Michigan Farm News
Vol. 34, No. 9  SEPTEMBER 1, 1956
Published Monthly

EDITORIAL
Soil Bank Must Be Made to Work
By Clarence L. Spoolman
Executive Vice President and Chief Executive Officer
Come in Change of Public Attitude
The true purpose of the Soil Bank Act of 1933 is to keep the farm from getting too far ahead of it in returning agriculture to a market-place status and help free the farmer from government allotments, quotas, and controls. It is tough reading a bill that efforts to reduce agricultural surpluses and help bring current farm production into reasonable adjustment with consumer demand.

It is now the time of the law, but whether it accomplishes the objectives for which it was designed will be largely determined by the manner in which the Soil Bank Act is administered. Great care needs to be taken that operations under it do not result in still further increasing agricultural production and surpluses.

The hope of reducing surpluses lies in the acreage reserve section of the Act, Sub-Title A. The key sentence is:

"The rates of payment offered under this section shall be such as to encourage producers to undertake their allotments more than one year in advance."

At an informal conference of representatives of agriculture and other interests from many sections of the nation with top officials of the Department of Agriculture, I had considerable emphasis expressed regarding this provision.

This provision essentially encompasses the Department officials in the important position of providing greater inducements for the farmer to enter into three-year rental contracts instead of one-year agreements.

Otherwise, unless one-year contracts are encouraged, it is felt there would be a strong probability that the soil bank program would still further aggravate government-owned surpluses instead of reducing them.

Increased facilities in the rotated areas are now available for the soil bank and returned to the producer under the program, and the surplus will be eliminated from the program.

Encouragement of participation on a one-year basis is considered by competent agriculture officials as not conducive to fulfilling the intent of the law.

A further possibility of defeating the purpose of the Soil Bank Act is being indicated by the pressure on Secretary Benson and his aides to subvert it into a farm relief project. This would continue to build more government power and control into agriculture, without reducing the government stipend.

It is the unanimous belief of those attending the Soil Bank conference last month that the failure of the high, rigid price support policy has now become so evident that the sponsors are now turning to promoting the soil bank program mainly into just another form of subsidy to agriculture.

Coeident with this pressure are well-planned maneuvers to build sentiment for the enactment of direct production payments to farmers by the government.

(Continued on page 3)

SEPTEMBER 4-5
Fleming Coming for Agr'il Policy Meetings
Three meetings have been scheduled for early September by Michigan State University's Department of Agricultural Economics under the chairmanship of Professor John T. Fleming.

Raye Fleming, secretary of the Department of Agricultural Economics, will address new students and other visitors to the departments on September 4.

The meetings should be attended by new students and those members of the department who are not regular classmates.

The meetings will be held in the larger rooms of the Farm and Home Building in East Lansing.

Agricultural economists from Michigan State and other universities will give a one-hour, 15-minute talk on a specific topic of interest to new students and members of the department.

At the meeting, Raye Fleming will discuss the purpose of the Soil Bank Act of 1933 and the role of the Soil Bank Act in the agricultural economy of the United States.

The Soil Bank Act of 1933 was a major piece of legislation that was passed to help farmers reduce their surpluses and become more market-oriented.

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FARM BUREAU MEMBERS IN THE NEWS

The Allen DeVries Have an Interesting Success Story

Marthony on Labor-Saving Devices

The Allen DeVries have an interesting story to tell of their farm activities. They continue to develop new ways to make work easier for themselves and their family. Among their latest labor-saving devices is a new tractor shed they recently built.

The DeVries farm is located in a hilly area, and they have had difficulty finding suitable shelter for their farm equipment. They searched for several years before settling on the design of the new shed. It is constructed of steel and concrete, and is designed to withstand the harsh winter weather and protect their equipment from the elements.

The shed is equipped with a number of labor-saving features, including an automatic door opener, a conveyor belt system for moving feed and other supplies, and a weather station to monitor temperature and humidity. The DeVries have also installed a solar panel system to provide electricity for their farm operations.

With the new shed in place, the DeVries are better able to manage their farm operations and spend more time on other tasks, such as marketing their produce and managing their livestock.

The DeVries are pleased with the results of their labor-saving devices and are looking forward to further innovations to make their farm more efficient and productive.
Right Now in Farm Bureau...

We have 67,155 members as of August 31, 1956. A goal of 70,242 for 1957. Story and county totals on page 2.

1850 Community Farm Bureau Groups

Regional Roll Call Assignments:

- Southwest
  - Marjorie Kasser

- North Central
  - Jerry Corder

- Southeast
  - Bell Eastman

- South Central
  - Ed Smith

- North Central
  - Clyde McGahan

Young People District Training meetings held throughout the state.

Three Farm Policy meetings held at 8:00 p.m. those dates:

- September 4, Lapeer, Community Center
- September 5, Farmington, Community Building, Farmington, High School.

Committee on Resolutions

Starts Work

STANLEY M. POTTER

The 1956 resolutions committee of the Michigan Farm Bureau held its first meeting in Detroit, Michigan Farm Bureau headquarters on Wednesday, October 31, 1956. The committee consists of 3 at large, and one each representative of the Michigan Marketing Group, State Affairs, Delta and Menominee County, Young People and All-Purpose Coons, Michigan Farm Bureau Life and the Farm Bureau. The an- nual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau was held on November 18, 1956. The annual meeting was held in Grand Rapids. The meeting was highlighted by the Farm Bureau annual meeting in November. The annual meeting of the Michigan Farm Bureau was held on November 18, 1956. The annual meeting was held in Grand Rapids. The meeting was highlighted by the Farm Bureau annual meeting in November. The annual meeting was held in Grand Rapids. The meeting was highlighted by the Farm Bureau annual meeting in November. The annual meeting was held in Grand Rapids. 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Activities of Women of Michigan Farm Bureau

New Changes in Social Security Affect You

W. SCOTT HAMLIN
Manager, Legislative Division
August 15, 1956, President-Elect

The 1956 amendments make it clear that, under an ordinary annuity contract or life insurance policy, you should not have to pay any tax on the proceeds if your state has a rate of graduation. This tax may be referred to as an "application charge" or "arrival charge." It is paid when you apply for a policy and is usually based on the amount of insurance you purchase. The tax is imposed on the proceeds of death or when the policy lapses or is surrendered. The tax on the proceeds of death is usually referred to as the "benefit tax." It is paid by the executor or administrator when the estate is settled and the proceeds are paid to the beneficiaries. The tax on the proceeds of surrender or lapse is usually paid by the policyholder when the policy is surrendered or lapses. The tax on the proceeds of death is usually paid by the estate of the deceased when the proceeds are paid to the beneficiaries. The tax on the proceeds of surrender or lapse is usually paid by the policyholder when the policy is surrendered or lapses.

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Robert Norris Grows 200 A. Of Certified Seed Crops

With Robert Norris of Berrien Center, near St. Joseph, going through two years of Short Course work, for his certified seed. Much of it little carryover. But Norris is planning to emphasis the Department of Agriculture officials that every effort be put forth to make the soil bank effective from the beginning. It was the consensus opinion that the soil bank program could be made potable in reducing surpluses only during this initial three years.

It seems inevitable that at the end of that period, barring extreme emergency, the stored up fertility in the rental areas of the acreage reserve program, will be certain to result in increased farm output.

The conservation reserve division of the Act, Sub Title B, is not regarded as an important factor in reducing agricultural surpluses. However, reports indicate that it has already affected an increase in the sale value of marginal land areas. In fact, it was felt that the Act as a whole would encourage higher farm land values.

In this article we have endeavored to acquaint the Michigan Farm Bureau membership with some of the essentials for the success of the soil bank program and the hurdles that must be surmounted to avoid the pitfalls that would cause its failure. Great expectations have been aroused in some quarters and a better appreciation of the problems involved may help to avoid serious disappointment.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the amount spent by the U. S. Department of Agriculture for pile supports would not double the expenditure of the previous year. It became necessary to recommend that the 84th Congress increase the authorized appropriation for financing the Commodity Credit Corporation to $14,500,000. This appropriation has been increased from time to time from the first grant of $3,000,000 in 1935.

The importance of making the soil bank program a factor in reducing the $9,000,000,000 stockpile of farm surpluses is essential if we are to direct the future trend of agricultural policy and the freedom of farmers to manage their own farms.

FATHERS AND SONS PARTNERSHIP OF Robert (Mo) and EAY NOBIS.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

Robert Norris of Berrien Center, near St. Joseph, went to the Indiana Alumni Association at Purdue University, and then the University of Illinois. He is now a certified seed grower for the Michigan Farm Bureau, having been president of his local Farm Bureau. He has been an active member of the Junior Farm Bureau, and has been an active member of the Junior Farm Bureau since he was released. In natural Alumni Association at Purdue University, he went to the Indiana Alumni Association at Purdue University.

One Constitutional Amendment This Fall

The only constitutional amendment on the ballot will be voted on November 8th. This amendment is designed to provide that a school district may not establish schools or religious instruction in the public schools, and that a private school may not be established or maintained by the state for the purpose of religious instruction.

Want BIGGER Egg Profits?

Read how C. J. Carruthers of Bancroft gets them.

PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURERS pay premium prices for fertile eggs. Their vaccine lab standards require 85% fertility. With these standards in mind, poultry breeders have begun to look to the long range success of the egg business.

The Virginia legumes of G. C. Carruthers of Bancroft, Mich., meet these standards. As a matter of fact, it does better than that. Its rainfall was 75% with a 12 month average of 81%. No wonder Carr says, "Why should I feed anything else but farm eggs?"

Feed represents the biggest part of your poultry production. Therefore, the seed you buy is the key to your poultry profits. Farm Bureau Foods are fortified with vitamins and minerals to eliminate vitamin and trace element deficiencies. Once you know the advantages of a well-balanced diet, you will realize why farm eggs are the only eggs in the world.

EASY TO LOAD.

Simply pull out and lock head and cover, and fasten head from back, and lock, in place.

EASY TO USE.

Waste the same as whole egg, except:

EASY TO REFRIG.

Put full cup on pan, or small hook on handle, fasten forward as usual, and store in refrigerator. One cup refrigerator, and you're ready to use again.

TURBULENT GREASE GUN

TURBULENT grease gun comes to your factory sealed, ready to load. Stock up with ease of 101.

Michigan Certified HYBRID SEED CORN for the highest yield of mature, top quality grain or elite seed. Order your variety and grade of Michigan Certified Hybrid Seed Corn now through your local salesman or mail order office.

Michigan Crop Improvers MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

BAKERY - CORN - FIELD BEANS - PEARLS OR EYES - POTATOES - WHEAT - SOYBEANS

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MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

September 1, 1955

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 1)

FINANCIAL ADVISER

Changes in Social Security Affect You

This summary includes the facts on how the Social Security Act will affect you today or next year. A few people in every Social Security office in the State of Michigan, News, will be able to tell you changes in social security in Michigan. The only constitutional amendment on the ballot will be voted on November 8th. This amendment is designed to provide that a school district may not establish schools or religious instruction in the public schools, and that a private school may not be established or maintained by the state for the purpose of religious instruction.

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MICHIGAN FARM NEWS

September 1, 1955
News from Poultry Marketing Program

B.P. PATTISON

The Michigan Poultry Marketing Cooperation, at Sterling, 
|Farmington, |Michigan, |is |operating |a |marketing |program |for |poultry |producers. |The |program |is |designed |to |assist |members |in |marketing |their |products |more |effectively. |

The program includes a web-based platform that allows producers to submit data on their production levels and market trends. Members can then access this information to make informed decisions about their sales strategies.

The organization has also established relationships with other poultry industry groups to facilitate more efficient and effective marketing practices. By working together, members can gain a competitive edge in the marketplace.

The Michigan Poultry Marketing Cooperation is continuously striving to provide valuable resources to its members in order to help them succeed.

Would you like to learn more about the program and how it can benefit you?

For more information, please visit the Michigan Poultry Marketing Cooperation website or contact them directly.

Contact Information

Michigan Poultry Marketing Cooperation
Sterling, Michigan
Website: www.michiganpoultry.org

Thank you for your time and consideration.