MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

On Dairy Imports

MFB Advises Summit

Co-op Month Proclaimed

Michigan Farm Bureau has made recommendations regarding dairy imports to President Gerald Ford at the 1974 Economic Summit Conference. The recommendations are based on a four-page analysis of dairy import policy. The analysis shows that dairy imports have increased the price of dairy products and are not in the best interest of the consumer.

F. B. Mutual Checks Coming

The eighth consecutive Farm Bureau Mutual auto dividend will be mailed later in October to Farm Bureau members throughout Michigan. The dividend, which is also the largest in the firm's history, will be mailed to members on or before Oct. 31, 1974. The dividend is calculated as a percentage of the net income of the Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Group in 1973, which was $581,000. Members insured their cars or trucks through Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Group, and received their dividends by mail on or before Sept. 30, 1974, and will be mailed to them on or before Oct. 31, 1974. The dividend will be paid to Farm Bureau members who have insured their cars or trucks through Farm Bureau Mutual Auto Insurance Group in 1973.

Policy Development Conference Held

Calling for the "kinds of policy that are good for today," Michigan Farm Bureau President Elton Smith opened MFB's ninth annual Statewide Policy Development Conference on Aug. 29 in Lansing. Smith encouraged the 200 Farm Bureau members to "get involved" in policy development.

By Services

Dividends Mailed

Farm Bureau Services, Inc. and Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc. have mailed over $500,000 to holders of the cooperatives' stock and members of the Michigan Farm Bureau. The dividends are mailed annually to members who have insured their cars or trucks through Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., of Caledonia, Michigan, during the previous year. The dividends are distributed to members on a proportional basis, with each member receiving a share of the net income of the cooperative.

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Nile Vermillion recorded in Fann Farm Bureau history, a record of achievement and phenomenal growth. And if it did not happen without making any false promises, he could not make good. As the companies grew from the nucleus, he never lost that philosophy.

One of Farm Bureau leaders, Blanche Knirk, who served on the Michigan Farm Bureau board of directors when Nile was hired, described him as a man who "had his marbles together." That's a good description of him. He had a clear head, and examined the puzzle. "How in the world did you get it together in 15 minutes?" asked the boy.

"On the other side of the puzzle, there is a face of a man. I just put him together to make a puzzle," said the boy. It was a face that those who know him have come to know. Nile Vermillion is an important, but what happens THROUGH him. And much has happened through Nile Vermillion.

Letter -- Petition Support Sought

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Today is the 10th day of October, 1974. This is the beginning of four weeks to take time to get the Michigan Farm Bureau ballot and certainly to make that vote count. Make your decision and let us know. We are among the two million Farm Bureau members who have voted by mail. We have the opportunity, and we have the responsibility, to vote for the leadership that will be given to the Farm Bureau.
Wiseman Named To Head Insurance

LANSING--Robert E. J. Wiseman has been appointed Executive Vice President of Farm Bureau Insurance Group, one of the state's major insurers. He succeeds Nile L. Vermillion who retired on September 30th after serving policy holders throughout Michigan.

The appointment was unanimously approved by the companies' Board of Directors on August 27 and became effective September 3.

In 1954, Wiseman joined Farm Bureau Insurance Group as an accountant from the Standard Accident Insurance Company in Detroit. Several months later he was appointed Controller. In 1960, the Michigan State University graduate was named Controller and Treasurer and, in May of 1971, assumed the position of Vice President-Finance.

Wiseman serves on the Board of Directors of the Bank of Lansing and is a member of the Insurance Accounting and Statistical Association, the Faith Lutheran Church and the Okemos High School Athletic Booster Club.

In making the announcement, Company President Elton R. Smith and Kenneth Bull stated: "We are confident that Mr. Wiseman's innovative leadership will be instrumental in continued development of Farm Bureau Insurance Group and its ability to serve policy holders throughout Michigan."

Wiseman is a graduate of Michigan's mineral laws and regulations. And help you find out how much your oil or gas properties are worth, help you make your money's worth out of them, and help protect and increase your money once you have it.

And don't think the idea of making money in oil is far-fetched. The Michigan area is the 17th largest producer of oil and gas today. By 1980 this production is expected to triple—to some 150,000 barrels per day.

SO if you have oil or gas on your property now, or if you're an oil operator now, doesn't it make sense to get the facts on the benefits of a trust or property management relationship at Michigan's biggest bank?

AFBF President Blames Government

American Bureau Federation President William J. Kuhfuss accused the government of deficit spending as the root cause of inflation in a statement before the Agricultural and Food Economic Conference in Chicago on Sept. 13.

"The first thing that must be done is to convince the people of this country that their government is going to protect the value of the dollar from further erosion by bringing inflation under control," Kuhfuss said. "Rising prices are a symptom, and a result, not the cause of inflation."

"The root cause of inflation is deficit spending by the federal government."

"What is needed is the will to face up to the need to reduce standards be dropped."

"The need for such a monumental cost in relation to the benefit which might accrue from retrofit guarding," Buschlen concluded.

In his testimony Pridgeon emphasized that today's farmer is more safety oriented than ever before. He indicated that farm leaders in Michigan realize that safety is important and are willing to work with OSHA on safety matters.

However, Pridgeon added that "the retrofit requirement is not feasible and often unnecessary," and factors that combine to provide adequate safety for employees.

Buschlen added that "several modifications to this proposed standard are needed if farmers are to meet the provisions of the standard without unnecessary hardship for employers."

"Noting that there has been no documentation of conclusive scientific evidence to support the need for such a monumental cost in relation to the benefit which might accrue from retrofit guarding," Buschlen recommended that the retrofit provision of the proposed standard be dropped.

The guarding of existing agricultural equipment should be attained as old equipment is replaced by new equipment rather than imposing a sudden absolute deadline," Buschlen concluded.

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However, Pridgeon added that "the retrofit requirement is not feasible and often unnecessary," and factors that combine to provide adequate safety for employees. He suggested that the additional cost of retrofit safety standards will exceed the additional safety benefit.

Knowing you have oil or gas on your land is one thing.

Knowing how to profit from it is another.

And that's where we can help.

We're the National Bank of Detroit. And we're the only bank in Michigan with petroleum engineers on staff.

Which means, when you establish a trust or property management relationship with NBD, we can give you the level of advice and management skill you need to profitably maintain your oil or gas properties. We can keep you abreast of Michigan's mineral laws and regulations. And help you invest the proceeds from your oil or gas properties through a trust account.

In short, because of experienced people like Ray George, our Trust Division Vice President and Petroleum Engineer, we can help you find out how much your oil or gas properties are worth, help you get your money's worth out of them, and help protect and increase your money once you have it.

And don't think the idea of making money in oil is far-fetched. The Michigan area is the 17th largest producer of oil and gas today. By 1980 this production is expected to triple—to some 150,000 barrels per day.

SO if you have oil or gas on your property now, or if you're an oil operator now, doesn't it make sense to get the facts on the benefits of a trust or property management relationship at Michigan's biggest bank?

Just call (313) 225-2912.

Or write F. Parker Colby, NBD Trust Division, National Bank of Detroit, Detroit MI 48322.
Levin, Milliken Meet With MFB Board of Directors

Responding to a Michigan Farm Bureau tradition of inviting major political candidates to visit with the MFB Board of Directors both major gubernatorial candidates met with MFB's Board in September. Senator Levin, Democratic candidate, met the Board at a luncheon September 4. The next day Governor William Milliken talked with Board members at Farm Bureau Center. Both candidates discussed their views on issues of interest to Michigan farmers.
NATIONAL NOTES

Albert A. Almy

Food, Inflation Issues Aired

The recent elevation of Gerald Ford to the Presidency has resulted in Congress and all the major governmental agencies focusing on major problems facing the nation. Currently, much attention has been focused on the problem of inflation, which has caused farmers and other food producers to question the ability of the government to control inflation. The recent elevation of Gerald Ford to the Presidency has resulted in Congress and all the major governmental agencies focusing on major problems facing the nation. Currently, much attention has been focused on the problem of inflation, which has caused farmers and other food producers to question the ability of the government to control inflation. The recent elevation of Gerald Ford to the Presidency has resulted in Congress and all the major governmental agencies focusing on major problems facing the nation. Currently, much attention has been focused on the problem of inflation, which has caused farmers and other food producers to question the ability of the government to control inflation. The recent elevation of Gerald Ford to the Presidency has resulted in Congress and all the major governmental agencies focusing on major problems facing the nation. Currently, much attention has been focused on the problem of inflation, which has caused farmers and other food producers to question the ability of the government to control inflation.

In suggesting specific government anti-inflationary policies and actions, Mr. Kuhfuss said the first thing to make clear is that the government is not completely helpless in trying to control inflation. He went on to say that the government can and should do at least the following:

1. Control the growth of the money supply. Mr. Kuhfuss said that the only real way to control inflation is to control the growth of the money supply. He pointed out that recent evidence indicates that the growth of the money supply has been too rapid, and that this has contributed to the inflationary pressures.

2. Encourage private sector efforts to reduce inflation. Mr. Kuhfuss said that private sector efforts can also play a role in controlling inflation. He suggested that the government could provide incentives for businesses to reduce their costs and prices.

3. Control the growth of government expenditures. Mr. Kuhfuss said that government spending is also a major cause of inflation, and that the government should work to keep spending in check.

4. Increase taxes. Mr. Kuhfuss said that higher taxes could be used to reduce government spending and thereby help control inflation.

5. Devalue the dollar. Mr. Kuhfuss said that devaluing the dollar could help reduce inflation by making imports more expensive and thereby encouraging domestic production.

In concluding his comments on the control of inflation, Mr. Kuhfuss said that the government must be prepared to do several of these things simultaneously in order to bring inflation under control.

Mr. Kuhfuss' statement noted that issues to be considered at the World Food Conference are of vital concern to American farmers, who produce 15% of the agricultural commodities that move in international trade, and whose efforts are essential to the solution of international food problems. He said that a period of relatively tight food supply is a temporary situation caused by many countries, relatively short crops in 1972, reduced production of fish meal, and the adverse weather conditions in the United States this year. However, he emphasized, the world as a whole is not in its emergency situation as far as food is concerned.

The basic problem facing the World Food Conference, Mr. Kuhfuss said, is how to produce and distribute enough food to meet the needs of a rapidly growing world population in an economically sound manner in less developed countries. If this problem is not solved, he said, it will require a long range solution and that no system of rationing short supplies will be effective. The expanded production of food, exchange of food among those that have a comparative advantage as current or potential producers, will be the answer when food is available.

The World Food Conference, he said, should encourage those nations to increase food production by:

1. Increasing food production within their own borders.
2. Encouraging food trade.
3. Encouraging the development of new agricultural technology.
4. Providing technical assistance to developing countries.
5. Working to improve the world food distribution system.

(Continued on page 7)
Merchants See Farm

Over 20 Macomb County businessmen who may pride themselves on how they keep the bacon home, recently learned what it takes in time and investment to grow pork.

On men's day of the 1974 Greater Mt. Clemens Farm City Festival the businessmen were treated to an egg and sausage breakfast at the country in the western Clason hog farm near Richmond. After the cook-out style breakfast Clason answered questions about his 750 head operation and conducted a tour of his facilities. The city visitors were highly interested in the investment required in a modern farming operation.

Businessman Al Stragier's comment was typical, "I was really impressed by what I saw this morning," he said. "It's amazing what it takes in time and investment to grow these porkers.

From the farmers point of view Clason felt that "bringing these men out from the city gives them a better understanding of the costs involved in a farming operation."

Werner Clason, left, replies to questions from Macomb County businessmen during tour of Clason's hog farm.

Homefront

The Friendly Farmers in Saginaw County used a "penny march" to close a recent meeting.

Two members of the Lucky Fifty, Huron County, were privileged to be part of a work study group which spent two weeks as counselors to young people at the Henderson Settlement in Kentucky. Their report of their activities was enjoyed by all members of their community group.

Many community groups make a practice of "inviting guests to attend their monthly meeting to discuss current topics. Whether this was true at a recent meeting of the Hemlocks in Saginaw county wasn't reported. But, the minutes did show that a live toad jumping demonstration in the host's living room proved interesting.

From Chippewa County comes a report that a very good time was had by 60 members and guests at the annual picnic of the Brimley group.

One of the ladies from the Southern Dairymen, Oceana County, is making ceramic planters for use in sending flowers to sick friends since the planters at greenhouses are so expensive.

CARL HEISLER of rural Albion, president of Farmers Petroleum Cooperative, Inc., talks with Anita Sturgeon, Capac, state secretary of Michigan's Future Farmers of America, about her recent trip to Kansas. Farmers Petroleum Co-op sponsored her attendance at the American Institute of Cooperation Annual meeting at Kansas State University, August 6-9. She was among the 5,000 adults and 1,000 young people from 50 states who attended the farm business conference. Each year a Land Grant University lends its campus to the Institute, and in 1975, Michigan cooperatives and Michigan State University will host the national AIC meeting on the MSU campus, East Lansing.

HAWAII and Las Vegas

For Top Young Farm Pair

Sponsored by H.M.H. & F. Travel

for all members of Michigan Farm Bureau and GUESTS

HAWAII

11 Days - 9 Nites in all

Jet via United Air Lines

Luggage room

Flower Lei greeting on arrival

8 Days - 7 Nights at the

Sheraton Princess Kua- lani or Holiday Inn

Sightseeing, etc.

From

Dec. 10-23

Neg. 399

Las Vegas

10% ts/service

Overnight Jet via United Air Lines

Round trip transfers

Airport / hotel / airport

Luggage to rooms

Round trip transfers

Bus to Strip from point of arrival

TWO FOR THE PRICE OF ONE!
International relations is an area of concern for many countries, including the United States. One interesting development has been the increasing interest in Japanese agriculture and its impact on the American market. This interest is not just limited to economic factors but also includes cultural exchanges and educational programs.

Noturumi is a student from Japan who has been studying agriculture at Michigan State University (MSU). He has been living in Michigan for the past three years, where he has been exposed to various aspects of American agriculture, including the state's fruit industry. Noturumi's experience in Michigan has been quite enriching, and he has learned a lot about American agriculture and its challenges.

Noturumi's stay in Michigan has been facilitated by the Michigan Farm Bureau (MFB), which has provided him with various resources and opportunities to gain firsthand experience in American agriculture. The MFB has established a program to host Japanese students and provide them with a unique learning experience.

Noturumi has been actively involved in farm events and has had the opportunity to interact with local farmers and learn about their practices. His visits to different farms have been enlightening, and he has observed how American farmers manage their land and carry out their agricultural activities.

Noturumi's experience in Michigan has been valuable not only for his personal development but also for the students in Japan who have followed his journey. His story serves as an inspiration for others who are interested in learning more about American agriculture and its potential for future collaborations.

The MFB's efforts in hosting students like Noturumi highlight the importance of cultural exchanges in promoting understanding and mutual respect between different cultures. These exchanges not only benefit the students but also have the potential to strengthen relationships between countries and contribute to global development.

In conclusion, the experience of Noturumi in Michigan is a testament to the power of education and cultural exchange in fostering mutual understanding and cooperation. The MFB's program provides an excellent platform for students to learn about American agriculture and to build meaningful relationships that can have a positive impact on the global agricultural community.
YOUR Farm Bureau membership IS WORTH $5 more

Sign-up now for your 1975 Farm Bureau membership and we'll give you a $5 certificate good toward the purchase of $50 worth of merchandise at either a Farm Bureau Services or Farmers Petroleum dealer.

This $5 certificate is one more way your Farm Bureau membership's worth even more today. Stop at your Farm Bureau office and sign-up.

ASK THE FARM BUREAU PEOPLE
SOYBEANS

Commodity prices could "sky- rocket in the months ahead" according to one major agricultural business weekly newspaper. The statement was made in the newspaper's mid- September issue following the USDA, September 1, Crop Production report. That report was expected to show a much higher soybean production figure than what was actually published. According to the USDA, as of September 1, 1974, soybean production is expected to total 1,315,792,000 bushels this fall. This figure is approximately 20% higher than the August 1 projection of 1,124,222,000 bushels. After more favorable weather conditions, however, have slowed crop maturity in most areas. Frost over the Labor Day weekend caused damage to soybeans in some parts of the Mid- Western and Eastern areas. However, dry weather conditions through the critical growing season have created the potential for another overall, estimated decrease in production in the year ahead.

While the soybean supply side looks tight in the next twelve months, the demand side may not support ultra-high soybean prices. Some livestock and poultry men have cut back their soybean purchases because they could not afford to pay higher commodity prices. Current USDA estimates point out that the number of grain-consuming animals and the meat demand for feed might drop 7-17% in the 1974-75 feeding year from current year's levels. With soybeans making up 50% of U.S. soybean production, it is marketed domestically.

In the months ahead, soybean producers should watch closely the following factors: Product outlook, futures market movements, export sales commitments, and livestock numbers. Overall soybean prices should remain firm or strengthen in the next few weeks according to trade sources. Dave Wolfe - Marketing Specialist Market Development Division.

LIVESTOCK

Livestock prices have done an about-face from the indications of a few days ago. Market behavior has again dropped to the low 40's and butterfog to the mid-30's in the past week.

Undistributed feed grain supplies and price outlook for feed grains, combined with depressed slaughter prices, are leaving the feeders in a difficult position. The increased numbers of unused cattle going to slaughter, packer utilization of lightweight, feeders and increased numbers of fed cattle, as well as butterfogs, are depressing prices.

While cattle feeders are busy feeding corn and cottonseed feeders are waiting to determine shelled corn volume and values, feeder cattle can expect limited support. Look for feed cattle to fall between the $40.00 mark for a period of time before prices test high 40's around the first of the month.

Butcher hog prices appear to be somewhat stabilized until after holidays. If hogs are fed for the holidays, prices appear to be some cutback in sow numbers.

Favorable cost-price ratios for corn and livestock will probably continue until the 1974 and 1975 crops are harvested. The full effect of declining feeder cattle numbers, however, may not cause significant cutbacks in corn prices until 1975 (low-priced) corn starts.

Bill Ryrum - MFBB Market Development Division.

Dairy

The conference is being held in week of September 15.

Three are excited about the opportunities. Some extremely good news.

The conference, which will be held in early East Lansing, is an international organization of countrywomen and homesteaders with members from 62 different countries. The purpose of the ACWW is to promote international goodwill, friendship and understanding of the homesteaders and homesteaders of the world, to raise the standard of living of rural and urban people of the world.

The ACWW will meet at the State House in East Lansing. The ACWW is being planned for a forum for countrywomen on international affairs.

Dairy Session Scheduled

The dairy commodity session of the Home and Garden Conference has been scheduled for Thursday morning. A panel discussion on the dairy industry is being planned. The panel will be held in the Michigan Union Ballroom.

Quality juice apples. If local processors do not meet the commitments, the frozen pack will be filled. The frozen pack was smaller. This should be a good year for the apple industry.

Dave Wolfe - Marketing Specialist Market Development Division.

DAIRY

The one major bright spot in the dairy picture is the continuing increase in utilization of Class I or fluid milk in Michigan. In increase in consumption of fluid milk is normally expected at this time of year, as people return from vacations and school sessions resume. Milk used in Class I, during August, amounted to 199.5 million pounds over the previous month.

During the same period, July 1974, production increased 6.6 million pounds. It is interesting to note that production for August 1974 stood at 321.8 million pounds, which was an increase of 6.6 million pounds over August 1973.

Based on past years, it is reasonable to expect that utilization should increase during September and possibly into October. The big question involves whether production is going to increase or decrease. There are several possible factors why production may increase in the autumn months: a significant reduction in cattle reproduction, increased feeding of bulls, reduced cutting due to low-cull price, and increased dry season feed.

A possible offsetting factor which could discourage increased production, is the high cost of production. The cost of inputs, particularly feed, has risen rapidly, thus, the milk-feed price ratio has rapidly deteriorated.

Current, dairywomen are being paid in an inflationary jam and, unfortunately, prices have not seemed to be hitting two sides: 1. Cost of inputs is up. 2. Consumption is down. In addition, imports have complicated the picture.

The most difficult question to answer is when will supply and demand realign and dairy processors have a break even point. Ron Nelson - Marketing Specialist Market Development Division.

JUST IN CASE

If your crops aren’t quite as good as you hoped

OR

If prices aren’t quite as high as you expected

AND

You still want to go to college this fall

REMEMBER THIS

Michigan Rural Rehabilitation Corporation has funds available for loans to members of Farm Families.

WRITE FOR CALL

Nyle L. Katz, Executive Director
P.O. Box 188
Marshall, Michigan
PH. 616-781-4646

FRUIT HAVEN NURSERIES, INC.
Kaleva, Mich.
Call or write auctioneers for brochure. Dunkle & Siegrist, Industrial Auctioneers, Traverse City, MI. 49684. 313-238-9537 or 517-888-5747.

AUCTION

Location: 12 miles north of Manistee on US 31 to 8 Mile Rd., east 3 mi. to Chief Rd., then north 1/2 mi. to sale site, or, 5 mi. south of Bear Lake, MI.

Saturday, Oct. 26
9:00 a.m.

Farming, Irrigation, & Orchard Equipment

Farming, irrigation, and orchard equipment, such as farm vehicles, tractors, cultivators, planters, seeder sprayers, farm equipment, migrant worker houses, frames, compressed wood shingles, hardware, tools, and containers.

Here in Michigan, fresh cider tills are picking up quality juice apples. If local processors do not meet the commitments, the frozen pack will be filled. The frozen pack was smaller. This should be a good year for the apple industry.

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Michigan Rural Rehabilitation Corporation has funds available for loans to members of Farm Families.
Back in the mid-sixties people viewed with mixed opinion an analysis of Michigan's rural potential by 1980. Nevertheless the influence of this and other analyses has increased the programs of the M.S.U. College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, which completed the study, but also in the activities and programs of organizations and people in the rural community. Movement of many individuals (individual Project '69), as the analysis was called, caused things to happen.

While Project 69' correctly identified many of the developments which are now occurring, the mid 60's, almost every facet of life in rural Michigan has changed since then. Thus a reassessment was in order in 1980's. Such a reassessment was the purpose of "Project '80" a study focusing on the year 1985.

This month's discussion is a brief summary of some of the projections presented in Project '80. (Refer to MG-15 Research Reports by M.S.U. These reports represent considered judgment about rural Michigan between now and 1985. While we do have some ability to influence the future, this was the purpose Project 69' & some developments will occur, however, regardless of what we do in Michigan.

DAIRY
It is estimated that Michigan will use 5 billion pounds of milk by 1985 compared to 4.6 billion in 1973, nearly half of which will be fluid milk and cream. Changes in transportation, technological changes and automation, which will facilitate processing and packaging operations, will cause the trend toward fewer and larger dairy plants to continue. Fewer farmers and dairy cows is expected to decline by 1985. By 1985, the number of dairymen in Michigan selling milk will be down to about 4,000 and the number of milk cows is expected to be about 360,000. Dairy herds of less than 50 cows per herd in size will disappear rapidly while the herds with over 100 cows will nearly triple. The number of milk cows per herd is expected to be 13,500, double that of 1965. And the labor requirements for producing the feed supply, milking and caring for cows will be about 60 percent of current levels.

Higher land values, newer and more highly mechanized dairy housing, milking and manure handling systems and increased sludge capacity, will increase the investment per cow to an estimated $5,250.

The number of beef cows in Michigan is expected to more than double by 1985. Most of this increase is expected to be in the southern part of the state. Increased production of feed and milk will help the state to increase cattle and growth rate of commercial calves.

Fewer farmers will be feeding cattle and by 1985 only about 1,000 feedlots will remain in Michigan with an average of about 500 head. Reduced feedlot production, lower cattle feeders grow their own feed or have sufficient cropland available for waste disposal, pollution control should not be a deterrent against expansion.

Michigan should maintain its present position in terms of national production of pigs.

The trend is toward fewer, but larger, hog farm operations. By 1985 the number of hog farms will likely decrease to 4,000 with 700 farms producing two-thirds of the state's annual pig crop.

Michigan's sheep industry could go either way by 1985. Either increased production will be brought about, in part, through more efficient facilities and farm machinery and equipment for lifting and moving colonies to pollination contracts will help to increase the size and growth rate of commercial calves.

Vegetables

Increased production will be brought about, in part, through more efficient use of water for crop production will be developed in 1985. The use of custom work in producing corn, soybeans and wheat will increase. Vegetable crops will be extensively irrigated, and trickle irrigation will be used to establish new orchards, and may increase orchard longevity. Fertilizers will be as needed and nutrients in amounts determined by plant analysis. This month's discussion is a brief summary of some of the projections presented in Project '80. (Refer to MG-15 Research Reports by M.S.U. These reports represent considered judgment about rural Michigan between now and 1985. While we do have some ability to influence the future, this was the purpose Project 69' & some developments will occur, however, regardless of what we do in Michigan.

Michigan will probably increase its overall position in the United States fruit production picture by 1985. Within the state, of course, in individual areas and fruit crops, expansion and changes in technology, and/or consumption influence their economic production.

The present trends toward higher yields and lower labor usage per acre will continue. Mechanization and greater use of machinery will continue to increase the rate of growth of commercial calves.

The major area of Michigan's hog production is expected to decline by 1985. Enclosed environmentally controlled buildings with completely automated systems will be the pattern of the future. More willow or new species are expected to be used in Michigan's hog production. By 1985, Michigan's sheep industry could go either way by 1985. Either increased production will be brought about, in part, through more efficient facilities and farm machinery and equipment for lifting and moving colonies to pollination contracts will help to increase the size and growth rate of commercial calves.

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Increased production will be brought about, in part, through more efficient use of water for crop production will be developed in 1985. The use of custom work in producing corn, soybeans and wheat will increase. Vegetable crops will be extensively irrigated, and trickle irrigation will be used to establish new orchards, and may increase orchard longevity. Fertilizers will be as needed and nutrients in amounts determined by plant analysis. This month's discussion is a brief summary of some of the projections presented in Project '80. (Refer to MG-15 Research Reports by M.S.U. These reports represent considered judgment about rural Michigan between now and 1985. While we do have some ability to influence the future, this was the purpose Project 69' & some developments will occur, however, regardless of what we do in Michigan.

Michigan will probably increase its overall position in the United States fruit production picture by 1985. Within the state, of course, in individual areas and fruit crops, expansion and changes in technology, and/or consumption influence their economic production.

The present trends toward higher yields and lower labor usage per acre will continue. Mechanization and greater use of machinery will continue to increase the rate of growth of commercial calves.

The major area of Michigan's hog production is expected to decline by 1985. Enclosed environmentally controlled buildings with completely automated systems will be the pattern of the future. More willow or new species are expected to be used in Michigan's hog production.

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A Health Care Crisis?

Is there really a health care crisis? A recent editorial in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat challenged Congress and the American people to seek the answer to this basic question. . . .

And here, the Administration, Kennedy, Mills and most others seem to agree. In fact, driving down the cost of health care to the individual is the impetus and raison d'etre of all the national health insurance proposals currently submitted to Congress. . . .

Thus, it makes little difference ultimately whether the proposal drafted by the Administration earlier this year has federal budget costs of $5.9 billion and costs to employers and states of another $1.9 billion. It's still too big a number which must come out of the pockets of individual Americans, one way or the other. The same applies to the Mills plan which would heavily tax, and Congress which think those costs won't end up in the pockets of individuals, they're ''sadly mistaken.''

Before plunging further into federal involvement with health care costs in these difficult days, neither the quality of health care costs which precipitated the alleged 'crisis' is the hand of the government.

The Administration has advertised a cost crisis which started to show up in 1966, medical prices jumped almost twice as fast as general inflation in the five years until wage and price controls. Since none of the national health insurance proposals meet the dual problem of controlling costs and equitably distributing the burden of paying for public health care, that any plan would be greatly inflationary in its right and in its effect on the national economy. This, the editorial stated, would only solve a cost ''crisis' with a bigger cost crisis.

At this time, Americans must ask, watch the government's proposed health programs, from its real-world experience, what will be the individual American wage earner.

This is a fight that has been waged in this country before. Do you agree with this thesis? Yes or No. Undecided?

If this budget grows at a rate greater production when the wage is raised; we should all tear up our credit cards; government should reduce spending; news about shortages encourage people to buy; limit amount of money printed; wait for cash rather than borrow; we need more education and a great knowledge of the causes of inflation.

With the road signs on the highway to prosperity, but the time has come in these difficult days to ask, 'Do you agree with this thesis? The Administration has advertised a cost crisis which started to show up in 1966, medical prices jumped almost twice as fast as general inflation in the five years until wage and price controls. Since none of the national health insurance proposals meet the dual problem of controlling costs and equitably distributing the burden of paying for public health care, that any plan would be greatly inflationary in its right and in its effect on the national economy. This, the editorial stated, would only solve a cost ''crisis' with a bigger cost crisis.

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Topic Summary

That the battle against inflation must be fought by the private sector of the economy as well as government. That neither the quality of health care nor the cost of health care is a crisis. That the Administration's proposal for health care insurance is a financial one.
For the eighth consecutive time, Farm Bureau members insuring their cars or trucks (effective September 30, 1974) with Farm Bureau Mutual will receive an auto insurance dividend. From 1967 through 1974 over $3,100,000 have been returned to Farm Bureau members.

So be sure to check your mailbox near the end of October. Checks totaling about $551,000 (10% of your semi-annual policy premium) will be on the way to your home then.

If you're a long time Farm Bureau member, you'll remember this as the 18th auto insurance dividend in Farm Bureau Mutual's 25 year history.

For the eighth consecutive time, there'll be a lot of happy people in October . . . some 40,000 . . . all insured with Farm Bureau Mutual, all Farm Bureau members.