MILK DOES NOT COME FROM BOTTLES...

Milk comes from cows. Not everyone knows that. In fact, more people don't know the origin of their breakfast milk—than do.

Milk drinkers want high quality, fresh milk, and they want it when they want it.

They want it available at modest prices all year around. Although they may use their votes to support people and programs which work directly against dairy farmers and against the things that they as consumers want, it is usually done indirectly and in innocence.

Farmers have failed to tell their story with clarity and effectiveness. There is a crying need for greater understanding of agriculture and its contributions to the remarkable economic growth and development of this country.

This is not a job for one farmer or a handful of farmers. It is a job for all farmers and the benefits accrue to all farmers.

It is to the credit of Michigan agriculture and the Michigan Farm Bureau that public spirited farmers in all parts of the state open their barns and fields to the eager feet and fingers of non-farm youngsters.

Near Frankenmuth, the Walter Frahm farm has welcomed school youngsters from nearby cities for a farm outing. Arriving by bus, the visitors are given a tour of the fine registered Guernsey dairy herd and get a thorough explanation of just how milk is produced.

Colllie, a clutch of new kittens, grass to roll in, calves to pat, blossoms to see, and the joyful unity of the Frahm family itself with their own five children, are all part of the good experience gained by the visitors, most of whom have never been on a farm before.

In Calhoun county the Farm Bureau Women's committee, under the direction of Mrs. Wilbur Smith, sponsored an all-day tour of three local farms in late May, with the cited purpose to give city children a chance to learn about farm animals. "Farmers visited were those of Farm Bureau members Syster Francisco and Sons (sheep and hogs), Lloyd Smith and Sons (dairy) and Harry Mutch (beef). The tour concluded with a visit to the stockyards at Battle Creek and a chance to witness an actual livestock sale.

Suggested as things to learn about the farm were cost of land, buildings, animals and operating costs. Included were labor costs, the cost of interest on money, of taxes and insurance.

The youngsters asked why cattle and sheep cannot be kept on the same pasture, why sheep are "dipped" and what happens to the lambs that the farmer raises each year.

What are the parts of a dairy cow? How many stomachs does she have? Why does she chew her cud—and what is it?

These and similar questions were posed along the tour route where the city children learned the names of common farm tools such as a "combine," "corn planter," "corn picker," "cultivator," "drag" and "drill.

At the Harry Mutch farm near Marshall the group saw an ultra-modern beef feeding operation without much of the old-time back-breaking hand labor once required.

They learned that farmers are mechanizing, and how much it costs.

At the Sylvester Francisco farm they saw lamb and hogs on feed for market. The lambs and children peeked at each other through the fences, finally decided to be friends. Later, many of the children were puzzled by their greasy hands after running their fingers through the fleece, setting off another round of questions about "wool fat" (lanolin).

At the Lloyd Smith dairy northwest of Marshall, the six buses stopped again while more than 200 youngsters saw how cows are housed, cleaned and milked in a "pacher.

They were impressed by the spotless milkhouse and the early hours kept by dairymen. They saw the role often played by the farmer's wife as Mrs. Smith filled in for her menfolk, forced to keep on with her springtime farm work.

Not content with having sponsored the impressive affair, the Farm Bureau Women have arranged a "reporting" contest for each class involved in the tour. Winners with their parents will be guests of the Calhoun County Farm Bureau later.

These two projects—in-understanding are cited as good examples of the many which farmers must aim at the non-farm public in the interest of a continued healthy, prosperous and efficient agriculture.

Done well, such projects return the time and effort expanded by a thousand-fold. If done not at all, disaster is invited to the house of agriculture through the door of misunderstanding.
Editorial

NOT ENOUGH

How much do our high school youngsters understand about the economic principles upon which these United States were built, and freedom rests? Not enough.

So little, in fact, that our public schools and colleges have become the target for growing criticism for their failures to teach effectively about our free enterprise system.

Recently the Information Division of the Michigan Farm Bureau prepared a simple questionnaire for use before classes of Senior High School students studying economics in the Lansing area. The results were shocking.

"Which of the following do you think should be government owned or operated?" they were asked. The listing included railroads, banks, steel companies, newspapers and farms. A final blank was left for the youngsters' credit that this is the blank that most of them filled.

Yet nearly one-third thought banks should be government owned and operated, and that government should control railroads. A few thought that farms should be government operated, but not a single student checked the blank for newspapers.

We'll come back to this point.

"Do you agree that the fairest economic system takes from each according to his ability and to each according to his need?" they were asked.

Obviously many recognized the wording of this sentence for the pure Marxism it is, and checked "disagree." Yet nearly one-third thought banks should be government owned, as if a bank were an organization that can provide the type of "unearned money, developed by capital, but created by those labor." Most marked "disagree." However, the part they play in the economic system have long proved puzzling to many. The words "profits" and "capital" and "workers" linked so closely together may have alerted some youngsters to the danger in the wording: "Profits are "unearned money, developed by capital, but created by those labor."

Most marked "disagree." Possibly they failed to realize that government has no money other than that given it by the people. Possibly they were not aware that three of the boys and girls agreed that taking things away from those more than they need at the moment is somehow the right thing to do, if others lack them.

Furthermore, the Michigan Farm Bureau Young People's Citizenship Seminars in past years have taken the survey mentioned in our editorial, without doubt, the results would have been quite different.

A look at the agenda for this year's Citizenship Seminar, set for July 11-15 at Camp Kett, indicates the wealth of valuable information available to the fortunate participants. American Values and Systems, the History of Communism and Its Challenge to Our Way of Life, the Open Market System, and the Two-Party System are areas to be discussed at the five-day seminar.

Predictions are for a "full house" at Camp Kett with most counties participating. Due to the distance factor, a separate two-day seminar will be held simultaneously in the Upper Peninsula. Sponsored by the Escanaba Chamber of Commerce and the County Farm Bureau of the Upper Peninsula, the Citizenship Seminar will be held July 12-15, Oliver Auditorium, Escanaba.

GIFT OF IRIS

The colorful picture of the Nelis Tulip Farm which appeared on the May cover page of the Michigan Farm News brought the congratulations of Mr. A. F. Bloese (his name rhymes with "daisy") of Bedford, Michigan.

Mr. Bloese's Bedford Gardens glow with equal color during the present tulip season but the array is in prize iris blooms — about a half-million of them. Some of these blooms are as much as nine inches in length.

The Bloese fields are ranked with countless rows of Iris in every color of the rainbow. A warm welcome is extended to Farm Bureau members who visit my garden a chump of my giant hybrid 'Herouque,' one of the famous French hybrids."

The beautiful show-garden would be enough incentive to prompt a visit, but how can you turn down a welcome as warm as this?

President's Column

HELP OUR HELPERS

What are your thoughts about the coming election of 1966? Can I shake them all? So many people let their interest go dead about this so-called "off-year" election. I don't think you can afford to do it.

Some things that are mighty important to farmers have been going on in the Legislature the last two sessions. For example, the Workmen's Compensation laws had a lot of "tanglefoot" in them for farmers. The law would have been in operation right now, if Farm Bureau and its helpers, hadn't gone to work to change things.

What happened? There were some legislators who this year who saw the serious confusions for farmers that were written into the state's law. They helped us to get a delay in the effective date of the law until May 1967. And, by their efforts, workers who receive piece rates for their work are excluded from full coverage under Workmen's Compensation. More — farmers will not have to pay premiums to cover working members of the family who live on the farm as called for by the 1965 Act.

How did bills ever get on the floor this year calling for total exemption from farm personal property taxes or exemptions on fruit trees, bushes and Christmas trees? Farm Bureau helped. But it took legislators with the farmers' interests at heart to get them on the ballot.

There is a chance that the mid-May freeze-out of fruit may give a boost to clear the fruit tree exemption bill from Committee. Legislators can't consider this bill until after they have passed taxes on trees that bear little or nothing. I will not know what happened to these bills until after Aug. 5th, and if those bills have until June 8 for final passage.

But, again I stress that there were certain legislators who cared — who went to work for farm interests in those last sessions, because of the political party fence! Some of them may have come from your legislative district. From a farmer's point of view, they deserve to be re-elected.

Those men forgot their party connection when they worked for you. It seems to me that farmers and Farm Bureau members can do no less for them. And you, as a member of Farm Bureau, have a duty to call on your State Senator and State Representative and tell them that you will vote for the men who voted for these bills that we need — the men who voted for the things that farmers and Farm Bureau members need.

We need to study the records of our legislators and see how well they have served their district. Look over their records of the last couple of years. Even write them a letter and tell them that you will vote for them. The "workmen's compensation law is one personal property and the fruit tree tax bill are only a few examples among many proposals where farmers have fought your battles on the legislative floor. The fight on the Minimum Wage issue still goes on. A 1966 bill would have spiked the rate at $1.50 an hour plus time and a half for overtime work. That bill died in committee.

Farm Bureau, with its 229,000 member friends, is seeking a delay in the effect of the law until July, 1967, so far as farm workers are concerned. This is what it is all about. To allow the Rural Manpower Center at MSU to develop records of farm piecework earnings. Already the fact becomes clear that the average average comes from the law. They helped us to get a delay in the effective date of the law until May 1967. And, by their efforts, workers who receive piece rates for their work are excluded from full coverage under Workmen's Compensation.

There are many things to consider. Some legislation is not urgent at this time, but is important to the future of Michigan agriculture. More support for needy school districts from state aid came last year. There was very little provided for research in agriculture and the development of better methods.

What legislators backed your programs? Find out and put them back in the saddle where they helped you during the next two years. If they did a real job, write them and let them know it again.
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

June 1, 1966

THREE

"A BUSHEL A DAY IS WHAT YOU PAY..."

LEADERS IN LANSING

"A BUSHEL A DAY—Is what you pay for planting corn after the 10th of May? But May 10, when many of the Michigan Farm Bureau board members had every need to be working in their own fields, they came to Farm Bureau Center, Lansing, instead. A regular session of the Michigan Farm Bureau board, they worked harder than they normally would at home in the fields.

By close clock-watching and minimum time out for lunch or breaks, they were able to cut a normal two-day session down to the one day and a long evening, allowing quick return to spring farm work.

At home among their fellow farmers, these busy people give freely of their time and effort to serve Michigan agriculture at considerable sacrifice to themselves and their families. But such is the penalty of leadership, and before the session concluded in the evening, the board members understood the value of Farm Bureau participation.

If it sometimes means that corn is not planted exactly when it should be, or that the dairy herd must be turned over to family or hired men for awhile, these dedicated people hesitate only briefly, if at all, at the thought.

all working together...

Farm Bureau is many things to many people, and it is different things to different people. In recognition of this, Michigan Farm Bureau Secretary-Manager, Clarence E. Prentice, suggested in a recent talk before the board of directors that the organization is worth many times the values of Farm Bureau. This article is a public reply to a farmer who questioned the value of membership when his insurance rates increased.

By CLARENCE E. PRENTICE
Secretary-Manager, Michigan Farm Bureau

To some members, Farm Bureau is insurance—for the car, the home, livestock or estate plans.

To others, Farm Bureau is highgrade petroleum products, food, fertilizer, marketing or farm-labor procurements.

Farm Bureau is much more than any one thing or even combination of things. To me, Farm Bureau is a matter of all working together to do what cannot be done by separate farmers. It is the way they enable an equally unselfish farming people to be giving even more—in service as a Trustee of Michigan State University.

In many respects, the two responsibilities are much alike.

In the one case a farm citizen, Frank Merriman, chose to devote much time away from his Sanilac County dairy farm to represent a solid, rural viewpoint in promoting and protecting the best interests of agriculture at our great Land Grant University. In similar fashion, Farm Bureau board members take of their time, effort and personal finances to promote and protect the best interests of Michigan agriculture.

When Farm Bureau action is not immediately apparent, it should be, or that the dairy herd must be turned over to family or hired men for awhile, these dedicated people hesitate only briefly, if at all, at the thought.

C. E. Prentice

Full agenda—Busy Day

The agenda was full and the day was jam-packed with action. As members of the board of directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau gathered to guide the operation of the state's largest farm organization, they were able to cut a normal two-day session down to a one day and a long evening, allowing quick return to spring farm work.

Secretary-Manager Clarence Prentice had prepared in outline form a complete "docket" of action that would be helpful to the members in a number of areas where board action might be expected to be taken.

Included was a proposal to establish a soft wheat advisory committee which could eventually lead to a Michigan Wheat Growers' organization, a sweet cherry research project proposal, an Information Division proposal to make use of Public Service television time in telling the Farm Bureau story, and the review of legislative actions.

President Elton Smith opened the meeting promptly at 9:00—which meant that several members of the 16-member board left home at that hour.

In his report to the board, Smith praised the series of marketing seminars held by the Michigan Development staff in March, and suggested that the board encourage the emphasis on reaching more people.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation sends copies of our printed program to all state presidents. This might be the kind of program to follow," Smith said.

He reported on the recent annual meeting of the Michigan Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Association (MACMA) and said that the Apple Division had made "a good showing" last year. He reported that Dew Burwell, South Haven, was re-elected to the MACMA board and that Stanley Hope, Water Valley, was named a director from the Vegetable Division.

"To have continued success in the marketing field, it is necessary that we convince more farmers of the value of this kind of organization, so they will become members and support our MACMA organization with their products," Smith said.

A report of the financial status of the Michigan Farm Bureau was reviewed in detail by members of the board, who found the organization to be operating on a sound basis, substantially as budgeted.

Secretary-Manager Prentice reviewed highlights of recent activities within the three major operating divisions of the Michigan Farm Bureau—the Legislative, Field Services and Information Divisions.

He told of plans for a "Township Member Relations Council" to be a joint project between the Field Services Division and county Farm Bureau officers. Under the plan, each township in Michigan would have an advisory and action "council" with year around membership and contact duties.

Prentice told of continued efforts planned in the Young Farmers program to surface leadership, get Farmers better informed about Farm Bureau, and provide information to solve personal and professional problems.

A report of activities within the new Farm labor organization, the "Michigan Agricultural Services Association," revealed that information certificates and agreements forms have been completed. In the words of Prentice, "Although time is short, there is every indication that we may be of considerable service in securing and placing farm labor yet this year."

As the only woman on the board, Mrs. Maurice Scrablin finds herself in the unique position of serving as both a regular member of the board and as representative of the Farm Bureau Women of Michigan. Her report included a summary of the spring district meetings and nominations for the state Women's Committee from the "odd numbered" districts of the state. (See related story, page 8.)

The Farm Bureau Women's cookbook project appears headed for a successful climax with a limited number of the useful booklets left for sale out of an original order of 10,000.

In reviewing the possibilities of a move by the Information Division into a building across the street, following a report from the Division which recommended such action.

"Apparently little material of the type Farm Bureau would produce is available to local Michigan news, and a need exists," the report read.

The report suggested that a gradual entry be made into this complicated media "without sacrificing present Farm Bureau information projects of importance."

A schedule of approximate costs was included.

After some discussion, the board approved the recommended program "as soon as feasible."

A continued concern over the decreasing production of soft wheat in Michigan was back of the suggestion that Farm Bureau explore the possibilities of a Soft Wheat Growers' Association.

The move to implement a similar proposal and the board approved an advisory committee to be set up if both states might move together in this effort.

The Sweet Cherry research project had been suggested by the board of directors in their last meeting, and listed as its objective "the determination of need for and the feasibility of a sweet cherry market information and sales program for Michigan."

An end result of the study could well be the establishment of a MACMA Sweet Cherry Division to carry out market information work, if the study determined that such a sales program is desirable.

The moved to implement the report for implementing later in the year.

In review of legislative matters, the board endorsed a statement commending these members of the legislature who have recognized the fact that Michigan farmers are carrying an unfair portion of the costs of schools and local government due to burdensome property taxes.

The board emphasized tax reform as their number-one legislative objective.
Michigan farmers may need to consider the choices which could face them on the fast-time-slow-time issue.

The question: Would farmers prefer
(1) the present situation, where all of Michigan is officially on Eastern Standard Time permanent year-round, or
(2) a situation where the entire state would be on Central Standard Time during the winter months (from the last Sunday of October to the last Sunday of April), moving the clocks one hour ahead for the balance of the year?

This would mean the same time that we have at present during the spring and summer months, and one hour later during the winter months; or
(3) so-called double-fast-time of Eastern Standard in the winter and Eastern Daylight in the summer. This would mean that during the period of the last Sunday of April to the last Sunday in October, our clocks would be one hour faster than the schedule for most of the state. This would bring sunrise on June 30 at 6:00 a.m. and sunset at 9:14 p.m.

Unless the Legislature acts to establish a statewide uniform time, the bill of the Congress will bring a change and confusion to Michigan's time pattern.

In 1948, the City of Detroit took a straw vote which showed that a majority at that time did not favor Daylight Saving Time in the summer. This can be interpreted as a protest that the legal influence will this factor have on such issues as slow time-fast time?

County Farm Bureau Resolution Committees should be sure that this subject is called to the attention of Farm Bureau membership at county Farm Bureau annual meetings.

STATE-NATIONAL NOTES

GOVERNOlR VETOES

GOVERNOR ROMNEY has vetoed H. 3327, which was highly controversial and on first view appeared to affect only the Detroit area, but in reality could have meant higher personal property taxes throughout the state.

The issue was on the depreciation schedule to be used for personal property taxation - straight line or accelerated. A change from the present accelerated schedule to a straight line would have meant higher personal property taxes for farmers.

Farm Bureau worked to get agriculture exempted from the bill and a compromise was worked out, but the Attorney General's office ruled that it would not be uniform and therefore it was sent to the Governor. Romney said that the bill was not uniform and所以他 vetoed it.

Governor Romney said that the veto of the bill would return the state taxpayers $20 million, become the Tax Commission, in order to get uniformity, would have to raise county equalized valuation.

The amendments make the legislation unworkable and would greatly increase the cost of administration. Supporters of the bill, including Farm Bureau and the Department of Agriculture, urged the bill be amended by the Senate to return it to its original purpose.

More Inflation

The next Congress will be asked by President Johnson to make broad changes in the Social Security Act. The President has announced that he wants to increase Social Security benefits across the board for 21 million beneficiaries - the aged, disabled, widows and orphans - including an increase in the monthly minimum, the monthly maximum and total family benefits.

It is reported that under consideration is the financing of part or all of these benefits from general tax revenues rather than from Social Security payments. By taking this route, controls on costs which would disappear as costs would be identifiable by the taxpayer and would be absorbed in the general budget.

One of the few remaining restraints on all-out inflation would be removed by such action.

AUTOMATIC NEEDLE THREADER

For those who sew, so simple and easy to use a threader is, it's a wonderful idea to do it. Made of strong red and white plastic. Buy one for yourself and others in your neighborhood. Truly appreciated. 

CEREAL CITY CRAFTS

138 North Avenue, Battle Creek, Mich.
Increase to School-Aid

BY: Robert E. Smith
Legislative Counsel, Michigan Farm Bureau

As this is written, final decisions have not yet been made of the exact amount of school aid increase that will be voted by the Legislature. However, there is no question but that the new school aid formulas instituted in 1965 will be continued with a substantial increase in appropriations.

The new approach to state aid passed by the Legislature in 1965 was completely in line with Farm Bureau's policy of increased aid and increased equity between districts.

School aid is now a dual formula. Part I (Formula A) applies to districts with a valuation per pupil of $12.200 and over. Part II (Formula B) applies to the poorer districts having a per pupil valuation of less than $12.200. There has also been a third part, known as a "special formula," which applies to relatively few districts.

The 1965 Legislature added more than $70 million to the school aid appropriation. Indirectly, this was also a type of tax reform and helped level the burden on local property taxes.

Some districts reported that it was the equivalent of as much as seven mills on their assessed valuation, meaning that without the increased state aid, the local district would have had to resort to increased property taxes.

Based on state equalized valuation, the increase was the equivalent of 2 1/2 mills of property tax statewide. When applied to the assessed, this millage would be in most cases, considerably higher.

This year the Legislature has considered at least three state aid proposals—one in the Senate and two in the House. H. 4025, which passed the House, increases the gross allowances for Formula A from $225 to $280.50 and the deductible mileage from 4.8 to 5.06, and Formula B from $380 to $405 per pupil and the deductible from 14.5 to 15 mills. These changes and others would amount to a total increase of nearly $85 million—$61 million of which would be "new additional money" and $7 million for normal growth. However, to prevent the state budget from going over one billion dollars, it will be necessary to cut large amounts of money from some proposals. School aid and higher education are among those expected to be scaled down.

New money for schools is expected to be compromised at about $40 to $45 million. This would be equivalent of 1 1/2 mills on property tax on the state equalized valuation, or when applied to assessed valuations, could mean much more. It is also another step toward bringing the state's share of the cost of education to the level that it was a few years ago.

As an example, in 1964, under the old formula, a district with a per child valuation of $12,000 received about $185 per child. In 1965, under Formula B, the increase was over $20 per child.

THAT GRAPE "STRIKE"

BY: Dan E. Reed
Legislative Counsel, Michigan Farm Bureau

Eighteen students from the University of Michigan campus participated in a "slavery labor" day recently to raise money for grape pickers on strike in California. Reported in the April 26, 1966 issue of the Michigan Christian Advocate, the official publication of Michigan Methodists. The students were members of the Wesley Foundation, the Methodist Student Center on the U. of M. campus.

"They volunteered to work for $1.25 minimum per hour, doing such tasks as scrubbing floors and washing windows. Many of the people they work for were more than the minimum wage when the students explained the conditions of the "strike" in California," the Advocate reports.

The students report that over $1000 was earned by the students on this project and that the Methodist Student Movement of Michigan sent a $100 check. In addition to these gifts, the Ann Arbor students donated 100 letters to the grape workers to send in Delano, California. These communications were to be addressed to the students at Ann Arbor to inform them of the plight of the farm workers in California. The grape pickers were picking grapes on 210 different vineyards in Delano, California. Since the grape pickers were picking grapes on 210 different vineyards in Delano, California. Since the grape workers supported the strike, it was over $1 per child, and under Formula B, the increase was over $20 per child.

Hail is Unpredictable!

Insurance is your only protection against loss from Hail Damage! Play it safe! Protect your income with Michigan Mutual Hail Insurance. Michigan's largest hail insurer is helping Michigan farmers to farm and truck crops for over 50 years. In the last 3 years, over $1 million has been paid to Michigan farmers. A non-profit farmers mutual insurance company means low rates and prompt, fair claim payment. For more information—See Your Local Agent Or Write MICHIGAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY 107 N. Butler Boulevard, Lansing, Michigan Phone: IV 2-5265 Over $22 Million Now In Force—Over 1/2 Million Surplus
The St. Johns Cooperative has been a farmer-owned business "on the grow." By 1964, all of the original stockholders had retired, and the co-op was run by a share of their earnings in the business. This is the foundation for growing services.

In a cooperative, as in any other business, new and expanded services can be provided only when the members want to create them. Farmers are the co-op owners. They provide the necessary capital to fund new operations. This was the foundation for growing services.

The benefits are double. Farmers-owners gain the advantage of more modern services to match the changing conditions in their farm operations. There are cash returns on their investment, too.

The St. Johns Cooperative has had a number of stockholders die, but the number of stockholders has increased to 1017, with assets increased to $367,150 in capital. The association did $312,210 in business in the first year. The original name was "The St. Johns Agricultural Association." But in 1929, this association was incorporated and became the St. Johns Cooperative. The original investments of the old association amounted to $4,145, and the new capital was made available by 155 stockholder farmers.

From that day forward, the St. Johns Co-op has been a farmer-owned business. "The Co-op that the Grange folks in this area, and look at the growing grain silos and other facilities of his co-op and ask "What if these services weren't there?"

Facilities like this are the farmer's tools just as certainly as his tractor or his combine. They serve and perform one of the essential jobs of running a farm—marketing, or making readily available supplies with which to operate. Any other business would pocket all the gains.

The St. Johns Cooperative serves farmers within a radius of about 18 miles. Ten years of development have made a world of difference. Modern services, not available two years ago, include field application of liquid nitrogen fertilizer, bulk spreading of mixed fertilizers, bulk feed delivery to the farm and field application of weed-killing chemicals.

The ten year growth in marketing facilities for grain and beans is tremendous. The first group of grain silos was erected in 1945-46 to hold 40,000 bushels. 1965—another group was added with a capacity of 18,000 bushels. Then a real surge ahead. The largest addition came in 1961—a 50,000 bushel silo and 140,000 bushels. Add another for beans in 1964—a 41,000 bushel unit.

Don't overlook the value of the 1,000 bushel per hour, gas-fired grain dryer. Modern high-moisture grain gets stalled without such a service. Since 1945, a boost in the grain-handling capacity of 207,000 bushels. And that is a growth in service capacity!

The St. Johns Cooperative has been a long-time member of the Michigan Elevator Exchange offering a national and international scope in the marketing of grain and beans. Working relations with Farm Bureau Services have endured for years. This relationship gives the local co-op the advantage of national purchasing programs on farm supplies, controlled distribution of interest, and sales of products sold and the benefits of research and laboratories where seeds and other products are tested.

John Hall, the manager, credits much of this growth to the foresight and dedication of farmers and officers of the co-op who have backed it to the hilt.

There is Warren Coffman, president since 1935, supported by a forward-looking board. There were the enduring efforts of George Brooks who made the co-op his life for 39 years. There was the Becker family, John, John Jr., Lawrence and Agnes who worked to build the business since its beginning in 1920. Agnes Becker still keeps the books. She is on a "first name" basis with practically every farmer who enters the place.

There is still the need to expand. The service needs of Clinton County farmers continue to grow. The St. Johns Cooperative is offering debentures to finance new services and facilities.

The yardstick with which to measure the soundness of an investment is the record of business growth. The record speaks for itself.

John Hall says, "The Co-op that stands pat on what it is doing today doesn't keep up with the parade."

On concrete, hogs gain faster—use less feed. Positive sanitation is easier. Concrete, a lifetime investment, is low in initial cost, easy to maintain. And land saved by confinement on concrete can be used to grow profitable cash crops.

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LARGEST EXPANSION has been in the grain marketing operations. Storage capacity for grain has been increased by 138,000 bushels since 1961. Total handling capacity for grain and beans now sums to 297,000 bushels.
Meet Marlie Drew...

(Editor's Note: This is another in a series of "field reports" on Michigan Farm Bureau Regional Representatives, this month featuring Marlie Drew of the Southwest Region.)

"It's like being back home."

This is how Marlie Drew describes her return to the Southwest Region as Michigan Farm Bureau regional representative, serving the counties of Berrien, Branch, Calhoun, Cass, Kalamazoo, St. Joseph and Van Buren.

"Back home" in St. Joseph County was where Marlie first began his long association with Farm Bureau. In the early 40's he was chairman, vice chairman and discussion leader of his Community Group. Later he served on the county board of directors and was named county president in 1953.

Farm Bureau activities on the state level included service as a member of the Relationship Committee and the Resolutions Committee. In 1954, Marlie joined the staff of the Michigan Farm Bureau as a representative for the Thumb Region. He has served in this capacity in the Southeast, Central and South Central regions during his career. During the period of 1960-63, he filled in for vacancies on the regional staff, rounding out his experience in every region of the state.

Marlie has received many tributes from the regions in which he has served. Most recently, he was honored by the Clinton County Farm Bureau at their annual Rural-Urban dinner for his many contributions to that area.

Marlie and his wife, Helen, live in Three Rivers in St. Joseph County. Daughter: Michelle ("Mickey") was married last year.

When time allows, Marlie's favorite leisure activities are golfing and fishing—and according to "official" reports, both sports are tackled with the same enthusiasm and dedication as is his job.

"Working as a regional representative has given me a real and personal satisfaction in knowing that I have been able to assist Farm Bureau leaders in promoting their objectives. The friendships that have developed through these efforts cannot be measured, but will always be treasured," says Marlie.

"The diversified agriculture we have in the Southwest Region provides a real challenge and an opportunity to be of service to agriculture."

The Michigan Farm Bureau Women's Scholarship Committee completed one of the most difficult tasks it has ever undertaken—choosing one out of several outstanding applicants for this year's Michigan State University $324 scholarship. Their choice: Norman Veliquette, Kewadin, eldest of the 11 children of Mr. and Mrs. Beverly Veliquette, dairy farmers from Antion County. Mr. Veliquette is a former county Farm Bureau president.

Norman, who participated in the International Farm Exchange Program (IFYE) in Brazil, is in the third quarter of his junior year at Michigan State University. His twin brothers are now freshmen at MSU, and it's been a "work-a-semester, school-a-semester" schedule for Norman and the twins to help themselves and each other reach their goal in education.

The hard-working family, with its interest and concern for all family members and pride in each other's accomplishments is the type of background which made Norman the top contender for the scholarship. But, the Scholarship Committee, the excellence of other applicants this year made the decision most difficult.

Member of the Scholarship Committee are: Mrs. Wm. Scramlin, Mrs. Tom Wedl and Mr. Robert Baccus.

The committee reports that applications for the Farm Bureau Women's $200 nurses' scholarship are now being received. Deadline date for this scholarship is June 15.

Applications may be obtained from: Miss Helen Atwood, Women's Activities, Michigan Farm Bureau, 4000 N. Grand River Ave., Lansing, Michigan 48904.

Mrs. Shirley Kennard

Farm Bureau—and Tuscola County Extension—depend on good friend with the passing of Mrs. Shirley Kennard, 25, Vassar, on May 7. Chosen in 1966 as one of the outstanding young women of America, Shirley had earned this recognition despite her 17 years in a wheelchair.

As Shirley Stevens, she won the admiration of millions of people across the nation who followed her arduous struggle against total disabling polio. She was nine when the crippling disease struck, leaving her unable to move any part of her body except four fingers.

During months in an iron lung and trips to Warm Springs, she was determined to finish school and graduate in only a year, and not the otherwise would have. She was active in 4-H, winning many honors for outstanding work in projects and junior leadership activities.

Through her work as secretary of the Tuscola County Farm Bureau Young People, the committee received recognition many times with her program scrapbook of activities, which has been exhibited at the Michigan Farm Bureau annual meeting.

She was chosen as outstanding Farm Bureau girl by the Young People's Committee in 1961. For the past three years she has served as chairman for the March of Dimes in Tuscola County.

In 1964, she married Bradley Kennard, whom she had met at Farm Bureau Young People's meeting. Since then, they have lived in the "dream house" which Bradley planned and built "special" so Shirley could carry out the tasks of a housewife.

"Both she and Bradley did so much for Farm Bureau, finding no job too big or small to warrant their time and efforts," reports Mr. Clare Carpenter, vice chairman of the Farm Bureau Women and a close friend of the Kennards. "How rightly she deserved the recognition as outstanding young woman of America for her abilities, accomplishments and services were enjoyed by many."

Survivors include her husband, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Stevens, and a brother, Robert Stevens.

If Mr. Bell hadn't invented the phone a farmer would have had to!

Farm families like yours depend even more than most folks on the telephone.

You call downtown—or anywhere in the nation—for up-to-the-minute information to help you run the farm efficiently and profitably. Your wife counts on the phone to keep the family close to friends and relatives, however far away.

A wonderful invention, the telephone. And so low in cost.

Michigan Bell
Part of the Nationwide Bell System
women learn what they "just" know

Farm Bureau Women throughout the state, gathering for their Spring district meetings, have learned what they "just" know about their cars and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative.

Arlo Wasson, sales manager for F.P.C. expressed his appreciation for the opportunity to talk with women because they "control 85% of all family buying, 70% of the nation's private wealth, 65% of all savings accounts, drive 50% of all the cars — and pay 85% of the petroleum supply bills."

In an interesting three-dimensional (sight, sound and smells) presentation, Wasson showed the women his Petroleum Tree with all the products made from crude oil, and told of the contributions this industry has made to the nation's economy.

Before he had finished his demonstration, the Farm Bureau Women had increased their vocabulary knowledge with words such as pistons, cylinders, carburetors, "Power Balanced Gasoline," lube oil, Unico "power supply"... and on.

The women also received some words of warning about additives, leaky mufflers, and "cheapskate" tires. "Clever talk and rigged demonstrations are selling additives that you put into fuels, lube oil, or both — with claims of great savings, longer tractor and car life, double mileage, etc.""There is no product that can correct a motor if there is a malfunction — no product that by adding it to fuel or lube oil can give your motor a rebirth job. It's like taking an aspirin tablet for a broken leg. You might get temporary relief but it isn't going to set and heal that broken leg."

Recognizing the Farm Bureau Women's concern for safety, Wasson quoted experts in the area who believe that carbon monoxide from leaky mufflers are the cause of many car accidents. This deadly gas, finding its way inside autos, knocks the driver unconscious. It's like taking an aspirin tablet for a broken leg. In case of a broken leg. Wasson quoted experts in the area who believe that carbon monoxide from leaky mufflers are the cause of many car accidents. This deadly gas, finding its way inside autos, knocks the driver unconscious. It's like taking an aspirin tablet for a broken leg. In case of a broken leg. Wasson quoted experts in the area who believe that carbon monoxide from leaky mufflers are the cause of many car accidents. This deadly gas, finding its way inside autos, knocks the driver unconscious.

As he spoke these words, the petroleum "magician" poured some secret ingredients made from crude oil products into a glass and stirred it with his magic wand. Then a fascinated audience watched the symbol of their farming operations grow within the container and mushroom over the sides.

Management skill plus Farm Bureau benefits — the magic ingredients in the formula for success.

DISTRICT MEETINGS

In addition to learning what they "just" know about their cars and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., the Farm Bureau Women at the Spring district meetings were entertained well fed and treated royally by host counties. In the odd-numbered districts, election of officers was held.

DISTRICT 1, with Berries as host, featured the new farm labor film, "While the Earth Remains." Over 65 women attended the meeting and re-elected Mrs. Vida Minnow as district chairman.

DISTRICT 2 — 110 women heard Mrs. Richard Phillips, assistant director of the Jackson County United Community Services, speak on "The Governor's program of Strengthening the Families." Jackson was host county.

DISTRICT 3, with 100 in attendance at Wayne County, had a presentation meeting with Ralph Burch, Wayne County Farm Bureau leader, Dan DeMattio, chairman of the Michigan Farm Bureau Safety Committee, and Helen Atwood, chairman of the Farm Bureau Woman's Safety Committee.

DISTRICT 4 — Barry County, with "The Magic Wand" as its theme, was hosted by Mrs. Ralph Scramlin, district chairman.

DISTRICT 5 — the 125 women on the meeting at Shiawassee County were connected with the American Air Defense) center in Owosso.

DISTRICT 6 — 175 Farm Bureau Women heard Mrs. Maurice Scramlin, state chairman, report on the coming A.C.W.W. triennial meeting. They were also entertained with "Water, Water Everywhere" music by guest from the host county, Burton.

DISTRICT 7 — Peter Slager, as district chairman, connected the 100 women at Muskegon with the State Farm Bureau Women's Safety Conference.

DISTRICT 8 — Gladwin County, with 100 women at the meeting, received cards, letters, gifts, and visits from people throughout the state, and even as far away as California. Mrs. Jeanette Babbitt, district chairman, made special emphasis on the program for 1966. Statewide "Safety Workshops," designed to provide volunteers with information and inspiration to work for traffic safety in their home communities, was one of the accomplishments which made "Mrs. Safety" a leading contender for the title.

Crowning of "Mrs. Safety" and recognition of the runner-up were performed by Mrs. Wm. Minkin, wife of Michigan's Lieutenant Governor. The winner was Mary Ruthie, who was then crowned, nominated by the Detroit Archdiocesan Council of Catholic Women, and selected as "Mrs. Safety 1966."

Judges made their decision mainly on personality, personal safety record, community activities, safety leadership, and sub-stituting evidence. Mrs. DeMattio's entry was submitted by the Michigan Farm Bureau Women.

MARY EDITH SAYS "THANKS"

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Mary Edith is chairman of the District 3 Farm Bureau Women.

Since that report, Mary Edith, convalescing at Sparrow Hospital, Lansing, has received cards, letters, gifts, and visits from people throughout the state, and even as far away as California. Mrs. Edith has returned to her normal working hours, and her husband, Mark, has been discharged. Mary Edith is chairman of the District 3 Farm Bureau Women.

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Disaster Consciousness

Farms disasters come in many forms. Since the Palm Sunday tornadoes of 1965, farmers have become a bit more tornado-conscious. Yet time acts as an eraser to memories, and neglect so often replaces a planned readiness to act when disasters hit.

But our children and our children's children can be the victims of our own neglect, for disaster emergencies in many forms can come to the farm.

They come like lightning and lighting itself is a form of emergency threat. Among other things, it is a cause of farm fires. Machinery may mangle and maim someone. It happens so quickly.

How long does it take for a fall to seriously injure some member of the farm family or an employee? Getting a bad burn is a matter of moments. Considering pesticides and medicine bottles, there are many poisons around the farm that become threats to the lives and health of children and people in general.

Every emergency that arises is a "panic situation." It should not be. It need not be. We can prepare if we plan and prepare: for emergencies properly.

Consider the farm wife who picked up the phone, called the fire department and screamed, "My house is on fire!" — and then hung up! Whose house? Where? Panic does this to people who are not ready.

Are the necessary phone numbers ready and posted by the telephone? The Fire Department, police, the doctor? Or must you lose precious minutes looking them up? Meanwhile your husband, your children, your fingers are all thumbs.

Have you planned what to say regarding the disaster when help is needed, the nature of any injuries and the condition of persons who are not ready?

Will you take time to find out any first aid steps that should be taken? Or have you studied up on how to handle most simple first aid measures?

If you need to do this, it is farmers. Many lives can be saved, many injuries made less serious, if one is prepared to do the RIGHT things.

Disaster readiness is often more than just remembering that disasters become community affairs and call for mobilized action. This is the kind of emergency threat that grinds its teeth — a tornado, a flood, a grass or forest fire that get out of hand, and every farmer should be prepared to face them.

These are the days we have faced in the past — and we will face in the future. But why should we be scared to death of them? Should we panic?

Victims can die while chance passer-by or neighbors wonder why they were not in a hospital or emergency room. Blood losses and transfusions may be obtained from a blood bank or where trained persons can be found to administer the needed transfusions. Obtaining medical supplies may suddenly become very important.

Victims have problems of food and shelter. Often these can be solved by a community-wide and well-organized program.

Preparation calls for community leadership. Farm Bureau members of any county can assume the initiative to provide leadership, and to develop the organized system that puts the area on a footings of preparedness.

Your county Farm Bureau may be set up to establish a County Preparedness Committee. Members of this committee should become acquainted with the county office of Civil Defense, the County Sheriff's department, fire departments, medical and hospital facilities and the services available through the Rural Defense Education department at Michigan State University.

Members of the committee should be well distributed over the county and should possess necessary information as to sources of aid, including telephone numbers of other committees and key public services.

These men or women should be prepared to move fast to save lives and property, and to spread the word: "This is the disaster situation. Help is needed, the nature of any injuries and the condition of persons who are not ready.

Let's carry this leadership to the farm. Every member of the team must be prepared to move fast to save lives and property, and to spread the word: "This is the disaster situation. Help is needed, the nature of any injuries and the condition of persons who are not ready.

Our community must be ready at all times. We should be prepared to do something positive about this problem without waiting for the next county. They are not serious if we do not become them.

We Point With Pride

For the second time this year, the Gratiot County Farm Bureau points with pride to a "valedictorian" within its membership ranks.

Shirley McJilton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold McJilton of rural St. Louis, was named valedictorian of the 1966 graduating class of St. Louis High School. Her scholastic record was 3.97. In March, another member, David Lake of Ithaca, was named valedictorian of Central Michigan University.

Shirley's parents have been Farm Bureau members since 1945 and her grandparents were one of the original members in Gratiot County.

She was named earlier this year at the DAR "Good Citizen" winner for her senior class. An accomplished musician and active in her church, she also has taken an active part in extra-curricular activities. She plans to enter Michigan State University next fall.

"We are indeed proud of Shirley and her entire family," said Mrs. Leona Vance, Gratiot County Farm Bureau Secretary.
Set for September

Here's a Farm Bureau sponsored European tour especially arranged to fascinate farmers. Rare indeed is the tour that takes in so many of the famous and historic points of interest on the European scene and yet includes so much of the farming scene of countries like Holland, Belgium, Denmark, Germany and France.

The tour extends from September 5-26. Our Michigan farmer tourists can leave either from Chicago or Detroit airports by jet plane and arrive in Holland the following morning. Just overnight — and you are there!

You will see Amsterdam and Rotterdam and the beautiful farming regions in those areas. Then to the fascinating terraced vineyards of the Rhineland in Germany.

Flax farms in Belgium should be a new experience. The dairy farms and famous horse breeding stables of France will be seen enroute to the towered castles of Brittany and Mont St. Michael, the Normandy Invasion beaches and the always fascinating landmarks of Paris.

Bill Day, farm director of Station WCMR at Elkhart, Indiana, will be one of the tour escorts. He plans to tape programs enroute on the tour and mail them back for broadcast as the tour proceeds.

It is a "worry-free" tour from the expense viewpoint. Most of the expenses are covered in the initial cost of $756 (Detroit departure). The tourist will pay for three lunches and any personal expenses. But tips, planned sightseeing tours, transfers and hotel room expenses are covered.

Farm Bureau members interested in this tour should contact Melvin Woell, Information Division, Michigan Farm Bureau, Box 900, Lansing, Michigan 48904. Reservations must be completed by mid-August.
MICHIGAN FARM NEWS
June 1, 1966
ELEVEN

BEANS ARE KING OF MICHIGAN CROPS

Michigan celebrated "Bean Week" during May 22-28, according to an official proclamation by Governor George Romney.

The proclamation read in part: "Michigan has long been the nation's No. 1 producer of dry edible beans. This commodity has become an important source of income to nearly 14,000 farmers in the state.

The state's annual production of dry edible beans has on occasion reached $50 million pounds. These are exported to consumers all over North America, the United Kingdom, Europe, Africa, Australia and Asia.

Annual farm receipts from the sale of beans, to wit: $55 million a year to the state's economy in addition to the benefits derived by handlers, the transportation industry and many segments of our society.

"The production, marketing and distribution of dry edible beans has been a 'good life' with citizens in several Michigan counties for many years..."

Michigan grows more navy beans and several of the colored bean varieties than any other state in the nation.

Because of their distinctive flavor, they are used by the important canners of pickles and beans — and in the traditional bean soup, famous the world over, and served in the U.S. Senate dining room.

The entire cost of production was paid by contributions from individual farmers and agricultural groups such as the Michigan Farm Bureau.

"Many non-farm people have an inaccurate concept of the farm labor situations due to much misinformation presented in the mass media in recent years," according to Paul Scott, Northport, fruit grower and coordinator of the film activities for the committee. Scott expressed concern over such nationally viewed television films as the "Harvest of Shame." The film, which has given agriculture a black eye, has sometimes become a fad.

In the new film, seasonal workers are shown busy at most of the jobs and crops in Michigan, from the harvest of asparagus to the work in sugar beets and pickles. Many types of migrant labor are shown. The film touches on social aspects as well as the economic side of migrant work. Good labor management practices are stressed.

"The entire cost of production was paid by contributions from individual farmers and agricultural groups such as the Michigan Farm Bureau.

The Michigan Elevator Exchange sells two grades of beans to Farm Bureau members and Community Farm Bureau offer suggestions. They offered $25 for the best name submitted for each grade of beans, with selections to be made by a panel of three judges.

The judges have spoken. The winners are chosen.

The last two grades lacked brand names under which they could be sold. The Michigan Elevator Exchange decided to let Farm Bureau members and Community Farm Bureau offer suggestions. They offered $25 for the best name submitted for each grade of beans, with selections to be made by a panel of three judges.

The judges have spoken. The winners are chosen.

Both winners are from "beanland" — Michigan's Thumb, where a large percentage of Michigan beans are grown.

Congratulations to the winners, and thanks from the Michigan Elevator Exchange to the many Farm Bureau members who submitted worthy and interesting entries.

NEW LABOR SERVICE IS WELL UNDERWAY

M. J. Buschlen, the new operations manager of the Michigan Agricultural Services Association, is the kind of man to agree with John Milton. Milton said, "They also serve who only stand and wait." M. J. isn't waiting.

The Michigan Agricultural Services Association is a new Farm Bureau affiliated company, organized for the purpose of recruiting and placing farm workers on member farms as needed exist.

"When you have a tough job to do, you let the road to establish key contacts," says Buschlen. "I think Farm Bureau folks will understand that I'm only one man and cannot start with the state as a whole. And, for now, I want to start working where it will do the most good this year."

"Busch" reports good progress thus far in the contacts he has made. Some of these contacts have been with sugar and pickle processors. Those are the people who have already arranged a supply of workers for their seasonal needs.

The object is to line up these workers for employment in other Michigan areas during other parts of the season. Buschlen reports good acceptance, thus far, of inquiries into the recruitment of their worker supply.

Further contacts are being made in selected areas of Michigan to determine grower need and to lay the basis for scheduling these workers to the member growers. The wish is to move the workers available from crop to crop on the best possible timetable.

Grocer contacts and worker scheduling are to be coordinated between Buschlen and the county Farm Bureau offices. This organization must continue in the future.

While the Earth Re-
MUCH NEEDED CHANGES in Workmen's Compensation become law. Watching the Governor's last minute signature were: (l to r) Senators Vanderploeg (D-Muskegon), and Novak (D-Damsville); Dan Reed, Michigan F.B.; Gov. Romney; Elton Smith, President, Michigan F.B.; Andrew Ca's, Grand; and Senator Roger Johnson (D-Marshall) who introduced the bill in the Senate.

MICHIGAN'S FUTURE HOMEMAKERS ASSOCIATION is twenty years old. At their annual convention in Grand Rapids on April 21-23 the group celebrated its twentieth anniversary with a huge birthday cake. Here, past state presidents light the candles before the 1600 delegates from Michigan high school vocational educational departments.

SCHOOL VISITS FARMS

HOW THE MODERN FARMER HANDLES FEED with very little labor is explained by Harry Mutch to a group from the Hughes School. On the Mutch farm the youngsters saw a completely automated beef-cattle feeding operation where one man can feed several hundred head of cattle with no labor in the feeding season.

HOW THE MILKING IS DONE on the modern dairy farm is explained to visitors from Marshall's Hughes School by Mrs. Lloyd Smith. Here she shows the guests how the cows are brought into the barn, washed and milked with a very minimum of labor and no manual handling of either the feed or the milk.

MUSIC IN THE AIR

"THE MICHIGANDERS" - a group of musicians from Pigeon, entertained the Farm Bureau Women at the District 6 spring meeting. Words and lyrics for the musical program were written by Mrs. John Leipprandt (left). Others in the group are Howard Bedford, Mrs. Wesley Murdock, Jr., and Mrs. Charles Leipprandt, daughter Janice, and Mrs. Ed Oeschger (not shown).

COUNTY FARM BUREAU SECRETARIES — board the bus for a tour of Farm Bureau Services facilities, including the bean and grain terminal and the feed manufacturing plant in Saginaw, the egg marketing plant in Brighton, and Farm Bureau Center, Lansing. The 26 secretaries and office assistants, representing 20 counties, were guests of Farm Bureau Services, Inc.


**FARM BUREAU WOMEN** not only raised part of the money for building the office, but they also furnished refreshments to the more than 250 members, friends and guests who came to the open house. Sampling some of the bountiful supply of cookies are Mr. and Mrs. Philip Hunt of Soper and Mrs. George Logan, vice-chairman of the Women's Committee, serves.

**MISSOURI AUCTION SCHOOL. Free off the new quarters. The desk was built and donated by Davis.**

**DAY OLD OR STARTED PULLET-** The Dekalb profit pullet. Approved by: A. D. Dunn, Brown-Skinner, G. W. Clark, R. L. Keith, and D. G. F. Temple. If you keep records, you'll keep Dekalb. Write for prices and catalog. KLAGER HATCHERIES. Builders of Show, Market and Broiler Birds. 1210 W. and 10th St., Bridgewater, Michigan. (Grand Traverse County) (6-12-21) 20

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Maplewood Studio Box 362 Lansing, Mich.
It is a rare farm that can offer gainful employment to all members of the family when they grow up and start families of their own. Many leave the farm for that reason. Some seek other jobs for a variety of reasons, ranging from wanting a steady income to a desire to work indoors.

The point is—rural youth leave the farm.

Youth leaving the farm is nothing new. Think back as far as you can remember. Haven't folks always been leaving the farm for employment elsewhere? This is a sign of a growing technology, of more productivity allowing more freedom of decision.

Because youth are leaving the farm, does it mean that agriculture is a declining industry? Far from it! Opportunities for rural youth in agriculture have never been greater.

It is estimated that 40 per cent of the total national labor force is employed in occupations which are a part of agriculture. Take marketing as an example. In 1947 about 11.7 million worked on farms, while 11.7 million worked in marketing farm products. By 1964 about 13 million worked in marketing while just over six million worked on farms.

Youth are many job opportunities in agriculture. A Michigan survey made in 1965 indicates that there are over 200 Agricultural Job Titles. These include such titles as banker, livestock breeder, food and high school purveyor, salesman, agricultural chemist, equipment mechanic and designer, conservation specialist, elevator operator, futures market trader, tax accountant, commodity grader and inspector. The list seems endless!

The firms that were contacted in the survey indicated that more agricultural workers would be needed in the future. Nearly 25 per cent more workers of this description will be needed by 1970. The nursery of Michigan need 435 new workers each year, for example.

Farm youths get the training that gives them the inside track in agriculturally related jobs. This fact was clearly stated by respondents. Background helps, but added education and experience is needed. Employers point out that all jobs require a high school education and about half of them require some preparation beyond the high school years.

There are four levels of preparation open to youth going into agricultural occupations. They are: high school pre-college graduation, college training, and advanced college degrees.

Training has wide applications. Not every job takes a specific level of training. Many businesses are setting up educational levels for job personnel requirements. A young person today must start planning his future early and receive the education required for that job.

High school education is a basic necessity. The young person without this basic training faces a future of frustration. Opportunities for jobs and advancement will be extremely limited.

Curricula in high schools are being developed to give youth broader preparation for gainful employment upon graduation. Vocational agriculture programs are a good example. Many of the 210 vo-ag programs in the state are gearing up to the fact that all farm youth can't remain on the farm. Newest are receiving basic training in agricultural non-farm jobs.

The first way this is being done is through a cooperative training program with participating businesses. In the freshman and sophomore years, the student receives the traditional agricultural courses. Subjects offered are plant, animal and soil science as well as agricultural mechanics. At the same time, the student carries on supervised farming projects.

In the junior and senior years, the student goes either into advanced courses on agricultural production or non-farm agriculture courses. The student who does not expect to stay in farming would select the latter courses.

Training is the key to the future for many farm boys and girls who must look ahead to farming, or possibly in a farm-related job. Among methods suggested by a number of educators is an "Area Vocational Educational Center." This would be a training program located in a building or community college in the county supported by the entire county tax base.

The students from all high schools in the county would be enrolled in this "Area College." If this area center, skills that are taught that require expensive equipment. These include data processing, electronics, accounting and tax services.

This method might allow all youth to have opportunities that no one school could provide in dependently. The students would receive all other subjects in their home high school. They would graduate from a school in their home district.

What about training after high school—involve less than a full college degree? This type of technical training is becoming increasingly popular.

One of the best-known programs of this sort is the Short Course offering at Michigan State University. Short courses have been available for over 50 years. In recent years, many courses have been developed to provide technical training for youth. Training is offered in commercial Basic Business, elementary and advanced farm supply operating, livestock and feedlot management, cloth and rug work, landscape and nursery management, farm equipment service and sales, and in soil sciences as well.

Short courses at MSU offer many advantages. Sixty-five staff members provide the teaching in the Short Courses. The students also have classes with other College of Agriculture professors. This program gives youth an opportunity to try college life while learning a specific occupation.

While enrolled in these technical training programs, the student also has on-the-job supervised training. During this phase, he is paid. This helps finance the cost of the student's education.

Community Colleges may also provide an economical method of post high school training. While most of these colleges do not provide basic technical training, some offer advanced programs. Most of them provide excellent programs which lead on to a four year degree. The student entering a Community College should plan his courses carefully to provide the best advantage when he transfers.

COLLEGE TRAINING

Michigan State University, the nation's first Land Grant College, offers degrees in 23 agricultural majors. These include: Agricultural Biochemistry, Ag Business, Ag Communications, Ag Economics, Dairy, Food Science, Lumber and Building Materials, Marketing, Forestry, Resource Development, Packaging, and 13 others. Doesn't this broaden the picture of agriculture?

While the College of Agriculture is not the largest college at MSU, it is far from a declining part of the institution. In 1965, the enrollment in the College of Agriculture was 13 per cent more than in 1964. Even with increased enrollment, the all-agriculture demand for graduates from the Ag College far exceeds the number graduating. Starting salaries are comparable to those for most other college graduates.

Without a doubt, it is expensive to go to college. It costs about $6,400 for four years at MSU. The U.S. Census Bureau reports that the average college graduate earns about $150,000 more in his lifetime than a high school graduate. So the $6,400 is a pretty good investment.

Parents should start counselling their children early. Farm families usually work closely together. This relationship gives opportunity and an innate basis for talk about a young person's plans for the future. Parents can explain that agriculture includes farming and other occupations related to farming.

The local high school should also be of interest to the parents. Is the curriculum adequately preparing youth for employment or college? Does the school have "Opportunity Counseling" personnel? Are these people aware of the job opportunities within agriculture, or are farm youth being "counselled out" of agriculture? A talk with the school vo-ag teacher would also be wise. Is he offering a program that trains youth in non-farm agricultural jobs? Does he need help to develop such a program?

Finally, parents should look at the Community College in the area. Is it providing technical training opportunities to rural youth designed to keep them in agriculture? How well is it preparing the youth who wants to transfer to another school for a degree?

CONCLUSION

Agriculture is an expanding industry. It will need more trained people as time goes on. The farm youth of today have more opportunities for rewarding careers in agriculture than at any time. They have the background necessary, but need the training. Agriculture needs them, too! Proper training for youth is a team effort. The youth must be stimulated to think of the future. Educators must be aware of the opportunities in agriculture. Parents must counsel, take interest and provide sound financing for adequate educational facilities.

Many businesses and industries should cooperate with educational institutions by informing schools of the training needed and of future job opportunities. They should also provide on-the-job training for youth.

If this cooperation is given, youth will still leave the farm, but a lot less will leave agriculture.

QUESTIONES—SUGGESTIONS

1. How many jobs in agriculture can the members of your group list?
2. Arrange to tour a local business and see how many agricultural jobs you can find.
3. Ask your Vo-Ag teacher to your group meeting. Yout with him about his curriculum. Find out if he needs assistance in developing training programs for non-farm agricultural jobs.
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