MAY THE SPIRIT OF JULY 4, 1776 — never leave this land! Farm Bureau members are determined that it shall not. They urge that all Americans accept the basic responsibilities of citizenship, including active participation in the political party of their choice. They ask that public policy issues be studied and that candidates for office be examined, so that intelligent votes may be cast — that through these things the basic philosophy of our American heritage may be furthered in homes, schools, churches and organizations. They remind you that the best protection for your American heritage is your own initiative in the intelligent use of your voting rights . . .

"THE SPIRIT OF '76"

By J. Delbert Wells
Manager, Family Program Division

What would it be like to march back in time to July 4, 1776? Have you ever been living in one of the thirteen original colonies, you would have been busy clearing your land, stocking your plantation, or attempting trade with others of the British Colonies around the globe.

Your local and territorial governments will be appointees of the British Crown, affording you the help and protection offered by the King.

In those early years of American history, England was regarded by American colonists as a benevolent Mother Country and colonists as loyal subjects of the Crown. England arranged land grants, appointed local governors, supplied trading ships and programs and military protection of a sort.

Most of the trade was carried on with England proper, or under English charters. Not all was severe, however. Roads and communications between colonies to allow direct trade was discouraged. But the Yankee was aggressive, and irrepressible in furthering his own ventures. American traders usually ran their ships in open defiance of England's monopoly on shipping. They wanted unlimited markets and worldwide products. They were busy building trade and they rebelled against certain restrictive taxes on documents, paper — and on tea. They rebelled against orders to house English soldiers — to pay taxes without representation in Parliament. They did not like the ruthless English methods of treating debtors.

Finally they made a choice. They rejected the security of the English Crown in favor of the freedom of the American wilderness of opportunities.

Spirit of '76

The true spirit of '76 was less anti-British than it was pro-freedom. It was a spirit of active resistance to the security and dominance of Crown Rule, with the alternative right for free men, guided by Divine Interest, to band together and rule themselves. They were willing, those brave, strong willed people of that time, to submit the individuality of each separate colony to the purpose of becoming a United States of America.

They were willing to gamble their trading ability, without British sea might, against any nation on the globe. They were willing to submit to internal taxation WITH REPRESENTATION, and to elect from their own people to run their government.

Individually, the spirit was one of dependence on God and confidence in themselves. Government was designed as a tool, to be used by the people, not against them.

Here and Now

Perhaps now would be a good time to re-evaluate the "spirit" of the contest of the times in which we live.

How badly has our "independence" been eroded by substitution of government "security" for personal self-help?

How far have we moved from a government which derives its just powers only from the consent of the governed?

How well do we as citizens do in understanding the issues and voting on them intelligently?

How well do we keep in touch with current news and deadline dates that affect our voting rights? In Michigan these dates have changed recently, (see bottom, page 3) — Do you know the new schedule of important election dates?

Surely, how well we answer these questions spells out how much of the "Spirit of '76" still prevails!

"Nobody Votes..."

Jackson Prison Inmate, #87776, writes feelingly from behind bars of patriotic privileges he has lost, in a story of those who "do time" in the Big Town that is Southern Michigan Prison. Read it and think. Page 3.
"Politicians Coming, Quick-Look Poor!"

Who, in his right mind, could be FOR poor?

A crushing, grinding force, poverty leaves no middle ground.

It is either intensely personal (only people and they are particularly intensely impersonal, as is the pitiful mass starvation the world has known.

Right now, in prosperous America, poverty is good politics...and the question must be raised if it is so potent that the professionals intend to perpetuate poverty to their own ends.

After all, if one is to be a champion of down-trodden masses, there must first be down-trodden masses...and most times in prosperous America they are hard to find.

One Michigan farm couple who checked the statistics found that they were in the current poverty-stricken classification. It puzzles us how we have managed to stay alive and pay taxes," they jokingly wrote. In short, a lot of so-called poor people are really rich because they are hard to find.

But back to politics, where an income of $3,000 or less has been declared the poverty high-water mark.

One Michigan wit has said (with an eye at President Johnson's personal fortunes), "He is the first man in history who has both prosperity and poverty going for him at the same time."

Actually the war on poverty has been launched at a time when the American people are enjoying the highest per-capita income of any people in history. Suddenly this basic fact has been clouded by a flurry of figures to prove how poor we are.

It depends upon who is talking to whom.

If "averages" are to be used - it is apparent that 46% of the total population at any one time manage less than the average income.

The Michigan AFL-CIO News carries a report that there are close to 36 million men, women and children living in abject poverty in this affluent land of ours. Thirty-six million is an impressive sounding figure, representing something like one-fifth of the total population.

The Michigan Department of Labor and Industry reports that the percentage of total families in the United States who are living in poverty is 20%, to 20% of the population in 1950, to 26% of the population in 1962.

But figures don't seem to mean much anymore.

The United States Department of Agriculture is much committed to gathering statistics, a charge which has bloomed into a major governmental function. About $113-million plus of tax dollars that could have been retained by citizens to help prevent their own personal poverty, are spent each year toward collecting statistics.

Involving in this big business are 13,373 employees who engage in collecting, compiling, processing and publishing "facts" and figures.

Assuming that each is paid about $10,000 yearly (a good, round, meaningless figure) - that's $133,730,000 dollars gone that could have been used in fighting poverty.

The Michigan Department of Agriculture has spent $133,730,000 dollars in fighting poverty.

That's $133,730,000 dollars gone that could have been spent in fighting poverty.

"Politicians coming, quick-look poor!"

"When I was a boy on the farm - and this would be many years ago - there was a neighbor boy, who was a little older and considerably larger than I, with whom I played and visited back and fourth. This boy was always inventing new games and he had the unhappy faculty for making up can games that no one could ever win.

"It was obvious that the rules were made up to benefit his particular predicament. Since I was smaller, I found this was best to accept the new rules, even though they were to my obvious detriment."

"All this is preliminary to what I would like to say has been happening to us in the farming business while the new wheat bill was debated."

"There was an amendment submitted to the Senate Bill requiring Congress to vote on not less than 115% of support instead of 100% as the act is now written."

"This amendment was defeated by the cotton, rice and peanut senators and others from the urban centers. The farmers might as well get used to the fact that the city senators and representatives have a primary interest in securing cheap food for the constituents."

"But one of the things that hurt us most was reported by the representatives who systematically went the rounds telling members of Congress that 115% wasn't important - CCC sales just followed the market, after all."

"Senators heard this story over and over again and the 115% was defeated in the Senate. Yet these same senators have been puzzled when they have been told that the representatives who voted against the 115% were the same senators who had voted against the议案 CCC sales just followed the market."

"That paragraph explains that the prices of most classes of wheat have climbed well above loan rates. Then, it says that the CCC sales, however, have tempered the prices, making fact CCC resale price has practically established the market price."

"No wonder many of the people are puzzled - especially the farmer who could stand to lose his 15% percent of the vote."

"It is a practical fact that the price at which CCC will offer wheat establishes an effective ceiling.

"Yet the policy establishing this small ceiling keeps the selling price so near to support price that the farmer cannot afford to redeem the wheat. You see, he doesn't even have the 9% he pays the interest on the loan."

"This all has tended to bypass the farmer cooperatives and government farms from using their own businesses, which they set up with so much cost and effort, while at the same time the government's grain empire grows ever larger and more powerful."

"While we are asking the government to get out of our business - because I firmly believe that we can't both be in it - we might ask them to establish a farm official policy on national wheat reserves, so the farmer will know where he stands. We have a real job to do."

"If you don't like the way your senators and representatives vote, write them. In fact it would be a good idea to write them anyway, because the next time you asked your senator or representative how he liked to do, would like to hear from you."
It was November 27, 1963. Half of my town’s 4,700 population jammed the theater. The newscast showed the assassination of the President of the United States. Many of my townpeople applauded the scene.

Russia? Cuba? Red China?

No. My town is in mid-America. Most of its inhabitants are chronic alcoholics. The name of my town is Southern Michigan, Prison.

"He should never have been elected," remarked the middle-aged burgher next to me. I knew him well; he was serving 5–10 years for the crime of murder.

"I take it you voted for Nixon," I said.

"You kiddin’? I never voted in my life. I got sense enough to know no matter who’s elected, the best John Q. Public’s gonna get is the worst of it. The hell with votin’!

That’s todal philosophy, isn’t it? The hell with votin’?" means down with democracy, your country, your government and, therefore, every home (where government really begins) in the land.

Tet, I voiced such sedition every chance I got. One of the most sensible things like this: "Couldn’t make it to the polls, had other things to do on election day.

The reflection lured me into deep concern and held me down with this hard and heavy fact: I was stripped of my voting privilege when absentee ballots can be issued to a newly naturalized citizen.

A prolific author, has been encouraged through the inmate writing program. As periOds as the duration of 21 ‘since last election?’ "Has the key question is - what election rules. The action leaves the Michigan law. This representation, really a census nonuse. The State Legislature or the Democratic Party had a bone of contention in the recent new Constitution debates and in the apportionment battles that followed.

No Vote, but...

Although without vote while imprisoned, Convict Number 87776 and thousands like him in Michigan State Prisons are "represented" through a quick in Michigan law... This representation, really a census nonuse. The State Legislature or the Democratic Party had a bone of contention in the recent new Constitution debates and in the apportionment battles that followed.

The decision leaves the Michigan law. This representation, really a census nonuse. The State Legislature or the Democratic Party had a bone of contention in the recent new Constitution debates and in the apportionment battles that followed.

Important Election Dates to Remember

These dates have been released as authentic by the Division of Elections of the Michigan Department of State.

If you are not registered and want to vote in the primary election which will be held on Sept. 1, you must register between now and the evening of Aug. 3.

If you want to be a candidate to your County Party Convention and must file to get your name on the primary ballot of July 21, you must do this by July 14.

If you choose to run for public office, it now looks like July 21 is the closing date for filling petitions or other needed forms.

Challenged is the primary election date which will be September 1 and the general election date of November 3.

Michigan statutes have been generally unchanged concerning election regulations.

Such periods as the duration of time in which you may register, the closing date for registration, when absentee ballots can be distributed and when they must be returned are statutory.

These are measured as being so many days prior to a certain election.

The key question is - what election dates? Since the primary has been set for August 3, you must also determine the general election falls on November 3 (first Tuesday in November), the other dates are calculated from these dates.

Your County Clerk or Township Supervisor should be able to give you current election dates and offices for your area.

Now is the time to check on registration. Good questions to ask include: "Who may become 21 since last election?" "Has she changed her name?" "Have they been added to the voting rolls?" "Is he a newly naturalized citizen?" "Have YOU voted within the last 14 days?"

Failure to check on any of these questions could cost some one the right to vote.

It is time to check on what your party is doing. Contact your party or the Illinois State Chairman of your party. Find out what is going on — become a part of the party's plan.

Citizens should be able to run for local office. Encourage respected citizens to hold public office. Circulate their petitions. Help them to be elected.

Get yourself into party leadership roles. Get your name on the ballot as a delegate to your county convention. Help run cross examination of the responsible citizen. Petitions for this must be filed by July 14. Check with your County Clerk to see how to get your name on the ballot.

Finally, determine not to be one of the "blind voters." Know your candidates. Know the issues. Know the mechanics of political action. Some of the most important "dates" in your lives may be just a month or two ahead.

No one can afford to be uninformed.

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Governor Names Two Study Groups

Recent action by Governor Romney has established two important state study groups to work on problems which have long been of concern to Michigan Farm Bureau members.

On May 26, the appointment of the Governor’s Task Force on Water Rights, Use and Pollution Control was announced, and on June 4 news of the establishment of a Governor’s Commission on Migrant Labor was released.

The 22 members of the Water Rights Task Force were given a seven-point charge by the Governor, involving:

1. Water needs of Michigan and the adequacy of our resources.
2. The extent of present knowledge about the state’s water resources and the need for additional research, information and services.
3. Evaluation of the adequacy of our present water resource management, pollution control and pollution control programs.
4. Present provision for financing and carrying out water management projects.
5. Evaluation of present law and needed new legislation.
6. Determining proper roles of state, local and federal governments in water policy.
7. Submitting a report of findings and recommendations for state water policy and specific proposals for legislation to implement that policy.

Farm Bureau is represented on the Task Force by Dan E. Reed, Legislative Counsel.

Meeting in Lansing following its appointment, the Commission on Migrant Labor was charged by Governor Romney with responsibility for recommending voluntary administrative and legislative action.

"Both on humanitarian and economic grounds," Governor Romney said, "the problems of migrant workers and their employers challenge our conscience and demand our ingenuity.

The Governor announced that Mrs. Seth Tempkins, of Old Mission, a Farm Bureau member and fruit grower of Grand Traverse County, would act as chairman, and that Herbert Rohnstein, Associate Director of the Michigan Welfare League, would serve as chief coordinator of the Commission.

Governor Romney applauded the interest and activity of the Michigan Citizens’ Council on Agricultural Labor, the Welfare League and grower organizations such as the Farm Labor Management Committee.
School District Problems Are Your Problems Too!

The map represents a composite Michigan county of 16 townships and attempts to illustrate some of the existing school organization problems.

The northwest quarter of the county is heavily populated. High school district "a" is a large city school system and has a policy of refusing to annex surrounding school districts unless they are annexed politically to the city. It is still accepting tuition students but indicates it will refuse such pupils in the near future.

Non-12 grade districts 1, 3 and 4 want to annex to the city school system but resent being forced to become part of the city. District 5 is extremely poor with high taxes and a sub-standard school.

Much of its problem is due to the annexation by the city of highly valuable industrial property. District 5 would be glad to go anywhere, but no one wants it.

Districts 2 and 6 each resulted from the consolidation of primary districts for the purpose of building good elementary schools. They are not large enough to have a high school and are facing the prospect, as are all the primary districts, of having no place for their high school students.

The citizens of "a" have gone "all out" for excellent high school facilities, taxes are very high, but most of the residents also have higher than average incomes. However, farmers in the district are seriously hurt.

Some years ago high school "g" adopted a policy of refusing to take tuition students and now includes all the surrounding districts except primary district 7, which is a small district and uses its pupils to provide a more balanced education. However, the district is being weighted to the disadvantage of the "f" school district.

Although "a" is the largest high school district, its high school is only 3 miles away. Taxes in "g" are double those in "f". In some cases schools such as those in "g" send their pupils out of the state.

Both "g" and "f" have had "on again, off again" policies of excluding tuition students resulting in the annexation of some primary districts, while losing others which normally would have come their way. Instead, they joined out-of-county high school districts.

Both "g" and "f" are small high schools and cannot offer complete programs. Their valuations are between $5,000 and $7,000 per pupil.

School Reorganization

One of the last acts of the 1964 Legislature was the passage of the School Reorganization bill (S, 1089). Sixteen major amendments, proposed by Farm Bureau, were adopted earlier by the Senate. Eight more amendments were added in the House.

Contrary to some misinformation that has been circulated, the legislation will not create a "statewide" or even a "county-wide" school district. Whatever is done will be done by local intermediate (generally county) committees and approved or rejected by the voters.

The legislation (effective September 1964) provides for:

1. Appointment by the Governor of a seven member committee, representing all parts of the state to carry out the intent of the law. The Department of Public Instruction will have little authority in reorganization matters as the state committee reports directly to the Legislature.

2. An 18 member intermediate (county) study committee. Five elected by the high school districts, five elected by non-high school districts, five appointed by the Judge of Probate, and three from the Intermediate school board.

3. A study by the local committee of the area school districts (including public hearings) and recommendation of a school districting plan to be submitted to the voters for final approval or rejection, after which the committee will be dissolved. If rejected, no further action is required.

4. More than 50 high school districts (presently 58).

5. A final report to the legislature by the state committee on or before September 1, 1965, at which time the law expires.

The state committee will prepare a manual of procedure and approve plans submitted by the local committees.

The local committee can submit the approved plan to the voters in one of two ways.

1. The intermediate district as a whole would vote, or

2. The plan would be broken down into a vote by proposed districts. A second vote is possible only if method #1 is used first.

In the event the local committee's plan is not approved by the state committee, then two plans (the local plan and a state plan) will be submitted to the voters to decide which plan will be voted on by proposed districts at a later date.

In no case would there be more than two votes. The voters' decision is final, the committee is dissolved, and no further action is required.

The success and usefulness of this legislation will depend on local people sitting down and taking an objective look at their present school system and then deciding on a program that will lead to the best educational opportunities possible in that area.

THE HEART-BEAT OF MICHIGAN

During 1963 Michigan farmers harvested and delivered over one million tons of beets to the state's five sugar factories for processing. This crop produced over 279,000,000 pounds of pure sugar, the highest on record in Michigan during the current marketing year.

In an average year the sugar industry of Michigan will derive from $26,000,000 to $30,000,000 from the sugar beet crop. From this crop Michigan sugar beet growers will receive approximately $15,000,000 in company and conditional payments.

These dollars which the sugar beet growers and processors expect to receive in the state will, of course, affect nearly every economic unit all around their own horizons and far beyond Michigan's 17 county beet producing area. Remember: every time a sugar beet grows—it does Michigan.
The Story of a Man's Dream

THE WAY OF THE CROSS

(Michigan is the 5th in a series of articles by Wm. A. Burnett, Farm Bureau member who recently fulfilled a life-time dream of a trip around the world.)

In Jerusalem, just three weeks before Good Friday, we followed the way of the Cross. A score of Catholic priests reinacted the drama from Pilate's court to the place of execution on the hill of Golgotha.

To accentuate the humiliation and pain, the sensitiveness of Jesus had been commanded to carry his own Cross that long distance between these two historic places. There were fourteen stations marked along this way to help make the original scene come alive.

That afternoon, our group had visited the Mount of Olives where Jesus had left his disciples to watch while He prayed. The olive trees, where the disciples fell asleep and the rock upon which Jesus threw Himself and sweat drops of blood in great agony, are still there.

Seeing these reminders of Jesus and his suffering stirred our emotions and prepared us for participation in the procession.

Of the great mass of people gathered to follow the footsteps of Jesus on the way of the Cross, I teamed up with a sensitive young man from Vassar who was acting on her emotions that same day.

Instead of reacting with cold rationality alone, she put her feelings into this personal participation.

At the station where the unknown woman is said to have stepped out of the crowd and with her kachrebel wiped the sweat and blood from Jesus' brow, I saw in my companion's face, an expression of sympathy and pity that made this scene come alive.

When the procession stopped to commemorate the scene where Jesus fell under the weight of the Cross, I saw her hold back tears that were welling up in her eyes.

(Continued next month)

Red-Tart Cherry Day Announced

On July 16—Michigan's famed red tart cherry will be spotlighted in a special day devoted to honoring this Michigan top ranking and delicious cherry producing states of the nation.

The first state-wide "Red-Tart Cherry Day" has been scheduled featuring orchard tours on the farms of two Farm Bureau members, John Steimle and Herbert Techman, both of the Eau Claire area.

The full-day program will include demonstrations of mechanized harvesting equipment and other recent developments in harvesting and processing. Demonstration will be in charge of members of Michigan State University's Department of Horticulture.

A lunch will be catered in the orchard, where speakers will present their current research, new harvesting and processing methods, and predict the future of Michigan's cherry industry.

Sponsors include Lou Walton, president of the Michigan Cherry and Agricultural Wrappers Association; and Dr. H. T. Tokey, retired chairman of the MSU Department of Horticulture.

American Institute of Cooperation

Elected "the nation's largest farm business meeting" by the American Institute of Cooperation will be held August 9-12 on the campus of Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Upwards of 3,000 persons are expected to attend the huge conference, according to L. A. Cheney, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan Association of Farmer Cooperatives, which will serve this year as host.

The three-day meeting opens with a keynote address by Dr. C. Bruce Ratchford, Dean of the Extension Service of the University of Missouri. One of the main features of the meeting will explore cooperative mergers—"examining how and why we did it."

Besides the general sessions, a host of sectional meetings for special interest areas will be held.

Besides marketing, credit, electric cooperatives, farm supplies, and commodity marketing, are some of the areas already scheduled.

About 1,000 youth delegates are expected to attend the meeting. They will take part in the general sessions and also hold discussions of their own on such topics as career opportunities for youth in the cooperative field.

Les Bollwahn, Coordinator of Young People's Activities for the Michigan Farm Bureau, and 20 selected Michigan cooperative managers, will serve as adult co-

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
Farm Labor Union Take-Over?

It takes a practical farmer to explain the facts of farm life to others, and as a lifetime farmer, Walter Wightman was well qualified for his recent appearance before the U.S. Senate subcommittee on Migratory Labor.

Besides serving as president of the Michigan Farm Bureau, Wightman and son Albert ("Bud") farm 500 acres in Allegan County, mostly in orchards which require great amounts of seasonal hand labor.

His appearance before the Senate labor subcommittee was in representing the American Farm Bureau in opposition to Senate Bills 528 and 529.

These measures are among a long list of proposals dealing with farm labor which would subject farmers to the whims and dictates of labor union officials.

Specifically, Senate Bill 529 deals with collective bargaining for farm workers. It would amend the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947, applying the provisions of the act to farm labor agreements.

This would include legalization of a "hiring hall" arrangement, in which the union becomes the exclusive source of farm labor.

"Labor unions, dealing with minimum wages, exempt those farmers who do not employ a specific number of man-days of hired labor, but as Wightman pointed out in his testimony, "most regulatory statutes start with minimum coverage and trend toward universal coverage at time passes."

"We think this would be no exception..." Wightman said.

A clinching argument in opposition to the Minimum Wage proposal was cited as the effects it would have upon the least competent, poorest farm workers who now can be effectively employed on a piece-work basis. "Farmers can afford to employ such workers because even if their productivity is low, they can be paid for what they can produce," Wightman said. He pointed out that the minimum wage measure would result in loss of jobs of many of those who are prime targets in the current "war on poverty."

New Wheat Grades Costly To Michigan Growers

Ed Powell, Manager, Grain Merchandising and Elevator Exchanges

New wheat standards went into effect June 1. Wheat shipped after that date has been graded under the new standards approved by the U.S.D.A. despite vigorous protests by the grain industry in Michigan and other midwest states.

The one change which will be most costly to Michigan farmers will probably be the reduction in moisture tolerances — from 14% to 13.5%.

This factor alone, is a normal year, could cost Michigan farmers over one million dollars.

Agricultural universities have recommended that farmers harvest their wheat even before it reaches the 14% moisture level — to prevent shattering of the field. This is particularly so in Michigan, since a harvest period rain can cause sprout damage and associated moisture problems.

Past experience indicates that high moisture levels cause a large percentage of minor defects in each load, and accompanying higher discounts.

Current guaranties place the beginning of harvest during the week of July 20th, which is a critical period in the wheat growing season.

"Farmers who are not able to harvest their wheat properly, because of unseasonable weather, will have to sell it for a lower grade and at a discount."

The price to farmers for new crop wheat would then be from $1.33 to $1.40, depending upon location in the state.

We must remember that in addition to the market price, miller must pay an additional 70c to the government for a certificate to every bushel of wheat that he grinds.

Therefore, if the elevator price is $1.40, the wheat is actually costing the mill $2.10. This represents one of the highest harvest costs ever recorded in years.

We believe that there will be a big demand for storage space at harvest time this year and we expect to have storage space available for farmers through their local cooperative elevator systems.

As harvest approaches we would advise contacting your local co-op for realistic storage rates and conditions.

If you are going to store your wheat off the farm, we would advise storing at a location where you will receive a warehouse receipt. There have been too many instances in the past few years when farmers have lost their complete production by storing in locations where the grain was sold out for working capital and then the firm went out of business and there was no way for the farmer to collect. If you have a warehouse receipt, the elevator must be covered by bond and the state will back up your warehouse receipt.

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Here's the next best thing to putting a magic roof over your fruit. Add PLYVAC to your sprays.

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You can add PLYVAC to wettable powders, sprays and emulifiable concentrates.

For the best in spreader-sticker, always use PLYVAC!
Tale of Twine—A Fabulous Fiber

GIANT SISAL "PINEAPPLES" in the background have lower leaves removed in sisal harvest. Leaves are cut when they lower from center to more than 45 degree angle. About 200 leaves are produced in the life of a plant. Although about 95% of the leaf is pulp and juice, each leaf contains around 30 long fibers.

"Give us this day our daily bread"—much of mankind prays.

Over the world, a chief concern of many families is that prayer may become reality. Daily bread, except in America, is not something to be taken lightly.

The cultivation and harvest of grains for food date back to earliest records of man. Carved on the tombs of ancient Thebes are harvest scenes showing reapers with curved sickles, followed by workers gathering single handfuls of grain.

Ancient threshing machines were hooves of oxen or the feet of slaves, and later, hand flails. The first "twine" was the grain's own straw, deftly twisted and tied around itself.

"Tapestry," a small word, is a big word in the old methods of hand sowing and reaping. Swing, stoop, carry, endlessly throughout the hot harvest days, is the way it went.

In the 16th Century, the scythe allowed the reaper to stand erect for the first time. In the 18th Century, the cradle-scythe helped gather the grain into "sweeps." Then, in 1831, Cyrus Hall McCormick brought out his mechanical reaper, triggering the mechanical age of farming.

Still, grain was bound by hand just as in the days of King Tut, for about 150 years, no machine could be taught to knot! And if so—with what?

When the first mechanical knotters were considered, there was no reliable string available in the strength or length needed. The use of wires sounded good, but wires tangled and snapped. Small spots of twine were worked into the feed and killed cows and other livestock.

Finally, in 1881—fifty years after McCormick's binder—twine came.

Twine, once discovered, stood the test of time.

Michigan farmers buy more than $3,000,000 worth of twine each year. All of it is imported from across our borders, from nearby Canada or Mexico, from Belgium and Holland.

Some of the best of it is spun into balls of twine, tested for rigid farmer specifications, and reaching Michigan bearing the "Unico Premium" bale or binder twine label.

To check for themselves the rigid standards of strength and uniformity required of Unico twines, members of the Board of Directors of Farm Bureau Services, Inc., visited the factory of the Brantford Cordage Company at Brantford, Ontario, early this year.

There, they followed the flow of "sliver" from combing machines to others that twisted and tested the continuous flow of finished twine into 19-pound balls for baling machines and eight-pound balls for binders.

"Twine, truly a fabulous fiber," has made this possible.

Cuba, Mexico, Africa, Madagascar and Brazil are still growing sisal from the same raw material that was being grown 14 years ago. Mexico has 14,000 acres of sisal with a yield of about 200 pounds per acre.

"Unfortunately, unstable political climates in many of these countries have caused wide fluctuations in production, and correspondingly increases in cost of raw fiber.

In some countries such as Tanganyika, recent sisal production has climbed greatly, not because of new plantings coming into production, but because sisal farmers fear for the future and are cutting their present fields slowly. This will result in future damage of all production.

Botanically speaking, sisal belongs to the daffodil family. A fully grown plant will weigh about 300 pounds, with the fiber-producing leaves making up about half the total weight.

The plants are also related to the common household "make plant" or sansevieria (Mother-in-law's tongue) which itself is used for bowstring hemp by Africans.

The life cycle of the plant varies depending upon where in the world it is grown. An East African plant will live from 10 to 14 years. At the end of its life, the sisal plant sends up a stem as high as 15 feet, on which there may be growing 300-500 young plants. The best of these are planted to memories for a year, and then set out in fields.

True seed is very rare.

Three major processes through which sisal fiber goes before it emerges as a finished ball of twine, were examined by the farm leaders who toured the Brantford facilities.

First, there was the preparation of the raw fiber for spinning, followed by the spinning and twisting process and final spinning into the "balls" with which we are familiar.

Next, the fibers are fed into the first of a series of eight combing machines where the "sliver"—as the fibers at this stage are called—is combed and parallelized. Reelers are added to protect the finished twine from rot, rodents and insects. Some of the best of these machines is produced at the Brantford factory.

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Twine, truly a fabulous fiber, has made this possible.

Those on tour of the Brantford plant saw much evidence of the rigid standards of strength, length and uniformity required of any twine that bears the Unico label.

They discovered that a modern sisal factory still depends largely upon hand labor—more so than in many factories where the human element has been replaced by automation.

They learned that although baling wire has cut into the twine market, only about one-third of the hay crop is baled in that fashion, leaving the other two-thirds of the tying to twine machines.

United Cooperators—owners of the "Unico" label—have handled twine for over twenty years and the demand continues high.

Farmers have discovered that loose hay storage requires about four times the amount of space needed for baled hay. With modern machinery, farmers can bale hay and straw quickly, easily and economically.

Tons of Unico Premium Twine—ready for shipment from Canadian warehouses to Michigan farmers, are inspected by Farm Bureau Services board members. They are from (left) Elton Smith, president of Farm Bureau Services, board member Eugene Roberts and James Havemeyer.

TIONS OF UNICO PREMIUM TWINE—ready for shipment from Canadian warehouses to Michigan farmers, are inspected by Farm Bureau Services board members. They are from (left) Elton Smith, president of Farm Bureau Services, board member Eugene Roberts and James Havemeyer.
The Eyes of the World...

Pastel colors and lots of beige and white in versatile jacket-dresses, jumpers, overblouse and easy-fit natural dresses, are suggested. Each slipped into a plastic bag from your cleaners before packing will insure that the dresses come out of your suitcase as fresh and unwrinkled as when you put them in.

Aching feet from trying to look chic in a pair of spike heels is an unpleasant experience you can avoid. Fashion-wise and comfortable are the mid-high or slightly lower heels which not only feel distinctly sensible, but are "in" as far as sophisticated New York is concerned.

Two pair, in addition to those you wear on route, are recommended to give your weary feet a change and provide you with the right shoe look for your different outfits.

Do bring a hat to the fair, perhaps one of those pretty, practical ribbon affairs so easily packed, or the charming bow hats or a veil. You may find those at the fair.

Be sure to bring at least one cardigan sweater and carry it everywhere. Even on sizzling days, you'll be subjected to chill blasts of air-conditioning every step you take, whether in the city or at the fair. A tote-bag for carrying everything you need for a day at the fair is practical for such things as souvenirs, your rain coat and perhaps a pair of casual flat-heeled shoes...and don't forget those all-important sunglasses.

"Look sharp," when you go to the Fair. You'll have more fun and squash that "dowdy" rumor at the same time.

With the eyes of the world upon you, you can help reaffirm that the signature of the American woman - from big city, college, or farm - is good taste and good fashion.

Defends School Prayers

In a statement prepared for presentation at a House Judiciary Committee hearing, Mrs. Haven Smith, chairman of the AFBF Women's Committee, recommended adoption of an amendment to the Constitution "guaranteeing the right to offer prayers in our public schools and other public places.

"Recent decisions of the Supreme Court have created a great fear among our people that a trend has developed which aims at abolishing all religion in our public schools and other public places."

Mrs. Smith told the Congress that state statutes, local regulations, or classroom practices which are permissive in regard to prayer should not be considered unconstitutional. But she emphasized Farm Bureau's belief that "any law at any level of government which requires a person to perform a religious act against his will is contrary to the expressed provisions of the Constitution and should continue to be so."

She pointed out that the Farm Bureau recommendation is based on the Constitution's long standing policy that "administration and control of our public school system should remain in the states, communities, and local school boards."

Farm Bureau Women Name Scholarship Recipients

Margaret Elmlief
John Kowinski

The Scholarship Committee of the Michigan Farm Bureau Women wishes it had a "money tree" to send all of the many, impressive young people, who made applications for the Michigan State University scholarship, toward their goals with blessing and financial aid.

Since this was not possible, the committee, consisting of Mrs. Carl Johnson, Mrs. Margaret Muir and Mrs. William Seramlin, was faced with the difficult task of naming two youths to receive the $300 scholarship for a junior or senior at M.S.U. offered by the Farm Bureau Women. A 23-year-old farm boy from a family of 13 children, John Koncinski of Hillman, and a 21-year-old Upper Peninsula girl, Margaret Elmlief of Iron River, were chosen to be the recipients of the scholarships.

John has his sights set on being a speech therapist and Margaret plans to be an elementary school teacher.

Both Margaret and John come from Farm Bureau families and are active, hard-working participants in their respective schools, churches, and communities.

With only the "financial stipulations" set by the Women's Committee to be checked by Michigan State University, they each look forward to a year of gainful learning, thanks to the generosity of the Farm Bureau Women.

Two "alternates" were chosen for this scholarship: Louis Wilford, Gladwin county, a pre-Law student, and Judith Anderson, of Traverse City, who plans to become a High School math teacher.
The importance of using seat belts was discussed at the Lenawee County Farm Bureau Women’s May meeting, Warren J. Coon, of the Lenawee County Health Unit of the Health Department, was the featured speaker.

He urged the women to participate in the seat belt project to help lessen the fatalities of traffic accidents. He called on Miss Delores Nash, county commissioner, and the Lenawee County Women’s Committee with special guests of the Lenawee women.

"City Cousins" were pleased to receive the Livingston County FB Women of warm, sweet-smelling, "fresh from the oven" loaves of bread and raisins held in Gerber Auditorium was presented to Kirkpatrick from Grand Rapids, named as vice-chairman. A grandmother who had 13 members and Mrs. Elmer Petersen, Big Rapids, a four week old baby and that somebody who serves as chairman of the District 10-W Farm Bureau Women, chairman of the county committee group committee, 

A panel discussion regarding plans for a new county hospital was held at the Buckeye Community Reformed Church.

A feature of the bill - H.R. 3881, was reported by the Lonnie, white and blue nest egg featured at the dinner. They have a Holstein herd of about 80 cows with more in calvings and replacements. A small cherry orchard and raising "cows-feed" completes their farming efforts.

As you sit down at the kitchen table with your steaming cup of coffee (and probably something deliciously warm from the oven), Tammy would probably tell you that she is going to learn to watch ski this summer. Little Wendy would proclaim that she just had a birthday, is now "fast" and decide to go to school.

You marvel that "Ardie" has time to make a pot of coffee, let alone sit down to have a cup. Being a farm wife in itself is a full-time job, but here is a woman who serves as chairman of the District 10-W Farm Bureau Women, chairman of the county committee group committee, 

On May 14, for an excursion to the Tulip Festival at Holland.

Lenawee FB Women Hold Mother-Daughter Event

"Once upon a time, there were three little pigs..."

The 309 persons who attended the Lenawee County Farm Bureau Women's annual Mother-Daughter program on June 2nd, heard a version of this fairy tale such as they had never heard before, when guest speaker, Mrs. Marjorie Kadler, used this analogy to emphasize the importance of building a strong home.

Living love, God, honesty, integrity, knowledge, and respect for others as necessary ingredients for a strong home, she explained that if all these are present, no harm can come to it... that is strong enough to withstand the proverbial wolf.

Mrs. Wilma Sawyer, chairman of the Lenawee Women’s Commission and head of the annual event, welcomed the women of ages, including the youngest - a four week old baby... and the oldest who are 13 members of her family present.

Mother and daughter shared the story of the three little pigs. Loretta gave a clever rhyme in her role as toastmistress, and her daughter presented a moving tribute to grandmothers. Kay Runink gave the toast to mothers, and Mrs. Legar Runink the response.

To make the mothers’ and daughters’ night completely, they became members of the Board of Directors and by two men from each Community Group, a crew which also fulfilled its obligations in the kitchen.

"A perfect evening" was the conclusion of all who enjoyed this hospitality of the Lenawee Farm Bureau on this memorable occasion.

Another Subsidy

The Mass Transit bill, authorizing counties and cities to adjust their transportation systems for a three-year period, is another program asking Uncle Tom to solve a local problem.

If you’re like most Americans, you probably intend to use your cash savings and other sources of income to make your purchase. Two people do not always mean a successful marriage. The fact that you and tens of millions of others have purchased savings bonds as a direct investment, perhaps the most common home remedy, is responsible for some of the world’s greatest inventions. Aspirin, perhaps the most common home remedy, is responsible for some of the world’s greatest inventions. Aspirin, perhaps the most common home remedy, is responsible for some of the world’s greatest inventions.

The facts on the petition with which a "first" for Michigan and state-grown foods were featured at the dinner.

As you take a reluctant leave of the Wieland household, you come to the woman who just had a birthday, is now "fast" and decide to go to school. As a former physical education teacher, she naturally enjoys all outdoor sports including deer hunting and water skiing. Even with her full schedule, she finds time to help Tom Wieland chase down butterflies for her collection or to tidy up with the help of her friends.

She is also a member of the local Extension Club, the Charlevoix County Farm Bureau, outlined agri-cultural culture's role, not only in Michigan, but in the nation's economy.

He urged a greater understanding of farmers and farm problems, and explained that better communication between these rural and urban peoples was necessary to make this understanding a reality.

Thomas Schuette of the 5th Senatorial District and Don Gordon, representative of the Charlevoix district, were present to give the event and each spoke briefly.

William Kiehr, president of the Charlevoix County Farm Bureau, welcomed the guests and regional representative, Dawson Farm Bureau, a second in a series of articles to better acquaint Mich- 

Sanilac Day" sponsored by the Sanilac County Farm Bureau Women was presented to Kirkpatrick from Big Rapids, named as vice-chairman. A grandmother who had 13 members and Mrs. Elmer Petersen, Big Rapids, a four week old baby and that somebody who serves as chairman of the District 10-W Farm Bureau Women, chairman of the county committee group committee, 

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NEW Fuel for today's high output Diesel Tractors

HIGH CETANE
Fast starts, quick warm-ups

CLEAN BURNING
More power, less smoke

HIGH LUBRICITY
Maximum lubrication for precision injectors and pumps

LOW SULPHUR
Less wear, fewer deposits

MPA-D *
A special ash-free, anti-corrosion additive designed by ETHYL CORPORATION

DISTINCTIVE GREEN COLOR
Your assurance of getting Power-Balanced Custom Diesel Fuel.

Farmers Petroleum's new precision diesel fuel for modern high output tractors is especially blended with MPA-D* to guarantee maximum performance with minimum maintenance. Cut fuel consumption in your farm operations and increase tractor life by using this NEW Power-Balanced Custom Diesel Fuel. It's a money-saver because it provides protection for diesel equipment never before offered.

ONLY FROM
FARMERS PETROLEUM
4000 N. GRAND RIVER
LANSING, MICHIGAN
SUGAR OUTLOOK COULD BE LUMPY AND NOT TOO SWEET

By Larry R. Ewing
Market Development Division

The sugar situation in the future looks lumpy and not too sweet.

A growing world population and increasing per capita consumption have created a strong demand. When coupled with a short world supply this can only mean rising sugar prices.

The short supply is due to poor crops in the free world and in Cuba — a major supplier. Cuba has recently purchased sugar on the world market to allow Castro to meet commitments to other Communist countries.

When relations were cut with Castro, the United States lost its major source of sugar. The Sugar Act was then amended in 1962 to divide the Cuban supply among other suppliers, both domestic and foreign, and a "global quota" was created.

The global quota is currently about 11/2 million tons placed in reserve which would allow Cuba to market sugar in this country, should it return to the free world.

Until that happens, other countries are able to submit bids for portions of that quota.

Tours Continue Popular

"Last Call" is being issued for participants in Farm Bureau's World's Fair Tour, scheduled to depart by train from Detroit for New York, July 24.

Although a substantial group of reservations are listed, tour officials state that there still are openings, and that additional reservations can yet be made.

The six-day trip allows for a full day of conducted sight-seeing in and around New York City, including a trip by boat completely around Manhattan Island. The famed New York skyline, the Statue of Liberty, and passing ships are all part of this exciting boat ride.

Two full days are scheduled for the Fair, with a third day "open" for either fair visiting, shopping or other personal plans.

The beautiful Belmont Plaza Hotel, located in the heart of New York will be "home" for those taking the Michigan Farm Bureau tour to the World's Fair.

Dates: July 24 through 29.

Northern Trips

Mid-summer is best for northern travel and August is perfect for such trips as the Northwestern Caravan (August 17-31) or the Eastern Canada Saguenay River Cruise (August 20-28).

The Northwestern Caravan will visit the Glacier National Park, the farming and fruit areas of Washington and Puget Sound, and such cities as Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, along with the gorgeous scenery of Lake Louise and the Columbia Icefields.

Those who have traveled the Saguenay River, say that the cruise, taken aboard ships of the Canadian Livery line, is a trip unsurpassed for scenery and restful surroundings.

All tours on the ship are "outside" views, — shipboard food is excellent, and much of the shore-line scenery is a bonus on a trip so reminiscent of agricultural Europe.

Reservations are still available for either the Northwestern Caravan, or the Saguenay River Cruise.

Something New

A new tour has been announced by Farm Bureau, to South America, departing by air from Detroit, July 26, — returning September 20.

The first "foreign" stop will be Lima, Peru, and a visit to a sugar, coffee plantation. Although the 26-day tour is arranged at a leisurely pace, before it closes, the group will have visited the countries of Panama, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil.

The purpose of the announce ment was to stimulate domestic production — which it did! Large sums of money were spent to create new processing facilities as well as expand older ones.

The best industry then went on to produce 450,000 tons more sugar than it was able to sell under existing legislation. It now has sugar on hand that cannot be sold, even with a short world supply.

Two alternatives are apparent. One is to place acreage allotments on sugar producers, and the other is to amend the Sugar Act.

Since it was government requests that more sugar producers in this dilemma, the government now has the real and moral obligation to take steps to relieve the problem.

The Sugar Act must be changed in 1964.

The Michigan Farm Bureau has asked Michigan congressmen and senators to support legislation that would increase marketing quotas for domestic beet producers. This could be done by reducing the global quotas, and that amount divided among domestic producers.

While this change would not help foreign suppliers (they would still have their base quotas), it would help domestic producers.

Such a policy would benefit consumers as they would have a dependable source of sugar; it would strengthen our balance of payment due to less foreign spending; and the welfare of our nation would be strengthened because a strong sugar industry is needed in time of emergency.

Michigan would benefit by such a change in the Sugar Act. Our farmers grossed over 16 million dollars from the sale of beets in 1963, and over 6,000 persons are employed in the sugar industry in this state. Curtailment of this industry would be a blow to Michigan.

The Sugar Act has been re ferred to as a successful government program. In view of the situation today, it makes the ob servor wonder if there is a successful government program.

Surely, it needs to be modified this year. But what about the future? Perhaps a new sugar policy is needed!
STATE REPRESENTATIVE—E. D. O’Brien, (Davison, 3rd Dist. Wayne Co.) is shown as he appeared on Farm Bureau’s radio network with Larry Ewing (left) of the Market Development Division, explaining why Michigan needs uniform meat inspection laws.

NEW ADDITION TO ADA STAFF

THE AMERICAN DAIRY ASSOCIATION OF MICHIGAN recently announced the addition of Mary Jackson (right), Home Service Representative, to their staff. Part of her responsibilities include acting as a personal contact for Food Editors and Women’s Directors of the news media. Donna Wilkes, Farm News Women’s writer is shown interviewing Miss Jackson.

"MAJOR ISSUES IN EDUCATION"

OULTON COLLEGE IS HOST—to a conference series examining major issues in education and using prominent educators and key persons as program participants. Don Reed, (extreme right) Legislative Counsel for the Michigan Farm Bureau, represented the farm viewpoint in one of the conference series. Others on a panel that “reacted” to the program included a member of a local board of education and representatives of the Michigan Education Association.

JEERSES TO LATIN AMERICA

PRETTY JERSEY HEIFER CALVES—part of a consignment of 20, are pictured prior to loading for the long trip from Michigan to Latin America. The calves are part of the “Heifer Project” of the Christian Rural Overseas Program (CRIP). Assisting are (from left) Russell Hartler, Michigan CRIP Director, Howard Sprague and Jack Tyndall.

PLANS PROGRESS FOR TERMINAL OPEN-HOUSE

SAGINAW TERMINAL COMPLEX PLANNING COMMITTEE is pictured hard at work on the many arrangements necessary for the dedication speaker at the all day event.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU BOARD OF DIRECTORS

THE OFFICIAL PORTRAIT — of the American Farm Bureau Federation board of directors shows Walter Wightman, President of the Michigan Farm Bureau and AFBF Director from the Midwest Region. (center row, 4th from right) surrounded by his 28 colleagues. All board members with the exception of the Young People’s Adviser, Women’s Chairman and AFBF President Charles Shuman (1st row, center), are state Presidents. Also pictured are Allen Lauterbach, General Counsel, (1st row, third from left) and AFBF Secretary-Treasurer Roger Fleming, (1st row, 4th from right).

FUTURE-FARMER OFFICERS

"A new British Tractor—developed by the Ford Motor Company of England, has been introduced in the United States for use in “unreliable, swampy areas.” The machine keeps off wet through air in four large tires, and is propelled by the paddle-wheel action of their deep lugs. Two ballast tanks add stability."
“With concrete tilt-up, we saved money and got a barn that’s really fire-safe!”

Soyo Del. Bertrand B. Dionne, V.M.D., Brunswick, Maine

“We lost one barn by fire. So our choice for the new one was concrete—one building material that can’t burn. When we heard about the new tilt-up method, we found we could have concrete and save money, too. Wall panels were cast right on the floor, so forms were easy to build. Two men and a tractor tipped the walls into place. We figure we saved a good $5,000 on our 44-foot barn.”

“And the barn is designed just the way I wanted it. We even have heating coils in the concrete floor. Wall panels were cast right on the floor, so forms were making the money. Old ways necessarily. Everyone should be exposed to this opportunity.”

—Dr. Bertrand B. Dionne, V.M.D., Brunswick, Maine

**FARM BUREAU MARKET PLACE**

**TRY A 25 WORD CLASSIFIED AD FOR $2.00**

SPECIAL RATE to Farm Bureau members: 25 words for $2.00 each edition. Additional words 10 cents per word one edition. Two or more editions take rate of 10 cents per word per edition. All classified ads are cash with order, and copy MUST be in by 20th of the month.

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**CONTROL FACE-FLIES**

Eliminate Face Flies and Pinck Eye with proven SHU-FACE-FLY control and salt box combination from the Heilan Co. You'll find weight gains and milk production up with this effective pest control unit. Bead and dairy cattle, sheep and horses treat themselves as they receive needed salt, grain and supplement. Call or write for service and fly control units also are available. Recommendations from Universities and users on request. See your dealer or write.

**BARN FARM EQUPMENT**

USED "UNICO" SILO UNLADER-12 ft. inclusive (paid at same) Complete with Wide-wrench, rating plate, truck, 12ft. wide, several hands cables and 720 ft. rope, Also conventional unladar and Kempe Elevator. Great Northern General (Greeley County) (7-32-66) 3

SOLVE YOUR DROUGHT AND FROST PROBLEMS—110 pounds pressure with a new 2 ft. high centrifugal pump equipped to 7.5 HP. motor complete with150 ft. hose and 72 foot tower. Unitinery priced and installed. Unitinery bought and paid for. Unitinery (5-21-66) 8

FOR SALE—Two side door Milk Coolers—Reduced Price. Never been set up. One container and Perfect Balancer Mini-Controller and salt box combination from your elevator. The Gelatin Bone Co., 80x 125 Emmett, Michigan. (7-1t-43b) 5

FOR POULTRY—CATHLE FEREDEX—High quality, pastured at the DeKalb profit pullet. Accepted by all big name brands. Raised under ideal conditions for efficiency. If you keep records you'll know. KLAGER HATCHERIES, Bridgeville, Indiana. (7-25-66) 26

PICTURE PERFECT WHITE ROSES—Roses, Shrubs, Color-Photo Catalog FREE. MacPherson Hatchery, Ionia, Michigan. (Ionia County) (7-8-66) 26

**FARM BUREAU SERVICES, INC.**

The Gelatin Bone Co., Box 125, Emmett, Michigan.

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**FREE FILM**

For every unit of Kodasol or Black and Decker you buy, you receive ABSOLUTELY FREE, a reel of film to show at your barn with your developed prints. 8 exposures developed and 25 free

**PLUS FREE KODACOLOR FILM 12 exposures developed and 20 free**

**PLUS FREE KODACOLOR FILM GIANT SIZE COLOR PRINTS 19"**

Only the finest Kodak materials used.

Maplewood Studio Box 362 Lansing, Mich.
Prepared by the Education and Research Department, Michigan Farm Bureau

A better price to farmers for products? Why sure! That's what we're shooting for! But how to best turn the trick? That is the 1964 dollar question.

Some ask, "What is Farm Bureau doing about it? What's holding us up? Get going! Attack! Demand what we deserve!"

Is this the answer? Can an impatient batting at the market system yield what farmers seek? Is there not a danger that the forces of the market could deliver such a counter-punch that farmers would have trouble surviving? Those who have the food for thought—when you take time to be thoughtful.

The market and its pricing process is a complicated affair. The system contains many intermeshed working parts in a delicate balance. It is the source of dollar returns for farmers. Is it smart to try to adjust a clock with a poor shoe?

PLAY TO WIN

Farm Bureau recognizes that the marketing problem calls for the best of price, quantity, quality, skill, and patient, cooperative effort. It is just as important — if not more so — as the techniques that will fall as it is to work out correct approaches.

They do not or cannot perform in marketing and pricing operations must meet at the bargaining table. Farm Bureau advocates the system which can and should be reorganized. To organize under MACMA. "Different tactics. Members paid legal help, they drafted contracts to fit the Michigan scene. They were intensely interested in solving the most important. Products as apples do."

APPLES FIRST

What group was ready to go? It could not have been a Michigan Apple Growers. They said, "We will organize under MACMA." Now, in a word, was a thoughtless group who "pooh-poohed" the idea. But they have seen the difference.

They pushed by using their head — which their customers. That is a poor time to make up for lack of numbers in their regiments. He was too serious price problems. Up to now, pricing contracts have been geared strictly for the protection of the processor. This will not help the grower. But growers fear to join. The company has not control over field labor that harvests pickles. It dictates the opening and closing dates of the plant. Thus it has control over the growers' chances of income.

Farm Bureau knows that, in spite of their rough and tumble tactics, processors have their problems, too. Good bargaining does not plot the ruin. They do not often keep competition from the other processors in the same or similar product.

Growers must be able and willing to offer some advantages of their trucks, pay and still be healthy in the market. What are the trends in the country and the area? How does supply stack up? How big is the crop? Are grading and standards set properly? Are delivery and payment schedules what they should be? Are there any changes in the market?

INFORMATION

Facts are ammunition for the growers. Where are the trends in consumer purchasing power? What do consumers prefer when they shop? This fact is the area and the country? How does supply stack up? How big is the crop? Are grading and standards set properly? Are delivery and payment schedules what they should be? Are there any changes in the market?

Uniform grading standards are needed. Farm Bureau seeks to get them. Growers should help by petitioning the Michigan Agri- cultural Commission to approve Proposed Regulation No. 537 under Public Act 91 of 1915.

The new MACMA development — Michigan Certified Farm Markets — was featured in the June Michigan Farm News. Here is not a bargaining, but a move to improve markets through improved grading standards and merchandising. Again, farm road-side market owners have done their own organizing — and plan to operate under inspection to guarantee top quality products to their customers.

QUESTIONS

1. What conditions — other than price — would help to give farmers advances in the market?
2. Consider the main product that your group members sell. What conditions would you take into account when setting on improved asking price for the product?
3. What kind of efforts have been made — if any — to bargain for price improvement on your product?
Hay and pasture fertilizing now will (1) add winter hardiness and reduce reseeding cost, (2) increase the quality and protein content of your hay and grasses, which will help you produce more beef, milk, wool and prize-winning livestock.

Farm Bureau Services has a complete line of grain drying and storage systems—the famous Unico line that is safe, efficient, durable and economical. You can dry and store in the same bin. It's the easy way to save time, money and grain.

Now you can Pestproof your Livestock only with Past Tool® designed to scratch, curry and disinfect both cattle and hogs. Strong, flexible construction of premium steel will last years.

Hay and pasture fertilizing now will (1) add winter hardiness and reduce reseeding cost, (2) increase the quality and protein content of your hay and grasses, (3) which will help you produce more beef, milk, wool and prize-winning livestock.
A Very Important Man

Facing the Future...

with Cash Value Life Insurance

Life, for the young family man, is filled with challenges, opportunities and happy family experiences. He is a very important man to some very important people. They depend on him and he loves it.

But life is not without problems. The young family man has two major concerns. One is adequate income for his family if anything happens to him... the other is retirement income for he and his wife in their sunset years. Farm Bureau's cash value life insurance guarantees a solution to both. It provides protection for your family now... and cash values grow at a healthy rate to guarantee retirement income later.

Ask your local Farm Bureau Agent for more information. His knowledge and experience will enable him to plan a program for your specific needs. See him soon. You'll be glad you did!