Farm Bureau Services (FBS) is coordinating an effort to quickly process claims for damage resulting from the feeding of contaminated feed to livestock. FBS Executive Vice President Don Armstrong said May 21. Fifteen hundred beef and dairy animals in 21 herds in Michigan are now considered contaminated from consumption of a fire retardant, some of which was in FBS feed No. 402.

The retardant, (poly-brominated diphenyl) was shipped to Farm Bureau Services in a lot of Magnesium Oxide by the Michigan Chemical Company. Magnesium oxide is a mineral supplement to feed used to encourage maximum milk production.

Four and one half months after the Dec. 27 membership kickoff, Michigan Farm Bureau obtained its new goal of 60,710 members. (The previous year's membership plus one.) The May 17 announcement marked the seventh consecutive year the Michigan Farm Bureau has gained in its membership.

Making membership goal is considered a top priority by MFB leaders who feel it is an essential to put "clout" behind marketing and legislative efforts.

Tax Relief Bill Is Now Law

The program is entirely voluntary. The purpose is to encourage preservation of agricultural and open space land. The legislation is flexible. Preparation of the agreement could differ from area to area due to different conditions. The owner (Continued on page 4)
Let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, ... to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.

Those words of wisdom, spoken in 1865 by Abraham Lincoln in his second inaugural address, are still pertinent today, nearly 200 years later. The wounds we must bind up now are not too unlike those which followed that tragic Civil War, and may we never cease from working toward a just and lasting peace.

It would be easy for us, as farmers, to lower our nation's current political temperature in the fumes of our fields. To vacate the well-trodden soil as we plant our crops, to pretend that all the economic and ecological troubles of our country can be eradicated like choking weeds and make it rain.

Yes, it would be easy and more comfortable than getting involved. But then would come the harvest and we would find that "as we sow, so shall we reap."

There are Farm Bureau members (thankfully, they are few) who say that we don't have an answer to our problems in Farm Bureau, the answer came back said. An organization made up of thousands of people with a lot more of our own points across.

But we should always remember that in the voting booth.

"... Let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bind up the nation's wounds, ... to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations." These words of wisdom, spoken in 1865 by Abraham Lincoln in his second inaugural address, are still pertinent today, nearly 200 years later.

The decision is one of attitude and action. Do we get out our cutting towels and weep about the loss of faith in our elected leaders and the moral decay that exists in politics? Or do we re-double our efforts to preserve our economic and political institutions (which have made us the envy of the world in spite of our problems) by becoming actively involved in the political process? Let's start now to change a crisis into an opportunity by getting involved.

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Emery, the fifth graders' teacher, accepted financial problems for the class, but that was solved by a pre-Easter "Hippety Hop Bakery netted $30.00 to pay for the car caravan's gas.

Sanilac County Farm Bureau Women's look at the original sources of their eggs. milk Bacon School in Port Huron got a first-hand two young farm wives met with teachers of tell the story of agriculture to students. Bill their offer and the "adventure" began. the past, who carried a three-legged stool and milk pail, and talked of hitching the horses to butter. Following an educational film, "Food the wagon to go into town for salt to make from Farm to You," two modern-day farm machine, how do you know when the cow is derland Corporation, a 15,000 hen operation given two hard-boiled eggs as souvenirs of government. The chance of "milking" a squirt of firey .

The Don Anderson dairy farm near Car- sonville, a 125 cow set up, was the second stop. The opportunity of "milking" a squirt of milk appeared for the very first time. The group was impressed by the huge pills given to cows to make the milk. Sanilac County Farm Bureau member, served as the tour guide. Sanilac County Farm Bureau Women to help him in his animal husbandry studies at Michigan State University. The Farm Bureau Scholarship Committee chose the Atlanta youth to receive the Marge Kegler Scholarship which is given annually to qualified MSU students from Farm Bureau families.

Schlicher, a sophomore, is heading for a career in beef cattle production and is making his own way toward that career. After working as part of a farm family in cattle production, young Schlicher was well prepared to work with animals on campus farms to help pay his way through school. Friends described Schlicher, who is one of eight children, as a fellow whose willing to work and sacrifice.自動化システムが導入されるべきです。

As a boy gets a first hand look at when he visited while a guest of the Sanilac Farm Bureau.

Scholarship Awarded Walter Schlicher, B, son of a Montmorency County Farm Bureau member, will receive a $400 scholarship from the Michigan Farm Bureau Women to help him in his animal husbandry studies at Michigan State University. The Farm Bureau Scholarship Committee chose the Atlanta youth to receive the Marge Kegler Scholarship which is given annually to qualified MSU students from Farm Bureau families.

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 begins in the spring and continues throughout the growing season. The farmer must decide whether he wishes to apply for tax relief before the lien is cancelled. The 2-year period of lien from the date of cancellation, or the date due for payment of the rollback tax, is then a lien on the property for the purpose of recovering the rollback tax.

Farmers may apply for tax relief for any taxable period if they file a claim for a tax credit at the State Tax Commission. The State Tax Commission makes an adjustment in the tax refunds for six percent compounded until the termination of the agreement's period. If permitted, repayment of the rollback tax is made to the owner of the farmland.

Owners of land under an agreement may amend their claim by supplying the following information:

1. Your Social Security Number
2. Your household income
3. Your mailing address
4. Any other pertinent information

If the income from the farm products does not exceed the household income, all of the land or the income from the land will be considered part of the homestead.

The program is voluntary. It is up to the individual landowner to decide whether he wishes to apply for the benefits of the act. Farm land is defined as either (1) land or buildings on or adjacent to any farm in the state or (2) land under an agreement with the State Tax Commission.

The landowner may terminate the agreement before the end of the ten-year period. If permitted, repayment of the rollback tax will be made to the owner of the farmland. The major difference is that any tax relief is based on the tax assessment through deduction of property values.
JUNE 1, 1974

Why Are Solid Railroads in Dot Plan?

Q: The recent railroad reorganization plan proposed by the federal Department of Transportation includes both solvent and bankrupt railroads. Why are solvent railroads included in the plan?

A: The Regional Rail Reorganization Act of 1973 mandated the DOT to recommend geographic zones in the Midwest and Northeast regions between which rail service should be provided. However, the Act does not require solvent railroads to participate in the restructuring process. All but two of the 14 railroads operating in Michigan are solvent. The bankrupt railroads are the Ann Arbor and Penn Central lines.

The purpose of the proposed railroad reorganization is to create a solvent self-sustaining rail system with the ability to provide essential rail service. Although the solvent railroads have not made a commitment, they will undoubtedly give careful consideration to joining the reorganized system. Full participation by the solvent railroads may offer the solvent railroads certain long term financial advantages of the reorganized system and preclude the possibility of their competing with a federally assisted new rail system.

If the final railroad system plan closely resembles the proposed DOT plan, the decision of solvent railroads to participate will not be important because the DOT plan would eliminate many branch and feeder lines now serving rural areas.

What's the Hold-up On the No-throw Bottle Bill?

Q: Why does it seem so hard to pass legislation banning throw-away bottles and other litter?

A: This is a controversial issue. If passed, the Michigan Legislature, is far reaching, requiring a 10 cent deposit on various kinds of containers. The idea is to encourage the return of these containers and discourage throwing them along the roadways, etc.

The opposition comes chiefly from unions, retailers, and Chambers of Commerce. Bottles and other containers are manufactured in Michigan. Unions are fearful of a reduction in jobs, retailers are afraid that their costs would rise due to the handling of returned containers.

However, a recent study indicates that there could actually be an increase of more than 9,000 jobs. However, admittedly there would be a shift in employment.

The state of Oregon's law has now been in operation long enough to assess its effectiveness. A study in that state indicates that containers disposed of along the roads have dropped by more than 385 million. This number, if laid end to end, would circle the state more than 15 times.

In Oregon, it is said that beverage manufacturers have saved more than $8 million through the re-use of containers. Other costs have increased, but the net benefit has been more than $4 million. Employment has shifted, but job opportunities have increased.

An Oregon Congressman has introduced similar legislation in Congress requiring all states to plan similar legislation.

Michigan has made progress strengthening litter laws. However, stronger enforcement is needed.

The law became effective on March 29 increasing the maximum fine from $100 to $400 and retaining the maximum 90 day jail sentence. The judge can still put the violator to work picking up litter.

Also, a driver of a car or vessel is presumed responsible for any litter thrown from that car or vessel. In addition, the registered owner of a vehicle or vessel is presumed to be the driver responsible. A driver or operator of a vehicle or vessel is presumed responsible for litter thrown from that vehicle or vessel.

Last year, the State Police made 326 arrests in Michigan which resulted in 256 convictions. It is not known how many arrests were made by local police.

On-farm Pumps Affected by EPA Rules

Farmers planning to put gas in 1975 passenger cars or trucks in an on-farm pump will have to equip the pump with a special nozzle to comply with new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulations.

The vehicle can use no-leaded gasoline, and the EPA has made sure that leaded gas won't get into it by having car makers design 10/95 tanks to take only the special nozzle. The farmer who wants to fill both his new and pre-1975 vehicles on the farm would have to have two pumps, for leaded and non-leaded gasoline.

Retail gas stations handling unleaded gasoline also have to carry at least one grade of non-leaded gas by July 1, with their own no-leaded pumps also using the new 10/16 inch nozzle.

Farmer's Petroleum Cooperative in Michigan and Service Station Leveling Association in other states are devising new pumps that will eliminate the need for a second pump.

The new regulations are designed to discourage the use of leaded gas in automobiles, which is believed to pollute automobile engine exhaust and the air.

Farmers who put gas in vehicles on the farm would have to carry at least one grade of unleaded gas in the pump.

The new regulations are scheduled to go into effect July 1. The regulations, involving careful flushing processes in the pump to prevent contamination of leaded gas, will not function properly with gasoline containing lead or phosphorous.
Michigan Marketing Outlook

FERTILIZER
As we get well into June, most of the fertilizer allocated to Farm Bureau members has been shipped with the last shipments received by June 30 with the exception of Anhydrous ammonia which will extend into July. Many farmers did not get all the fertilizer they wanted due to the general increased planting and demand for fertilizer. Overall, the farmers have exceeded last year’s production in an attempt to meet the tremendous demand. Late in the season production was reduced to 12-13-11 to maximize and deliver as much tonnage as possible to as many farmers as possible.

HARDWARE
Steel and building costs during the normal steel building season are becoming a necessity to get. Because we have been taking our year’s supply of steel building materials on an equalized quarterly basis, the months of June, July and August are going to be catch-up months, with no additional supplies other than those already ordered.
Farm fence and barbed wire will continue to remain in a tight over-demand position for the balance of the year. By June we will have received our last boatload of baled hay and baled straw and will have finished delivering our early order dispositions. This means that any fill-in orders for the balance of the summer will be critical and high in price. Mowers and tillers are still in great demand and tight supply. Tillers have been a very scarce product this past month and in the huge numbers called for.

SEEDS
Generally there were no big problems and supplies of seed were adequate.

PETROLEUM
Ample supplies of petroleum fuels are available and these have been made available by Farmers Petroleum. Those which were set aside at April 30, will be retained on petroleum products. Nevertheless, Farmers Petroleum has been reducing prices at some retail stores to maintain competitiveness.

FEEDS
Animal proteins such as soybean meal and meal soaps have declined in price for the past several months. Price appears to have stabilized with good availability.

CHEMICALS
Farm Bureau Services remains in a strong position in all pesticides. With but few exceptions, Farm Bureau dealers are able to supply farmers with their needs on time during the busy spring season.

Wheat
Cash wheat values continued their precipitous slide, losing about 10 cents per bushel per month. During the same period Uncle Sam released his first official production estimate for the winter wheat plantings, showing a shareable increase over Dec. 1, 1973 acreage report. The latest figure put US winter wheat up 186 million bushels over the December estimate - obviously a record. Michigan’s production also rose to 34 million bushel from the Dec. 1 figure of 33.6 million bushels.

This bountiful outlook seems to outweigh reports of impending shortages. The situation with the tremendous demand. Late in the season production was reduced to 12-13-11 to maximize and deliver as much tonnage as possible to as many farmers as possible.

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WHERE can you go FOR a new BUILDING?

Farm Bureau Services, with building centers throughout this state, can make your new building a reality. With the help of our staff agricultural engineer, we'll assist you with initial planning and design, and pledge quality workmanship. Our completely-trained crews can erect attractive, finished structures on your site. And, for those who prefer, our building centers are stocked for do-it-yourself work. As a cooperative, with skilled purchasing people, Farm Bureau is able to provide the building services you need.

We build two basic types of structures: 1) rigid-frame buildings with either steel or aluminum siding and roofing, and 2) all-steel buildings, including the Quonset™ line. All structures can be customized to fit your specific need, whether it be a horse barn, milking parlor, machinery storage, fruit storage or utility building. The versatility, durability and economy of Farm Bureau Services' buildings make them ideal for many non-farm uses, too.

The Farm Bureau people, backed by years of experience, are ready to go to work for you. So see your local Farm Bureau Services building representative today.

ASK THE FARM BUREAU PEOPLE
Dollar's New Era Will Determine Prices

The last two years have been very strange for many farmers. Several have made a decent, tangible profit and are still wondering why. Last summer, prices jumped like few had ever seen before and people talked of how food shortages caused a sudden boost in demand.

But one underlying factor has had an overriding effect on demand and prices for US agricultural goods over the last two years. It was a largely responsible for last summer's boost in prices and will have a telling effect on the marketing of commodities this year.

This shotgun force is the value of the dollar, and its confusing effects have been particularly noticeable over the last two years as the United States has ushered in a new era of international currency exchange.

The dollar, after 50 years of being the central world currency with its value determined by how other countries valued their own currency, finally made its own course toward revaluation in 1971. This gave the US a new economic weapon which is changing the trade situation for years to come.

"Changing exchange rates is a very valuable tool of economic policy that was available to every country in the world but us," said Professor Mordecki Kreinen of Michigan State University in an interview.

Kreinen explained the importance of exchange rates in trade.

"Say the dollar was worth three German marks. If a half bushel of wheat costs $1.00 in Germany with three marks can buy a half bushel of wheat.

"If the dollar declines in value, the (mark is being) devalued so that it is worth only two marks, that means any German with two marks can buy a half bushel of wheat.

Devaluation had been a longtime desire of the United States for increasing exports when in late 1971, President Nixon decided to shock the world.

"Essentially Nixon told the world, 'you'll better get in devaluing the dollar or else you're going to pay the price.' " Kreinen said.

Other countries revalued their currencies in relation to the dollar, in, in effect, devalued the dollar. Higher imports and lower exports weren't immediately apparent and by February of 1973, a second devaluation was undertaken. Three weeks later, the dollar was completely freed on the international market to seek its own value.

The immediate effect of this freedom was for the dollar to sink still further in value.

Few farmers need to be reminded of the results. As American products became relatively cheaper to other countries, demand rose and the American-dollar price for farm products rose - $7.00 soybeans, $6.00 wheat, and $1.75/lb. eggs. Besides the effects of price freezes, wheat and dairy sales, and exports, the dollar was also worth more due to the accumulated effects of devaluation of the dollar.

Where does that leave us for 1974? Professor Kreinen sees the dollar back at spring 1973 levels.

"In the fall of 1972 and early 1974, the dollar was overvalued by about 20 to 25 percent. Thus, almost all of its summer losses and wheat went almost back to post devaluation figures," Kreinen said.

This was largely a reaction to the favorable trade position America found itself in after last summer, that the Russian wheat deal and got out earlier high points in prices this year.

"The indications are that the market for grains will stabilize this year," Kreinen said. "The Russian demand will decline to some extent, the market will loosen up and prices may drop.

But a sudden lurch in the value of the dollar could change prospects considerably.

"If the President should suddenly resign, the dollar would suffer a slide on the currency market. That would affect the competitiveness of exports," Kreinen said.

"And if suddenly he was cleared, that would shoot the dollar up. Barring these developments, I think the dollar will stabilize around 2.70.

"The long run-up I suspect is going to be a rising trend of international demand for farm products and increase in American exports.

Part of the Professor's analysis is based on changes in attitude he's detected among the Japanese since the soybean embargo of last summer.

"The Europeans and Japanese were up in arms about that," Kreinen said. "And the Japanese attitude is switching from how can we guarantee markets for our agricultural goods over the long run to "we'll compensate you excess farm products,"" he continued.

But the American farmer is entering a strange year where oil shortfalls have placed most of the blame for high food prices on oil. And that, as well as hampering their buying power. For some countries, this could mean they'll cut back on their food grain to increase local cattle production. For others it means the US could be forced to turn to the Baltics or get additional food aid from the World Bank to feed these countries.

One thing is for sure, few countries can afford to cut back on their food grain purchases. For them, the balance of trade deficit. Food will be the last commodity to be cut off.

The Red Tart Cherry Growers Division of MACMA was named as the fourth accredited association will have to determine the findings of a Marketing and Bargaining Board hearing concerning their accreditation, which were reviewed on May 21.

If the division meets all of the PA 344 standards, there is a possibility that it could be accredited in time for the 1975 growing season.

The Michigan Processing Apple Growers Division of MACMA submitted an application for accreditation to the Bargaining Board on May 15.

Meanwhile, MACMA divisions are working under provisions of the act to gain State Accreditation to bargain for farm producers.

The Potato Growers Division of MACMA was seeking credit for the bargaining Board on May 8 and the Kraut Growers Division of MACMA received final accreditation under PA 344.

The Michigan Asparagus Growers bargaining committee presented an application for accreditation for the asparagus growers last month which called for a 32 cent lb. price for 90 to 100 grade asparagus.

The Joint Settlement Committee, however, had voted to offer a competitive array of businessmen - members of the program.

The Agricultural Marketing and Bargaining Act, which accredited agricultural bargainers negotiate collective bargaining agreements. It requires a joint settlement committee to select between the three offers, and to request a final offer of growers when a bargaining deadlock is reached.

The Michigan Asparagus Growers bargaining committee was authorized to offer a competitive array of businessmen - members of the program.

How do you follow a year like last year with your 1974 wheat crop? Did you sell at harvest and feel that glory of an earlier golden harvest down as prices lurched even higher as the year wore on? Or did you contract, that avoided it? Did you seem a reasonable price long developed and was it possible to get a high price?

If you made a fair profit, you shouldn't complain, you tell yourself, but the temptation to do something a little different this year nag at you.

But most economists will tell you that last year is not a year you can expect again. Besides bad harvests in various parts of the world, and a poor dollar, the successful marketing of the 1973 crop has been a rapidly falling value of the dollar caused huge demand.

This is a forecast for this year? The standard comment is that it's hard to say. Crops in our major foreign market countries seem headed upward and the increased world production situation seemed to enter a new era of stability. But most people can't trust these facts into "when to sell" information.

Marketing wheat can be a safe way of insuring profit, but not necessarily a way of insuring maximum price. Selling at harvest can be a chance undertaking. Over the last six years, the price for wheat has gone up substantially after harvest, yet market coefficients were not available at earlier high points in prices this year.

"I don't personally think it is smart for a farmer to put all of his eggs into one basket," says Fred Hall, Secretary MFB Soft Wheat Advisory Committee.

"I don't think you should commit more than half your wheat to a contract," the committee recommended. "So, I suggest farmers put half into a contract and consider putting half into a Farm Bureau marketing program.

"Hull, who was recently speaking from a prejudiced point of view, has some convincing facts to back it up in his advice.

Last year, those in the wheat program received an average of $3.55 per bushel of wheat after expenses.

"It's surprising to me that more farmers didn't get into the program," Hall said. "Many people got shook up after the Russian wheat deal and got out of the program. They never realized there were two-thirds of the way to its peak.

Members of the program, last year, put wheat into a pool and allowed professionals, including marketing experts to decide if they should sell their wheat market.

Money was borrowed to pay farmers as advance as they delivered with the only payment came at the end of sales.

Marketing wheat this way has proven much more profitable than selling at harvest for the last six years. One reason is that a program in not offered unless it is determined ahead of time that farmers will profit by such a marketing scheme.

This year could be the first time in eight years that farmer representatives decide to suspend the program.

The MFB Soft Wheat Advisory Board, a number of farmers selected by MFB President Elton Powell is to meet in Lansing in June with marketing experts to decide if they should help farmers with an orderly selling program.

Should the group decide to go ahead with the program, it will be up to them to present a Board advance prices to be given to farmers and a cut-off date for the disbursement of wheat from participants.

The Wheat Operations Committee is in charge of the responsibility of marketing the wheat.

"The group is made up of an important job, says Donald Armstrong, Vice President of Farm Bureau Services. Ed Powell, Vice President in charge of the Michigan Exchange Exchange; and the Michigan Processing Apple Growers Division of MACMA, as well as two members of the MFB Soft Wheat Advisory Board.

The six year record of success for participants in the program seems ample testimony that if the program, gets the go-ahead, it is a good bet for a portion of a farmer's wheat crop.

Farmers who wish to participate with a marketing program from local cooperative elevators that are affiliated with Farm Bureau Services.
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The above facts are based on comparison of Co-op Radials with conventional 78-series 4-ply bias tires.
The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) was created in 1970 because of increasing public and governmental concern about the dangers to the health and welfare of Americans caused by pollution. The establishment of EPA brought under one roof all federal agencies responsible for protection of the environment, drinking water quality, solid wastes, pesticides, and noise. It is an independent regulatory agency with only cooperation—no command—among all levels of government in their own environmental protection efforts.

This new, large, law-covered agency is in charge of conducting research and demonstrations, of establishing and enforcing standards for monitoring pollutants in the environment, and of mobilizing the public and governmental concern about the dangers to the health and welfare of Americans caused by pollution. The EPA had its origin in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 (referred to hereafter as the Act). The Act has its roots described as one of the most significant, most comprehensive, and thoroughly debated pieces of environmental legislation ever considered by Congress.

The Act is significant for no other reason than its impact upon agriculture with few changes, and in fact, no changes, foreseen in the effort to alleviate water pollution. The Act has been thoroughly debated and each time regulations to implement it are published, the debate is provided new fuel.

Three significant dates for cleaning up the nation's waters were established in the Act. The first is July 1, 1972. By this date, it is required for discharges into navigable waters to be controlled by use of the "best practicable control technology currently available."

The second date is July 1, 1982. Control of pollutants discharged into navigable waters is to be accomplished by this date through use of the "best available technology economically attainable.

The third, and perhaps the most significant, date is 1985. The Act specifies that it is the national goal to eliminate the discharge of pollutants into navigable waters by 1985. Zero discharge of pollutants by 1985?

Every producer, regardless of pollution potential, will be subject to the laws and provisions. It is impossible for the feedlot industry to meet a no-discharge standard. It is not possible to design, construct and operate facilities to contain all runoff including that which might result from a 25-year, 24-hour storm. Runoff from a storm exceeding the 10-year, 24-hour storm or from chronic storm events will not constitute a violation. All facilities of the stated size with runoff entering navigable waters must by this date begin, construct and operate facilities to contain all runoff including that which might result from a 25-year, 24-hour storm or from chronic storm events will not constitute a violation.

Again, a word of caution is appropriate to producers with less than 1000 animal units. In reviewing the economic impact information submitted during the public comment period to determine the possibility of breaking the feedlot industry into additional segments based on size. Following this review, EPA intends to propose for public comment effluent guidelines for smaller feedlots.

The Act also requires EPA to publish guidelines for the identification of those areas which have substantial water quality control problems. The Governor of each state must use the guidelines to identify specific areas which have substantial water quality control problems and designate an organization to develop an areawide treatment plan for the area.

How actively states will pursue the requirements and authority provided in the Act remains to be seen. However, the possibilities this provision provides for controls, including land use requirements aimed at creation, maintenance, and fertilizer nutrients, should not be overlooked. The consequences of this portion of the Act could be more vital to the future of livestock operations than both the permit program and effluent guidelines.

The feedlot industry is now faced with the prospect of substantial investments to comply with water pollution standards. The cost and other impacts of the standards will affect each producer differently according to individual circumstances. It should appear obvious that it will be much more difficult in the future for the livestock industry to meet the environmental standards outlined here, realize a profit from its efforts, and provide high quality food at reasonable prices.
ENGLAND a Historical Goldmine

It’s no wonder that Engliamscoff and say that their new country counterparts don’t know what their prime before the white man was even aware of America. England, "home" to so many of their forebears. They don’t know what names appear in history books, to the relics. In London, a half~y
tour is available beginning at St. England, “home” to so many of

**PETS**

PETs — Old automobiles, light trucks, machinery, some registered Holstein cows, 20 lbs. Hereford steers, and seven nights in a London hotel

**LIVESTOCK**

LIVESTOCK — Standard Shorthorn calves unregistered cattle offered aged 8 months. Two year old Indian female calves, Tull Farms, Moscow, Idaho. 5-6-74 (5-10-3p)

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**For Sale — Polish Hereford bulls and beef heifers, good breeding, Elmer Boudinot, Muncie, Ind. 13-20-74**

**FOR SALE** — Old automobiles, light trucks, machinery, some registered Holstein cows, 20 lbs. Hereford steers, and seven nights in a London hotel.

**Custom Cherry Harvesting** — Schedule with short-term trunk shaker. Experienced crew data quality work. Contact Earl Peters, 301 E. Night, Michigan 48002.

**Forestry Services** — Appraisals, plans, consultations, investigations relating to cutter, shade and Christmas tree programs. Forest and fire lines, marking George Brul, Box 129, Monticello, Minnesota 55360.

**For Sale** — Large Plows in commercial quantities, Green Tip Farm. Pa. Hwy. 96. Phone 407-248-7124 after 7 pm.


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There is no distinction between agricultural and non-agricultural employers under the Workmen's Compensation Act. What does this mean to Michigan farmers?

Piecework employees DO qualify for all statutory benefits. • If one employee becomes eligible for Workmen’s Compensation benefits (even a farm family member) ALL other employees become eligible too ... no matter how long they've been employed. • If a farmer EVER hires more than two workers at the same time, no matter for what duration, he COULD become subject to the act. • A farmer must now be concerned about the Workmen’s Compensation responsibilities of private contractors and crew leaders. • Unlimited Medical, Wage Loss, Rehabilitation and Death Benefits for many agricultural employees are now statutory requirements.

Today only a Workmen’s Compensation Insurance policy can be used to pay for Workmen’s Compensation benefits. Under Workmen’s Compensation law, an Employer's Liability insurance policy (or any other type of indemnification) becomes invalid if an employer is subject to the Workmen’s Compensation Act.

So, call your Farm Bureau Agent. You can't afford NOT to check these facts.

1. “Safety Group” Workmen’s Compensation program offering dividends ranging from 5% to 45% to all participants as declared by the Board of Directors. And two consecutive dividends have been declared.
2. “Division of Payroll” for more accurately determining your ENTIRE employee payroll rather than applying the highest rates.
3. Other dividend programs based on individual loss experience for larger farming operations.