Government is Going to Cost Us a Lot More

Agriculture’s Greatest Need

CLAKE R. BODDY

Last month at a meeting of the American Foundation for Agriculture at Washington, I heard Dr. Roy M. Kottman speak of a group of farm and business representatives.

Dr. Kottman is Dean of Agriculture at West Virginia University. He said there is great need for more and better trained men in agriculture sciences.

He said colleges of agriculture must modernize their courses of study to give them dignity and prestige in order to attract more of the better students from high schools.

Shrinking enrolments indicate that agriculture is regarded as a declining industry. Yet the output per acre in agriculture has increased 24% in ten years, the use of the tractor is up 89%, and a pound of meat is being produced from two pounds of feed.

More petroleum, rubber, and steel are used in agricultural production than in any other industry.

The value of the corn crop exceeds the value of all coal produced or all oil produced in any year.

A declining agriculture? Dr. Kottman said there are no declining committees and back the clothe every year. Agriculture is not declining. It’s just that farms are growing larger and fewer people are engaged in agriculture.

Land Grant Colleges have had a tremendous role in increasing efficiency in agricultural production and thus releasing men for other services. One hour’s industrial income will buy more food than ever before, they blame agriculture for high food costs. They think farmers are getting rich, and naturally object to farm subsidies paid out of taxes.

The great bureaucracy in the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture is a major obstacle. Industry groups chafe over what they consider special favors for agriculture, such as cooperatives, taxes, federal farm and industry representatives.

“Our Land Grant Colleges,” said Dr. Kottman, “are inseparably linked with the complex farm problem which has given agriculture the worst public relations.”

Earl Butt, Dean of Agriculture at Purdue University, says “Agriculture is entering the public relations department.”

Means of improving the position of the colleges of agriculture have been under consideration since last November. At that time, a committee from the Land Grant Colleges of Agriculture met with the Policy Committee of the Foundation for American Agriculture—a national, informal group of farm and industry representatives.

Following Dean Butt’s discussion at the annual meeting of the Foundation at Washington June 11, a nationwide sponsoring Committee was authorized. This advisory committee is designed to assist the Colleges of Agriculture in adapting their academic courses to the revolutionary changes taking place.

Technology and mechanization have transformed farming into a complex scientific industry. The new agriculture, or Agriculture 2000, will call all steps in moving farm products to the consumer—marketing, processing, packaging and many phases of merchanization. But agriculture is not yet ready to report progress at a seminar next October.

I was pleased to see such a program is already under way at Michigan State University. Under the direction of the Dean of Agriculture, Dr. Thomas Codden, and Dr. R. M. Swanson, Ann Dean of Agriculture and Director of Residential Instruction, and on some agricultural activities.

It is also being proposed that the University of Michigan make use of surplus Federal project buildings for farm administration.

Thus far, 1,011 bills and 37 proposed constitutional amendments have been introduced in Congress. They have cost us more than 2,000 million in extra taxes and gas in 1959. Much of the property has been sold for taxes and now the bills are up to 35 billion, and they are increasing.

When the tax deadlock persisted, with no encouraging prospects of solution, the appropriating committee of the House of Representatives proposed to pay the 1959 federal government’s share of the tax bill by raising the excise tax on gasoline. The Congress, in the bill, was to be imposed on all federal gasoline sold.

When the tax bill was passed, the Michigan Farm Bureau, the American Farm Bureau, and the National Farm Bureau, urged their members to vote for the tax. The price of gasoline was raised to 35 cents a gallon.

In the meantime, the tax bill was to be reduced by the income tax, the excise tax, and the property tax. The national government, on October 1, 1958, issued a federal tax bill of $13 billion. The Congress, on October 1, 1958, issued a federal tax bill of $13 billion.

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Today in Farm Bureau

JERRY CORDEY
Coordinator of Organization, Michigan Farm Bureau

I shall be leaving the Michigan Farm Bureau soon to fill the position of Assistant to the Director of the Program Development Division for the American Farm Bureau Federation.

My eight years with the Michigan Farm Bureau has acquainted me with and working with so many outstanding, sincere, and dedicated people has been a rewarding experience to me.

I sincerely feel that any one affiliated with the organization as a member or an employee can be extremely proud of the organization and its contribution to our state and country.

I shall miss the close working relationship with county leaders, county secretaries, and fellow employees which has existed throughout the years and hope that I may still maintain many of these contacts in the future.

STATE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

District 1--Frank Fowl, Warren county; District 2--Lawrence Kretzer, Hillsdale county; District 3--M.T. Senter, Macomb county; District 4--Ray Tye, Ionia county; District 5--Gary Mark, Berrien county; District 6--Terrell Roberson, Tuscola county; District 7--Marion Nixon, Benzie county; District 8--Roy Conner, Chippewa county; District 9--Glenner Williams, Benzie county.

DISTRICT TREASURY COMMITTEE MEMBERS

District 1--Charles Pipke, Van Buren county; District 2--Warren Hook, Muskegon county; District 3--Jesse Huising, Montcalm county; District 4--Howard Bailey, Berrien county; District 5--Mrs. Mary O'Keefe, Clinton county; District 6--Art Terrill, Berrien county; District 7--Robert Miller, Kalamazoo county; District 8--Edwin Wilkerson, Midland county; District 9--Michaele Alford, Saginaw county.

THE Damsel Fly

It's in the goal of the majority of growers to have a bumper crop this year. When a little close corn makes a crop, and the air is still, you can hear the distant drumming of the damsels.

With everything peaceful and quiet, you may almost believe you are hearing a chase of reindeer.

The banks of the dam along the river are somewhat elevated and have a curve to them. The back of a day in the distance

The damsels flying down from the wind-leaf, The slipper dipping down to the water's edge.

All told in the amount of expectation.

What sound is a damsel whirring?

Though he believes that this fly is a brother, He is not sure which of his or his neighbor's.

Some fisherman fish for the damsel, And laugh, believing he is in the right.

To look in the water's quiet reflection.

The price of our civilization

And the war far off, and the joy of the damsel, And the joy of the damsel's lovely song.

Horseback riding's not all bright.

Now hardly, how introvertly he is.

Now hardly, how introvertly he is.

He may be a kind of clown.

But he's welcome to sit on my horse.

S. R. CLARK

EDITORIAL

(Continued on Page 3)

The courses of study were recognized and put into effect at the beginning of the fall term of 1958.

Students may major in agricultural science, agricultural business, or general agriculture. A variety of specialties are provided in each of these three main areas. Dean Cowdres said that major emphasis is placed on basic sciences.

In speaking of the four years course for University degree, Dr. Swanson said, "Laxing principles rather than changing arts and practices will be the direction."

This coincides with my long-time conviction that study and research in pure science have often proved to be the most effective.

The agricultural courses at MSU are as stimulating as they are necessary for future students who are to be better students as any other professional line of study.

The demand and opportunities for well-trained graduates in the agricultural and related sciences and businesses are unexcelled by any other vocations.

The Short Course School of MSU is one of the best in the nation. The Short Course School offers a great variety of practical interests in agriculture and associated industries; 972 persons attended these courses during the three terms of 1958-59.

The discovery of new uses for farm products, new methods of processing and merchandising may well make a great contribution toward the solution of the national farm surplus dilemma.

Searching for truth is much more hopeful than are political schemes to solve farm economic and social problems. It is an illusion to be able to encourage initiative and store information in the minds of our students in colleges of agriculture and less money to store crop surpluses that no one can use.

71 at Farm Bureau Young People’s Camp

50,000 Graduates

CLARK L. BRODY has had a part in the preparation of more than 20,000 men and women from Michigan in recent years. On Sunday, June 7 he sat on the steps of his home and addressed the last time as a member of the Board of Directors of the Michigan Farm Bureau. 

One of the last tax collectors has been before him in the way of agriculturists. Mr. Brody was appointed to the Board of Directors in 1931 and has been serving as its chairman since 1937. He was appointed to the Board of Directors by the governor and has served there under the leadership of Governor F. W. Everts and Governor F. W. Paton.

Mr. Brody retired from the Michigan Farm Bureau February 1, 1958, after serving as a director for six years.

New Concrete Rondo

MICHIGAN CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

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UNIGAL Crop Improvement

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Hog farmers everywhere report concrete feeding floors cut mud collections infectious germs and parasites that lay hogs low, steal profits. A concrete yard is a sanitary yard—easy to keep prove it! A concrete yard is also low in initial cost, pays for easier, too. Get all the facts. No charge. Just write for booklet, since I paved my hog yard national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Farm Bureau High Analysis Plant Food... this firm

To Wather I... you may be in for trouble. Lack of appetite is one of the first warning signs... droopy in all months. If we look on... world today, but there are good... moral, ethical and re... in the mad rush for money that our... farmers are waging ma...

They have worked out a method that... the moral and spiritual values... have become so preoccupied... political mess of the whole affair. Economists have made a political... our problems are getting... by his own initia...

The Bijenkorf (Beehive), one of the largest merchandising... to the... from the United States. The Netherlands now allows entry of poultry items... from Monroe and Lenawee counties this fall, 27 feet deep from the... Summer Seaway The St. Lawrence Seaway opened this spring, provides a... Atlantic Ocean through the

BOYCE CITY CEMENT CORPORATION The Mason of A MODERN FARM concrete

HOG FARMERS everywhere report concrete feeding floors cut mud collections infectious germs and parasites that lay hogs low, steal profits. A concrete yard is a sanitary yard—easy to keep prove it! A concrete yard is also low in initial cost, pays for easier, too. Get all the facts. No charge. Just write for booklet, since I paved my hog yard national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Strawberry Big Business In U. P.

HUGO K. ZER

The Copper Country of Upper Peninsula The Copper Country of Upper Peninsula has been noted for its mineral deposits, but in recent years a new product has been discovered. This product is strawberries, which are grown by the area's farmers. The copper country's climate and soil are ideal for growing strawberries. The area is also known for its beautiful scenery, which is a major draw for visitors. The mining industry was once the mainstay of the area, but in recent years the focus has shifted to agriculture. As a result, the area has become a major producer of strawberries. The area is home to many strawberry farms, which are known for their high-quality products. The area is also home to many restaurants and cafes that serve fresh, local strawberries.

The Copper Country is sitting on a gold mine, figuratively speaking. The area is home to many farms that grow strawberries, which are a major source of income for the region. The area is also home to many wineries and breweries that use local strawberries in their products. The area is also known for its beautiful scenery, which is a major draw for visitors. The mining industry was once the mainstay of the area, but in recent years the focus has shifted to agriculture. As a result, the area has become a major producer of strawberries. The area is also home to many strawberry farms, which are known for their high-quality products. The area is also home to many restaurants and cafes that serve fresh, local strawberries.

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The Home Flower Garden

How to Do Well with Iris

H. L. CHAPMAN
Garden Club Lecturer

Iris, like many native flowers, may be grown with but little expense. Their culture is the simplest of any hardy flower. Iris has gained the favor of many as a border plant and it can be grown almost anywhere.

Iris was named in 1754. The genus contains 200 species, some of which are native to Europe, others to Asia and South Africa. There are a variety of colors, from white to purple and blue. The leaves are sword-shaped and the flowers are generally large and showy.

The soil for iris should be loamy, rich and well-drained. The pH should range from 6.5 to 7.0.

Planting: Iris is planted in the fall. The bulbs should be planted 2-3 inches deep and 2-3 inches apart. The soil should be watered well after planting.

Watering: Iris plants need regular watering during the growing season. During hot, dry weather, water them deeply once a week.

Fertilizing: Iris plants benefit from a light application of fertilizer in the spring. Use a balanced fertilizer, applying it around the base of the plant.

Pests and Diseases: Iris plants are generally free from pests and diseases. However, they can be affected by iris borer, which is a small beetle that burrows into the stems and foliage. To control it, you can use chemical pesticides or biological control methods.

Iris requires little care and can thrive with minimal effort, making it an ideal choice for both novice and experienced gardeners.
Help Farm Bureau Make Decisions

Farm Bureau has a system of county, state, and national farmer advisory committees on matters that affect producers of dairy, fruit, field crops, livestock, poultry, and vegetables.

In Michigan every County Farm Bureau has a dairy advisory committee to the board of directors. Most County Farm Bureaus have livestock and poultry advisory committees. Others have fruit and vegetable committees.

The county committees make recommendations of policy and program to the county board, and to the county Farm Bureau resolutions committee.

In each of 9 Farm Bureau membership regions in Michigan, the County Farm Bureau elects a regional representative to the State Dairy Advisory Committee, and a regional representative to each of the other commodity committees.

The State Commodity Advisory Committees make recommendations to the Michigan Farm Bureau Board of Directors, and to the state resolutions committee.

Nationally, Michigan is a member of the 12-states Mid-Western Region of the American Farm Bureau. There are five regions. The State Dairy Committee, in each region name a representative to the AFS's 5-man Dairy Committee, and so on for each commodity.

In Michigan the membership of the State Commodity Advisory committees is:

State Dairy Advisory Committee:
- Mack Rich, Grant; Bruce Cremler, Jackson; Charles Staley, Press; R. E. Walter Pekas, Frankenmuth; Donald A. Smith, Owosso; Clinton W. Hennes, Climax; Renio T. Dorn, Battle Creek; James C. Miller, Windsor

Field Crops Advisory Committee:
- Charles Bowd, Three Rivers; R. S. Haake, Evart; Louis C. Wilt, Davison; Ray A. C. Houghton, Mason; Elmer E. Means, Eaton; Joseph J. Swartz, Grand Ledge; Howard E. Bush, Stevensville; Col. Wilf. Stevens

Vegetable Advisory Committee:
- Myron Swails, Battle Creek; Robert L. Smith, Charlotte; O. B. Hulbert, Bad Axe; W. G. Hendrix, Bay City; R. E. Coyle, Kinde; C. M. Smith, Port Huron; I. M. Stroby, Saginaw; W. S. O. Johnson, Freeland

Social Security Approval

Advice to Self-Employed Farmers

Some self-employed farmers are in a difficult financial position and pay the social security tax to get back their money which will be used to pay the social security tax on the part of their employees. This measure would give self-employed farmers an opportunity to make a deduction against their social security tax of $12.50 or $12.00, whichever is smaller. This measure would be of great importance to many farmers as it would provide a tax deduction for social security taxes paid by self-employed farmers.

For Sale

22 MAPLE SYRUP PRODUCERS

27 REAL ESTATE

23 MICHIGAN CERTIFIED SEEDS

10 DOGS

12 BABY CHICKS

7 FIELD SEEDS

23 LIVESTOCK

24 FARM MACHINERY

22 FARM EQUIPMENT

24 AGENTS WANTED

22 FARM MACHINERY

40 FOR SALE

22 BULK GAS

24 PULLETS

20 RESORT PROPERTY

25 PLANTS AND FLOWERS

100 WOMEN

24 NURSERY STOCK

24 SILCS

39 WORK WANTED

100 CATELLI Width
Our Welfare Problems and Costs in Michigan

Community Farm Bureau Discussion Topic for July

Background Material for Program in July by our 1654 Community Farm Bureau Discussion Groups

DORALD D. KINNEY
Coordinator

Note.—Farm about public welfare cases are not easy to understand. Often some individuals are not sure whether a certain person is worthy of public aid. Some public officials have been known to bring cases of alleged public aid cheaters to light. Should anyone be given government aid or support? It would be quite thoughtless to answer this question with a mere "yes" or "no." The answer will depend on the circumstances in individual cases.

Case records show sharp contrasts in the worthiness or unworthiness of persons to receive welfare aid. Compare two or three cases, for example:

Here is a boy, aged 3 years, the youngest of three children in the family. His father was killed in an accident. His mother has worked on a "cleaning" job to provide for food, clothing, and shelter for the children. But she is ill. The Welfare Department placed this boy in a foster home, and is paying for his support. The mother gets some money every month for the other two children under "Aid to Dependent Children".

Still another mother is receiving "A.D.C." payments, while her husband, who has deserted her family, is working at a well-paying job. The children are living in freezing conditions, contributing nothing toward the support of the family.

What about the unwed mother, cited in the Detroit Free Press by the Editor of "A.D.C." payments so profitable that she bore a total of fifteen illegitimate children—one each adding to her welfare check? This same woman has approved of many new welfare cases since the incident was reported.

The Michigan Welfare laws seek to make this better. The Michigan Welfare Department has applied to the Michigan legislature for approval to make a new welfare law for free, wind, and increased coverage wages.

To many people, the present welfare laws are not sufficiently tight. Yet, in the name of "humanitarianism," and heartless to condemn all welfare cases?

Our Welfare Problems and Costs in Michigan

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Want Your Share of the WORLD MARKET?

The Producers Export Co., with agents in foreign lands, promotes and sells U.S. grains and beans for farmers' benefit.

The Mid-States Terminal, Inc., made up of co-ops in Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana with headquarters in Toledo, is equipped to assemble huge quantities of farm products for export or domestic sale, and is in a position to give a merchandising advantage to the farmer.

When you go co-op "all the way" you cash in on these new merchandising tools.

Michigan Elevator Exchange

Member of

Producers Export Company

FARMERS OWNED

Mid-States Terminal, Inc., Farmers Controlled