Behind the Wheel

How to apply Soil Conservation Act To your Farm

To illustrate how the Soil Conservation Act may be applied to your farm, classes of grants to be paid, and how these plans are used, let us apply to any farm, according to the Act, for several different plans. They show the type of general purposes the farmer has if he applies the Soil Conservation Act to his farm.

Under the Act, this farmer can apply for a bill of $1 per acre and $1 per acre if he follows the plans set down by the Act. The Act aims to transfer about 30 acres per year into soil conserving crops. To north central states a safe reserve, and volume for sales was increased.

Soil Conservation Act Grant to be paid on the same farm. The Act aims to transfer about 30 acres per year into soil conserving crops. To north central states a safe reserve, and volume for sales was increased.

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SOIL CONSERVATION ACT PROGRAM MAY INTEREST MOST MICHIGAN FARMERS; TWO CLASSES OF PAYMENTS AVAILABLE

Change from Soil Depleting to Soil Conserving Crops Will Pay $1 per Acre up to Certain Limit; $1 Acre Paid for Soil Building Practices

Any Michigan farmer who elects in 1936 to increase his acres in soil conserving crops and to reduce his 1935 soil depleting crops acreage accordingly—under conditions of the Soil Conservation Act—will receive a federal grant of about $1 per acre for soil building purposes. The same farmer may also receive a federal soil building grant of about $1 per acre on all acres of soil depleting crops he now has, or will plant in 1936, providing he makes certain improvements on his farm at rates to be set by the Soil Conservation Act administration.

The Act was explained by men from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and State College officials at East Lansing, March 7-8, to a group of 400 former AAA county and township commissioners and many agricultural agents. They will handle the Soil Conservation Act administration in Michigan, under direction of a State Committee, and in cooperation with the Secretary of Agriculture.

It is believed that grants under the Soil Act may total 11 million dollars for Michigan farmers, averaging $8,900,000 total under the AAA act. Corn, hog, wheat and oats are not eligible on these crops under the AAA, but it is believed that 80% of Michigan's farmers will be eligible under the Soil Conservation Act program with the other 20% in crops not applicable to all, if all major crops, in Michigan.

The county agricultural agents and local commitment committees will call meetings during next months to explain the Act, as it was presented to them by W. O. Frazer and F. E. Yaeger.

How the Farmer Proceeds

No contract, supervision by the Government is involved. The farmer makes an application which qualifies him for one or both classes of grants. He prepares a statement of his 1935 crop acreage and yields and soil conditions, for the period 1934-35. With his 1935 operations, making changes from soil depleting to soil conserving crops, and his performance of soil improvement practices on his farm in order to qualify for grants. This must be done by the farmer himself, in accordance with the Act.

The purpose of the Soil Conservation Act is to establish an annual plan to transfer approximately 30 million acres of land from soil depleting crops to soil conserving crops each year. The plan is a voluntary endeavor, however, and the farmer is responsible for his own program. The Act aims to transfer about 30 acres per year into soil conserving crops. To north central states a safe reserve, and volume for sales was increased.

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Farmers or Small Game Come First?

New Mexico: A story was related to a Michigan conservationist by a farmer who has been active in the small game program that is carried on by the Bureau of Small Game of the Michigan Department of Conservation. The farmer had been active in the small game program, and he related a story about a situation that occurred in his area.

The story involved a conflict between small game and farm crops. The farmer described how some farmers were putting up small game protection in order to protect their crops from small game damage. However, this caused problems with the small game hunters, who felt that they were being denied their right to hunt for small game.

The conservationist explained that there is a need for the small game program to be more flexible and to accommodate the needs of both farmers and small game hunters. He suggested that there may be ways to find a middle ground that would allow both parties to benefit.

The conservationist also mentioned that there are other ways to protect crops from small game damage, such as using traps or fences.

The story ended with the conservationist emphasizing the importance of finding a way to balance the needs of farmers and small game hunters. He said that it is important to find a way to protect crops without harming the small game population.
Only European War Can Take U.S. Gov't Out of Farming Business


Edgar M. Barr, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation, speaking before the Story of the Century Bank in Minneapolis, said he did not see any indication that the American farmer needs protection. It was the world-wide farmer, he declared, who had to be protected. "The American farmer has never protected himself. The trader and manufacturer have always protected themselves. The farmer, on the other hand, has given up his business."

"It is the American farmer who has been willing to sell his goods to the world. But he has never been able to sell them. He has never been able to sell them because the rest of the world has never been able to sell them. The world-wide farmer has been willing to sell his goods to the world. But he has never been able to sell them. He has never been able to sell them because the rest of the world has never been able to sell them."

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President of Michigan County Farm Bureaus

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When the help of a family goes somewhere near half a mile, it becomes his choice. In order to prove the point, he has to prove the point. He finds the same point in proving his point. He can satisfy himself and his family a large measure of financial security by purchasing a fair amount of life insurance. He may achieve his family's success in proving the same in proving his point. He can satisfy himself and his family a large measure of financial security by purchasing a fair amount of life insurance. He may achieve his family's success in proving the same in proving his point.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Bloomington, Illinois

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU, State Agent, Lansing
Seeds Are Moving Fast These Days

HARDIGAN and GRIMM

THE WAY IT LOOKS NOW certified Hardigan and Grimm alfalfa seed should be hard to get before June 1. It's still being priced this last year. No superior for yield and quality of hay. Eligible for production of certified seed. We will record Farm Bureau Hardigan and Grimm fields. Important to seed growers. We offer these other good alfalfa varieties:

- **MONTANA GRASS**
- **WESTERN GRASS**
- **KANSAS COMMON**

Our Good Ensilage Corn Scarce

GOOD HEARING CORN IS AVAILABLE in quantity in both certified and uncertified stocks, but good ensilage corn is scarce now. We advise purchasing for it long before you want it. Farm Bureau corn for HUNGRING: Certified Fodder's Yellow Dent, M. A. C.; Golden Glow, Pickett, Polar Dent, and a few varieties of uncertified corn. Choice stocks, germination 95%, or better. ENSELAGE: Farm Bureau Yellow Ensilage, valuable Nebraska gray. Treat corn seed with Selson, advertised in this paper.

CERTIFIED OATS AND BARLEY

CERTIFIED OATS AND BARLEY are discontinued this year, but the germination is high. We offer certified WOLFEKNEES oats for light soils, WORTHY oats for heavy soils. For west part of State we recommend certified Romans oats for pasture and feeding; for the east part, Waverne No. 28 barley for milking and feeding purposes. Treat oats and barley seed with Germex, advertised in this paper.

Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Other Seeds

OUR SUDAN GRASS FOR EMERGENCY HAY CROP and pasture is high quality seed and of good germination. It has been reseeded by us to assure you the very best of seed. South Dakota is big demand. We offer Mandan, the best variety for Michigan. High germinating stocks. We also have a batch of Mendenhall containing 1 to 2% of Illinois Mendenhall—a very good hay for emergency pasture or hay crops. For hay crops having high or other grade broom cover, or who like to provide hay for livestock feed, we have the Conservation Depression Wild Mixtures of seeds for planting such pastures.

**Michigan Variegated**

Timothy Rape

Field Peas

Vetch

Soy Beans

Robust Beans

Buckwheat

Lawn Seed

Summer Quack Seed

Millet

**Don't Be Disappointed**

All clover seeds have been selling faster than in several years. If you haven't got that Michigan grown alfalfa seed you’re planning on, you’d better act. The crop of Michigan grown seed was the smallest in five years. We can't predict accurately how much the Soil Conservation Act will stimulate demand and price throughout the nation for alfalfa and clover seeds, but we expect that it will be quite noticeable. It’s a good time to get those idle acres or run down acres into soil building, pasture and hay producing clover or alfalfa while seed is still reasonably priced.

MICHIGAN VARIEGATED

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OUR 1935 STOCKS HAVE FUELITY of 90.25% or better. Never any creases in our Variegated, which come from fields gave to genuine Hardigan, Grimm, Osterberg, Variegated, Lebon or Cossack varieties. The unselected seed from these fields is known as Michigan Variegated. It’s a great hay producer. The seed is selected, high test, thoroughly cleaned, and the price is a money saver. Order from your co-op now.

**Farm Bureau Seed Guarantees**

The Farm Bureau Service, Inc., of Lansing, guarantees to the farmer to the full purchase price of its seed the viability, description, origin and purity to be as described on the analysis tag on sealed Farm Bureau bags.

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