

Michigan Farm News

Vol. 36, No. 5

MAY 1, 1958

36th Year

Published Monthly

Legislature Was Favorable to MFB Program

EDITORIAL

Why It Doesn't Work for Us

CLARK L. BRODY
Counsel for Public Affairs for Michigan Farm Bureau

Supporters of legislation to freeze all farm price supports and acreage allotments at the levels prevailing in 1957 have mentioned disadvantages of the farmer in relation to other interests as warranting their action.

It has been the practice of advocates of federal price supports as a source of farm income to cite government subsidies and advantages accorded to non-farm groups as the justification for their position.

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

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

Certainly some of these favors and advantages granted and permitted by Government deserve criticism and serve to lower net farm income.

Yet the farmer cannot improve his situation by getting into the public trough with other groups and depending on federal subsidies and politically determined price levels.

This has been amply demonstrated by the experience of the past ten years with rigid price supports and paternalistic programs designed to win the farm vote.

After a decade of wasteful spending of billions of the taxpayers' money, agriculture is facing today the dilemma of huge surpluses now deteriorating in government storage and depressing farm markets.

This experience has demonstrated that agriculture is about the only vocation in which government subsidies sooner or later result in lowering the income of the recipient.

There are other reasons why agriculture cannot be bailed out with grants of money from Washington. The power of government cannot stop the forces in our dynamic economy that inevitably keep agriculture in a state of evolution and change, except at the price of the farmer's freedom.

It is the nature of the enterprising farmer to improve his methods and make progress. So long as he is free he will continue to take advantage of the opportunities provided by the advance of mechanization, technology, and more effective application.

It is true that the revolution taking place in agriculture and farm communities faces farm people with troublesome problems. Government can be of great assistance, provided it helps free people to help themselves.

To meet the challenges before us we must rely largely on our voluntary general farm organizations and business co-operatives. We cannot expect other interests or the Government to do the job for us if the farmer is to remain in possession of his industry.

Government controlled programs work against voluntary effort because they create a fertile soil for division and conflict in policies between farm groups. The arbitrary price level of one commodity influences the interests of the producers of related crops.

Present acreage taken out of the production of wheat and other crops, together with the disparity between support levels and acreage allotments on corn and feed grains, has resulted in a marked increase in feed grains.

The liberal supply of oats, barley, grain sorghums, and other grains, in turn, influences dairy production and strengthens the demand for higher support prices for dairy products. It also tends to increase the production of beef, pork, and poultry products.

(Continued on Page 3)

FBS Builds Big Warehouse for W. Michigan

Big changes are in the making for the Grand Rapids Branch of Farm Bureau Services at 620 Century Ave., S. W., Grand Rapids.

About June 1 it will be in a new warehouse at Jenison, on M-21, south of Grandville.

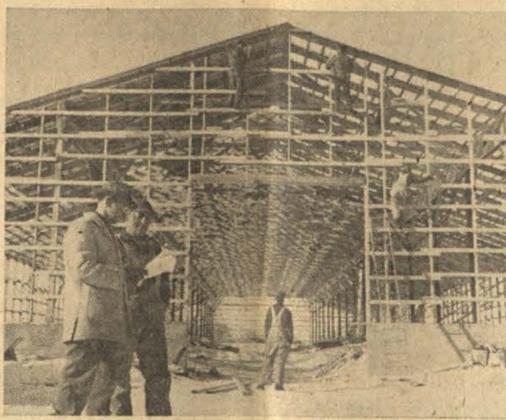
The business will become a wholesale operation only to service Farm Bureau dealers in west central Michigan.

Farm Bureau members will benefit through the dealers having on hand at all times ample supplies of Farm Bureau Services products. Fill-in supplies will be available quickly from the big warehouse.

The Grand Rapids Branch retail business will be discontinued. The new location area is serviced well in a retail way by Farm Bureau dealers.

Howard King, branch manager, said the new building is one of the largest of its kind in Michigan. It is pole type construction, with metal siding and roof, and measures 80x240 feet. Truck and rail loading docks lead directly to the warehouse floor. A 30x36 ft. office building attaches to the warehouse.

The Grand Rapids Branch of Farm Bureau Services has occupied the 640 Century Avenue, S. W. property for many years. The land has been taken over by the State Highway Dept. for the expressway.



THIS PICTURE of the Farm Bureau Services wholesale warehouse at Jenison, near Grand Rapids, in the construction stage gives a good idea of the immensity of the 80x240 ft. pole frame type of building.



TWIN LOADING docks for the Farm Bureau Services wholesale warehouse at Jenison, near Grand Rapids, will enable numbers of trucks, and railroad cars to load or unload directly to the warehouse floor.

FB Mutual Announces New Policy

A new Farm and Residence Liability policy providing new and broader coverages for Farm Bureau members has been introduced by Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company.

The new policy provides increased medical limits, makes available World-Wide Theft coverage, and offers coverage for physical damage to borrowed property and equipment.

Effective April 1, medical payments have been increased, at no additional cost to the member. The present \$300 limit is automatically increased to \$500 for each person and the present \$750 limit is increased to \$1,000.

These increased medical payments have been provided to keep pace with the increased medical, surgical, and hospital costs. They are automatically in effect on all farm liability policies now in force.

World-Wide Theft protection can now be added as an additional coverage on the farm liability policy. This broad coverage protects the policyholder from theft or mysterious disappearance of personal property.

Clothes, sporting equipment, furniture, feed, seeds, small machinery and many other items of personal property can be protected in this blanket coverage. Protection is provided anywhere in the world. Theft of personal property from an unlocked car is also covered.

Coverage for physical damage to borrowed property is an important protection feature to neighboring farmers which can also be added to Farm Bureau's farm liability policy.

It will pay up to \$250 for damage to property belonging to others which the policyholder may be using or have in his custody, care or control.

Lawn mowers, wagons, tools, farm equipment, sporting equipment and many other items are often borrowed from a neighbor. This coverage pays for damage to such items which the policyholder or members of his family may have borrowed.

Farm Bureau Insurance agents are now contacting members in a special "Farm Liability" campaign. Spring is the time of the year when farmers are using machinery in their fields and moving it on the highways. More people are busy at farm work and exposed to many types of injuries.

Michigan is the largest state east of the Mississippi.

FB Mutual Gives Insurance Bonus

7 New Coverages At No More Cost

The addition of seven new and exclusive coverages to Farm Bureau's Blanket Policy on Farm Personal Property at no additional cost to the policyholders, has been announced by N. L. Vermillion, Manager of Farm Bureau Insurance Companies.

Addition of the new coverages to the already broad protection of the Blanket Policy makes Farm Bureau's coverage in this field one of the broadest available at the lowest rate. The new coverages, now in effect, are:

1. Theft coverage on farm machinery.
2. Overturn coverage (excluding collision) on farm machinery.
3. Theft coverage on cattle, swine, sheep, horses and mules.
4. Accidental shooting of cattle, swine, sheep, horses and mules.
5. Death of livestock by dog and wild animals.
6. Vandalism and malicious mischief to all farm personal property.
7. Hay and straw covered off the premises.

Farm Bureau members are urged to consult a Farm Bureau Insurance agent for a complete explanation of the new coverages.

This Blanket Policy protects a

farmer's personal property from a multitude of perils.

It covers fire, wind, lightning, vehicle damage, aircraft damage, fire on standing grain, hail, smoke, explosion, riot and civil commotion.

It also has additional protection features such as coverage for cattle killed by electrocution, coverage on livestock temporarily removed from the premises.

It provides coverage on grain, ground feed and seed while stored in a neighbor's barn plus many other important protection features.

"This broad protection for farm personal property, the things with which a farmer makes his living, is a necessity," said Mr. Vermillion. "In no other way can he protect his personal property against so many perils at such low cost," he continued.

Mr. Vermillion explained that most farmers carry fire, wind and extended coverage on their farm buildings. But equally important is complete and adequate protection for the personal property that would be lost if any of these buildings were destroyed. Farm Bureau's Blanket Policy for Farm Personal Property is the answer to this problem.

corn, and feed grains, would be based on 90 per cent of the average farm price of the commodity for the previous three-year period, rather than on some per cent of parity.

"Price support is then tied to the market which reflects competitive conditions and supply and demand factors."

Benson Announces Farm Housing Loans

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has announced that farm housing loans are now available to many more farmers through the Farmers Home Administration.

Now an owner of a farm in agricultural production, and on which the owner plans to produce at least \$400 worth of farm commodities for sale or home use may qualify for the four percent long-term housing loan provided that he meets other standard eligibility requirements.

Steffen Urges Exemption for Farm Trucks

When should agricultural commodities transported by truck come under regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission?

Edwin F. Steffen, general counsel for the Michigan Farm Bureau, argued this question before the subcommittee on Surface Transportation of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at Washington in late April.

He spoke as chairman of the Transportation Committee of the National Council of Farmers Co-operatives.

The Motor Carrier Act of 1935 exempts trucks moving farm commodities from Interstate Commerce Commission regulation as long as the commodities continue to be non-manufactured products.

The ICC has been recommending legislation to limit the exemption from ICC regulation. The exemption would apply only "from the point of production to a point where the commodities first pass out of the actual possession and control of the producer."

The National Council of Farmer Co-operatives opposes any narrowing of the exemption. The Council says the exemption as it appears in the law today is fair and workable. It assures agricultural producers flexible, speedy transportation at the lowest cost.

Young People's Leadership Camp in June

The Michigan Farm Bureau Young People's Camp Committee has planned the program for their annual camp to be held June 18 to 22 at Clear Lake Camp, Dowling, Barry county.

The purpose of the camp is to help young people develop leadership abilities so they can help to build a Farm Bureau Young People's organization.

Courses to be offered and the leaders are:

Safety, led by Roger Foersch, coordinator of safety and insurance relations; Michigan Farm Bureau;

Discussion, by Don Kinsey, coordinator of education and research, MFB;

Recreation and Songleading, by Gene Elliott, Michigan State University;

Farm Bureau Young People and Their Program, by Richard Nelson, director, Young People's Activities, American Farm Bureau Federation;

Know Your Cooperatives, by L. A. Cheney, assistant secretary, Michigan Association of Farmer's Co-operatives;

Organization and Policy is Necessary, by Dan Reed, associate legislative counsel, MFB.

Other features of the program will be speeches by Richard Nelson, "Understanding How to be Understood"; Mrs. Marjorie Karner, coordinator of women's activities, MFB, "Planning for Citizenship"; B. R. Bennett, specialist in economic education, "Gullible American People"; and Walter Wightman, vice-president, Michigan Farm Bureau, "You Are the Future."

There will be time too for recreation, discussion, and sports.

Rural young people interested in Farm Bureau Young People's activities are welcome to attend camp. The total cost for the camp will be \$18.00.

The camp has been enlarged. It is hoped that each County Farm Bureau will be represented by at least two campers. There is no restriction on the number of campers per county.

This should be one of our best young people's camps. If you are a young person between the ages of 16 and 28 and would like to attend camp, contact your County Farm Bureau secretary or your Farm Bureau Young People's Camp chairman for a program and application blank.

This Edition 73,813

Copies of the Michigan Farm News were mailed to subscribers.

Enacts Many of Our Proposals

Agricultural Research and Extension Are Guaranteed Their Present Share of Total Appropriation for MSU

STANLEY M. POWELL
Legislative Counsel for Michigan Farm Bureau

The Farm Bureau's legislative program has fared well during the current session of the Michigan Legislature.

The lawmakers recessed April 19, to meet again May 15 and 16. This interval allows for the printing of the bills agreed upon by the Legislature and their presentation to Governor Williams for signing or veto.

When the Legislature recessed, it left eight bills in conference. They had been passed by the two branches of the Legislature in different form. Neither the Senate nor the House showed any disposition of backing down on the position taken regarding these measures and each has been referred to a conference committee, consisting of three Senators and three Representatives.

If these conference committees can reach an agreement regarding any of these bills, it then goes back to the house of origin for action on the conference committee report. If approved there, it then goes to the other chamber. A bill must pass both branches in identical form before it is sent to the Governor.

The biggest battle during the closing hours of the session revolved around the budget bills. Eventually all of them were passed, except two which are among the eight bills still in conference. These two are H. 588, the appropriation for the State Police and public safety, and S. 1341, the appropriation for capital outlay purposes.

Total Cut \$7,500,000. Since two of the budget bills are still in conference, it is impossible to give a final figure as to what the grants from the general fund will total for the coming year.

However, it looks as though that figure would be in the neighborhood of \$332,500,000. That would be approximately \$7,500,000 less than was appropriated for similar purposes for the current year. Even with this so-called "austerity" budget, it appears inevitable that Michigan will operate in red ink next year.

Thus far, the Legislature has avoided enacting any new tax or tax-boosting measure. However, H. 266, the Governor's bill to raise various rates in Michigan's intangible property tax, is still pending on the House calendar where it can be taken up when they return May 15.

The Michigan Farm Bureau has no established position regarding that bill. On March 26, 1958, the MFB Board of Directors, in connection with their resolution regarding the appropriation for the Michigan State University and its Experiment Station and Agricultural Extension program, concluded their statement with these words:

"We realize that the state is faced with a deficit in the General Fund for the coming year. Under the circumstances, we would support readjustment of the tax on intangible property to provide added revenue to help balance the budget."

Agricultural Research. Because of the general policy of holding down all appropriations and reducing the totals substantially below those for the current year, it was impossible to secure any increase in the state aid for an expanded agricultural research program.

You will recall that in the April issue of the Michigan Farm News, we stressed the position taken by the Michigan Farm Bureau relative to this matter and to the appropriation for MSU.

The Senate had granted one lump sum for the University, with no assurance as to what would be available for the Experiment Station and for the Agricultural Extension Service. The Senators insisted that there should be no earmarking.

The Farm Bureau strongly urged that there be definite assurance as to how much would be available for the agricultural activities carried on in connection with the University. In the end, the Farm Bureau

won with the adoption of an amendment to the final draft of the bill.

It provides that research and extension will receive at least as big a proportion of the total budget for the coming year as they had for the current year.

Among the eight bills still in conference are three which were a part of our legislative program. Two of them are measures which we have supported. These are:

S. 1083, to provide for windshield stickers for cars using state parks to assist in financing the maintenance and expansion of the park system;

S. 1215, which would permit use of surplus tuberculosis sanatorium facilities for housing patients suffering from other diseases.

The third bill in conference was opposed by the Farm Bureau. It is H. 281, the so-called "subsidy" for city and suburban bus lines. This would take a very substantial amount of state highway revenue paid in by all motorists, including farmers, and would use it to subsidize certain local transportation facilities in urban areas.

One of the serious features of the proposal is that it would definitely constitute a "toe in the door" which would undoubtedly be expanded and extended year by year.

In this Legislature, it is evident even now that we have had considerable success in regard to the Farm Bureau's legislative program.

Some 28 bills we have supported have already been approved by both branches of the legislature. Possibly even more significant is the fact that 42 bills opposed by the Farm Bureau were not enacted.

There is another list of about 42 bills which we supported which were not passed. Thus it appears that we will not soon run out of work in the field of state legislative endeavor.

A most noteworthy feature of this session is that, to date, no bill opposed by the Michigan Farm Bureau has been passed. If agreement should be reached on the bus subsidy bill, that would spoil the record to that extent.

There isn't space here to discuss in detail, or even enumerate, each of the 116 bills which were a part of the MFB legislative program for the current session.

(Continued on Page 2)

Michigan Farm News

Established January 12, 1923.
Entered as second class matter January 12, 1923, at the postoffice at Charlotte, Michigan, under the Act of March 3, 1879.
Published monthly, first day, by Michigan Farm Bureau at its publication office at 114 E. Lovett St., Charlotte, Michigan.
Editorial and general offices, 4009 North Grand River Ave., Lansing, Michigan. Post Office Box 960, Telephone Lansing IVanhoë 7-5911 Ex. 471.
Send notice of change of address on Form 3574 or Form 3575 to Michigan Farm News editorial office at P. O. Box 960, Lansing 4, Michigan.
Einar E. Ungren Editor
Subscription: 40 cents a year. Limited to Farm Bureau Members.
Vol. 36 May 1, 1958 No. 5



PURPOSE OF FARM BUREAU

The purpose of this Association shall be the advancement of our members' interests educationally, legislatively and economically.

Michigan Farm Bureau

President.....W. G. Hodge, Snover
V. Pres.....W. W. Wightman, Fenwickville
Exec. Sec'y.....J. P. Yaeger, Lansing

DIRECTORS BY DISTRICTS
1—Max K. Hood.....Paw Paw, R-1
2—Blaine Kniff.....Quincy, R-1
3—Allen F. Hush.....Lake Orion, R-1
4—Elton R. Smith.....Caledonia, R-1
5—Paul Duncick.....Williamston, R-1
6—Ward G. Hodge.....Snover, R-1
7—Thomas Hahn.....Rodney, R-1
8—Kenneth Johnson.....Freeland, R-2
9—Elmer Warner.....Traverse City
10—A. A. Brindley.....W. Branch, R-3
11—Edmund Sager.....Stephenson

DIRECTORS AT LARGE
Gleason E. Halliwell.....Gladwin, R-4
Robert E. Smith.....Fowlerville, R-2
Walter Wightman.....Fenwickville, R-1

Representing
WOMEN OF FARM BUREAU
Mrs. Alex Kennedy.....Posen, R-1

Representing
FARM BUREAU YOUNG PEOPLE
Hilbert Schulze.....Pigeon, R-1



Afterward

When I pass on I would not have men say,
"The things he did were wonderful and great;
"His way of living was the perfect way."
"His was the life all men should emulate."
If only some will say when I am gone
"He tried to make the world a better place;
"He labored thru the night, nor feared the dawn;
"He did his best as God vouchsafed him grace."
This would I have them say,
When I pass on.

When I lie down, I would not have men tell
That I have lived a life entirely good.
If only some who knew and loved me well
Believe at heart I did the best I could.
If only some, who knew my worst and best,
Should hold me dear in treasured memory,
Then shall my soul in Paradise be blest,
Then shall God's love be justified in me.
This would I have men tell,
When I lie down.

R. S. Clark
1891-1958

Editor's Note: These verses were written some time ago by R. S. Clark and were among others of his unpublished poems.

Legislature Was Favorable

(Continued from Page 1)

H. 522, legalizes issuance of annual permit to farm implement dealers for transporting over-height and over-length farm machinery on public highways;

S. 1011, requires oncoming traffic, as well as that overtaking from the rear, to stop for school buses which are loading or unloading pupils;

S. 1027, provides a sufficient general fund appropriation to make the school aid formula pay out in full;

S. 1054, extends the current school aid formula for another year;

S. 1056, restricts use of live hog cholera virus; and

S. 1178, repeals 252 obsolete sections of highway law.

A few of the bills opposed by the Michigan Farm Bureau and not passed by the Legislature are:

H. 6, which, in its original form, provided drastic amendments to

the Michigan dog law. As passed by the House, this bill was far less objectionable but it died in the Senate Committee on Agriculture;

H. 170, would have repealed the Old Age Recovery Act;

H. 190, would have discarded bounty payments;

H. 210, would have established minimum wage rates, with time and a half for overtime;

H. 231, would have permitted hunting quail in the three southern tiers of counties;

H. 358, would have required inspection and approval of all school classrooms by the State Fire Marshal and State Health Commissioner;

H. 484, would have required employers to give employees not less than four hours off with pay to vote (if employee requested it);

purposes; and

S. 1276, which would have legalized sale of flavored skimmed milk containing less than .5% of butterfat, when so labeled. The present fat requirement for chocolate milk is 3%.

Seal of Quality. Among the various bills supported by the Michigan Farm Bureau but not enacted during the current session, probably the one of greatest general interest is H. 283, which would have established a Seal of Quality for Michigan farm products.

The bill, as passed by the House, would have been entirely voluntary in nature and would have been self-supporting so that there would have been no drain on the state's treasury for its administration. However, the bill died in the Senate Committee on Agriculture, where the vote on it was split evenly, 3 to 3.

A few of the other bills on this list of Farm Bureau's unfinished business are:

H. 9, would have repealed the Turnpike Authority Act;

H. 133 and S. 1172, would have licensed operators of aircraft and highpowered machinery spreading economic poison or insecticides commercially;

H. 149 and S. 1161, which would have provided for licensing and regulating of slaughter houses by the Michigan Department of Agriculture; and

H. 250, which would have provided for better labeling of re-

(Continued on Page 6)



Community Farm Bureaus

CLARE L. MCGHAN
Coordinator of Community Farm Bureaus for MFB

The seven deadly sins of society are these: Policies without principles; wealth without work; pleasure without conscience; knowledge without character; commerce and industry without morality; science without humanity; worship without sacrifice.

Probably the three greatest dangers to a society or organization, in my opinion, are apathy, fear, and ignorance. Those who have studied history have found that most of the civilizations that

we do not lose our sense of values and make the wrong move in trying to run away from these fears.

The last danger is the matter of ignorance. This is a tough one because the only way to alleviate ignorance is to study. "Those who dare to teach or lead must never cease to learn."

All of us at one time or another are in the position of teaching or leading, through our Farm Bureau. In our Farm Bureau discussion groups we can continue to learn about things that affect us.

This is why it's so important to keep our Community Group Program active and that the membership take the time to study and learn more about the various discussion topics.

Soon the results of this year's Michigan Legislative session will be known. Whether or not it has been a success as far as the membership of Farm Bureau is concerned will have been determined by the Farm Bureau members.

How active were you in letting your legislator know what your thoughts were? Only by the action of the members can Farm Bureau be effective.

The Community Farm Bureau program is continuing to grow in Michigan. As of the last count we had 1671 Community Farm Bureaus serving approximately 25,000 people. This is a real good record but it could be made better with the rest of the membership participating in the Community Group Program.

If you haven't attended a Community Farm Bureau, why not do so this coming month when we have a very important discussion topic that will be of concern to all of the members. See page 6 of this paper.

AWARD GROUPS

FEB. Gold Star: Chippewa county; County Line Community Farm Bureau, Mrs. Ephraim Cottle, sec'y. Silver Star: Alpena county; Pioneer CommFB, Mrs. G. Witke, sec'y; Silver City CommFB, Mrs. Charles Rouleau, sec'y.

MARCH. Gold Star: Berrien county; Better Farming CommFB (formerly Niles), Lyle Young, sec'y; Silver Star: Walled Lake CommFB, Ernestine Smith, sec'y.

Farm Bureau in Upper Peninsula

WESLEY S. HAWLEY
Coordinator for UP

Houghton County Farm Bureau became the 69th in Michigan when it was organized at Hancock the evening of April 23. Interest in Farm Bureau in Houghton May 20. Five Community Farm Bureau groups are operating and county is very good. All of the Community Groups are adding members. Sixteen families were invited to membership by volunteer workers one day. Eleven joined then, three promised to do so later.

Marquette-Alger County Farm Bureau may be organized about May 20. Five Community Farm Bureau groups are operating and two more are planned. This should provide the 50 family members for organizing the County Farm Bureau.

Community Farm Bureaus in the Upper Peninsula are doing well. Attendance and discussions are good.

New farm credit plan that meets farmers' long-range credit needs

5 year "FARMER-PLANNED" LOANS

from Production Credit

Production Credit now offers longer term loans . . . 1-2-3-4- up to 5 years. Costs for improvements, machinery and equipment have climbed until it is no longer practical, or possible, to pay for them with short-term (1 year) credit. Use "intermediate term" loans to buy silos, tractors, implements, bulk milk tanks, irrigation equipment and other farm needs. See PCA today.

PRODUCTION CREDIT

1933-1958 ASSOCIATIONS OF MICHIGAN
25 Years OF CREDIT SERVICE TO AGRICULTURE

Call your local PCA
46 offices in Michigan

DARE MINUTE MAN ELECTRIC EGG WASHER

LOW COST • FAST • EFFICIENT
SAFE • GENTLE

\$18.75 each

Minimum handling with maximum cleaning. The gentle way to wash day-to-day quantities of eggs.

Thoroughly cleans 7 to 10 dozen eggs in only 5 minutes! Eggs are gathered in plastic-coated basket, immersed in galvanized washing tub... electric agitation combines with vital detergent action for safe, sure washing. FREE DARE SANEGG detergent with every washer.

DARE Minute Man

Available at most Farm Bureau dealers in Michigan

HERE IS A SURE WAY TO GET MORE MONEY FOR YOUR HOME GROWN GRAINS...

AGRI-TEC DRI-MASTER

• Natural air drying by 3 H.P., 16" high velocity fan forces air up through perforated steel floor.
• Fan is portable for using on other bins. Heat unit can be added when needed.
• Bins available in three sizes: 1000, 1450 bu. and 2200 bu.

... with DRI-MASTER DRYING and STORAGE BINS HOLD YOUR GRAIN FOR BEST MARKET PRICE

Drying and storing grains on the farm is a proven method of raising your farm-grown grain income. You can dry small grains up to 22% moisture content—shell corn and soybeans up to 30% moisture, right on the farm at a low cost of only 2c to 3c per bushel.

By storing and drying your grains, you can hold them on the farm for the best market price instead of having to sell at low, harvest time prices.

Agri-Tec DRI-MASTER Bins are farm engineered and designed to provide the most economical investment for drying grains on the farm. The wrap-around side wall design gives you the tightest, most efficient grain bin you can buy. Corrugations on side wall are vertical—holding friction to a minimum. Side walls will not buckle or bend. Practical concrete block foundation. To unload, simply remove fan and place drag elevator in the fan opening where floor opening valve allows grain to flow into elevator or with auger through auger grain board.

HERE IS PROOF OF GREATER GRAIN PROFITS

S. J. LAMB of Amanda, Ohio, says: "I put 1800 bu. of wheat in my DRI-MASTER 2200 bu. bin last year when average moisture content was 18%. Harvest time price was only \$1.75 per bushel. I dried and held this wheat for less than 60 days and sold it for \$2.14 per bu. I put in 480 bu. of 34% moisture shelled corn on Sept. 26th. The fan was run 99 hours over a period of days and the top grain tested 14% moisture and the bottom grain, 11% moisture. More high moisture corn was added until the bin held a total of 2230 bushels of shelled corn. All of this corn was dried in 519 hours at a cost of only 7c per hour for running the fan for a total of \$35.33 which was only a little over 1c per bushel. I sold the 2230 bushels of corn at a profit of 19c per bushel. I later sold 2250 bushels of corn at a premium price of \$1.19 per bushel which had been dried and held instead of having to sell at a low harvest price of only 97c per bushel. I made a gain of 22c per bushel. My DRI-MASTER bin paid for itself the first season and I would recommend them to any farmer who wants to make more money for his farm-raised grains."

BANK PIKE of Sullivan, Indiana, says: "I put 1,030 bu. of wheat in my DRI-MASTER Drying Bin at harvest time when price was only \$1.65 per bushel. At selling time, I took out a better grade of wheat which brought me \$2.20 per bushel at a profit of \$566.80 over the harvest time market price. I put in 1,000 bushels of shelled corn at harvest time when market price was only 95c per bushel. At selling time, I took out 1,030 bushels which sold for \$1.63 per bu. with a savings of \$693.00 over the harvest market price. In one year's operation, I received \$1,259.50 more for my corn and wheat at selling time which more than paid for my two bins."

*** These are only two actual user testimonials from our files. Complete user testimonials statements are available on request.

Store High Moisture Corn SAFELY in DRI-MASTER Cribs

These field-tested steel corn cribs are completely bird and rat proof. Sides are easy-to-erect four by twelve foot panels of fine mesh expanded steel. Cribs are equipped with center stack and down-draft ventilator to speed center drying.

Cribs available in 700, 900, 1100 and 1300 bu. capacities.

HIGHER PRICE FOR YOUR CORN IF YOU SELL—BETTER QUALITY IF YOU FEED.

WRITE FOR VALUABLE FREE BOOKLET

This booklet, written by a prominent agricultural engineer, tells you how to GET MORE MONEY FOR YOUR FARM-RAISED GRAINS. The booklet explains the importance of grain conditioning and safe storage; tells you how to dry grains to a safe moisture content for highest market price.

Write for your free copy of, "MORE MONEY FOR YOUR GRAIN" to:

AGRI-TEC STEEL CORP., JOHNSTOWN, OHIO

DRI-MASTER BINS AND CRIBS DISTRIBUTED BY:

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, Inc.

Lansing, Michigan

Through Most of its Local Dealers

I LOVE IT!

Grass Silage treated with **STA-FRESH** Silage-Grade Sodium Bisulfite

Cattle really clean up grass silage treated with STA-FRESH... make big gains in milk and beef. Here's why: STA-FRESH treated silage smells sweet... is far richer in carotene (Vitamin A), sugar, digestible dry matter, and total digestible nutrients (TDN).

For the freshest, greenest, sweetest-smelling grass silage you've ever had, see your dealer now and order STA-FRESH. Just one 80-lb. bag treats 10 tons of silage. Another reliable product of General Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, 40 Rector Street, New York 6, N. Y.

STA-FRESH Keeps Grass Silage Green, Fresh, Sweet-Smelling
SILAGE-GRADE SODIUM BISULFITE

This Spring... Plant MICHIGAN CERTIFIED BEANS

* MICHELITE or the new * SANILAC

* MICHELITE... adapted to the total range of soils — yield reduced with heavy growth due to sclerotinia or white mould.

* SANILAC... available for the first time — adapted to heavy beans soils. Being a bush type, aeration is better, thus yield is not reduced by white mould.

MICHIGAN CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY
EAST LANSING, MICHIGAN

BARLEY • CORN • FIELD BEANS
FORAGE SEEDS • OATS • RYE
POTATOES • WHEAT • SOYBEANS

recommended specifically for Michigan growing conditions.

Right Now In Farm Bureau

JERRY CORDREY
Coordinator of Organization

Membership is 70,483, only 127 from state goal of 70,610. We are still the only state in the nation that has surpassed American Farm Bureau Federation goal.

Activities are in high gear with Women's spring district meetings in process.

Membership Committees for 1959 are getting under way.

Discussion Leader meetings are being held in every county either the last week in April or first week in May.

The State Committee will meet May 2. It is studying the long-range programming and financing of our organization.

Mid-Year District Meetings, which are the annual check-up meetings for Executive, Membership, Community Group, and Citizenship Committees, start in May and finish in June. Dates for these meetings are:

District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
May 27	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
May 28	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31				
June 6	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31						
June 9	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31					
June 12	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31									
June 30	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31											

Other activities somewhat related to Farm Bureau for May are:

Michigan Week—May 4 to 10.
Adult Education Association annual meeting—May 12 and 13 at the Hayes Hotel, Jackson.

FB Service Companies. The above activities relate to the Member Service Division and the County Farm Bureaus. The affiliated companies are in some programs of interest:

Farmers Petroleum Cooperative has just completed a special promotion to sign up new Direct Distribution patrons in some 30 counties. Over 150 new patrons were added to the program.

Farm Bureau Services is having a paint sale during May. It is adding bulk handling of feed and fertilizer to many distribution points. If you have not checked at your dealer's recently, be sure to inquire.

Farm Bureau Insurance has a special promotion on farm liability insurance which is a real opportunity for all members. Check

with your agent.

Be sure to attend your Community Group meeting in May. A new idea in price supports will be discussed. Discussion leaders have special information.

SAFETY SIGNAL!

Check of Car Now Could be A Life Saver

ROGER FOERCH
MFB Safety Coordinator

Are you driving a potential death trap?

Detection and repair of cars in poor mechanical condition can help cut the traffic accident toll in your community. Smoke out these sneak killers with a periodic vehicle safety check.

When all the facts concerning a fatal traffic accident are uncovered, one of the following tell-tale items often comes to light:

- 1—Brakes didn't hold.
- 2—Windshield wiper out of order.
- 3—Defective headlights.
- 4—Tail light not working.

Some of them seem trivial enough on paper, yet to countless motorists and pedestrians, they spell DEATH.

New Jersey has required motor vehicle inspection since 1938. Each year approximately 35% of the vehicles examined are found to have one or more unsafe conditions.

Every one of us has a moral responsibility to keep our vehicles in safe driving condition. Can you see the relationship between a defective windshield wiper and broken bodies? CHECK YOUR CAR!

Brighter Spot In Business

Looking for a brighter spot in business? Try the farm, said the Wall Street Journal to its readers in late April. Farmers are now doing better rather than worse. They were in the recession first, said the paper.

Four flags have flown over Michigan . . . French, English, Spanish, and United States.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
May 1, 1958 3

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

The effect is cumulative, and there is no end to it.

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

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

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

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

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

HAIL INSURANCE On Farm and Garden Crops

We have been protecting Michigan farmers against costly crop damage by hail storms since 1911. Our records show that we had hail on 69 days in the past two years during the crop season. Insurance is your only protection against loss from the time crops come up until harvested. Write us for full details or see your local agent. Over \$20 million insurance now in force.

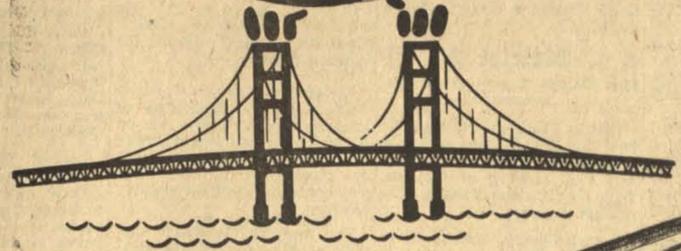
AGENCY OPENINGS IN SOME TERRITORIES

Write to:

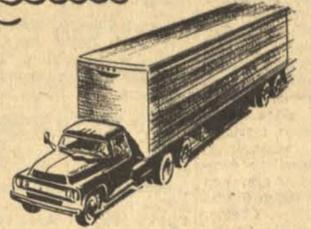
MICHIGAN MUTUAL HAIL Insurance Company



107 N. BUTLER BLVD. • LANSING 1, MICH.



... And Trucks Help Make It So!



Whether it's Michigan's wonderful water resources or her great education facilities—twin themes of this year's Michigan Week—the benefits to the people are more far-reaching because of motor transport. For trucks are indeed Michigan's supply lines, transporting everything we eat, wear, or use to every corner of the State—enabling her people to live, shop, do business wherever they please, opening new horizons to new generations . . . Next time you see a truck on the road, remember—it's working for you, serving you, too, so you can say, "It's great to live in Michigan!"

Michigan Trucking Association
Fort Shelby Hotel • Detroit



TRUCKS ARE YOUR FRIENDS—SERVING YOU NIGHT AND DAY!

It Will Pay You Well to Fertilize Your Hay & Pasture Meadows . . . Now!

Your pasture is one of your most important crops and you should treat it as such. Tests across the country have proved that pasture yields can be doubled or trebled simply by top-dressing with a high analysis fertilizer . . . and your profits per acre increase proportionately.

Your Farm Bureau, due to your patronage, has set the pace in plant food manufacture year after year. Its technical progress in the manufacturing processes has led the industry. Two conveniently located fertilizer plants enable you to get your fertilizer economically and rapidly. Bulk fertilizer sales locations all over the state are another step in your Farm Bureau's plan to supply you with the high quality material you want at the most reasonable prices.

On most soils, \$1 worth of Farm Bureau fertilizer can return up to \$4 worth of beef or milk! It's easy to see why your best buy is Farm Bureau fertilizer. As a cheap source of feed, nothing can rival good pasture. At today's prices one hundred pounds of real feed (what the experts call digestible nutrients) can be "bought" from pasture for half the cost of corn and one-third the cost of oats.

Farmer after farmer in Michigan has found that Farm Bureau fertilizers get results. More and more of your neighbors are using the proper amounts of Farm Bureau Granulated Fertilizer in the analysis recommended for their soil. Granular, high analysis plant food is manufactured with your profits in mind.

WHEN YOU ORDER fertilizer, specify Farm Bureau. You own the Farm Bureau fertilizer plants . . . so why not do business with yourself?



PLANT FOOD DEPARTMENT
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.



WHEN YOU FERTILIZE, be sure you use
FARM BUREAU because:

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

A New Price Support Plan for Feed Grains

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for May

Background Material for Program in May by Our 1671 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY
Coordinator of Education and Research

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

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

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

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

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

Asked End to Corn Allotments

The delegates called for an end to acreage allotments on corn. "Corn and other feed grains compete against one another for markets," they said.

"So support prices for all feed grains should be in balance—with all feed grains having an equal chance for sale and use in proportion to their feed values."

The delegates believed that all farmers who applied for support prices should be required to retire land out of production in the Soil Bank. This would help bring production of supported crops into balance with non-supported crops.

They said also that such action will bring better income opportunities to farmers. Remove the causes of a sickness, and the patient has a chance of recovering vigorous health.

In January, the American Farm Bureau Board went to work on this challenge. The result of their efforts emerged as a new feed grain support proposal.

A bill has been introduced in Congress to put legs under the plan that was worked out.

Elements of the New Support Plan

A. Price supports for corn, oats, rye, barley, grain sorghums and soybeans would be set with an aim to promote their sale for use rather than for storage. The supports would not encourage

over-production for any special crop.

To do this, the support level for corn would be set at not less than 90% of the national average farm market price (estimated) for the three previous marketing years.

This would provide a price "floor" against disastrous drops in any one crop year. Present supports create price ceilings and limit income opportunity. The new proposal would help adjust corn production to feed grain market needs.

Here is an example... The support price level for corn in 1957 would be figured as follows:

YR.	Nat'l Av. Price	Total Prod. Billion Bushels	Billions of Dollars
1954	\$1.46	3.06	4.47
1955	1.30	3.23	4.20
1956	1.30	3.45	4.48
		9.74	\$13.15

\$13.15 Billions divided by 9.74 equals \$1.35 bu. (3-year weighted average)

\$1.35 x 90% equals \$1.22 bu. Support floor price for 1957.

B. Soybean supports would be figured in the same way. Supports on other grains (up to 90% of parity) would be set by the Secretary of Agriculture. The feed value, locality and storability of the crop in relation to corn would be figured into the support level act.

C. Acreage allotments to individual farms for feed grains would no longer be in force.

What Does This Plan Try To Do?

Farm incomes have been on the downward trend since the Korean War. Present price supports have not stopped this loss of favorable price in the market. The whole support program is due for an overhaul.

Acreage allotment programs, under present policy, have never checked production of surplus grains. Rather, the surpluses have continued to increase.

For this reason, the new program asks for a system that will create markets for grains that bring a more natural balance to use of production. It would leave decisions on planting plans more to the foresight of the American farmer.

Present Programs Have Troubles

Present support programs apply to one crop with no consideration to others or to the livestock needs that create the feed grain market.

Supports of special grains have built vast surpluses of non-controlled crops, too, because acres removed from controlled crops have been planted to the "next best bet," where no controls were in force, yet supports were available.

For example—grain sorghums production increased 375%, barley 171%, and soybeans 173% between 1953 and 1957.

So,—while corn has gone into government storage, other feed grains have been substituted. This leaves little possible use for the surplus corn at any time. Corn supports have created a permanent problem in the feed grain market unless action is taken to solve it.

In spite of the fact that corn acreage allotments were cut in 1957, the production of feed grains has increased. Each year they increased more rapidly than the livestock to consume them.

Feed - Livestock Balance

Between 1953 and 1957 carry-over feed supplies mounted by

YR.	Nat'l Av. Price	Total Prod. Billion Bushels	Billions of Dollars
1954	\$1.46	3.06	4.47
1955	1.30	3.23	4.20
1956	1.30	3.45	4.48
		9.74	\$13.15

\$13.15 Billions divided by 9.74 equals \$1.35 bu. (3-year weighted average)

\$1.35 x 90% equals \$1.22 bu. Support floor price for 1957.

When this surplus is sold—as it must be someday—it will compete with crops the farmer is then growing, and prices will

fall seriously. The government sold 320 million bushels of corn in 1957. The farmer's price went down. Yet, at the end of the year, the government had more surplus corn on hand than ever. What will this surplus do to future market prices?

We need to do more than get rid of these surpluses, said the American Farm Bureau. We must stop this dangerous movement of grain into government storage or face continuous depression of our prices.

We Need Modern Pricing Standard

The old formula of "parity" based on 1910-14 conditions helps create the predicament. Modern production on farms has outpaced the era before World War I. Production in special crops, like corn, has advanced far beyond other crops. Total farm output is up to 295% of the 1910-14 man-hour production figure.

We need a more modern pricing standard. The values of grain now are vastly different than in 1910-14. Farmers produce 125% as much meat per man-hour as in those days, while wheat production is 504% of the 1910-14 figure. Small wonder that supports at 75% of the old parity stimulate over-production.

We need a system that will more nearly balance support levels among the different crops. No system should tend to force one crop off the market to the advantage of the others.

This Has Promise

Using 90% of the average national market price for the past 3 years will give us a modern pricing standard. It will protect farmers from dangerous price drops in any one year. Yet it will help prevent the overproduction typical of present support levels.

Look at corn prices in 1946-47-48. In 1946 corn was \$1.53 a bushel. In 1947 it rose to \$2.16. It fell again in 1948 to \$1.28. A three-year average would help to prevent such sharp differences, and provide the needed price protection.

What Does This Plan Try To Do?

Farm incomes have been on the downward trend since the Korean War. Present price supports have not stopped this loss of favorable price in the market. The whole support program is due for an overhaul.

Acreage allotment programs, under present policy, have never checked production of surplus grains. Rather, the surpluses have continued to increase.

For this reason, the new program asks for a system that will create markets for grains that bring a more natural balance to use of production. It would leave decisions on planting plans more to the foresight of the American farmer.

Present Programs Have Troubles

Present support programs apply to one crop with no consideration to others or to the livestock needs that create the feed grain market.

Supports of special grains have built vast surpluses of non-controlled crops, too, because acres removed from controlled crops have been planted to the "next best bet," where no controls were in force, yet supports were available.

For example—grain sorghums production increased 375%, barley 171%, and soybeans 173% between 1953 and 1957.

So,—while corn has gone into government storage, other feed grains have been substituted. This leaves little possible use for the surplus corn at any time. Corn supports have created a permanent problem in the feed grain market unless action is taken to solve it.

In spite of the fact that corn acreage allotments were cut in 1957, the production of feed grains has increased. Each year they increased more rapidly than the livestock to consume them.

Feed - Livestock Balance

Between 1953 and 1957 carry-over feed supplies mounted by

YR.	Nat'l Av. Price	Total Prod. Billion Bushels	Billions of Dollars
1954	\$1.46	3.06	4.47
1955	1.30	3.23	4.20
1956	1.30	3.45	4.48
		9.74	\$13.15

\$13.15 Billions divided by 9.74 equals \$1.35 bu. (3-year weighted average)

\$1.35 x 90% equals \$1.22 bu. Support floor price for 1957.

B. Soybean supports would be figured in the same way. Supports on other grains (up to 90% of parity) would be set by the Secretary of Agriculture. The feed value, locality and storability of the crop in relation to corn would be figured into the support level act.

C. Acreage allotments to individual farms for feed grains would no longer be in force.

When this surplus is sold—as it must be someday—it will compete with crops the farmer is then growing, and prices will

We Need Modern Pricing Standard

The old formula of "parity" based on 1910-14 conditions helps create the predicament. Modern production on farms has outpaced the era before World War I. Production in special crops, like corn, has advanced far beyond other crops. Total farm output is up to 295% of the 1910-14 man-hour production figure.

We need a more modern pricing standard. The values of grain now are vastly different than in 1910-14. Farmers produce 125% as much meat per man-hour as in those days, while wheat production is 504% of the 1910-14 figure. Small wonder that supports at 75% of the old parity stimulate over-production.

We need a system that will more nearly balance support levels among the different crops. No system should tend to force one crop off the market to the advantage of the others.

This Has Promise

Using 90% of the average national market price for the past 3 years will give us a modern pricing standard. It will protect farmers from dangerous price drops in any one year. Yet it will help prevent the overproduction typical of present support levels.

Look at corn prices in 1946-47-48. In 1946 corn was \$1.53 a bushel. In 1947 it rose to \$2.16. It fell again in 1948 to \$1.28. A three-year average would help to prevent such sharp differences, and provide the needed price protection.

Women of Farm Bureau

(Continued from Page 5)

Our special project is to buy drapes for the Children's Dept of Alpena General Hospital. A 4-H recognition dinner for all 4-H leaders will be given by the women May 27. Mrs. Alex Kennedy reported on the Mental Health Conference at Lansing.

Iosco County Women's Committee met with Mrs. Pete Bassi; 10 groups present. A desk flag was purchased by the group. Blue Cross Nurse training scholarships were announced. Roger Forch showed a film, "Safety on the Farm."

Montmorency Women's Committee met with Mrs. Vanderweers; 6 groups present. He entertained the district council.

Ogemaw County Women's Committee met with Mrs. Betty Tucker; 22 groups present. Plans were completed for the annual Rural-Urban banquet at the high school April 9.

German exchange student, Klaus Alten, gave a very interesting talk on life in Germany.

Presque Isle County women met at Moltke, with the Hilltop group as hostess. Fifteen groups were present. The Evergreen group reported on its visit to the county convalescent home. We shall attend the District meeting at Hale. As a county project we shall assist in naming all county roads.

Asparagus Growers For Sales Promotion

The Michigan Asparagus Growers Ass'n is interested in developing a sales promotion program to increase consumer interest in the high quality asparagus grown in Michigan. The program would be financed jointly by growers and processors.

Legislature Was Favorable

(Continued from Page 2)

The 1958 session has been one of the most hectic in my memory. Never has the state been confronted with greater uncertainty and more ominous prospects regarding the future of its general fund.

Never have all deliberations and decisions been more deeply tinged with partisan political considerations, as each party tried to put the opposition in an unfavorable light in a campaign year. This is exceedingly unfortunate but seems to be a part of our form of government.

Every voter should study the situation carefully and be prepared to cast an intelligent ballot in the August 5 primary election and the November 4 general election for the most competent candidates for the various public offices for the coming two years.

Questions

1. After having studied the material presented, do you people understand the proposed plan?

2. What people in your group, in addition to your Minutemen, will contact members of Congress when action on the bill becomes necessary?

Please list names and addresses of those who will do so. (Further information will be sent when such action is needed.)

Legislature Was Favorable

(Continued from Page 2)

The 1958 session has been one of the most hectic in my memory. Never has the state been confronted with greater uncertainty and more ominous prospects regarding the future of its general fund.

Never have all deliberations and decisions been more deeply tinged with partisan political considerations, as each party tried to put the opposition in an unfavorable light in a campaign year. This is exceedingly unfortunate but seems to be a part of our form of government.

Every voter should study the situation carefully and be prepared to cast an intelligent ballot in the August 5 primary election and the November 4 general election for the most competent candidates for the various public offices for the coming two years.

Concrete Improvements Lighten Dairy Chores

Concrete improvements mean greater efficiency and less work in your dairying operation. Concrete barnyards, barns and mangers save you time in handling feed. Because concrete keeps cows out of the mud, less time is needed to clean them before milking.

A concrete milking parlor is easy to clean. It makes milking faster and easier. It eliminates crouching and back-bending. After milking, the entire room can be washed down quickly with a hose.

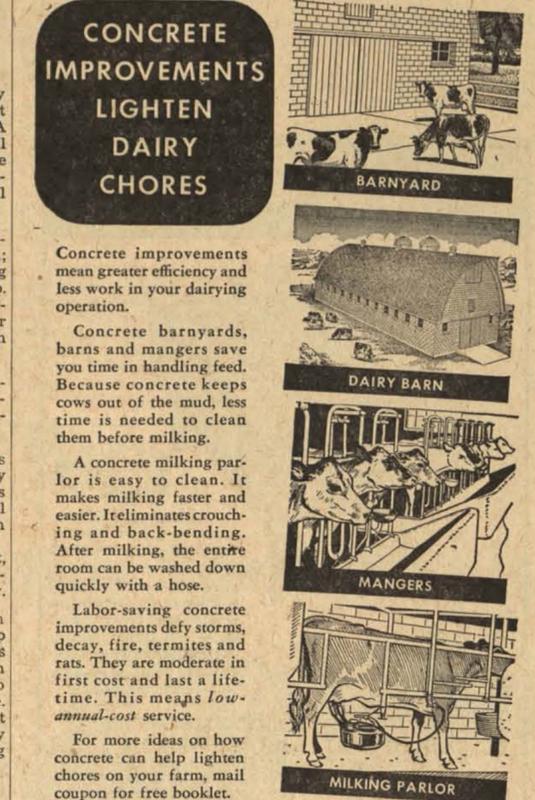
Labor-saving concrete improvements defy storms, decay, fire, termites and rats. They are moderate in first cost and last a lifetime. This means low-annual-cost service.

For more ideas on how concrete can help lighten chores on your farm, mail coupon for free booklet.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION (A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering fields work.)

Please send booklets, distributed only in U.S. and Canada, (list subject):

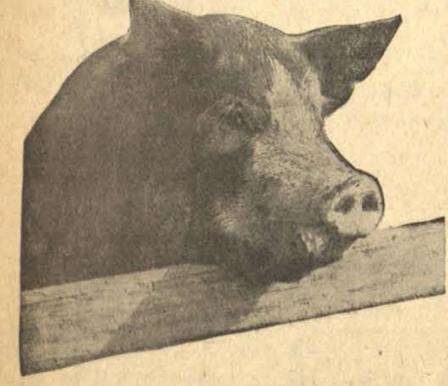
Name _____
St. or R. No. _____
Post Office _____ State _____



PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION (A national organization to improve and extend the uses of portland cement and concrete through scientific research and engineering fields work.)

Please send booklets, distributed only in U.S. and Canada, (list subject):

Name _____
St. or R. No. _____
Post Office _____ State _____



For Pigs That Pay Feed the Farm Bureau Way

HERE'S ALL YOU HAVE TO DO:

See your local Farm Bureau feed dealer. He has a feed for every stage of a hog's development: — Farm Bureau Quik-Ween, Farro-etts, Creepetts with Hygromycin, Porkmaker 35% with Hygromycin, and Porkmaker 125. Everyone of these feeds is a stepping stone in getting your hogs to market healthier and faster.

If you are interested in getting 200 pounds, plus, hogs to market in 5 months, the Farm Bureau hog-feeding program is your answer. Remember, Farm Bureau feeds have been developed with your profits in mind... take advantage of them.

Shop wherever you see this emblem. It's your guide to quality products for better farming.



FEED DEPARTMENT
FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.



FARM and RESIDENCE LIABILITY POLICY!

In addition to the already broad protection offered by Farm Bureau's Farm and Residence Liability policy, more protection is now available in the new policy.

NEW PHYSICAL DAMAGE TO PROPERTY OF OTHERS

A new and exclusive coverage pays up to \$250 for damage to property belonging to others which you are using or have in your care, custody or control. Lawn mowers, wagons, tools, etc., are often borrowed from neighbors. This coverage pays for accidental damage by you or members of your family to these borrowed items.

NEW WORLD WIDE THEFT

World Wide Theft protection for your personal property is now available on your Farm and Residence Liability policy. Clothes, money, sporting equipment, furniture, feed, seeds, and small machinery—plus many other items can be protected in a blanket coverage.

NEW HIGHER MEDICAL PAYMENTS

Effective immediately, medical coverage limits on Farm Bureau's Farm and Residence Liability policy have been increased... at no additional cost. Previous \$300 medical limits have been increased to \$500 for each person injured... \$750 medical limits have been increased to \$1,000.

To obtain this valuable protection, contact your local Farm Bureau agent or mail this coupon.

Farm Bureau INSURANCE COMPANIES OF MICHIGAN
4000 NORTH GRAND RIVER AVENUE
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Farm Bureau Insurance Companies of Michigan
4000 North Grand River Avenue
Lansing, Michigan

Please send me complete details on your new Farm Liability policy.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
COUNTY _____