word "ordinance," because of its connotation. He said, that zoning could be sold a lot easier to the people if it were renamed as a "protective code" to replace the negative idea of an "order."

The zoning system from its beginning has not been a bed of roses. Much discontent has been brewed because of it. Richard R. Babcock writes in "The Zoning Game."

"Of all the areas of the law, zoning is the least susceptible to academic scrutiny. In no other field of the law is it so difficult to grub out what is taking place from the court decisions, professional journals, and model statutes. A vast amount of the decision making is not on record. When it is available, it is often devoted in such detail to the minute facts of individual cases that it is almost impossible to marshal much less analyze, the bases of decisions."

Nevertheless, Babcock, a member of the Illinois Bar and veteran of twenty years of zoning experience, declares zoning to be very successful in regulating the use of land. A consensus of zoning experts, by this writer, agrees with Babcock that the need to zone is great although its administration is often less than desirable.

Much of that need can be seen today in Michigan in all areas of the state. In Southern Michigan, unguided growth is running the risk of farming being chocked out of business by being declared a

nuisance by non-farm inhabitants unadaptable to the farming environment.

Zoning is also desirable in Northern Michigan. The future of Northern Michigan is literally written on the map. The tourist influx and future development opportunity has been pried open with the state's vast highway network. For counties north of the Bay City, Saginaw, Muskegon line, the future is bright if residents can maintain the right to shape the destinies of their own communities, it is said. The majority of counties in the Upper Peninsula have zoning.

Don't become complacent if your area is already zoned, it is warned. Zoning isn't the last answer for the property owner, as one expert explained. He said there is about as much guarantee that zoning will remain the same, as a 35 mile an hour speed zone. The future brings changing conditions. The speed limit sign can only help regulate the movement of traffic at safe speeds for the well being of all. But road conditions change, traffic conditions change, and with it speed limits. The advantage of speed zones is to control traffic. The advantage of land zoning is that it controls growth.

The key to good zoning control is the people, and the test of a zoning proposal is whether it can survive in the political arena, explained Stanislaw J. Makielski Jr., "The Politics of Zoning."

A psychological advantage for the status quo to resist undesirable development is in the idea of "change" itself, Makielski says. In a social system where there are many different interests represented there is a natural resistance to change, he said. Therefore, it is indicated agricultural land, once zoned, can have an advantage in rallying support from all segments of a community to restrict undesirable development.

If your particular area is in the zoning process or thinking about it, basic principals to follow can be helpful, proponents of the system exclaim. The advantage will be a stronger zoning code that will enable it to do the job folks who designed it want it to do. Furthermore, it is said a good zoning code will limit the number of loopholes some future developers may attempt to sneak through, contrary to a community's wishes.

Some basic principles to follow: First is learning the cans and can'ts of zoning, (2) Attitude—the community should want to zone, (3) Goals are essential to know where you are headed before you start, (4) It should have the support of the people because later if your already established code is challenged by developers for revision you will need group support to maintain it. (5) Structure—the code should be based on thorough investigation and knowledge of the township or county to avoid later

disappointment of a poorly planned code. (6) Enforcement to maintain standards agreed to, should be the duty of a building inspector or zoning officers; (7) Effective administration is essential. It must be aware of the zoning complexities and new laws affecting it. However, it should be remembered that the people serve as the conscience of governing bodies and this fulfillment of citizenship responsibilities can guarantee sound government, it is explained.

### CHANGING THE ORDINANCE

If an area were completely zoned agricultural, residential or commercial, not all land, because of type, physical layout or location would be suitable for that singular purpose, therefore changes to the rule can be instituted by Zoning boards. The three most often changes are headed under (1) variances (2) the exception (3) the special uses permit.

A variance is granted in the case of an inequity created by the prevailing zoning ordinance in the use of land. It means to vary specific requirements of the ordinance. Deciding if a request is granted can also depend on the politics of the community, according to Herbert H. Smith, "The Citizens Zoning Guide."

The exception is another method to change zoning. It may consist of the introduction of an unusual requirement because the prevailing ordinance does not apply. For instance, if land is not physically suitable to the provisions of a prevailing zoning code as to render compliance to be unreasonable or impossible, it is a right of the property owner to be excepted from the rule.

A third type of change is the Special permit which gives multiple use to a piece of land without being a detriment to normal development. It provides flexibility. It is different from the "exception" because it is not seen as a right. For instance, a highway intersection zoned residential but undesirable for housing development may be better utilized for commercial use such as a gas station.

### THE PLANNING COMMISSION

"The planning commission is a legal agency of the community where most planning is done," says Arthur B. Gallion and Simon Eisner, "The Urban Pattern." In many communities the planning commission may have no staff, the city engineer or clerk being largely responsible for the preparation of all plans," they explain.

"The commission is a group of private citizens appointed by the local government. Membership varies from 5 to 9 persons usually. Planning commissions usually serve in an advisory capacity to the local legislative body," Kaufman said, in some instances according to the law the planning commission also serves as the zoning board.

Gallion and Eisner further explain, the planning commission recommends plans to the legislative body after it has held public hearings to learn of the response and opinions of citizen groups.

The planning commission administers the zoning ordinance in most small communities if they have one.

The planning commission prepares the ordinances and the zoning administrator, or local building and safety department enforces it.

For relief—property owners can appeal to the Planning Commission Board of Appeals which interprets the ordinance—if unsatisfactory it can take it to court to decide.

The planning commission provides a center for discussion and judgments for deliberation of facts and opinions, the planning commission can serve in resolving issues and offering to the local government a well-defined and supported foundation for policy decisions.

### BUILDING CODES

Enforcement of adequate codes and ordinances, are all important means of preventing the occurrence and spread of slums and blight and are one of the most valuable achievements in the long run for the entire planning program, Gallion and Eisen explained. "Without adequate codes and enforcement, a community may be permitting shoddy construction below minimum levels of health and safety," they said.

## DISCUSSION TOPIC

By Gary A. Kleinhenn  
Director, Education and Research

## Discussion Group Topic Summary

## FARM LIABILITY

Answers to the Discussion Topic Questionnaire indicated that the discussion topic Farm Liability was a well discussed subject, with 651 groups replying. All farmers are affected by farm liability laws. In answer to the question, "What areas of farm liability, if any, have discussion group members been troubled with on the farm?": 103 groups reported their biggest problem was snowmobiles, hunters, motorcycles; 93 groups said trespassing and straying of animals; 58 groups said personal injuries to laborers; 50 groups said trespassers; 32 groups said injuries to people by animals; 25 groups said injuries to children; 23 groups said fences and 12 groups stated animals hit by cars had been a problem.

## Where Your Farm Comes First

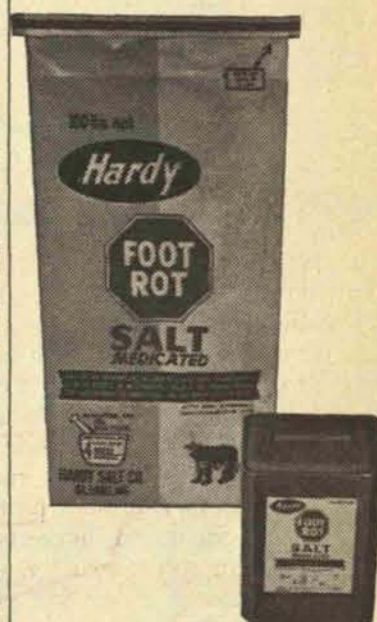
# Farm Bureau

## FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC

Adoption of a new, modern identification symbol for Farm Bureau Services, Inc., which serves Michigan farm supply and merchandising needs, has been announced by William N. Guthrie, Executive Vice President and General Manager.

"We have been searching for some time for a new identifying signature to express the expanding services of our organization," Guthrie said. "While our old logotype was well-recognized, it did not adequately reflect our modern approach to meeting the complex marketing requirements of today's agri-businessmen."

## PREVENT Foot Rot with



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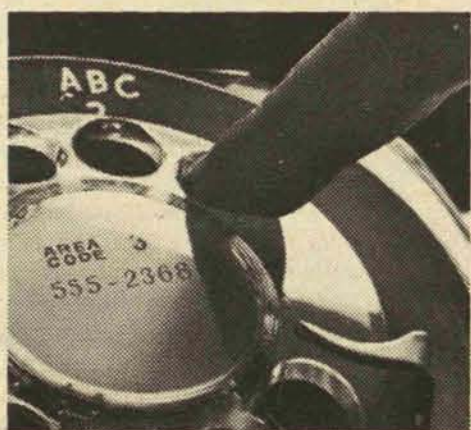
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**RECOMMENDED**—for milk cows, calves, beef, sheep and lambs. Supplies all salt and trace mineral needs, too.



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Just dial 1, the area code (if different from your own), then the phone number, and you'll go a long way. Fast. Dial your long distance calls direct. And get out of town, on time.



### Michigan Bell

## Postal Reform Fight Continues

The battle for postal reform turns out to be a fight over the union shop. What has been called a "gun-at-the-head" sell-out has caused Postmaster General Blount to oppose amendment of the bill to provide protection for the employee's right to join or not to join a union.

Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson have all supported the protection for federal employees to voluntarily join or not join unions. The 1968 Republican Party Platform pledges "to protect federal employees in the exercise of their right freely and without fear of penalty or reprisal to form, join or assist any employee organization or to refrain from any such activities."

Should a citizen be required to pay dues to an organization he may not wish to support in order to hold a job supported by taxes?

.....

Hybrid grain sorghum seed, which first became available in the mid-fifties, has boosted yields from 20 bushels per acre to the present current average of about 55 bushels per acre. National production in the mid-fifties was about 225 million bushels . . . presently it has increased to about 750 million bushels.

## FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE

**SPECIAL RATE TO FARM BUREAU MEMBERS:** 25 words for \$2.00 each edition. Additional words, 10 cents each. Figures such as 12 or \$12.50 count as one word. **NON-MEMBER advertisers:** 15 cents per word one edition, two or more editions, 10 cents per word. Copy deadline: 20th of the month.

## 8 FARM EQUIPMENT

**PIPE — NEW AND USED . . .** One inch through 36 inch, valves, fittings and tanks. Suitable for irrigation, dams and sluice. Midway Supply Company, Box 731, Jackson, Michigan. Phone: 517 782-0383. (1-12t-28b) 8

**WANTED TO BUY . . .** a good used 80 inch Howard Rotovator, adjustable type for strawberry rows preferred. Fruit Haven Nursery, Inc., Kaleva, Michigan 49645. Phone: 616-889-5594. (6-3t-25b)

**FARROWING STALLS — Complete** \$26.75. Dealerships available. Free literature. **DOLLY ENTERPRISES**, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326.

**WANTED: ALLIS ROUND HAY BALER.** Any place, any condition. Alfred Roeder, Seneca, Kansas. (7-2t-15p)

## 14 FOR SALE

**440 ACRE BEEF FARM**, 2 bedroom home, 2 barns, garage, 2 wells, 2 green houses, fenced, paved road, or will sell 400 acres. Near Petoskey. Phone 616-526-5088. (7-2t-25b)

## 20 LIVESTOCK

**REGISTERED DUROC'S.** Top quality boars and gilts. Production data and carcass information available. Byrum & Sons, RFD #1, Onondaga, Michigan. Phone 517-528-3262. (2-tf-25b) 26

**CHAROLAIS FOR SALE:** For better beef herd and fast growth, get gentle Charolais bulls, bred cows or heifers. Eddie Shrauger, Falmouth, Michigan 49632. Phone: Merritt 328-2671. (6-3t-25p)

**MILKING SHORTHORNS:** Young Bulls, yearlings and calves for sale. Write for tabulated pedigrees or better yet, pay us a visit. Stanley M. Powell and Family, Ingleside Farm, Route #1, Box 238, Ionia, Michigan 48846. (6-2t-33b)

**CALF CREEP FEEDERS — 30 bushel capacity.** \$92.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. **DOLLY ENTERPRISES**, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326.

**HEREFORD BULLS — pure bred herd sires.** Ready for service. Also, registered heifers and calves. Egypt Valley Hereford Farm, 6611 Knapp St., Ada, Michigan. Phone OR 6-1090. (Kent County) (11-tf-25b) 20

## 20 LIVESTOCK

**FOR SALE: HOLSTEIN HEIFERS . . .** large 40. Due base months, vaccinated. 30 open Holstein heifers . . . 600 lbs. Edward W. Tanis, Jenison, Michigan 49428. Phone: MO 9-9226. (7-3t-25b)

## 26 POULTRY

**KLAGER'S DEKALB PROFIT PULLETS** — Order your started pullets that have been raised on a proven growing program. The growing birds are inspected weekly by trained staff, vaccinated, debeaked and delivered by us in clean crates. If you keep records, you will keep **KLAGER DEKALBS, KLAGER HATCHERIES**, Bridgewater, Michigan. Telephones: 313 429-7087 and 313 428-3034.

**BABY CHICKS.** Heavy breeds our specialty. Hatching White Rocks, Cornish Rocks, R I Reds, California Barreds. Also Ghostly Pearl Leghorns & California Grey-cross. Send for price list. **Brewer Poultry Farm**, Dundee, Michigan 48131. Phone 313-529-3166. (2-6t-35b) 26

**SHAYER STARCROSS 288** — Started pullets available most every month. Get wise and try these top profit makers as your next flock. **MacPherson Hatchery**, Route #3, Ionia, Michigan. Phone 527-0860.

## 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.

## 36 MISCELLANEOUS

**BEAUTIFY YOUR GARDEN** with plants and trees from "Michigan's Fastest Growing Nursery". Strawberry plants, fruit trees, brambles, asparagus crowns. Send for a free list. **Fruit Haven Nursery**, Kaleva, Michigan 49645. (6-12t-30b)

**190 ACRE FARM:** Half timber, river frontage on salmon stocked river. 7 room house, barn and other buildings. Baraga, Michigan. \$8800. Phone 906-353-7397. (7-1t-25p)

**FOR THE GREATEST VALUE — in a 3-bedroom, 24 x 44 or 24 x 52 foot modular home, delivered and erected on your foundation or basement, write for full information to: BAKER'S COMMUNITY HOMES**, 214 West Pine, Elsie, Michigan 48831. (6-tf-36b)

## 36 MISCELLANEOUS

**FREE CATALOG OF BUILDING STONES.** Colorful veneers and flagstones plus cut stone, sills and coping. **VICTOR OOLITIC STONE COMPANY**, P. O. Box 668, Bloomington, Indiana 47401. (7-4t-27p)

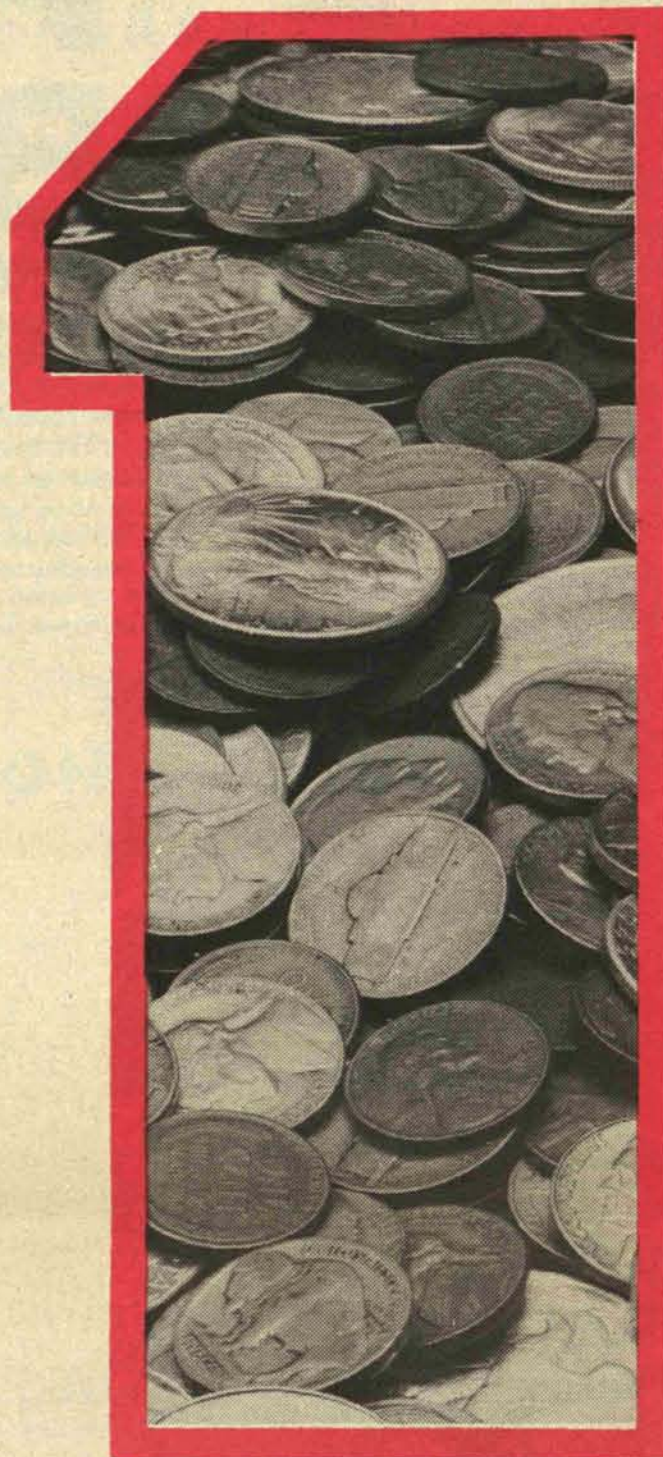
**COINS FOR SALE: INDIANHEAD CENTS, V-NICKELS**, eight different \$1.98. California Souvenir Gold Dollar \$1.50, Half 75¢. Edel's, Carlyle, Illinois 62231. (7-1t-20p)

**PICK-UP TRUCK STOCK RACKS —** All steel construction. \$109.50. Dealerships available. Free literature. **DOLLY ENTERPRISES**, 219 Main, Colchester, Illinois 62326. (11-1t-19p) 8

**"1001 THINGS FREE" (64-page book) \$1** — MAILMART, Carrollton, 72, Kentucky 41008. (5-tf-10b, 36)

**FREE CIRCULAR. COUNTRY RECORDS** — or tape cartridges — fiddle tunes — blue grass, etc. Mac Wiseman, J. E. Mainer, others, Uncle Jim O'Neal, Box AMEN, Arcadia, California 91006. (6-10t-26p)

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