

aldrin's



at just 2 ounces per acre

aldrin controls all species . . . regardless of hopper count.

America's farm papers have been telling the aldrin story with great enthusiasm. "It's amazing" . . . "terrific power" . . . "lowest cost per acre" . . . "Wherever aldrin gets to hoppers, they die" . . . etc.

aldrin is top choice

In all hopper areas the results are the same . . . wherever aldrin is used, grasshoppers cease to be a problem. Aldrin kills by ingestion, contact and fumigation, with an average kill of 96% in 3 days. Make sure you get on your dealer's list for aldrin now . . . it will be scarce before the season ends!

aldrin



SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Aldrin is manufactured by Julius Hyman & Co., and is distributed by Shell Chemical Corporation, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18.

Aldrin is available under the brand names of leading insecticide manufacturers. Consult your local dealer and county agent.

Keeping in Touch With Washington



Rollbacks Big Issue In DPA Extension

THE LULL in the battle over beef cattle ceilings will be broken in a few days when congress decides what to do about extending the defense production act scheduled to expire on June 30. The big issue will be the price rollbacks scheduled for Aug. 1 and Oct. 1.

Whether it is a new law or just a temporary extension of the present law, cattlemen will battle to kill OPS authority for further rollbacks. They already have made a strong case against the rollbacks, but it isn't known yet how many congressmen they convinced.

There is very little chance that the new DPA will get through congress by the end of this month. Most observers here believe debate over controls will last through most of July. Intentions now are to ask for a 60 or 90-day extension of the present act.

Cattlemen, backed by most of the big farm organizations, will fight to block extension unless it contains a provision specifically prohibiting further rollbacks on beef cattle prices. Prospects of their getting such a provision now look good, but the administration is determined to oppose it right down to the final vote.

BEEF BATTLE HOT

The beef battle has been one of the hottest in years. It has been marked by charges of bad faith and double-crossing. Some of the charges appear to observers here to be justified.

Price Administrator DiSalle is accused by cattlemen with breaking a promise that there would be no rollback of prices. Meat control officials in OPS told newsmen a week prior to the order that no rollback was planned.

Inside story, however, is that DiSalle changed his mind almost at the last minute. Packers convinced him they needed a rollback to January freeze level on beef to make up for higher live animal prices. Neither packers nor OPS has issued any figures, however, to justify the 50 percent increase in packers' "take" out of live animal prices.

DiSalle reasoned that if he gave the packers an increase and didn't promise consumers anything he would have both producers and consumers on his neck. So he promised lower prices to consumers for later this year. He reasoned that congress probably would reverse his order and that consumers would blame congress instead of OPS.

Agriculture Secretary Brannan argued with DiSalle against the future rollbacks, but when the argument was taken to the White House, President Truman backed DiSalle. Brannan then was forced to go to congress and defend an order which he had told DiSalle was completely unjustified.

STEEL, CHEMICALS ROW

The full story of a blazing row between the agriculture department and defense production officials hasn't leaked to the press. Defense officials are whittling down USDA's estimates of farm requirements for machinery and other production supplies.

Agriculture department protests to Mobilization Director Wilson and threats to carry the fight to capitol

hill forced defense production authority officials to shelve, for the time being, an order cutting steel for farm machinery by 30 percent.

Cuts also are planned for agricultural chemicals going into fertilizer and insecticides. The state department, against USDA protests, has allocated 880,000 tons of scarce sulphur for export this year. The result, say USDA officials, will be a reduced supply of fertilizer and shortage of some insecticides next year.

HIGHER GOALS IN '52

The big reason why USDA fears a cut in farm production supplies is that such a cut would seriously upset their plans to ask for another year of record food production in 1952. Farmers can't meet high production goals if they are short of machinery, labor and fertilizer.

Department planners are working on 1952 production goals earlier than usual. They want 1952 wheat acreage of approximately 80,000,000 acres and they want more corn and other feed grains. They will ask livestock producers to keep their 1952 schedules at least as high as this year.

Some officials, however, are not optimistic that big goals can be reached if OPS continues to squeeze farmers on prices and defense officials take away a sizeable portion of their production supplies. Some of them are becoming pretty discouraged.

LABOR SHORTAGE LOOMS

The shortage of farm labor for the fall harvest may be more severe than had been expected. Congress still is arguing over passage of a bill which would open the way for importation of 100,000 or more Mexican workers.

At the same time farmers will need help most, plants with defense contracts will be making a drive for additional employees. They will offer workers higher wages and undoubtedly many will go to cities. Some estimates place the number as high as 250,000.

Agriculture department officials estimate that there will be some 300,000 to 400,000 fewer workers available for work on farms this fall than last.

EXPORTS TRIM RESERVES

The agriculture department, bowing to pressure from the state department and ECA, has consented to schedule grain exports at 40,000,000 bushels a month for the fiscal year starting July 1. They are, however, uneasy about committing that much grain for sale or as gifts abroad.

Grain officials point out that exports of that size will whittle U. S. reserves of wheat to under 300,000,000 bushels before the 1952 crop is harvested. In the past they have insisted that reductions below 450,000,000 bushels would leave this country in danger of a shortage should we have only one bad crop year.

An equally serious threat is presented by feed grains. Consumption of feed grains this year will exceed 1950 production by from 100,000,000 to 200,000,000 bushels. Unless this year's corn and other feed grain production is exceptionally large, feed reserves next spring will be the lowest in many years.