

AUCTION SALE

Having decided to discontinue farming I will sell at public auction located at 42100 Eleven Mile Road, 1/2 mile east of Novi on Eleven Mile Road

Saturday, April 14th

2:00 O'clock

FARM TOOLS

1934 FORD FERGUSON TRACTOR — rebuilt and high speed transmission for highway use.
1939 FERGUSON TRACTOR — recent complete tune-up and ready for work
1936 FERGUSON LOADER — never used — fork and short attachment
1936 FERGUSON GRADER BLADE — no sign of wear — used very little
1936 FERGUSON FIELD CULTIVATOR — in perfect working condition
1936 FERGUSON MOWING MACHINE — recently gone over and ready to mow
1936 FERGUSON MANURE SPREADER — has not been used except to show
1936 FERGUSON TWO BOTTOM
1936 FERGUSON HAY BARR — in A-1 condition
1936 FERGUSON FUR DISK — not hydraulic
1936 410 FILLER and FWD — 410, for either grass or corn ensilage
1936 FORD FIELD CROPPER — used six weeks, with Continental Motor mowing attachment
1936 RUBBER TIRE FARM WAGON — practically new
1936 HOLLAND ROLLER — used 3 or 4 weeks in summer of 1950
HOG HOUSE; 2 HOG TROTTERS (large and small)
DISC 600 in good condition
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FARM NEWS



Expect Higher Dairy Returns

Michigan dairymen who keep records shouldn't be too surprised to find boosters' 1951 paycheck totaling 25 per cent above her 1950 earnings.

G. G. Quackenbush, Michigan State College agricultural economist, says that farm prices for fluid milk, manufacturing milk and butterfat for this year will likely average 20 to 30 per cent above the 1950 yearly average.

In Michigan, 1950 average prices were 64 cents for butterfat, about \$2.50 for 3.5 test manufacturing f.o.b. plant. The fluid milk blend price f. o. b. Detroit was \$3.55 for 3.5 milk.

Consumers will spend about 10 to 15 per cent more for dairy products this year, but the amount of dairy products on the market will be no greater than in 1950, the MSC economist said. Since last summer wholesale prices of dairy products have gone up 20 to 30 per cent, which is more than the seasonal rise. Little or no seasonal price decline can be expected this spring.

Farm prices for all milk sold to plants and dealers may be at 100 per cent of parity in April or May, according to Quackenbush. Milk for manufacturing and farm butterfat should reach parity this summer.

Provide plenty of drinking water for the laying flock at all times, say Michigan State College poultrymen.

STATE FARM INSURANCE

AUTO WIND

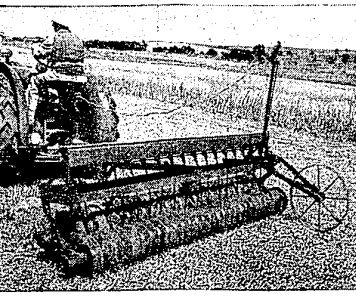


LIFE FIRE

Local Agency

M. J. Brown
33636 Grand River
(U. S. 16)
Phone 0757

Mulches Good For Grassland Use



The ideal seedbed for forage seeds has (a) an abundance of moisture in the plowed layer and subsoil (b) firm, compact soil under the seeds, (c) fine but granular soil to cover the seeds, and (d) the plowed layer well connected with the subsoil, with no layers or trash between them. These are always important but are of maximum importance for summer and fall sowing.

But, in addition to these, the application of a mulch to the surface of the soil after sowing is most valuable. One cannot over-estimate the value of a mulch in obtaining a good stand. Part of the worth of a

EARLY PASTURES
SAVE ON COST
OF LIVESTOCK

Livestock raisers know that their animals convert pasture and other roughages into highly nutritious and valuable products like meat, wool, fat and hides.

L. H. Blakelee, Michigan State College animal husbandry specialist, says that early pasture planning will be wise this year. Legumes, rape and other pastures reduce the cost of gains in pork production, fattening cattle and lamb production.

The earliest pastures usually available are winter hardy crops such as rye and winter wheat. The use of small areas of these crops provides clean pasture for swine, preventing anemia from lack of iron and copper and worm infestation from infected hog lots.

These early pastures also help supplement a low supply of hay or other roughages for sheep or cattle and also relieve pressure for early pasturing of legumes.

A good spring seeded pasture, which can be available in case winter killing occurs, is oats and peas. Another area could also be seeded to rape and be available after oats and peas are grazed. Late in the fall when pasture is short, rye or wheat is commonly planted for grazing to extend the pasture season and reduce the winter feeding requirements.

Plan your pasture schedule now, Blakelee advises, to make sure that the needs of your livestock will be met.

The American lumber industry spends about \$5 million a year on research to improve the quality of lumber, increase the efficiency of its production and develop new uses for wood.

surface application of manure is as a mulch. Other strawy or light materials may also be used.

Mulches affect the stand obtained in many ways, all favorable. In winter and early spring seedlings they protect the seedlings from cold, and, still more important, from freezing and thawing. With forage seed sown in a winter grain, the stand will be increased if the grain is mulched with straw in December.

Mulches conserve soil moisture near the surface and prevent puddling of surface soil, thereby permitting greater moisture infiltration. Soils stay moist longer under a trace of mulch than where no mulch is used. When seedlings are struggling to establish themselves, this slight extra moisture often saves a large proportion of them.

The application of a mulch just after summer sowing will do more to insure a stand than any other one thing. It saves the moisture at the surface where it is needed and tends to prevent the formation of a crust, but by breaking the force of the rain and by retarding drying of the soil, thus permitting more seedlings to come through.

In the application of a mulch, three points should be observed: (1) Put it on at once after sowing; (2) apply no more than 1 to 1½ tons of straw or 4 to 6 tons of manure per acre; (3) put it on with a mechanical spreader, as neither straw nor manure can be spread sufficiently evenly by hand.

The implement shown in the accompanying photograph is very useful in the establishment of grass-legume seedlings. It can be used as a pulverizer for final preparation of the seedbed before sowing or, as shown here, with a grass seed attachment for sowing grass and legume seed. Or it may be used following the application of straw mulch after sowing to press the straw into the soil which increases the effectiveness of the mulch and prevents its blowing away.

USE LADDER WITH CARE

You'll be using a ladder a lot during spring work, so make sure you do it right, urged Michigan State College farm safety specialists.

Choose a ladder that is adequate for the job so that you won't have to stand on the top and balance on the window sill to reach. Don't try to carry screens and storm windows up or down a ladder. Get someone to hold them for you and hand them to you.

Burning Ground Cover Wasteful

Burning may be the easiest way to get rid of last year's dead plant material, but it also removes humus which is so vital to good crop production, says Charles Shick, game management specialist at Michigan State College.

Plowed under or permitted to return naturally, the vegetation gives back to the soil some of the elements they removed. It also increases the moisture retaining qualities of the soil.

Many farmers, Shick says, are beginning their spring burning program. However, spring burning does not control the weed seeds already in the ground. Rather, it encourages their growth by providing ideal seedbeds by removing grass competition.

Burning ground cover in woodlots is a poor forestry practice since it often destroys seedlings or damages larger trees. On steep hillides the removal of decaying organic matter often results in ideal conditions for soil erosion.

Spring fires, set to remove dead vegetation, often cause damage to fence posts and wire fencing, thus reducing the life of the fence, Shick continues.

Each year spring fires destroy wildlife food and cover, and in some instances nests and young songbirds, pheasants, quail and rabbits. If fire must be used, the game specialist cautions, burning should be done early in the spring before songbirds and game animals have had a chance to nest.

Law requires a burning permit to do any brush or grassland burning when the ground is not covered with snow. Permits may be obtained from any conservation officer or local fire chief.

April Clean Up May
Save Time And Dollars

April is Clean-Up Month, says Dave Steinicke, Michigan State College farm safety specialist. He suggests you start in the yard by removing old rubbish, old machinery, boards with nails, and old tools.

Store usable material in a safe place. Junk should be burned or hauled to the dump grounds.

Cleaning the yard now will add both beauty and safety to the farm, Steinicke advises. It also saves time and may save doctor bills later on.

Department forest firemen have had a total of 37 fires to 581 acres damage in this year's earlier fire season.



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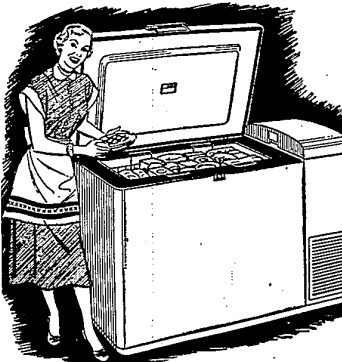
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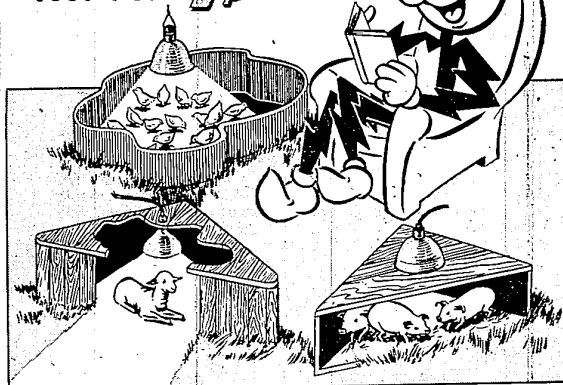
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