

MICHIGAN APPLE FLUFF PUDDING



For the family dinner's fitting climax, serve Michigan Apple Fluff Pudding, an old-fashioned dessert, as good as it sounds.

1 cup sugar
1 cup bread crumbs
2 eggs
2 tablespoons baking powder
4 cup dates, cut fine
1/2 cup nuts, cut fine
2 tablespoons butter (melted)
1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup milk
1 cup apples, cut fine

Separate the eggs. Beat yolks until lemon-colored; add the sugar, and beat until light. To the milk, add the vanilla and melted butter. Add this, alternately with the bread crumbs, to the egg and sugar mixture. Sprinkle the baking powder over the apples, nuts and dates and add to the batter. Lastly, fold in the beaten egg whites. Pour in a shallow greased baking dish and bake 45 minutes at 250 degrees Fahrenheit. Serve warm with whipped cream.

Livestock Raisers Concerned Over High Prices Of Meat

Too many people look upon current prices for livestock and livestock products as a matter of grave concern only to the consumer of these foods. This, however, is far from the complete facts.

The American farmer and producer of livestock products is even more concerned about the prices of these foods and especially the replacement costs of animals to put in his feedlot when those now on feed are marketed. Another serious worry of the producer is the cost of feed. In many cases the cost of concentrates alone is not returned by current prices to pay nothing of the cost of labor, use of equipment and risk involved in handling livestock.

It is little wonder, therefore, that livestock numbers are being reduced by people who are taking advantage of the current prices and turning their lands over to the production of grain, which is in such great demand for export to Europe. You cannot question the motives of a man who is going all-out for crop production inasmuch as he is trying to meet the situation immediately before us. You can, however, question his sense of judgment of any man who gets too far away from a good system of crop rotation and the maintenance of adequate numbers of livestock to consume all of the roughages produced on the farm, utilize pasture lands to the fullest extent possible. While there is unquestionably urgent need for cereal grains to ship Europe, we should not lose sight of Europe, we should not lose sight of the fact that 50 per cent of all feed utilized by livestock is hay and pasture, with only 40 per cent of their feed consumed in concentrates. It seems quite probable that livestock numbers will be reduced to a point where we will not have a sufficient amount to utilize this hay and pasture, and thus our overall food supply may be reduced even though we have large surpluses of cereal grains on hand.

Another factor in the situation which should be carefully considered by every farmer is the fact that we are now producing from 50 to 60 percent more of our meat than we were during the thirties when we accumulated burdensome surpluses. Fortunately, we were able to consume this large surplus by feeding it to livestock. Normally livestock provide us a market for at least 50 per cent of all grain produced. A return to anywhere near normal grain production in Europe will mean that we must again depend on livestock to consume our surpluses as there would be little, if any, export demand. Every livestock farmer should, therefore, give careful consideration to the maintenance, first, of sufficient numbers of livestock to provide a remunerative market for his pastureland; second, to utilize his leguminous roughages which should be a part of every careful farming plan and make the roughages which are a by-product of cereal production; and third, he should have sufficient livestock or at least nucleus of breeding animals to produce the livestock which may be necessary to consume the surplus of cereals which is bound to arise in the not too distant future.

Many factors point to a future decline in meat supplies. Sheep numbers are at the lowest point in nearly a hundred years. Hog numbers are lower than they have been for several years. Beef cattle are being marketed in larger numbers than they were last year, with female stock making up a much larger proportion of the total than has been the case for several years. All of which points to the fact that livestock products will remain by high in price. A normal grain crop in Europe would mean that we would again have to depend upon livestock as a market for our grain, and every American producer should ask himself, "Will I be the livestock man that time comes?" It has often been said that the wise man is he who is doing the opposite of the majority, and it really seems today that the majority of the people are reducing their livestock numbers altogether too far.

It would seem, therefore, good judgment for every man to make a careful appraisal of his farm situation not only for today but for the days and years immediately ahead with the idea of either maintaining, producing or acquiring sufficient livestock to make the future grain crops in order that the overall production of food supplies for



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the American public may be safeguarded. Unless the American farmer can and is producing the livestock products demanded by the public, they are bound to be imported from other countries and thus we may lose our own markets.

For Quality Apple Juice Blend Of Varieties Vital

"Commercial apple juice will never be of better quality than the raw product from which it is made," believes Roy E. Marshall of the Department of Horticulture at Michigan State college. This means a proper blending of varieties of apples that are well matured, ripened, and free from decay and insect infestation.

Although one variety of apple may yield juice meeting federal standards, investigations show that a blend of varieties produces a better flavored product for market and is more desirable. Observations indicate that any combination of four or five commercial varieties that are available after early October may be used to make a satisfactory blend of juice, provided they are fully ripened.

Dr. Marshall explains that because the chemical composition of juice and the availability of a particular variety varies from season to season, it is not possible to provide of infallible rule for blending. Most combinations in the past, however, have included Northern Spy and Grimes, partly because Northern Spy is often under-colored and Grimes is often too small for marketing as fresh fruit.

RAY HOWARD TO SPEAK ON WCAR FARM BROADCAST

With nearly one million farm labor placements to its credit, the Michigan State college extension service Emergency Farm Labor program has ended its service.

For the past five years this program has aided Michigan farmers with the many problems which faced them in securing farm help during war time.

The program as it developed, consisted of recruiting and placement of workers, training workers, operating farm labor camps, organizing farm labor cooperatives, and carrying on educational programs on the problems of farm labor.

During the five-year period, a total of 998,559 placements were made. By years the placement of workers numbered 125,100 in 1943; 220,425 in 1944; 325,075 in 1945; and 147,235 in 1947.

With the close of the Emergency Farm Labor program, the problems of assisting farmers to get needed help will be undertaken by the Michigan State Employment Service, which has established a special farm placement service.

Personnel who conducted the program since 1943 will go back to their duties with Michigan State college. A. B. Love, the state supervisor, will become market specialist in the economics department. J. G. Hays becomes deputy extension specialist. H. P. Gaston becomes assistant professor of horticulture. Mrs. Doris Shumkins resigned to take up housekeeping duties.

EXTENSION SERVICE ENDS LABOR PLACEMENT WORK

The Oakland County Extension Service broadcasts a program 2 times a week to promote and develop new ideas in the field of agriculture and home making. The broadcasts can be heard over radio station WCAR on Monday and Friday, 12:45 noon.

Following is a schedule of programs for the first part of February. On February 6 Stuart Braid and Keith Middleton, Lake Orion, will speak on "Better Farmers' and Home Makers' Club".

Monday, February 9, Ray Howard of Farmington, and Earl Stanbro, Wilcox, will speak on "Fruit Growers' Society".

Caution Necessary In Winter Use Of Manure

Hauling fresh manure and spreading it directly on the land should be done with care during the winter months, according to A. G. Weidemann, soils research specialist at Michigan State college.

Manure should be spread evenly, which is difficult when the land is covered with snow. Considerable loss of fertility may result if manure is spread on frozen soil, especially on a slope, as frozen soil will not absorb the water.

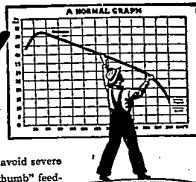
If manure is to be spread on the land in winter, it is best to spread it on land that is level, well-covered with vegetation, and having a rough surface, or covered with small pits or pockets that tend to catch some of the water and prevent it from running off.

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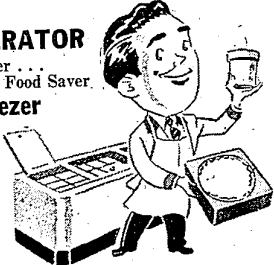
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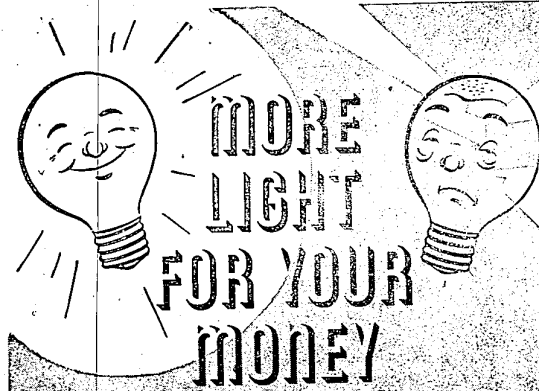
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