

Michigan Farm News

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JUNE 1, 1960

Published Monthly by Michigan Farm Bureau

Farm Bureau Had Good Year in Legislature

EDITORIAL

Why We Publish a Paper

CLARK L. BRODY

The Michigan Farm News provides an opportunity for every one of our 70,000 Farm Bureau members to keep abreast of the activities of their organization each month.

Our paper was founded in 1923 to supply a continuous and regular monthly contact between the Michigan Farm Bureau and its membership.

This was sorely needed to revive the sagging morale and enlist the members in supporting their new organization.

The enthusiasm that had inspired the original 85,000 farmers in 1919 and 1920 to pledge annual dues of \$10 for three years had subsided as quickly as it had flared into action.

The members had not realized the quick results they expected, and many had turned into severe critics of their own organization. Their number had shriveled to 22,000 by the time we attempted to renew memberships in 1922.

In the state organization we were trying to provide the organization, legislative, transportation and business services the members were demanding.

It took time and experience to get these hastily set up departments operating efficiently on a statewide basis. Only a minority of the membership felt responsibility for the Farm Bureau program beyond the payment of their dues.

Dominant businesses and dealers in the farm field then regarded our cooperative venture with hostility.

They resented the revolutionary ideas and practices we were sponsoring, - such as northern grown, known origin legume seeds, open formula dairy and poultry feeds, marketing service, and placing the farmers interest first.

We were intruders in traditional trade operations.

The Michigan Farm Bureau was being attacked from within and from without. It had to be provided with an effective means for telling the truth to the membership.

The Michigan Farm News was a vital part of the answer. The first issue went to press January 12, 1923.

Our paper has been a major factor in inspiring a feeling of responsibility in the members and in converting them to full-fledged loyalty to the Farm Bureau cause.

It has been of prime service in the advancement of Farm Bureau service companies,—the Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company, and Farm Bureau Life Insurance Company.

They offer their services to the membership through advertising. Their activities are reported in the news columns.

During the 37 years since the founding of our paper the Michigan Farm Bureau's program and responsibilities have multiplied many times. Our organization is dealing with more rapid changes and complex problems than ever before.

The service and importance of the Michigan Farm News has grown with the expanding program.

The May, 1960 issue is a typical edition. It carries articles on current state and national legislative measures of great importance to our membership. Other features include:

A timely message from President Wightman in which he emphasizes "that the farmer is going to have to learn to fight his own battles before some other interests attempt to do it for him."

Our President names the Michigan Milk Producers Association and the Great Lakes Cherry Bargaining Association as outstanding examples of Michigan organizations that have demonstrated "what can be done by those who help themselves."

Secretary - Manager Clarence Prentice reported progress with the Farm Bureau's expanded program

SHUMAN OFFERS

Platform for Prosperous Agriculture

Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau, on May 23 offered a five plank platform for a prosperous agriculture. He was speaking to the Illinois Bankers Association at Chicago.

Mr. Shuman said the platform probably would have little political appeal, but its adoption would have more effect on farm prosperity than all the political platforms and promises of the 1960 campaigns.

He recommended a national farm policy that would provide for:

1—A gradual return to the market price system by using price supports to promote orderly marketing, — not as a means to fix farm prices.

Approximately 80 percent of our farm products are now sold on a relatively free market. The producers of those products which are government priced are generally in the worst situation. Livestock producers have always resisted the attempts to turn to government for price supports and quotas. It now is apparent that their decision was wise.

2—A temporary extension and expansion of the conservation reserve—soil bank—to help those farmers who must make major adjustments.

Wheat is our No. 1 problem. Under the government program, acreage has been expanded beyond any reasonable need. Adjusting price supports on wheat to the feed grain level with a simultaneous expansion of the soil bank acreage to 60,000,000 acres would help correct this area of over-expansion.

3—Expand markets for farm products at home and abroad.

This would call for coordinated action by farmers, government and the industries and businesses serving agriculture. The people of the United States are well fed, but they continue to accept fad diets.

There is a wonderful opportunity for expanding sales of U.S. farm products in foreign nations. The average income of the people of Western Europe, as well as many parts of Africa and Asia, is increasing rapidly.

The key to an expanded export market for our products is a relatively free world trade situation. Only as foreign nations sell their goods are they able to buy our farm products. Farmers should aggressively oppose all efforts to increase trade barriers.

4—Control of monopoly price fixing powers and devices used by labor and industry.

If farmers are to produce and sell their products in a relatively free market they must be assured that other groups cannot use monopoly power to fix prices.

Prices of agricultural products are often subject to excessive fluctuation. It is possible to organize the bargaining ability of farmers so as to make the market price system work more efficiently and avoid unjustified fluctuations.

5—Control of inflation.

The principal causes of inflation are government fiscal and monetary policies which result in constantly rising prices. The best way to check inflation is to reduce spending and balance the budget.

"There is no justification for the government of the United States to own or store farm products," Mr. Shuman said. "The place to carry a reserve against war or other emergency is in our productive soil, our livestock population and the normal channels of trade.

"Despite efforts to export government-owned commodities, the surpluses have continued to pile up. The surplus in itself is not the major agricultural problem, — the trouble is due to the unwise government price-fixing program which creates the surplus.

"I do not agree with the often repeated statement that farmers would continue to prosper."

Secretary - Manager Clarence Prentice reported progress with the Farm Bureau's expanded program

This Edition 70,383

of the Michigan Farm News were mailed to subscribers.



Michigan's Dairy Princess

MISS LINDA GRINAGE, 18, is Michigan's Dairy Princess for 1960. She was chosen May 18 from a group of 41 lovely and talented County Dairy Princesses.

Miss Grinage is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. Fay Grinage of Martin, Allegan county. They are members of Allegan County Farm Bureau.

Miss Grinage was selected for her poise, pleasing appearance, personality, ability to speak, and her dairying background. She will graduate from Martin high school in June and plans to enter business college in the fall.

During the coming year Miss Grinage will travel extensively as a public relations "sales lady" for the Michigan dairy industry. Her appearances will be guided by the American Dairy Association of

Michigan.

Miss Janet McConkey, 17, was one of two chosen as members of the Dairy Princess' Court. Miss McConkey will graduate from Cass City high school and plans to enter college this fall. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Maynard McConkey of Cass City. They are members of Tuscola County Farm Bureau.

Miss Connie Kahle, 18, is the second member of the Princess' court. She is a graduate of Britton-Macon area school and is a freshman at Eastern Michigan University at Ypsilanti. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Kahle of Britton. They are members of Lenawee County Farm Bureau.

The 15 acre exemption is eliminated by this program. Allotments under 15 acres would be set at the highest acreage planted in 1958, 1959, or 1960, or 15 acres, whichever is smaller.

Holders of these allotments would be subject to the required 25% cut in acreage. They would also be subject to marketing quotas, and would be eligible to vote in the second referendum, although they could not vote in the first one.

The question to be decided in the second referendum would be the approval or disapproval of marketing quotas.

Title 2 of the House bill provides for a national "stabilization program" for feed grains (corn, oats, barley, grain sorghum and rye).

This is from the original Poage bill and would provide a nine-man feed grain development committee to develop a program for feed grains. The Farm Bureau has labelled this as more and more of control legislation.

Title 3 of the bill provides for the distribution of protein foods through the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Services

Egg Marketing Service Grows

MELVIN L. WOELL

A dramatic story of cooperation among Michigan egg producers is quietly unfolding at Jenison, in Ottawa county. There, on the edge of town, the Farm Bureau Services Egg Marketing operation chalked up an impressive \$95,000 dollar sales volume in April, while processing 7,200 cases of eggs.

"We are pleased to report that our egg handling operation has increased faster than our preparations to expand," explained Peter Sikkema, manager of the Farm Bureau Services Egg Marketing Division.

The plant is designed to handle up to 8,000 cases per week. Presently the egg handling lines are running overtime with

Michigan FB At AFBF Institute

Clarence E. Prentice, secretary-manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau, members of the state staff, and MPB regional membership representatives attended the American Farm Bureau Institute at Louisville, Kentucky, May 23-27.

Some 200 state Farm Bureau leaders and staff members came from midwestern and southern states.

The AFBF Institute is an annual school of instruction and work shop on the American Farm Bureau program for the year.

President Shuman, Secretary Fleming, and AFBF Director Charles Marshall of Nebraska were speakers. Staff members of the AFBF were in charge of class room work.

Theme of the morning sessions was "Understanding More Fully the Principles Supported by Farm Bureau."

Theme of the afternoon sessions was "Agriculture's Stake in Expanding Markets."

House Reports Wheat, Feed Grains Bill

The House Agricultural Committee in Congress on May 18 by vote of 20 to 13 reported a three-title farm bill HR 12,261.

The American Farm Bureau said it contains many of the features that made the Poage-McGovern bill objectionable to Farm Bureau.

Title 1 of the bill deals with wheat; title 2 with feed grains, and title 3 with protein foods.

Title 1 provides for two wheat referenda. The first would be conducted by July 25, 1960 among producers subject to marketing quotas on the 1960 crop of wheat. Only producers of more than 15 acres are currently subject to quotas.

The choice in this first referendum would be between:

1—The so-called 85-25-55 Poage bill—85 per cent parity price support (\$2.03 per bushel), 25 per cent acreage reduction, and 55 per cent payment in kind on the areas reduced.

2—The Farm Bureau bill (HR 10,666, Representative Hagen and others) which provides elimination of wheat acreage allotments, price support for wheat related to its feed value and the price support for corn, and extension of the conservation reserve with a goal of 60,000,000 acres.

If producers choose the 85-25-55 control program in the first referendum, a second referendum would be conducted within 30 days.

The 15 acre exemption is eliminated by this program. Allotments under 15 acres would be set at the highest acreage planted in 1958, 1959, or 1960, or 15 acres, whichever is smaller.

Holders of these allotments would be subject to the required 25% cut in acreage. They would also be subject to marketing quotas, and would be eligible to vote in the second referendum, although they could not vote in the first one.

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Topdress Legumes In June

John Sexson, manager of Farm Bureau Services Plant Food Division, suggests topdressing alfalfa and clover fields in June.

Topdressing with phosphorus and potassium fertilizer after the first cutting is beneficial in increasing production. Legume roots feed near the surface and start taking up nutrients very soon after the application in June.

Fertilizer selection and the rate of application should be based on soil tests. Farm Bureau Services suggests 0-25-25 or 0-40-40 fertilizer at the rate suggested by the soil test.

Nitrogen is usually not advisable on stands of most legumes. The nitrogen would help the grasses and weeds more than it would the alfalfa or clover.

It pays to freshen the supply of phosphorous and potassium each year rather than depend on a heavier application to last for two or more years.

Berrien Has 5th \$10 Plate Dinner

Berrien County Farm Bureau members had their 5th annual \$10 per plate dinner April 21 at the Youth Memorial Building at Berrien Springs for the purpose of reducing the building debt. The 400 guests reduced the debt on the \$82,000 building to about \$4,000.

19 Bills Supported By MFB Are Law

Leislature Turned Down Fifty-Nine Bills Which Had Opposition From Farm Bureau

STANLEY M. POWELL

Legislative Counsel for Michigan Farm Bureau

The 1960 regular session of the Legislature is history. The lawmakers adjourned May 18 and will not meet again this year unless called back for a special session.

The Farm Bureau point of view had a rather good year in the Legislature. Nineteen bills favored by Farm Bureau were enacted. Fifty-nine bills opposed by Farm Bureau were not enacted. Only one bill opposed by Farm Bureau was enacted.

When I reported to you in the May 1 Michigan Farm News, four of the major appropriation bills were hanging fire. The General Fund appropriations as finally passed total \$417,964,205.

This is approximately \$25 million higher than for the corresponding items for the current year and about \$8.5 million more than the anticipated revenues from existing taxes.

When some emergency taxes were passed a year ago it was with the understanding that they were to balance the budget and to permit making a start toward reducing the State's General Fund deficit. However, it doesn't seem to be working out that way.

Sales Tax. This year, as they did in 1959, the Representatives again refused to pass a resolution which had been approved by the Senate, to allow Michigan's voters to express their views relative to a sales tax increase. However, that action was later reconsidered and the Representatives did vote 85 to 16 in favor of this proposal.

If approved by the voters in November, the sales tax ceiling in the Constitution would be raised from 3% to 4%. That would permit the Legislature to set the rate in the sales tax law at any rate not exceeding 4%.

The Farm Bureau had strongly backed placing such an amendment on the ballot and allowing the voters an opportunity to decide for or against it.

If the proposal carries in November the Legislature may be called back into special session this fall and might raise the rate to become effective January 1, 1961. If that were done, the higher rate would be in effect for the last six months of the State's fiscal year.

If the proposal is defeated, it seems to be a foregone conclusion that the 1961 Legislature would enact some form of a State income tax as the alternative method for balancing the budget and making payments on the State's multi-million dollar deficit.

School Amendment. As explained in the May issue of the Michigan Farm News, at least one other constitutional amendment will be on the November ballot. That would be the one permitting the State to borrow an unlimited amount to assist

school districts with capital improvements and to allow school districts to tax themselves "without limitation as to rate or amount" for paying principal and interest on bond issues for capital expenditures.

Constitutional Conventions. It remains to be seen whether or not an amendment changing the constitutional provisions for calling and conducting a Con - Con will be on the November ballot. That depends on whether or not sufficient signatures are obtained to petitions now in circulation. The League of Women Voters and some Jaycee Chapters have been working hard on this project. Recently their efforts have been supplemented by those of the Citizens for Michigan.

Michigan Farm Bureau is opposing this proposal and has urged its members not to circulate or sign these petitions. The changes being proposed are contrary to the Farm Bureau's position relative to a constitutional convention and legislative reapportionment.

State Parks. At least 19 of the bills supported by the Michigan Farm Bureau were enacted. One of those new laws was secured despite the strenuous opposition of organized labor and is similar to two previous bills which had been vetoed by Governor Williams.

This is S. 1002 which authorizes the issuance of not to exceed \$10 million of revenue bonds to finance a program of expansion and improvements of the State's parks. The bonds will be retired from the revenue secured from the issuance of windshield stickers to motor vehicles entering

(Continued on Page 2)



Explores Export Market for Cherries

JOHN HANDY, left, president of the Great Lakes Cherry Producers Marketing Cooperative, is shown with George J. Dietz, director of the Farm Bureau Foreign Trade Office in Rotterdam, Netherlands.

Mr. Handy visited the Farm Bureau Foreign Trade Office in April to explore the export market for American cherries, both frozen and canned.

Results have been encouraging. Samples of frozen and canned cherries have been sent to six European countries.

The Great Lakes Cherry Producers Marketing Cooperative, Inc., is active in Michigan, New York, Wisconsin, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

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Einar E. Ungren Editor

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Michigan Farm Bureau

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

President's Column



MR. WIGHTMAN

The Michigan Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company was organized because there was a demand by the membership for this service from Farm Bureau. The Company was influential in checking the upward trend in automobile insurance rates and even succeeded in reducing rates to policyholders.

Farm Bureau Mutual Insurance Company has grown rapidly. Continued growth is necessary as in any business. From a membership standpoint, we have reached about 50% of our potential, which would indicate that there is plenty of room for further growth.

The fact that other companies are always attempting to write insurance with our members is an indication that this business is worth going after. It is worth more to us than it could possibly be to them, since doing business with our own company strengthens its financial condition and protects the investment that our members have in it.

There isn't any question that the greatest need in insurance for our members is the protection we get in casualty insurance. This is evident because the casualty company was the first one to be organized. It is, for all practical purposes, required by law and is also an economic necessity.

After the Mutual Company experienced a phenomenal growth and reached a position of sound financial status, farm liability insurance was added. This also was an increased service to members.

The Life Company was organized in order to render further service to members. The survey and study in this field showed that farmers, as a group, were under-insured, without adequate protection in case of trouble or misfortune. Fire insurance was added to our casualty insurance program and with that our homeowners' protection plan.

This gives us a complete insurance protection program, geared specifically to the farmers' needs. Other companies have tried to include some of these specific features in insurance that we first initiated. They obviously attempt to do this to meet the stiff competition which we have created for them. But we still have the best insurance package because it is geared specifically to farmers' needs.

The insurance business being what it is, - a business to make adjustments and settlements in times of trouble and misfortune - it is probable that there will be some controversy with a few policyholders, especially since the insurance companies work more closely with membership than most of our other services. Both companies have grown to where their total assets exceed \$15 million, practically all of

which is invested in high-grade securities. Much of this, of course, is set up as a reserve against claims that are bound to come in to both companies.

This serves to emphasize that the membership of Farm Bureau has an investment of considerable proportions and that our companies are on a sound financial basis. It is for our best interests to support them in every way we can with our business and patronage.

Insurance agents have a stake in this, as well as the members. There never was a time when competition in all business was as tough to meet as it is today. This is as true in farm supplies and petroleum as it is in insurance.

Every time we gain an advantage by cooperative effort, competition sooner or later tries to catch up with us. But we continue to develop new ideas and stay ahead of this competition.

Support of our own business and investments will keep them in a strong financial position. Our membership people are working more closely than ever before with the management of the several companies in order to preserve a good relationship between the two.

Many of us have invested hard-earned capital in this and other Farm Bureau enterprises. When we have done that, my attitude is to do everything to help make the investment a success. This, we can be assured, is being done in the State office. Every effort is being put forth to study problems that always arise in order that we can find better ways of solving them. Every Farm Bureau member should spend at least one day in the State office to get a little glimpse of the wonderful organization to which he belongs. It is highly respected by all who come in contact with it.

The increase in dues has allowed us to set up five new jobs now and we have filled them with capable people - the best that could be hired for this kind of work. More progress and more strength in the organization should be in the offing. We are always glad to hear from you. Constructive ideas help.



National Honors

WENDELL SMITH of Athens, Calhoun county agency manager for Farm Bureau Insurance Companies, has been named to the national All-Star Honor Roll of Life Insurance Salesmen, compiled by Insurance Salesman, a life insurance magazine. Mr. Smith was honored for sale of \$547,751 of life insurance on 90 lives in 1959. Each life insurance company nominates one outstanding life insurance salesman for the All-Star Honor Roll.

MFB Had Good Year in Legislature

(Continued from Page 1)

The rate will be not to exceed \$2 per year or 50¢ per day per vehicle. This bill was allowed to become law without the Governor's signature.

Drunk Driving. Another bill which has been controversial for years was finally enacted. This is H. 334 which will permit use of chemical tests in drunk driving cases. It is a rather mild bill, but is at least a start in this direction.

Aging. One of the few bills strongly urged by Governor Williams and enacted was H. 24. It establishes a State Commission on Aging. The Commission will make studies and recommendations relative to various matters affecting the health and happiness of Michigan's senior citizens. It is definitely limited by both budget and authority.

Grade A Milk. H. 16 require a buyer of Grade "A" milk to furnish a monthly report of the highest bacteria count run or such milk during the 30-day period to any producer requesting such a report. The idea of those promoting this bill was that if the farmer was aware that his bacteria count had shot up he would probably be able to take care of whatever situation had brought that about before he would find himself shut off from his milk market.

Apples. H. 372 amends the Apple Grading Act by exempting bulk shipments to packing plants. Favored by Michigan Farm Bureau.

Ice Cream. H. 375 will permit the Director of Agriculture to change the butterfat requirement for ice cream to conform to Federal standards if it develops that Michigan would be at a competitive disadvantage in this connection.

Bills Defeated. Probably even more important from the standpoint of Farm Bureau members are bills which we opposed and which were defeated. A number of them would have greatly increased the cost of government at various levels and would have restricted the rights of individual citizens.

59 bills opposed by Michigan Farm Bureau were defeated. Some died in committee. Some were killed on the floor in the house of origin. Others were passed by one chamber but were headed off in the other.

School Districts. One of the bills which Farm Bureau played a leading part in defeating was H. 460. This would have created what would be termed intermediate school districts. They would have replaced the existing County Boards of Education.

We especially opposed election of members of the County Board of Education at large and the mandatory joining of the smaller counties into larger educational units.

Among the measures which we strongly opposed and which were defeated were two proposed constitutional amendments.

Supervisors. HJR "K" provided for abolishing the Board of Supervisors and replacing it with three County Commissioners.

Sales Tax. HJR "P" proposed eliminating all exemptions, exclusions and deductions now in the sales tax act and forbidding their enactment - except by a two-thirds vote of the Legislature. That was a definite threat to the sales tax exemption on farm production equipment and supplies.

Unfinished Business. Some important bills favored by Farm Bureau were not enacted. There are at least two dozen such measures which may well be regarded as unfinished business. Included in this list are:

H. 20, which would have established a Seal of Quality for farm products;

H. 127, which would have set up a program of unified dairy inspections with the responsibility vested in the State Department of Agriculture;

H. 192, which would have amended Michigan's Christmas tree law;

H. 220, which would have provided for price posting for specified dairy products and defined and declared illegal 18 unfair trade practices in dairy marketing;

H. 507, which would have created a self-financing potato promotional program;

HJR "C", which would have submitted to the voters a constitutional amendment to tighten the qualifications for voting to increase millage for school purposes.

Only one bill opposed by the Michigan Farm Bureau was enacted during the recent session. That was S. 1001 which provides special bargain rates for license plates for city and suburban buses.

A most objectionable feature of this bill which would have allowed refunds of the gas tax paid on fuel used in these buses, was taken out of the bill before

Today in Farm Bureau

ROGER FOERCH

Manager of Organization Department, MFB

These are busy days for Farm Bureau people—members and employees alike—especially the farmer-member with his farm work crowding in on him. In spite of the pressure, he has attended and will be attending some very important meetings.

Before we get into the "what's happening" area, permit me to say a word about MEMBERSHIP. At this writing, Michigan Farm Bureau stands at 70,211, a little over 96% of goal—not a big advance from last month, but still a few members being signed up. There are still some around us who have never been asked.

Farm Bureau Women's spring District meetings are completed, with the largest attendance in some time. Two items covered at the meetings were: (1) a better understanding of the wheat problem; and (2) the promotion of the Camp Kett butters. (Have you purchased yours?)

Annual Mid-year Series (District meetings) began the last day of May, and continue on through the month of June. The Committees involved are:

Membership — discussing goals and plans for the coming Roll Call drive;

Community Group — discussing techniques and ideas to strengthen the program;

Citizenship — this is an election year, and there are certain responsibilities we have and jobs that can be done all to equip us to be more intelligent voters;

Executive — will be reviewing county programs, membership goals, etc.;

Resolutions — these people will discuss the resolutions process and their responsibility—all together, a very important meeting.

May brought us some Farm Bureau guests from New York state. They visited the Farm Bureau Center, visited two Community Groups (in Eaton and Ingham), and made a tour of the Washtenaw County Farm Bureau office.

This type of educational tour to other states is real good. Too often we get in a rut and think our way is the only one. This venture gives new ideas, and broadens one's horizon.

Future Farm Bureau events:

June — Mid-year Series.

June 16-19 — Farm Bureau Young People's Camp — Clear Lake.

June 7, 8, 9 — North West Michigan Women's Camp — Twin Lakes.

July — Membership plans being made for 1961 drive.

Young People's Leadership Camp

The State Leadership Camp of the Michigan Farm Bureau Young People will be held at Clear Lake Camp on June 16-19. The Camp is located at Dowling, midway between Hastings and Battle Creek on M-37.

The Camp will have as its theme — "Green Today... Golden Tomorrow." The workshops will deal with what young people can do today to make our country a better place in which to live.

Dr. Michael Kolivosky of Hillsdale College and J. Delbert Wells of Michigan Farm Bureau will conduct the workshops.

Walter Wightman, President of Michigan Farm Bureau will be guest speaker at the annual banquet. Richard Pfister of Michigan State University will speak about Rural Safety at a general session on the opening day of Camp.

Recreation leadership will be taught and there will be lots of time for fun at the camp.

The camp is designed to help rural young people of Farm Bureau to understand what Farm Bureau is and what role the young people can play in our Golden Tomorrow.

Any young man or young woman, 16 to 28 years of age, who is interested in attending this camp, should mail an application to Farm Bureau Young People, P. O. Box 960, 4000 North Grand River Ave., Lansing 4, Michigan. The cost of the camp is \$18.50. Applications must arrive by June 10.

Geysers are found in only three places in the world—Yellowstone Park in the U.S., Iceland, and New Zealand.

Guilford Heads Garden Seed Dept't

Robert Guilford, 28, of Lansing, seed analyst for Farm Bureau Services Seed Dept't since July 1955, was promoted to manager of the Farm Bureau Garden Seed Dept't on May 1. Mr. Guilford is married and has two children. Mr. Guilford succeeds Philo Rich of Grand Rapids, manager of the Garden Seed Dept't since August 1954. Mr. Rich resigned to take other work. He would have retired in August. Philo Rich made a fine record in building up the Garden Seed Dept't.

Spring Generally it takes 68 days for spring weather to move from Chicago to Fairbanks, Alaska.



a well-planned trip is a happy trip

—and with the telephone, planning is easy

This is the time for vacation planning. Maybe it's a boating week end in the Water Wonderland, or a family excursion to the State Fair. Perhaps you'll wait till later, then make a trip to Florida.

Wherever you're headed, you'll enjoy the trip more if you settle the details in advance, the quick, convenient telephone way. By phoning reservations now, for travel, accommodations, sightseeing tours, theaters and sporting events, you'll have all your vacation free for relaxation and pleasure.

Telephone tip: the rates for out-of-town calls are lower after 6 P.M.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

and larger and reorganized member service staff.

A report on the 1960 membership Roll Call is a source of encouragement.

An announcement of Community Farm Bureaus for young farm families shows our organization is looking forward.

A page is devoted to the Activities of Women of Farm Bureau.

Another page carries background material for the May program of our 1,573 Community Farm Bureaus.

These member activities show how the vitality and influence of the Farm Bureau is generated by the voluntary action and resourcefulness of its members.

Our publication helps coordinate these essential human qualities in thousands of individuals in 74 County Farm Bureaus.

Einar Ungren has been editor of the paper since January 12, 1923, the date of the first edition. The Michigan Farm News of 1960 testifies to the able service he has rendered for nearly 38 years.

Let us make the reading of the News one of the first responsibilities of Farm Bureau membership.

It was passed. This would have been a definite diversion of highway revenue and would have substantially reduced the amount available for distribution on the formula department, County Road Commissioners and cities and villages.

Farm Bureau Minutemen and members of County Farm Bureau Legislative Committees are being furnished with a detailed report listing the fate of 102 bills and proposed constitutional amendments on which the Michigan Farm Bureau had a definite position.

Floyd Hicks, poultryman at Michigan State University, reports that of farmers who follow all of certain recommended egg production practices, more than 70 per cent of their eggs can sell as Grade A.

"But for each practice not followed, an additional five per cent of the marketed eggs will drop out of Grade A," Mr. Hicks said.

Recommended practices which make it possible for Grade A production include:

- 1—Confinement of layers.
- 2—Clean and dry floor litter and nesting materials.
- 3—Gathering eggs frequently.
- 4—Using wire baskets for gathering.
- 5—Cooling rooms for reducing temperature of eggs.
- 6—Maintaining a reasonably high relative humidity in the egg holding room.

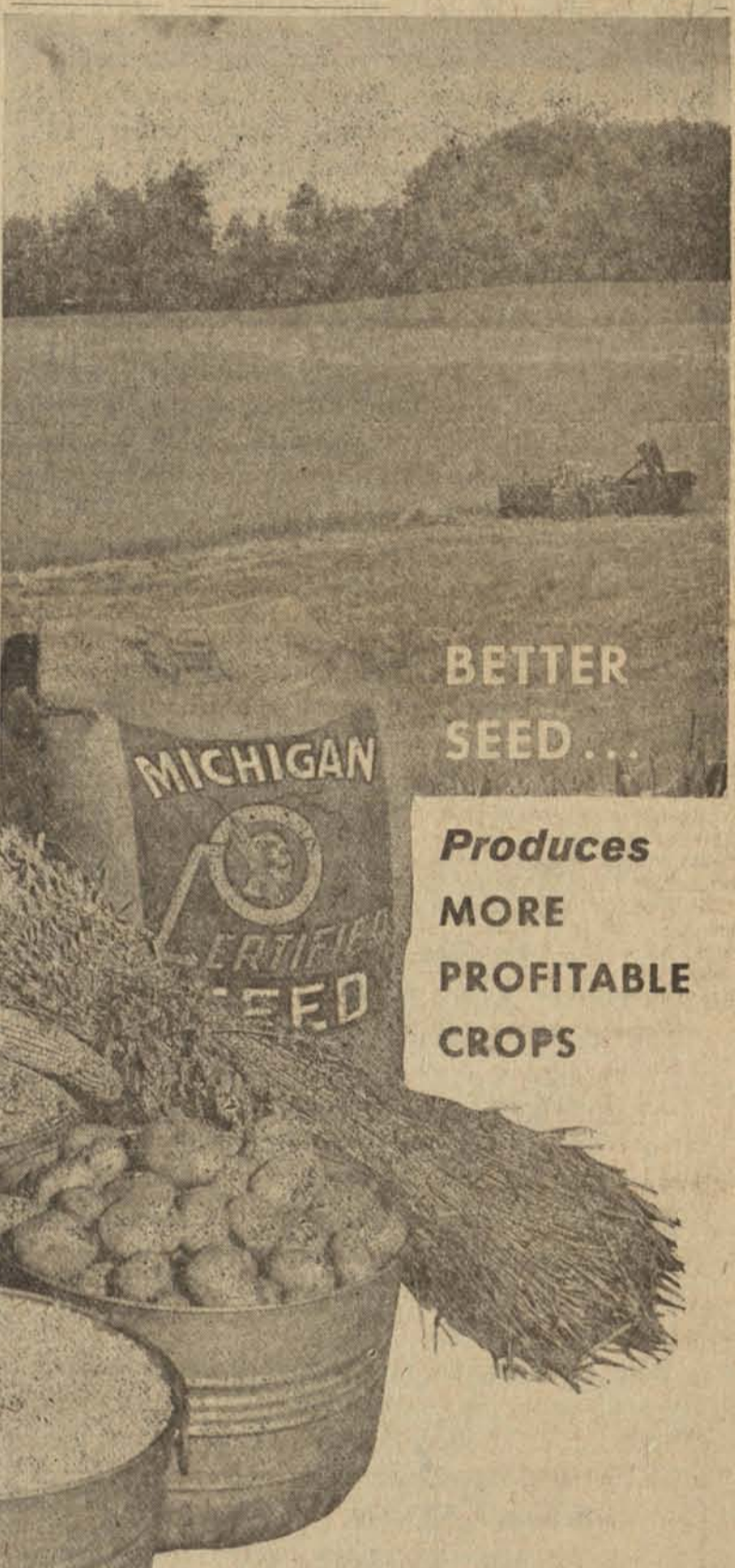


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"Plyac is the best all-around spreader-sticker I have ever used. I use it for all fruit sprays."

Maury Clayton
Clayton Orchards, Marne, Michigan

"BEST!"

That's what growers all over the country are saying about Allied Chemical's superior new polyethylene spreader-sticker

PLYAC

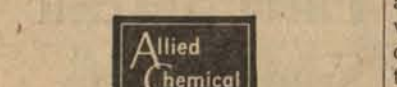
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John Amos
Williamsburg, Mich.

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Walter Wendel
Hartford, Mich.

Prove it for yourself! Sprays containing Plyac stick better and last longer, even in rainy weather when other sprays wash off easily. May be combined with all wettable powders or emulsifiable insecticides and fungicides. Only 2 to 4 ounces are usually required for each 100 gallons of spray mixture. For extra performance from all your sprays, get Plyac right away!

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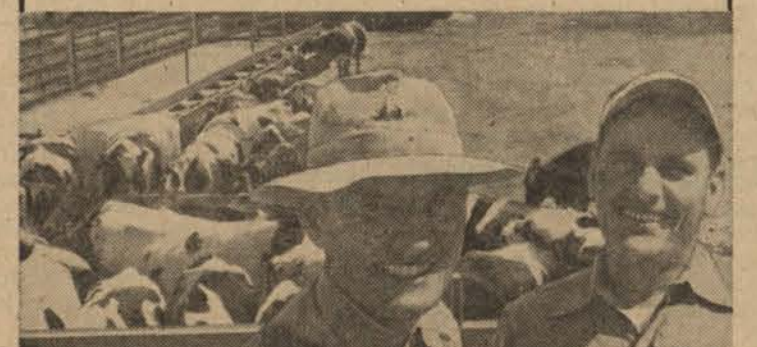


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Say GEORGE and LINCOLN PAULSON, Faribault, Minnesota, active and progressive farmers in Rice County



"Especially with our loose-housing set-up, concrete is a big time and money saver. Cows not only stay cleaner, they stay healthier, too. We have less trouble with cows' feet and mastitis has been reduced. And on concrete, cows have firmer footing—can always get to the feed. There's practically no waste, even with a self-feeding operation like ours. Another thing, we save plenty of manure that used to get trampled in the mud." Concrete is a lifetime investment, yet initial cost of paving is low. It can pay its way just in labor saved.

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Dept. F-110 2108 Michigan National Tower, Lansing 8, Mich.
A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete
Please send free booklet, "Pave Your Barnyard with Concrete."
Also send material on subjects I've listed:
NAME _____
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FB Services To Exhibit at Technorama

Farm Bureau Services, Inc., Kaiser Aluminum Company, and the Koppers Company will exhibit together when The Technorama is built at Michigan State University to show the new things for agricultural production.

The announcement was made by Merrill J. Buschlen, manager of the Farm Supplies Division of Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Mr. Buschlen said the Farm Bureau Services exhibit will be pole buildings and automatic dairy and poultry feeding equipment.

Kaiser Aluminum Company will exhibit its Diamond Rib aluminum roofing and siding for pole buildings. The Koppers Company will exhibit treated poles and lumber for farm buildings. Exhibitors will stand for several months. For its second exhibit period, Farm Bureau Services is considering (1) Demonstration of the proper placement of fertilizer, (2) Value of inoculating legume seeds.

Farm Bureau In Upper Peninsula

HUGO KIVI
Regional Representative

Rain drenched soil and cold weather have been our lot, and continued as we went into the last half of May.

Is it too late to sow oats and other grains? Will it pay or won't it? These are difficult questions to answer. One thing is sure, if we don't sow the seed, we won't reap a harvest. Chances of getting a crop this year, like all years, depends on the kind of weather that follows.

Several Chippewa county farmers, including Edwin MacDonald of Pickford, one of our Farm Bureau leaders, have greatly increased their production of birdsfoot trefoil seed.

William Cargo, MSU specialist in farm crops, reports that 570 acres of Chippewa land is now seeded to birdsfoot trefoil for seed production.

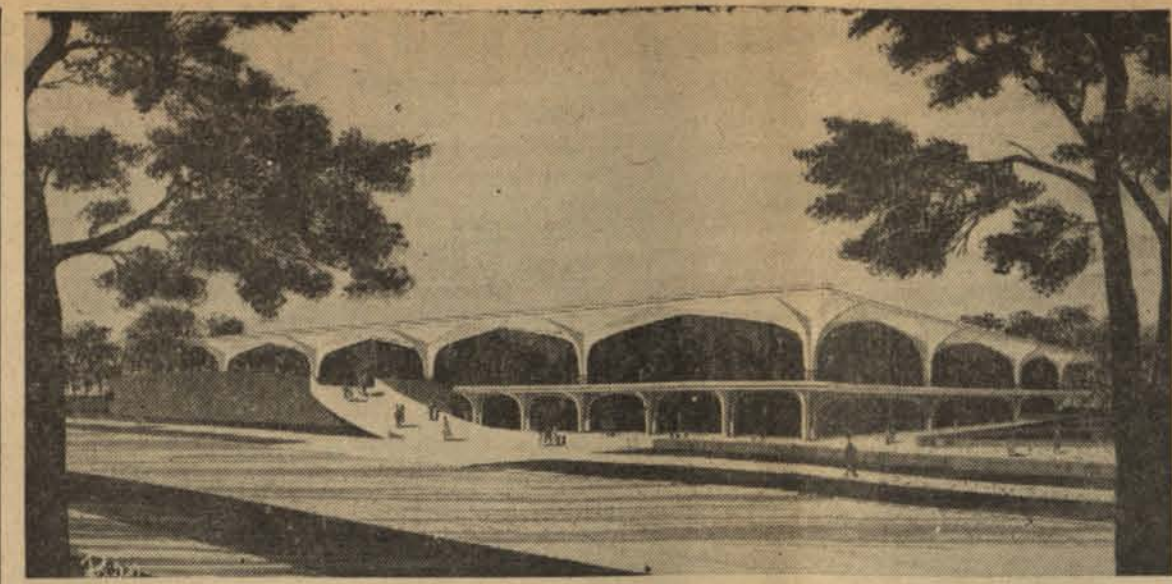
MSU extension trials in the U. P. have shown birdsfoot trefoil to be adapted to both clay and sandy loam soils. Birdsfoot trefoil, according to Mr. Cargo, is superior to Ladino in total yield and total digestible nutrients per acre as well as the amount consumed by grazing animals.

County Farm Bureau Dairy Committees and U. P. Dairy Committee have been meeting regularly this past month to plan dairy product promotion. Upper Peninsula members of Michigan Ass'n of Farmers Cooperatives are taking part in the promotional program.

The dairy industry is important in the Upper Peninsula when we consider the fact that in 1959, dairying accounted for two-thirds of the total agricultural income. Out of a total farm income of \$18,000,000, dairy farming accounted for \$12,000,000.

Farm Bureau members in Delta County who are interested in poultry have been meeting to set up an egg marketing program. Ray Newmann and Albert Whybrew have been instrumental in this activity.

The Big Springs Community



To Build Agricultural Exhibit Center at MSU

AFBF Presents Policies To Platform Makers

The American Farm Bureau presented its recommendations for national farm policy to the Democratic party advance platform committee at Minneapolis May 6.

The Farm Bureau will present its recommendations to the Republican platform committee soon.

Charles Marshall of Nebraska and Reuben V. Anderson of Wyoming, members of the AFBF Board of Directors, said in their statements to the Democratic party:

5—With less interference from government, the marketing system will be freer to operate effectively and efficiently.

6—Where special export pricing is necessary to regain or maintain foreign markets, we should return to a one-price system as rapidly as possible.

7—Individual commodity programs must be in harmony with the interests of agriculture generally.

8—Responsibility for the determination of farm programs should not be turned over to commodity committees as some groups have recommended. Such proposals are based on a fallacious assumption that producers of individual commodities are the only people interested in commodity programs. The general public has a legitimate interest in any program... all farmers are affected by programs that can and do shift production of the controlled commodity to other commodities.

9—We strongly oppose establishment of maximums on price support loans. A ceiling on individual loans would not remove the basic causes of high program costs.

10—The compensatory or direct production payment approach is unsound and dangerous to our economic and political system.

The Farm Bureau statement said the real threat to the family farm is the danger that government intervention may destroy the ability of the family farm to change with the times and thus lose its natural markets.

Buy Farm Bureau seeds.

This is not, and under no circumstances is it to be construed as an offering of these debentures for sale, or as a solicitation of offers to buy any such debentures. The offering is made only by the prospectus.

Group of Delta county offers a suggestion to some of the other groups. They have been sending their copies of the Michigan Farm News to non-members. John Olsen reports that this has created more interest in Farm Bureau in that area.

Don't forget that the annual open house at the experiment station at Chatham will be held on Friday, June 17.

\$1,000,000 Farm Bureau Services, Inc. Series A Debentures—Issue of 1960

5 1/2% Simple Interest—15 Years Maturity

The purpose of this issue is to provide additional working capital and to modernize facilities of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.

The issue and the Farm Bureau Services, Inc. are fully described in the prospectus dated February 11, 1960. The prospectus is the basis for all sales.

For copy of the prospectus, and a call by a licensed salesman, please fill in and mail the form below:

FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.
Finance Promotion Division
P. O. Box 960, 4000 N. Grand River
Lansing, Michigan

Please send copy of prospectus for Farm Bureau Services, Inc., 1960 Issue Series A Debentures and have a licensed salesman call.

Name _____
Road _____ RFD _____
P. O. Address _____
County _____ Phone No. _____

Egg Price Situation is Encouraging

DON MOORE
Commodity Relations Dept.

Spring of 1960 has been the turning point from a near disastrous egg price situation to one of continuing improvement.

Prospects are good for a healthier egg market for the remainder of the year, and continuing into 1961.

The egg market has strengthened since early 1960. A lower replacement hatch in 1959 and large scale disposals of flocks in the first quarter of this year have had a decided effect on egg supplies.

The seasonal hatch (October-March) of egg type chicks was down 34% from the previous season.

Normally at this time of the year, eggs move into storage. This year the opposite has occurred. In March, the usual build-up month, storage holdings were reduced 48%. According to the USDA, stocks were cut 165,000 cases instead of the usual March gain of 133,000 cases. Storage demands were being picked up in April and May.

These happenings have greatly encouraged many poultrymen. With egg prices rising and prospects improving, many will keep their best old birds.

This is evident in the poultry dressing plants. Some reported receipts off as much as 90% in March and April.

Dr. Henry Larzelere of the Agr'l Economics Dept. at Michigan State University predicted in March egg prices for the balance of 1960 as follows:

2nd quarter—Grade A large, 34 to 36 cents per dozen. All sizes and grades, 31-32 cents. 2nd quarter 1959, all sizes and grades were 26 cents.

3rd quarter—Grade A large, 41-43 cents; all sizes and grades, 33-34 cents. 3rd quarter 1959, all sizes and grades were 31 cents.

4th quarter—Grade A large 44-46 cents; all sizes and grades 36-37 cents. 4th quarter 1959, all sizes and grades were 31 cents.

At this time prices are at the high side of the predictions. Prospects are good that they will continue so.

Man has mastered all wheels except the steering wheel, it seems.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
June 1, 1960

Columbine The flower columbine takes its name from a Latin term meaning little dove.
Alaska The Pacific coastal area of Alaska seldom drops below zero because of the Japanese current.

This PCA financing plan **SAVES YOU MONEY ON YOUR MILK TANK PURCHASE!**

- With a low-cost Production Credit loan you buy your milk tank *today*, and at a *cash price!* And the interest on this loan is charged *only* on the actual number of days you use the money! A *double savings!*
- Your loan is usually secured by the equipment itself, with *no other collateral* required. (PCA also offers credit life insurance.)
- Take up to *5 years to repay!* If you wish, your PCA can arrange for convenient and easy repayments by asking your milk company (or producer co-op) to make deductions from your milk checks.
- And, of course, it's *always* nice to do business with your PCA. Never any delay or "red tape"! Here you deal with fellow farmers... folks who are sympathetic with *your* problems.



PCA MONEY IS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR automatic milkers... herd replacements... breeding stock... barn remodeling or repair... silos... and feed... or other operating expenses. It'll pay you to see.

Production Credit Association
Michigan: Alma, Bay City, Escanaba, Gaylord, Grand Rapids, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Lansing, Lapeer, Sandusky, Traverse City.
Branch Offices: Bad Axe, Cadillac, Charlotte, Gladwin, Hillsdale, Ionia, Marshall, Mt. Pleasant, Paw Paw, St. Johns.



SPRING TIRE SALE

UNICO Powerliner

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Regular \$23.23 Value
SALE PRICE **\$16.95**
Plus Tax
NYLON TUBE-TYPE BLACK SIDEWALL

Here is your chance to get a top quality Unico Powerliner Nylon tire at a real bargain price! These are not "seconds" or "blemished" tires, but **FIRST QUALITY** tires offered at these rock bottom prices! See 'em today and you'll BUY! A complete line of Unico truck, tractor and passenger tires will be available at reduced prices during this sale.

OFFER GOOD ONLY FROM MAY 15 - JULY 15
Available from Your Farmer Petroleum Dealers and Direct Distribution Agents

Problems from Urban Annexation in Michigan

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for June

Background Material for Program in June by Our 1,574 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DONALD D. KINSEY
Coordinator of Research and Education

People, people, and more people! They overflow the land. Wherever you are, you simply can't avoid the concussion wave from Michigan's population explosion!

You say that you are a long way from any city limits? Well then take note.

Predictions are that Michigan's population will increase over 45% within the next 15 to 20 years. The Michigan Municipal League predicts that "by 1975 the entire southern half of Michigan will be as thickly settled as Wayne, Macomb, Genesee and Oakland counties now are." Even northern Michigan must become more urban under such pressure.

Cities flow outward like molasses on a platter. Farms are encircled and buried in the movement. Why not build skyscraper apartments? Too costly. One prediction pictures a solid urban area, twenty miles wide, along U.S. 16 from Detroit to Lansing, and beyond.

This moving tide of Humanity has many farmers worried, — even now. Their farms are in its path. It threatens to carry away their homes and their livelihood. You say — "They can sell out at a good price!" Who wants to sell his home and his farming occupation for a house and a job in town?

Ask the farmers. Not many of them want to trade like this. They have been raised in the great outdoors. They love the land which brings forth a new crop each year.

Put yourself in the farmer's shoes in such a situation. Watch that city creeping closer. Watch neighboring farms being subdivided. Then homes spring up across the fields. It's hard to raise crops in a field next to city homes.

Then, the farm across the road is platted and sold. But you go on, — hoping that you can stick to the farm where you were born. Taxes begin shooting up and make the row pretty hard to hoe.

vote for annexation is held. Your vote was too small to block the action, and your farm is in. Then the roof caves in on you. This isn't just a pipe dream.

Farmer in a Pickle

I wanted to know how this felt to a farmer who had run slambang into the problem. So I went to see John H. Schurman of Route 5, Holland, Michigan.

June 3, 1958 a vote was held to annex an area to the city of Holland which included Mr. Schurman's farm and the farms of some neighbors. The annexation passed. In August, 1958 his farm became part of the city. What did he think of it?

I found Mr. Schurman down the road tacking up posters which said, "Please vote our farms out of the city on June 13th!" I knew I had the right place. The May day was cold and cloudy. We sat at the kitchen table and talked. I looked out the window. The date on Mr. Schurman's barn read, "1872."

"That date," said Mr. Schurman, "has meaning. The majority of the farms included in this annexation have been in the families of present owners for generations — some for over 100 years. Including these farms in the annexation was selfish and unnecessary."

He laid a document on the table. He pointed to a paragraph, "By their own admission, the city officials did not need this land. Here is the Report of the City of Holland Planning Commission for 1960. Read that."

I not only read it, but I copied it. It said:

"No added city utilities are planned for this area because there is more than enough room in other service areas for all future growth."

Then Mr. Schurman turned to the 1953 Commission report. I copied some of that, too. It said, "We have eight or nine times as much developable land as we need for potential expansion to a population of 40,000." (The present population of Holland is about 22,600.)

"Just why, then," asked Mr. Schurman, "did they have to rope in our farms?" The city officials now say that there will be no services here till Holland reaches a population of 60,000.

"We get no services, but we sure get the added taxes! My assessed valuation was raised \$2,000 in the first year, adding \$110 to taxes on my farm, — taxes that were already a serious problem to a farmer. My neighbor, John Wyma, had his assessment raised \$4,200 and got slammed with a tax increase of over \$207 the first year."

I scratched my bald head and wondered how some of the suburban residents came out on the tax deal.

"For Better or For Worse?"

"We had good police and fire protection here as a part of the township," said Mr. Schurman. "The township fire station is only a mile away. But now, the city fire truck would have to come two and a half miles to our farm, and three miles to the new city limits. (Remember, 'No added services.')"

"To us farmers, this is a senseless and cruel land grab by the city. We are trying to get out — to 'de-annex.' We're the first farmers in Michigan to make the try. The vote comes up on June 13th. We've got a lot of folks trying to shout us down in the city papers. Wish us luck. Any help you can give to let folks know what happens will be appreciated."

Municipal Viewpoint

Cities have problems. Disconnected suburban areas help to create problems for the cities. It isn't merely a matter of being "fenced in" by detached suburbs. The Michigan Municipal League contends that these areas should become part of the city and share a proper part of the costs of the services which they enjoy within the city proper.

The Municipal League would agree to place the matter of annexation in the hands of an impartial judge, or even to permit a referendum after the judge's decision. They believe that the vote in the area to be annexed should require, however, more than a simple majority to prevent the annexation.

John Huss of the Municipal League says, "People in the 'fringe areas' cannot expect to get urban services at no cost to themselves. They cannot expect the cities to furnish them. If the costs of the new services are left to the township, the tax burden on the farmers to supply urban services can amount to a disaster. "Yet the detached suburbs which a city cannot tax also become a burden upon the city. The people increase the wear and tear on streets, increase traffic congest-

Discussion Topics

These topics were chosen by your State Discussion Topic Committee from the results of the ballots returned by Community Farm Bureaus . . . and the requests of the delegates at the MFB annual meeting.

- Jun. Urban Annexation Laws Can Hit Farmers.
- Jul. How to Pay for Farm Product Promotion?
- Aug. Community Groups Vital to Farm Bureau.

Be sure to read your discussion article in the Michigan Farm News. Attend your Community Farm Bureau meetings. Have a voice in Farm Bureau affairs.

and require more police." "They use city recreational facilities, and often surround the city with sanitation problems resulting from inadequate sewage disposal. From this viewpoint, the cities need a legal means to force annexation of these suburbs.

"Areas to be annexed should be large enough to take care of future growth, but should not take in more than is reasonably needed. An area that is going to be used for farming for a considerable time to come should not be roped into annexation to a city."

Annex the Suburbs?

In one way, our Holland farmer, Mr. Schurman, agreed with him. He said to me, "Those folks who have moved out and settled in the suburbs ought to join the city. They're really a part of it, and want everything that the city provides. They should annex. In our case, however, they didn't take the village — they took our farms."

Mr. Schurman's viewpoint would raise a strong protest by the Michigan Townships Association. The Townships Association wants to keep these areas as part of the townships.

Joseph Parisi of the Michigan Townships Association says, "If the laws would give the townships equal privileges with the cities, the townships could provide all services needed for the suburban areas.

"The cities should not be shearing off the tax base that is needed to carry on effective township government. Townships face serious problems when cities cut them up into feeble fragments by annexing the best part of their tax base.

Gerrymandering is An Unfair Deal

Sometimes when planners sit down to map out a proposed area for annexation, a plot becomes involved. Some time and effort is given to discover where the favorable and unfavorable votes are concentrated. Then, if possible, the lines are drawn to rule out the area of unfavorable votes. But a number of farms can be included. The farmers have few votes to block the action. This is "gerrymandering."

For example, our city of Holland farmer, Mr. Schurman, said, "There is a small village west of us. It is part of the township. The 'annexation group' sounded out the sentiment in the whole area before the draw their map. The village folks were strongly against it. So they drew the lines to leave out the village, but to take us farmers in."

Farm Bureau Position

At the Michigan Farm Bureau Convention of November 1959, the Farm Bureau delegates took their stand on this question as follows:

"One of the most serious threats confronting farm owners in some sections of the state is that of becoming rather hopelessly involved in annexation procedures which would place their property within the far-flung municipal limits of some overly ambitious city or village.

"Many farmers are finding their property tax burdens almost confiscatory as a result of being taken into an enlarged school district with an expanding budget. "A high tax rate multiplied by a large assessment of a sizeable and well-equipped farm frequently results in a school tax burden which siphons off much of the receipts of the farming enterprise.

"The situation becomes doubly serious when such a farm is absorbed into a city or village and has to pay added taxes for various municipal services which it may not receive or doesn't need. "Obviously many cities and villages are continuing to grow and from time to time should absorb property being used for industrial, business and residential purposes.

"However, the steadfast position of the Farm Bureau in matters of this sort is that of opposition to inclusion of land which is being used solely for agricultural purposes in such annexation projects. "There are at present several laws under which annexation procedures are carried out. Fre-

land from cities and villages should be made more workable."

Laws Confusing?

They are confusing. I stuck my nose into the law books to study up on them. There were special laws for all sorts of different kinds of villages and cities. Their language went all over the landscape. Using them as a basis for this article would only jam up the whole question to our readers. So I closed the law books.

Bills in the Legislature last year and this year have taken a crack at clearing up the confusion and bringing some compromise. Lines of disagreement over the issues involved were sharply drawn, however, and the bills fell by the wayside.

Farm Bureau insists that farmers should be protected against unreasonable encroachment on farmers' lands by schemes of annexation.

At the same time, to expect and ask for laws which would block all urban expansion and annexation would be like asking for the moon. The problem is not that simple. Legislators and civic leaders have given many hours of serious thought to proposals which might make everybody happy.

They know that the problem will not solve itself. Another child is born in Michigan just about every time the clock ticks.

Questions

1. Do you have problems of municipal annexation in or around your farming area? If so, what are the problems?
2. What features can you suggest for proper laws of annexation?

FARM FORUM

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic
Radio Station WKAR
1:00 P. M.

1st Monday each Month
September through June
870 on Your Dial

ation to cities and villages?
Who should vote?
What sort of majority in areas involved should be required to pass the proposal?

What requirements should apply to an area being considered for annexation?

How should the boundaries be drawn?

Platform for Agriculture

(Continued from Page 1)

duce unneeded surpluses with a market price system in effect. "The present surplus is a product of the government pricing system. Production is stimulated by advance pricing (a guaranteed price before planting) as much as by high support prices. "The solution to the problems of the farmer can be found if government - price fixing and production control are eliminated and farmers encouraged to make changes in their businesses to meet consumer demands rather than to satisfy political decisions."

Mr. Sikkema feels that this is a deplorable situation and one that Michigan farmers will have to correct. "Through quality and management procedures, farmers can not only regain the Michigan market, but the price of eggs can be set in Michigan instead of elsewhere," he said.

Egg Marketing Service Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

ported from other states. Mr. Sikkema feels that this is a deplorable situation and one that Michigan farmers will have to correct. "Through quality and management procedures, farmers can not only regain the Michigan market, but the price of eggs can be set in Michigan instead of elsewhere," he said.

Isle Royal

Isle Royal in Lake Superior, now a national park, belongs to the United States because Benjamin Franklin insisted on it at the Treaty of Paris in 1783.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
6 June 1, 1960

Michigan Sheep Sale At MSU June 18

Sheep raisers from six states and Canada have made 150 entries in Michigan's 2nd annual stud ram and ewe sale set for Saturday, June 18 at the Livestock Pavilion, at Michigan State University, East Lansing. Judging starts at 9:30 a.m. Sale at 12:30.

The offering includes rams and ewes from all major breeds. The sale is sponsored by the Michigan Sheep Breeders Association. Catalogs can be had by writing to the Association at 105 Anthony Hall, East Lansing.

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(certified)

**Hybrid
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JUNE 1 TO JUNE 30

SAVE
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PAINT



Here is your opportunity to get first quality paint at rock-bottom prices Don't miss it! See your Farm Bureau dealer for the paint that has proved itself superior on thousands of buildings in Michigan . . . Unico Paint. Get longer life, greater hiding power, more covering capacity and easier application.



No. 402 STANDARD RED BARN PAINT . . . Don't let the price fool you! Here is a barn paint made with iron oxide, pure linseed oil and varnish. Gives performance equal to barn paints costing twice as much. Look at what you save during the sale!
Reg. \$3.40 gal. **\$2.95** gal.*
Sale Price



No. 201 UNICO HOUSE PAINT . . . the house paint that is whiter than white, and stays white. Formulated for longer life, easy application and economy. Equals or surpasses any two-coat paint on the market.
Reg. \$5.35 gal. **\$4.65** gal.*
Sale Price

	REG.	SALE
No. 251 White, 1-coat House Paint	\$6.65	\$5.85 gal.*
No. 411 Super Red Barn Paint	4.05	3.55 gal.*
No. 409 Std. Grey Barn Paint	4.20	3.70 gal.*
No. 412 Extra Brite Red Barn Paint	5.60	4.95 gal.*
Weatheramic Latex-Masonry Paint (colors)	5.29	4.65 gal.*
Weatheramic Porch & Floor Enamel	5.90	5.30 gal.*
No. WB-4 Four Inch Wall Brush	2.50	2.25 each
No. 2065 Asphalt & Aluminum Paint	5 gal. pail	\$15.95

* These prices are in case lots or 5-gal. pail lots and are applicable at most Farm Bureau dealers in Michigan.

Always shop where you see this emblem. It's your guide to quality coupled with economy.
FARM BUREAU Services inc.
LANSING 4, MICHIGAN



FARM BUREAU'S 3 STAR FIRE PROGRAM

How much would you lose if fire struck your farm tonight . . . destroying your farm personal property . . . your barn and out-buildings . . . or your home and contents? Would you be adequately covered for such a loss? Here's a 3 STAR PROGRAM that will let you sleep knowing that you're completely protected.

FARM PERSONAL PROPERTY



You could easily lose from 50% to 100% of your farm personal property in one loss—fire, wind (tornado), theft, shooting of livestock, etc. You can receive full actual cash value with Farm Bureau's blanket coverage.

HOUSE and CONTENTS



A family losing its home by fire without adequate coverage is always in serious financial trouble. Complete protection for your house and contents is relatively inexpensive when insured with your own company.

BARN and OUTBUILDINGS



Today, many barns lost by fire or wind are replaced by modern pole type buildings. To determine how much coverage you need, your Farm Bureau agent has special rebuilding schedules developed through cooperation of Farm Bureau Services and Michigan State University.

Homeowners Policy Available

Commercial Property Coverage Available

GET THE BEST FOR LESS. SEE YOUR LOCAL FARM BUREAU INSURANCE AGENT. DO IT TODAY.

FARM BUREAU INSURANCE

AUTO • FIRE • LIFE • FARM LIABILITY • HOMEOWNERS • CARGO • INLAND MARINE

WORKING TOGETHER

4000 North Grand River Avenue, Lansing 4, Michigan