

NATIONAL MEMBERSHIP DRIVE IS PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER

HURON MEMBERS GO ON RECORD TO GET RURAL ROAD MONEY

Truth in Fabrics, Cigarets And Tax on Fats Given Grooming at Meet

RE-ELECT JIM DAVIDSON

Favor Farm Bureau's Road Program Diverting Gas Tax Money

Township roads again received the attention of the Huron County Farm Bureau at its annual meeting Monday when the organization voted to ask that the measure providing that one-third of the gas tax be used for township roads be made effective. The bureau again elected James Davidson president, Donald Gordon, vice president and Sam Conkey, secretary-treasurer. Alfred Priemer was named director. The other directors, who hold over, are J. G. Neuber, Elkton; Alex Lawitzke, Huron township; J. C. Gremel, Jr., Sebawaing and William Isler, Bloomfield.

Senator Philip O'Connell addressed the meeting. He explained why the township road bill was not passed. The measure interfered with immediate plans made by the governor and the administrative board he said. The senator also explained the tile drainage law. It costs but 75 cents an acre to start he said. Applications must be filed with the county drain commissioner for the semi-annual meetings.

Clark L. Brody, secretary-manager of the state Farm Bureau gave a brief summary of the work of the State Farm Bureau. A report of the extension work being carried out in the county was given by Emmett L. Raven, county agricultural agent.

Newell Gale, district manager of the Farm Bureau, discussed the work of organization and membership drives in Huron, Sanilac and Tuscola counties.

The tariff situation in reference to farm products was discussed by H. L. Noon, president of the state Farm Bureau. He declared that the results obtained have not been satisfactory. The organization is still working on the problem to bring about more favorable tariff legislation.

The resolutions passed by the members are as follows: Whereas most of the farmers are located on township roads, impassable for motor vehicles for weeks at a time, lacking postal service at times, having some distance to go for mail, and roads are public property under state jurisdiction, and it is unjust to compel local residents to pay the whole tax. We urge as soon as possible a portion of the gas tax be applied to improving these roads, especially, rural routes and reaffirm our support to the bill supported by Michigan State Farm Bureau providing for return of one-third of gas tax to counties for improving township roads.

Resolved that we favor the Truth in Fabrics bill.

Resolved that cooking fats imitating butter be taxed as oleo.

Resolved that cigarettes be placed under the Food and Drug act.

Resolved that we express our appreciation of support of Huron county supervisors in extension work.

Resolved that we favor Towns' system of land transfer.

We recommend a survey of the present tax problems by Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Resolved that we favor measures endorsed by State and National Farm Bureau organizations.

ARIZONA FARMERS TO POOL FLEECES

A new wool-selling service is offered to farmers of the Salt River Valley, Arizona, who own only a few sheep. The Maricopa County Farm Bureau has become a member of the Arizona Wool Growers' Association, Phoenix, and will assemble the small lots of wool and market it on a brokerage charge of one-eighth of a cent a pound.

Million and a Half Available for Fire

The total amount of Federal funds available for cooperative forest fire protection work during the fiscal year just starting is \$1,400,000—an increase of \$200,000 over the appropriation for the preceding year.

SAM THOMPSON SLATED AS SPEAKER AT NINTH BANQUET OF EXCHANGE

The ninth annual banquet of the Michigan Elevator Exchange is to be held at Hotel Olds, in Lansing, on Tuesday, July 16. A stockholders' meeting will precede the banquet, the meeting being scheduled for 10 o'clock in the forenoon and in the afternoon. The banquet will be for members and guests.

This is one of the biggest gatherings of farmers in the state, outside of Farmers' Week at the College in the winter. Last year's annual banquet of the Exchange was attended by about 575 persons and the attendance is expected to exceed that this year through the natural growth from one year to the next. Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is slated as a speaker for the occasion and Dr. John L. Davis, lecturer, known as the "breezy lecturer," is scheduled to entertain with a humorous address. Dr. Davis, now of New York City, was formerly an Oklahoman, receiving his education in the west and carrying on, since entering the field as a lecturer and entertainer, as an adopted son of the East.



Sam H. Thompson

Carl Martin of Coldwater, president of the Elevator Exchange, will preside at the banquet and Prof. Howard Rafter, of the Farm Crops department of the College, will be toastmaster.

Following the big volume of business done by the Exchange during the past year, the management anticipates piling up a very good record of attendance at this year's annual meeting, both at the meeting of stockholders and at the banquet.

Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, is recognized in public affairs today as the most outstanding man in the realm of American Agriculture. To him more than a million and a quarter farm families in forty-five states look for leadership in their struggle for economic and social betterment.

How well Mr. Thompson has striven to serve is written in the history of the farmers' fight for farm relief through seven long years. To his persistence more than to any other man is due the fact that the nation at last awoke to an understanding of the plight of agriculture. This change in attitude from indifference to sympathy, although slowly developed, has at last borne fruit in the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act, which was signed by President Hoover on June 15.

Long With Farm Bureau. It was back in 1915 that Mr. Thompson got active in Farm Bureau work.

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Bureau Returns Farmer \$17.60

The New York Central railroad billed J. H. Welch, of White Pigeon, \$19.80 for an alleged undercharge on two cars of sheep. Mr. Welch turned the papers over to the Farm Bureau Traffic department and an official check of the account revealed the fact that the undercharge claim should have been for \$1.10 on each car. Thus Mr. Welch saved \$17.60 through the service of the Farm Bureau.

CO-OPERATIVES TO ORGANIZE CHAMBER

Secretary of Michigan Farm Bureau To Speak For Co-Op Buyers

Michigan State Farm Bureau will send its secretary-manager, Mr. Brody, as delegate to the American Institute of Co-operation, as a spokesman for co-operative purchasing units. Three other organization delegates will appear on the program for co-operative purchasing organizations. These are, the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange; the Union Oil company of Kansas; and the Ohio Farm Bureau.

The institute opens the first of August at Baton Rouge, La. A part of the session of August 2 will be given over to the first meeting of the National Chamber of Agricultural Co-operatives, at which time permanent organization of the Chamber will be completed.

The first meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation in Philadelphia, 1925, was in the nature of an experiment to find out through a common consideration of co-operative problems how the methods of individual co-operative associations should be improved.

TO PAY MEMBERS ON COUPON DEAL

Patronage dividends on sales of Farm Bureau commodities to Farm Bureau members, covering their purchases during the past year, are going into the mails some time this month, according to present plans and the dividends, averaging \$2.55 per member, are just about two thirds as much as the State Farm Bureau receives from each new membership payment.

While the coupon plan of giving the member recognition has been accompanied with some disadvantages, it has pointed the way to a better method of giving the member special recognition.

The plan now in effect avoids the expense of printing, distributing, and evaluating the coupons. On Farm Bureau fertilizer this year members will get a 5 per cent dividend by making known their membership to the local distributor when purchasing. To participate on your fall fertilizer, your order should be in the hands of your local Farm Bureau dealer immediately. Show him your membership card.

Dividends are paid only on Farm Bureau branded goods, and not on such commodities as seed grains, bran, midds, cottonseed meal, and other items not branded "Farm Bureau."

More than 100 foreign vessels enter the port of Chicago each year, and their number will be greatly increased by the completion of the deep waterway.

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SECRETARY HYDE SAYS ORGANIZATION SHOULD DO MUCH FOR FARMERS

The distribution of farm products is, to a large extent, wasteful and inefficient, Arthur Hyde said, July 4th, in an address at Atlanta, Ga., his first public appearance since becoming secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The secretary was speaking on the conditions of agriculture and the outlook for the industry in the face of legislation recently enacted. Passages from his address show that the impression agriculture has made recently on the minds of the nation's leaders is indelible. Some of the highlights of his public speech follow:

"As a self-sufficient unit agriculture is passing. Much as we may mourn the fact, modern economic adjustments are undermining it as a means of living. The farm family has exchanged its homespun for ready to wear clothing. Home-made bread, food for Gods, is being slowly

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UNIQUE FEATURES INCLUDED IN FARM BUREAU INSURANCE

Deposit Privilege, Capital Financing, Modernized Policy Unusual

Response to the Farm Bureau's announcement of having entered the life insurance field as a state insurance agency has been more than gratifying in the first two weeks. Wherever local meetings have been held to school local agents in the new line of Farm Bureau service, from 60 to 100 agents have participated in the conferences.

The Farm Bureau life insurance plan is unique in that the capital stock, of \$200,000, is owned by the State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance company and this company will realize 5 per cent earnings on this capital investment, while all other earnings or savings on the business of the State Farm Life Insurance business will revert to its policy holders.

This makes the company a legal reserve company with capital of \$200,000 and surplus of \$200,000.

This plan of financing the life insurance company affords the automobile insurance company an opportunity to make five per cent on its investment, which is recognized as a fair return on a safe investment and more than has been earned on its government bonds, of which the automobile insurance company holds more than a million and half dollars' worth among its admitted assets.

Under the terms of the State Farm Life Insurance policy, women may have the privilege of the same rates as men. Officers of the company anticipate reasonably large earnings or savings through the principle of its operation in that most of the insurance machinery for the life insurance business has been set up in the automobile insurance division, thus giving the company a decided advantage over the average new company during the first years of operation.

Whatever these savings or earnings may be, the policyholder will participate in them as annual dividends, returnable at the time of payment of premium on the policy. The plan of operation provides that policies are automatically non-cancellable after the third year and may be surrendered for their cash value or for extended term insurance.

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FEED CONTRACTS SAVE MEMBER 50 CENTS ON A TON

Early Returns of Contracts Will Help The Mills In Their Work

A real service in stabilizing dairy feed prices to farmers is being extended through the Farm Bureau this year with a contract plan of ordering which runs for 10 months.

The contract plan is simply a gauge by which the Farm Bureau and the mills can judge the requirements throughout the year.

Farm Bureau members should lose no time in signing their own contracts and mailing them in to State Farm Bureau headquarters. Non-members have been prompt in turning in their contracts thus far and indications are that all sales records of previous years will be broken.

The advantage Farm Bureau members receive through this contract plan of ordering feeds amounts to 50 cents a ton on all Farm Bureau Brand feeds. Some of the early contracts show that as much as \$20 is being saved by individual farmers because they are Farm Bureau members, or twice the cost of their membership fee.

Excerpts from two or three of the letters sent in with contracts give a pretty good idea of how the dairy-men and poultrymen look upon the contract plan. For instance, H. G. Hendrickson, of Shelby, says: "I am enclosing signed feed contract for the year. I like this idea very much can see no reason why this plan will not work all right. It is just another good way to cut feed costs."

William Geiger & Sons, of Rushton, stated, "We believe this is a very good

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MICH. ELEV. EXCH. MARKET OPINION

By Michigan Elevator Exchange, Lansing, Michigan, under date of July 12, 1929.

WHEAT
Prospective wheat crop in North America fully 200,000,000 bushels less than raised last year. This means during the coming winter and spring months wheat will bring better prices than has prevailed during the last twelve months.

CORN
A short crop is in prospect and we can look forward to good prices for all feed grains during the coming winter feeding months.

OATS
Oats should bring more money than the last crop sold for.

RYE
A short crop is in prospect and good prices will rule.

BEANS
One of the largest acreages ever put in the ground the world over. If present prospects materialize this country will raise one of the largest crops of beans in its history. Clean up on old beans.

The Credit Prospect
Sophonisba—I should like to open an account at this bank, if you please. Banker—We shall be glad to accommodate you, madam. What amount do you wish to deposit?
Sophonisba—Oh, but I mean a charge account, such as I have at the departments stores.

Golf, no doubt, originated in Scotland because of the Scot's inherent desire to make the rounds with as little as possible.

MONTH OF CAMPAIGNING IN EVERY FARM BUREAU STATE IS EXPECTED TO SWELL RANKS OF MEMBERSHIP

This Is To Be The Greatest National Drive For Farm Bureau Members Ever Planned With Work Scheduled Some Time During Month In Each State

Michigan State Farm Bureau is preparing to participate in the first great, nation-wide move of the Farm Bureau Federation to stage a general membership building campaign, during the month of September.

While the American Farm Bureau Federation is planning its work for the entire month, different states will conduct their individual campaigns during different weeks and the entire move will be separate and independent of all other membership work.

In Michigan much has been done, largely in a preliminary way, toward strengthening the membership by holding Trade-A-Day campaigns and district rallies in several counties. The enthusiasm attending all these meetings indicates good prospects of building a much bigger organization in the state than now exists. In addition to all the membership work tentatively scheduled by the organization department of the State Farm Bureau, the program planned for September by the A. F. B. F. will be carried out as a separate volunteer undertaking.

The attitude displayed by farmers not affiliated with the Bureau, as our organization workers have visited them and presented the Farm Bureau story to them shows that they are of a different frame of mind regarding organization than ever before. They can understand and appreciate the achievements of the Farm Bureau as never before.

Talk Organization Everywhere
This is but to be expected with everyone talking organization, from daily papers to national leaders. When our nation's secretary of agriculture, in a public address, cites organization of agriculture as the one great promise of relief for the distressed farmer and when Congress enacts a Farm Relief measure based upon the functioning of a Federal Farm Board to operate through farmers' co-operative units, how can farmers of Michigan do little other than agree that much of the good of the recent change in the aspects of the industry has followed the work of the Farm Bureau?

Everywhere the Farm Bureau membership workers have gone this summer, in working through several counties, the history of the organization has been reflected in their interviews as an institution founded upon a plan of fair dealing and the reputation it has established in the commercial field is one of providing the farmer with quality products always. It is perhaps this commercial side of the organization that is the most generally understood or accepted. It is the work of the members, and those engaged in the volunteer campaigns for getting members, to present the bigger phase of the Farm Bureau. This phase presented, there is seldom met a farmer who does not recognize the organization as a real need to the tiller of the soil who would prosper most.

The September campaign will include much work by the women of the Bureau. Home and Community work will be stressed. Mrs. Edith Wagar, director of this work, urges every farmer's wife to get out to each local meeting and help enthrall the crowd and pep them up and to work with the other Farm Bureau women in carrying out their own part of the membership program. Women can do much to help build this organization just as well as they can to help keep it functioning after the membership campaigns close. Mrs. Wagar points out.

County units that have planned membership work during July and August will complete these plans without regard for the general drive for members in September. The September move is a national move. Let's make it unanimous.

GENESSEE FAMILY ENTERTAINS LOCAL

About 70 members and friends of the Clayton Township, Genesee County Farm Bureau, met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Earl West, Friday evening, June 28, and had a very enjoyable time.

The County Farm Bureau orchestra furnished several selections. Community singing was led by Clare Bloss. Readings were given by Leonard Morrish, Lloyd Morrish, and Robert Moore.

W. W. Billings, vice president of the State Farm Bureau, gave a talk on organization work.

James Campbell, Genesee County Agricultural agent, told of his work as county agent, and Senator Peter B. Lennon told some of his experiences at Lansing.

A township committee was then elected for the ensuing year, consisting of the following members: Earl West, chairman; Corwin Claxton, vice chairman; and W. W. Martin, Wm. Brunger, Harry Jones, Vernon Morrish and Frank Hoves.

Refreshments and a social hour brought the evening to a close.

All men are fools, but there is no telling how much bigger fools they would be if it were not for their wives.

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New Agricultural Marketing Act Outline Given

Relief Measure Follows As Recently Enacted Into Law

Federal Farm Board Established to Promote Effective Merchandising in Foreign And Interstate Commerce to Give Agriculture Equality Basis

It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries, and to that end to protect, control, and stabilize the currents of interstate and foreign commerce in the marketing of agricultural commodities and their food products—

- (1) By minimizing speculation.
- (2) By preventing inefficient and wasteful methods of distribution.
- (3) By encouraging the organization of producers into effective associations or corporations under their own control for greater unity of

effort in marketing and by promoting the establishment and financing of a farm marketing system of producer-owned and producer-controlled operative associations and other agencies.

(4) By aiding in preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity, through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressions in prices for the commodity.

(b) There shall be considered as a surplus for the purposes of this act any seasonal or year's total surplus, produced in the United States and either local or national in extent, that is in excess of the requirements for the orderly distribution of the agricultural commodity or is in excess of the domestic requirements for such commodity.

(c) The Federal Farm Board shall execute the powers vested in it by this act only in such manner as will, in the judgment of the board, aid to the fullest practicable extent in carrying out the policy above declared.

Board of Nine Sought
Sec. 2. A Federal Farm Board is hereby created, which shall consist of eight members to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and of the Secretary of Agriculture, ex officio. In making the appointments the President shall give due consideration to having the major agricultural commodities produced in the United States fairly represented upon the board. The terms of office of the appointed members of the board first taking office after the date of the approval of this Act shall expire, as designated by the President

at the time of nomination, two at the end of the first and second years, and one at the end of the third, fourth, fifth and sixth years after such date. A successor to an appointed member of the board shall have a term of office expiring six years from the date of the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed, except that any person appointed to fill a vacancy in the board occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed for the remainder of such term. One of the appointed members shall be designated by the President as chairman of the board and shall be the principal executive officer thereof. The board shall select a vice chairman in case of the absence or disability of the chairman. The board may function notwithstanding vacancies, and a majority of the appointed members in office shall constitute a quorum. Each appointed member shall be a citizen of the United States and shall not actively engage in any other business, vocation, or employment than that of serving as a member of the board; nor shall any appointed member during his term of office engage in the business (except such business as is necessary to the operation of his own farm or farms) of buying and selling, or otherwise be financially interested in, any agricultural commodity or product thereof. Each appointed member shall receive a salary of \$12,000 a year, together with necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law, while away from his official station upon official business.

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Editorials

THE ROAD AHEAD OF US

The plight of agriculture is partly due to the readjustments of modern life and industry. Research and inventions, science and organization all have had a part in bringing about this readjustment and, in the opinion of Arthur Hyde, U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, the organization can be relied on to do the most to bring the farmer out of this plight into which circumstances have dropped him.

Organization for the purpose of not only competing with other industries but organization to meet the problems of competition within the industry itself is the answer to the big problem of our industry, this eminent leader assures us.

He said, addressing an audience of American educators at Atlanta, Georgia, recently, that on the side of production the American farmer has kept pace with industry. He is an efficient producer, increasing his output per man by 30 per cent in 10 years. It is this increased efficiency with the resulting production of surpluses that have brought the farmer face to face with his most difficult problem.

My Hyde says that to assist in organizing agriculture so that its problems will be removed from political bickerings and placed in the realm of economics with an efficient tribunal set up to study each separate problem and afford the leadership needed and to do this, not by governmental dabbling in business nor by subsidy but by helping the farmer to help himself through his own organizations—this is the purpose of the Farm Relief measure. The success of this measure, designed to foster the organization of agriculture and to finance farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives, will depend upon the loyal support that our farmers give it in real co-operative spirit.

It must be conceded that close co-operation between the producer and his respective co-operative unit and between the several units and the federal board, is the only thing that can be expected to produce the results desired, since it is around these co-operative groups that the Farm Relief measure has been designed.

What, then, is there for us to do but to lend our support to every organized movement within our industry?

Quoting a line again from Mr. Hyde's recent address, he said: "There was a time when the cry, 'I am a Roman citizen,' brought to the aid of the distressed citizen every other Roman within earshot." It was the highly organized system of citizenry set up by the Romans that made this thing possible and our national secretary of agriculture foresees in the co-operative movement in agriculture today possibility of making the cry equally compelling: "I am an American farmer."

CONTRACT ADVANTAGES

Farmers buying feeds for their livestock should realize that a saying of 50 cents on each ton of commercial feed purchased is an item worth considering. Any plan of purchasing feeds to effect this saying ought to be "cashed in."

Strange as it may seem, when the Farm Bureau came out with a liberal contract plan for ordering feeds this summer, farmers who have not aligned themselves with the Farm Bureau came in in greater numbers with their feed contracts for the next 10 months' feeding period than Farm Bureau members although the member has been offered an advantage of fifty cents a ton on all his feeds over the purchase price offered the non-member.

In other words: the usual cry of, "give the Farm Bureau members some advantage over the non-member," does not seem warranted in the face of early returns on the feed contracting plan this summer. The member is given an advantage of 50 cents a ton on his feeds, yet he is slower in his response to the contract offer than the farmer who has no avowed interest in the organization.

The contract plan is a big concession on the part of the mill that makes up the feeds in that a contract which bases a maximum price for 10 months, based upon the price of ingredients purchased in May, when feed prices are low, is decidedly to the feeders' advantage and leaves the speculation on market tendencies entirely up to the manufacturer.

Only quantity buying can make the contract plan a success. With an organization giving the farmer high quality feeds of constant mix, year in and year out, regardless of what shortages of ingredients may be encountered at times, the purchasers of these feeds should feel some measure of obligation in making their only part contract plan work out successfully when their only part is that of giving the Farm Bureau an idea in advance of what their probable feed requirements will be for the period.

A dollar or even a half dollar, saved on the cost of feeds is worth just as much as that amount added to the sales price of the commodity produced with the feed. The farmer who takes advantage of these half-dollar savings in feed prices is doing himself a better turn than the one who keeps waiting for some organization or some legislative body to bring him relief.

The purpose of the Farm Bureau feed contract plan was to gain an early knowledge of feed requirements. Delaying the return of contracts only works to the disadvantage of the entire plan.

Even though no advantages were offered Farm Bureau members in the purchase of Farm Bureau feeds, the record these feeds have made in Michigan and the reputation of the organization which has put them in the field and maintained quality in them, year in and year out, ought to be sufficient inducement to Farm Bureau members to place their order for their usual feed requirements early enough so that every advantage can be taken in buying the ingredients.

Last year's move on the part of the mill, wherein the maximum price as guaranteed in the contract was cut twice, as the price of ingredients fell after the contracts were signed, ought to be sufficient evidence of good faith to encourage contracting to the limit on the part of the feed purchasers.

The Farm Bureau Supply Service will appreciate prompt response from member patrons who, so far, have held up their contracts.

CAN WE STABILIZE PRICES?

C. B. Denman, president of the National Livestock Producers' association, in an article written for Farm and Fireside, brings forth the thought that, with the consumer in mind, the producer can do much to effect a stabilizing of market prices to the producers' advantage.

For instance, as Mr. Denman cites it, the 1928 hog crop brought the producer a hundred and forty million dollars less than the crop of two years previous although the inspected slaughter of last year exceeded that of 1926 by more than 20 per cent. The total tonnage of pork last year ran high and the market price fell. Had the producer kept the weight down to 200 pounds instead of holding it to 230 pounds, he points out, a better price per pound would have obtained and the average would have been better.

Thus, he suggests, through the federal farm board just created, a price average, based on hog weights, could be established as, for instance, a 12 1/2 cent average for 200 pound hogs and a nine and one-fifth cent average for 230 pound hogs—these being the prevailing weights and prices during 1926 and 1928—and the producer of the 200 pound hog would realize \$25 while the producer of the 230 pound hog, making up the surplus, would receive \$3.84 cents less for each animal sold at the lower average price.

In this way he shows how the surplus producer would bring the penalty of surplus production on himself.

To determine a reasonably fair stabilizing price, Mr. Denman explains, all available data concerning feed and meat stocks, both domestic and foreign, would have to be considered and a stabilizing price fixed at a figure that would not excite resentment on the part of the consumer and would allow the efficient producer a reasonable profit.

With this set-up, much of the inefficiency in the retailing of meats would necessarily be eliminated, he intimates. A condition, where he finds two cars of pork from the same source selling to the consumer in one city at 18 cents a pound difference in price, due to inefficient retailing methods in one instance and efficient selling in the other, would not exist with the price established on the basis of production and demand.

As this nationally known livestock producer puts it, offering no rewards to the producer of surpluses and compensating the efficient producer and, at the same time, protecting the consumer, is the only sound principle upon which a sound and prosperous agriculture can be built.

SECRETARY HYDE SAYS ORGANIZATION SHOULD DO MUCH FOR FARMERS

(Continued from page one)

replaced by the greater convenience of bakery bread made by factory methods. In the many changes such as these lies a revolution of method which has abolished local flour mills, made business for railroads, congested labor in highly organized factories, increased the farmer's need for cash, developed the one crop farmer and industrialized the character of agriculture.

"Not only is agriculture affected by competition with industry, but it is in competition within itself.

"Our costs have risen, our capital investment is too great, our overhead expenses per family is too high to produce profitably for the world market. We wake to find ourselves with an agricultural plant too large for our domestic needs.

Normal Movement Seen
"There is no cause for alarm in the trend of population from the farm to industry. The same process is going on in other industries. Shifting of population is not a new phenomenon. It has been in process in America for a hundred years, and has been accompanied by a rising standard of living.

"In many ways the world in which we live today is not the one into which we were born. Life is faster and more complex. We have lengthened and strengthened our arms with machinery and horse power. We have speeded our transportation with automobiles and airplanes. We have increased the range of our voices with telephone and radio.

"Probably the most profound of all changes wrought has been accomplishment by that combined Juggernaut and Benefactor Organization. Great is organization and great is American idolatry of it. At one and the same time, it blesses and burns, distributes its gifts and assesses its penalties. Yet we worship at its shrine.

"Organization of industry has taken into its raw thousands of individualistic human beings, assigned to each a small segment of mechanical production, built them into resistant force, and turned out standardized but good products in infinite variety at a constantly lowering cost. Organization is the accepted mode for the exertion of mass pressure behind every interest.

"In the face of a declining farm population and an increased urban or consuming population, he has successfully supplied the Nation's needs, and produced a surplus in many crops in addition.

Surplus Is Big Problem
"and in that surplus lies one of his problems. Start at any given point in your reasoning with regard to any farm commodity, of which an annual surplus is produced and your logic will land you irrevocably at grips with the problem of a surplus.

"The surplus which so seriously depresses the price is one of the important elements of farm problems. If there is no surplus, there is no problem as to that commodity, except such problems as relate to marketing. Absent the surplus, the farmer has the benefit of the home market.

"The farm problem is not one problem, but scores of problems grouped about each of a score of different farm commodities.

"Nevertheless, there are some measures which will be generally beneficial. The tariff as a means of protecting the home market for the home producer will help. It is both economically sound and morally right that the American farmer shall have the entire domestic market. The development of inland waterways, farm-to-market roads and other methods of cheaper transportation will help. Research, broadly and practically carried forward to find new markets, new uses for general farm products and profitable uses for waste products, will help.

"Further development of reclamation projects, either by irrigation or drainage, should await the time when such action is economically necessary.

"It is profitless to new areas to open them to agricultural development and production. Their products, coming on a market which is already supplied, will not be profitable to any such new areas; and they will depress the agriculture of areas already developed. There exists now a vast acreage of sub-marginal lands, which is cultivated at the expense of a low standard of living, and which is really needed for reforestation, in aid of flood control and the preservation of such lands for succeeding generations which may conceivably need them.

Organization Will Help

"One general answer to farm problems is organization—organization to control marketing, to standardize output, to eliminate the waste and duplication of a marketing and distributing system which, generally speaking, absorbs two dollars for every one dollar it returns to the farmer. Thus the farmer can approximate the position of industry, or of other groups.

"By the long arm of his own organization, the farmer can make himself felt beyond his line fences and in the markets of the world. Through his organization, the farmer can get information as to commodity supplies, can bring his production within the limits of demand, can control the surplus problem by preventing it.

"By organization the farmer can take control of his own industry; re-establish the independence of his calling; win his own place in the sun of economic equality, and having

won it, hold it against all changing vicissitudes of the future.

"To assist in the organization of agriculture; to take the problems of the various farm commodities out of the realm of politics and partisan bickering, and to meet them in the realm of economics; to set up an authoritative tribunal which shall study each separate problem, and afford leadership for agriculture in all its phases; and to do this, not by subsidy nor by governmental dabbling in business, but by helping the farmer to help himself through his own organizations—this is the aim and purpose of the Farm Relief Bill.

"The new farm board does not buy or sell. It has no right to engage in business. Its job is to foster the organization of agriculture, to finance farmer-owned and farmer-controlled co-operatives, which may buy, sell, process or store farm commodities.

Board to Advise

"The board serves in exactly the same capacity as a supervising architect serves the builder of a skyscraper or a bridge. The builder must provide the necessary funds and a proper plan. The supervising architect must find the answer to technical questions and see the job through. Precisely this plain, simple, practical scheme has been fostered and set up by the statesmanship of President Hoover. The plan is made; the funds provided; the board is ready to supervise the job.

"Rome was not built in a day, nor will agriculture be emancipated overnight. Much depends upon the character and ability of the men who compose the board. But much depends, too, upon the co-operative associations which are already formed or will hereafter be formed. The board can not function on its own account. The initiative lies with the farm co-operative associations.

"It is not an evasion of responsibility, but a statement of fact to say that the success of the farm bill depends upon team work between the board and the farm co-operatives, in whose aid the legislation was designed and around whom it is built.

Secretary Hyde made his first public appearance in Michigan on July 6, at the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration of the founding of the Republican party at Jackson. On this occasion his utterances were more of a political nature as a staunch follower of the party.

THOMPSON SCHEDULED TO ADDRESS ELEVATOR EXCHANGE BANQUET

(Continued from page one)

rean work. He became a strong advocate for the organization of farmers. He was president of the Adams County Farm Bureau and was a charter member in the organization of the Illinois Agricultural Association in 1917. Although he had moved in to Quincy in 1916 and was elected president of the Broadway Bank of Quincy, which position he now holds, he gave considerable time in helping the Illinois Agricultural Association get on its feet. Even though a bank president, he spent weeks out in the country as a solicitor. He became an executive committee member of the Illinois Agricultural Association representing the 22nd Congressional district, serving for three years. He was also chairman of the finance committee. He was elected president in 1923, which position he is holding for his second term. He has also been chairman of the I. A. A. legislative committee from the time it was organized. Mr. Thompson also helped organize the American Farm Bureau Federation and was a member of its executive committee.

He was elected president of that organization in December, 1925, re-elected in 1927 and is a candidate for a third term at the biennial election of officers this year.

He was united with the Methodist

Episcopal Church when 12 years old and has been active in church and Sunday school work up to the present time.

Mr. Thompson has farming experience through 55 years of his life on a farm. He has business experience as president of the Broadway Bank of Quincy. The deposits of that bank have doubled since he became president and in the recent financial depression which has hit farming communities so hard, that bank of which Mr. Thompson is president suffered no loss of any kind. In public affairs, Mr. Thompson has had wide experience, first in his township and county affairs; second, as a public legislator in the Agricultural Ass'n and the A. F. R. P., where he has had direct experience in state and national agricultural problems.

In all national agricultural circles, Mr. Thompson has come to be recognized as spokesman for the various organizations, having devoted a total of 53 days in actual legislative service last year at the nation's capital at Washington, seeking to achieve some of the worthwhile things agriculture was clamoring for through federal relief.

Average Bean Yield Fits Market Demand

An average yield of beans in 1929 on an acreage 10 per cent greater than that harvested in 1928 would produce about the supply needed provided such increased acreage is properly apportioned among the different classes, according to demand. A greater acreage increase or a yield much above average might put the market on an export basis with drastic price reductions.

China Gives World Big Crop of Cotton

The average cotton crop of China, as estimated by a Chinese investigation committee, is about 2,100,000 bales of 500 pounds gross, of which approximately 60 per cent comes from areas in the Yangtze valley.

State Pig Crop Lower

The number of sows farrowed this spring was 21 per cent less than last year for Michigan, 9.7 per cent less for the United States, and 7.7 per cent less for the Corn Belt.

Carlock-Williams Co. 2614 Orleans St. Detroit. Your shipments of poultry, eggs and veal are solicited. Tags and market information sent on request.

State Farm Life

Ask your State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Agent about this new life insurance plan. State Farm Mutual men and principles of service are behind it.

STATE FARM LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS
MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU STATE AGENT
LANSING, MICHIGAN

Milkmaker Means Moneymaker
You can contract your requirements of Farm Bureau Milkmaker Poultry Feeds and Hog Feeds to April 30, 1930, on a plan that has some real advantages to you.
Ask your Farm Bureau distributor to explain our 1929-30 feed contract plan on 16 Farm Bureau feeds. This is our 8th year on the Feed Contract plan.
Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds Make Chicks Grow and Hens Lay
Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

Outline Given of Marketing Act

FEDERAL FARM RELIEF MEASURE AS RECENTLY ENACTED INTO LAW GIVEN AS APPROVED BY PRESIDENT HOOVER

Federal Farm Board Established to Promote Effective Merchandising in Foreign and Interstate Commerce Giving Agriculture Equality Basis

(Continued from page 1)

Sec. 3. (a) The board is authorized to designate, from time to time, as an agricultural commodity for the purposes of this act (1) any regional or market classification or type of any agricultural commodity which is so different in use or marketing methods from other such classifications or types of the commodity as to require, in the judgment of the board, treatment as a separate commodity under this act; or (2) any two or more agricultural commodities which are so closely related in use or marketing methods as to require, in the judgment of the board, joint treatment as a single commodity under this act.

(b) The board shall invite the co-operative associations handling any agricultural commodity to establish an advisory commodity committee to consist of seven members, of whom at least two shall be experienced handlers or processors of the commodity, to represent such commodity before the board in matters relating to the commodity. Members of each advisory committee shall be selected by the co-operative associations from time to time in such manner as the board shall prescribe. No salary shall be paid to committee members, but the board shall pay each a per diem compensation not exceeding \$20 for attending committee meetings called by the board and for time devoted to other business of the committee authorized by the board, and necessary traveling and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, within the limitations prescribed by law for civilian employees in the Executive branch of the Government. Each advisory committee shall be designated by the name of the commodity it represents, as, for example, the "Cotton Advisory Committee."

Meet Twice a Year
(c) Each advisory committee shall meet as soon as practicable after its selection, at a time and place designated by the board. Each advisory committee shall meet thereafter at least twice a year upon call of the board, and may meet at other times upon call of a majority of the members thereof. Each advisory committee shall select a chairman and secretary.

(d) Each advisory committee may by itself or through its officers, (1) confer directly with the board, call for information from it, or make oral or written representations to it, concerning matters within the jurisdiction of the board and relating to the agricultural commodity, and (2) cooperate with the board in advising the producers through their organizations or otherwise in the development of suitable programs of planting or breeding in order to secure the maximum benefits under this act consistent with the policy declared in section 1.

Sec. 4. The board—
(1) shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, and such other offices in the United States as in its judgment are necessary.
(2) shall have an official seal which shall be judicially noticed.
(3) shall make an annual report to Congress upon the administration of this act and any other matter relating to the better effectuation of the policy declared in section 1, including recommendations for legislation.
(4) may make such regulations as are necessary to execute the functions vested in it by this act.

Education Promoted
(5) may appoint and fix the salaries of a secretary and such experts, and, in accordance with the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, as are necessary to execute such functions.
(6) may make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of Government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding) as are necessary to execute such functions. Expenditures by the board shall be allowed and paid upon the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman of the board.
(7) shall meet at the call of the chairman, the Secretary of Agriculture, or a majority of its members.

Sec. 5. The board is authorized and directed—
(1) to promote education in the principles and practices of co-operative marketing of agricultural commodities and food products thereof.
(2) to encourage the organization, improvement in methods, and development of effective co-operative associations.
(3) to keep advised from any available sources and make reports as to crop prices, experiences, prospects, supply and demand, at home and abroad.

(4) to investigate conditions of overproduction of agricultural commodities and advise as to the prevention of such overproduction.

(5) to make investigations and reports and publish the same, including investigations and reports upon the following: Land utilization for agricultural purposes; reduction of the acreage of unprofitable marginal lands in cultivation; methods of expanding markets at home and abroad for agricultural commodities and food products thereof; methods of developing by-products of any new uses for agricultural commodities; and transportation conditions and their effect upon the marketing of agricultural commodities.

Sec. 6. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$500,000,000 which shall be made available by the Congress as soon as practicable after the approval of this act and shall constitute a revolving fund to be administered by the board as provided in this act.

Loan Fund Set Up
Sec. 7. (a) Upon application by any co-operative association the board is authorized to make loans to it from the revolving fund to assist in—
(1) The effective merchandising of agricultural commodities and food products thereof;
(2) The construction of acquisition by purchase or lease of physical marketing facilities for preparing, handling, storing, processing, or merchandising agricultural commodities or their food products;
(3) The formation of clearing house associations;
(4) Extending membership of the co-operative association applying for the loan by educating the producers of the commodity handled by the association in the advantages of co-operative marketing of that commodity; and
(5) Enabling the co-operative association applying for the loan to advance to its members a greater share of the market price of the commodity delivered to the association than is practicable under other credit facilities.

(b) No loan shall be made to any co-operative association unless, in the judgment of the board, the loan is in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1 and the co-operative association applying for the loan has an organization and management, and business policies, of such character as to insure the reasonable safety of the loan and the furtherance of such policy.

(c) Loans for the construction or acquisition by purchase or lease of physical facilities shall be subject to the following limitations:
(1) No such loan for the construction or purchase of such facilities shall be made in an amount in excess of 80 per centum of the value of the facilities to be constructed or purchased.
(2) No loan for the purpose or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that the purchase price or rent to be paid is reasonable.
(3) No loans for the construction, purchase, or lease of such facilities shall be made unless the board finds that there are available suitable existing facilities that will furnish their services to the co-operative association at reasonable rates; and in addition to the preceding limitation, no loan for the construction of facilities shall be made unless the board finds suitable existing facilities are not available for purchase or lease at a reasonable price or rent.

(d) Loans for the construction or purchase of physical facilities, together with interest on the loans, shall be repaid upon an amortization plan over a period not in excess of 20 years.
Sec. 8. (a) Loans to any co-operative association or stabilization corporation and advances for insurance purposes shall bear interest at a rate of interest per annum equal to the lowest rate of yield (to the nearest one-eighth of 1 per centum) of any Government obligation bearing a date of issue subsequent to April 6, 1917, (except postal-savings bonds) and outstanding at the time the loan agreement is entered into or the advance is made by the board, as certified by the Secretary of the Treasury to the board upon its request: Provided, that in no case shall the rate exceed 4 per centum per annum on the unpaid principal.
(b) Payment of principal or interest upon any such loan or advance shall be covered into the revolving fund.
(c) Loans to any co-operative association or stabilization corporation shall be made upon the terms specified in this act and upon such other terms not inconsistent therewith and upon such security as the board deems necessary.
(4) No loan or insurance agreement shall be made by the board if in its

judgment the agreement is likely to increase unduly the production of any agricultural commodity of which there is commonly produced a surplus in excess of the annual marketing requirements.
Corporations Recognized
Sec. 9. (a) The board may, upon application of the advisory commodity committee for any commodity, recognize as a stabilization corporation for the commodity any corporation if—
(1) The board finds that the marketing situation with respect to the agricultural commodity requires or may require the establishment of a stabilization corporation in order effectively to carry out the policy declared in section 1; and
(2) The board finds that the corporation is duly organized under the laws of a State or Territory; and
(3) The board finds that all the outstanding voting stock or membership interests in the corporation are and may be owned only by co-operative associations handling the commodity; and
(4) The corporation agrees with the board to adopt such by-laws as the board may from time to time require, which by-laws, among other matters shall permit co-operative associations not stockholders or members of the corporation to become stockholders or members therein upon equitable terms.
(b) Any stabilization corporation for an agricultural commodity (1) may act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members in preparing, handling, storing, processing, and merchandising for their account and quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, and (2) for the purpose of controlling any surplus in the commodity in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, may prepare, purchase, handle, store, process, and merchandise, otherwise than for the account of its stockholders or members, any quantity of the agricultural commodity or its food products, whether or not such commodity or products are acquired from its stockholders or members.
(c) Upon requests of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity; for working capital to enable the corporation to act as a marketing agency for its stockholders or members as hereinbefore provided. Not less than 75 per centum of all profits derived by a stabilization corporation each year from its operations as such a marketing agency shall be paid into a merchandising reserve fund to be established by the corporation.
No such payment shall be required whenever the fund is in such amount as, in the judgment of the board, constitutes a sufficient reserve for such operations of the corporation. Out of the remainder of such profits any outstanding loan made under this subdivision and the accrued interest thereon, or if such loan and accrued interest have been fully repaid, then it may distribute a patronage dividend to its stockholders or members. Such patronage dividend shall be paid to each stockholder or member on the basis of the total volume of the commodity for its products for the year marketed for his account through the corporation.
To Control Surplus
(d) Upon requests of the advisory committee for any commodity the board is authorized to make loans from the revolving fund to the stabilization corporation for the commodity to control any surplus in the commodity as hereinbefore provided and for meeting carrying and handling charges and other operating expenses in connection therewith. The board shall require a stabilization corporation to establish and maintain adequate reserves from its profits from its surplus control operations before it shall pay any dividends out of such profits. All losses of the corporation from such operations shall be paid from such reserves, or if such reserves are inadequate, then such losses shall be paid by the board as a loan from the revolving fund. And amounts so loaned for payment of losses shall be repaid into the revolving fund by the corporation from future profits from its surplus control operations. Any stabilization corporation receiving loans under this subdivision for surplus control operations shall exert every reasonable effort to avoid losses and to secure profits, but shall not withhold any commodity from the domestic market if the prices have become unduly enhanced, resulting in distress to domestic consumers. Stockholders or members of the corporation shall not be subject to assessment for any losses incurred in surplus control operations of the corporation.
(e) A stabilization corporation shall keep such accounts, records, and memoranda, and make such reports with respect to its transactions, business methods, and financial condition, as the board may from time to time prescribe; shall permit the board to audit its accounts annually and at such other times as the board deems advisable; and shall permit the board, upon its own initiative or upon written request of any stockholder or member, to investigate the financial condition and business methods of the corporation.
Sec. 10. Upon application of any co-operative association handling an agricultural commodity or of producers of an agricultural commodity, the

board is authorized, if it deems such association or producers representative of the commodity, to assist in forming producer-controlled clearing house associations adapted to effecting the economic distribution of the agricultural commodity among the various markets and to minimizing waste and loss in the marketing of the commodity, if such assistance, in the judgment of the board, will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1. The board may provide for the registration, of any clearing house association in accordance with such regulations as the board may prescribe. Such clearing house associations are authorized to operate under rules adopted by the member co-operative associations and approved by the board. Independent dealers, in, and handlers, distributors, and processors of the commodity, as well as co-operative associations handling the commodity, shall be eligible for membership in the clearing house association. Provided, that the policy of such clearing house association shall be approved by a committee of producers which, in the opinion of the board, is representative of the commodity. Clearing house associations shall utilize the market news service and other facilities of the Department of Agriculture as far as possible.
Price Insurance Provided
Sec. 11. The board is authorized, upon application of co-operative associations, to enter into agreements, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified, for the insurance of the co-operative associations against loss through price decline in the agricultural commodity handled by the associations and produced by the members hereof.
Such agreements shall be entered into only if, in the judgment of the board, (1) coverage is not available from private agencies at reasonable rates, (2) the insurance will be in furtherance of the policy declared in section 1, (3) the agricultural commodity is regularly bought and sold in the markets in sufficient volume to establish a recognized basic price for the market grades of the commodity and (4) there is available with respect to the commodity such market information as will afford an accurate record of prevailing prices for the commodity covering a period of years of sufficient length to serve as a basis to calculate the risk and fix the premium for the insurance.
The agreement shall require payment of premiums so fixed and shall include such other terms as, in the judgment of the board, are necessary. The board may make advances from the revolving fund to meet obligations under any insurance agreement, but such advances together with the interest thereon shall, as soon as practicable, be repaid from the proceeds of insurance premiums.
Sec. 12. (a) For expenditures in executing the functions vested in the board by this act (including salaries and expenses of members, officers, and employees of the board and per diem compensation and expenses of the commodity committees), incurred prior to July 1, 1920, there is hereby authorized to be appropriated the sum of \$1,500,000. No part of the moneys appropriated in pursuance of this authorization shall be available for expenditures, including loans and advances, for the payment of which the revolving fund or insurance moneys are authorized to be used.
Sec. 13. (a) The board shall, in cooperation with any governmental establishment in the Executive branch of the Government, including any field service thereof at home or abroad, avail itself of the service and facilities thereof in order to avoid preventable expense or duplication of effort.
(b) The president may by Executive order direct any such governmental establishment to furnish the board such information and data as such governmental establishment may have pertaining to the functions of the board; except that the President shall not direct that the board be furnished with any information or data supplied by any person in confidence to any governmental establishment in pursuance of any provision of law or of any agreement with a governmental establishment.
(c) The board may co-operate with any state or territory, or department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, or with any person.
(d) The board shall, through the secretary of agriculture, indicate to the appropriate bureau or division of the Department of Agriculture any special problem on which a research is needed to aid in carrying out the provisions of this act.
(e) The President is authorized, by executive order, to transfer to or re-transfer from the jurisdiction and control of the board the whole or any part of any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board in the Executive branch of the Government engaged in scientific or extension work, or the furnishing of services, with respect to the marketing of agricultural commodities. The order directing any such transfer or re-transfer shall designate the records, property (including office equipment), personnel and unexpended balances of appropriation to be transferred.
Examination Provided
Sec. 14. Vouchers approved by the chairman of the board for expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any in-

urance agreement, shall be final and conclusive upon all officers of the Government; except that all financial transactions of the board shall, subject to the above limitations, be examined by the General Accounting office at such times and in such manner as the Comptroller General of the United States may by regulation prescribe.
Such examination, with respect to expenditures from the revolving fund pursuant to any loan or advance or from insurance moneys pursuant to any insurance agreement, shall be for the sole purpose of making a report to the Congress and to the board of expenditures and of loan and insurance agreements in violation of law, together with such recommendations thereon as the Comptroller General deems advisable.
Sec. 15. (a) As used in this act, the term "co-operative association" means any association qualified under the act entitled "An act to authorize the association of producers of agricultural products," approved February 18, 1922. Whenever in the judgment of the board the producers of any agricultural commodity are not organized into co-operative associations so extensively as to render such co-operative associations representative of the commodity, then the privileges, assistance, and authority available to other associations and corporations producer-owned and producer-controlled and organized for and actually engaged in the marketing of the agricultural commodity. No such association or corporation shall be held to be producer-owned and producer-controlled unless owned and controlled by co-operative associations as above defined and/or by individuals engaged as original producers of the agricultural commodity.
Speculation Prohibited
(b) It shall be unlawful for any member, officer, or employee of the board to speculate, directly or indirectly, in any agricultural commodity or product thereof, or in contracts relating thereto, or in the stock or membership interests of any association or corporation engaged in handling, processing, or disposing of any such commodity or product. Any person violating this subdivision shall upon conviction thereof be fined not more than \$10,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.
(c) It shall be unlawful (1) for any co-operative association, stabilization corporation, clearing house association, or commodity committee, or (2) for any director, officer, employee, or member or person acting on behalf of

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France Agstone Meal

HIGHEST QUALITY LIMESTONE AT VERY REASONABLE PRICES

France Agstone Meal is raw crushed limestone screened to that fineness determined to be the most efficient for correcting soil acidity.

It has not been necessary to dry Agstone Meal, for that adds nothing to its efficiency but would add materially to its cost. Therefore, Agstone Meal is shipped in open top cars at lower freight rates than liming materials which are dried and must be shipped in closed cars.

Agstone Meal can be stored in the open for months without injuring its quality or efficiency.

France Agstone Meal is limestone of known purity, quarried at our plants in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana.

Mail our Testing Laboratory at 816 Summit Street, Toledo, a two ounce sample of soil from several sections of your field for a free soil acidity test.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service handles France Agstone Meal. Ask your co-op or authorized distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies for it.

THE FRANCE STONE COMPANY
1800 Second National Bank Bldg.,
Toledo, Ohio.

SEED ALFALFA NOW FOR LOW COST PROTEIN

Many farmers are summer seeding Farm Bureau Brand alfalfa. We are moving lots of seed and will move lots more before August 15.

These planters of Farm Bureau Brand guaranteed Michigan hardy, true to variety alfalfa are guaranteeing themselves a continuous and bountiful supply of alfalfa hay—which means protein at a very low cost.

Alfalfa likes a clean, firm seed bed. Kill off the weeds and apply fertilizer now.

The Choice of Seed

Farm Bureau Brand Grimm and Utah alfalfa seeds are the first and only choice of thousands of alfalfa growers. They know Farm Bureau seeds are of guaranteed adapted origin and therefore winter hardy. They know Farm Bureau seeds are true to variety, are of high purity and high germination.

See your co-operative ass'n or local distributor of Farm Bureau seeds for your supply of Farm Bureau Brand Alfalfa.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan

Fertilizer For Alfalfa

Alfalfa is a heavy feeder on phosphorus and potash. Proper application of fertilizer carrying these ingredients, in accordance with the fertility of the soil, gives very beneficial results in starting new seedlings.

Farm Bureau Super-phosphate 0-44-0 is a high analysis, carrying more than twice as much plant food per ton as 0-20-0 and is especially recommended for alfalfa. Apply 100 to 150 lbs. per acre. If you use Farm Bureau 0-20-0 apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre.

Farm Bureau 0-24-24 is a high phosphorus and potash carrying fertilizer suggested for soils that are well supplied with nitrogen but are deficient in potash. Manured sandy soils come under this classification. Apply 100 to 150 lbs. per acre. If you use Farm Bureau 0-12-12, apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre.

Farm Bureau 2-12-6 is suggested for alfalfa soils that are a little low in nitrogen. Apply 200 to 300 lbs. per acre.

The above Farm Bureau fertilizers may be applied at the time of seeding the alfalfa.

Lime must be used where needed. Application of 6 to 8 tons of manure per acre when fitting the seed bed, or applied to the previous crop, is important in establishing alfalfa. When manure is used weeds are a problem and more fitting is necessary in order to kill all the weeds possible before seeding. Well rotted manure helps solve the weed seed problem.

Ask your authorized distributor of Farm Bureau products to supply you with Farm Bureau Fertilizer.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan
FERTILIZER INCREASES NET INCOME

Serving Agriculture

Freight Audit

Often Discloses Overcharges made through error

It Pays

To let the Farm Bureau Traffic Service Department check your freight bills; file overcharge claims; watch freight rates on your farm products and supplies and be your personal representative to the railroads.

Claims Collected Free for paid-up Farm Bureau Members

No Charge for Auditing

Farm Bureau Traffic Department
Lansing, Mich.



Protect Hogs!

Don't risk overcrowding hogs in a car this weather. You may lose heavily if you do, or if you allow it.

What hogs need now is plenty of room, a properly bedded car—wet sand is good. Hanging some ice in burlap bags in the car helps a lot. Hogs should not be heated when loaded. An overcrowded car and a sudden rise in temperature is likely to cause heavy losses.

Your local livestock co-op understands how to handle shipments to avoid heavy losses.

Ship through the co-op and you sell your stock on the terminal market yourself. It is in the hands of your salesman from beginning to end. When you ship to Buffalo or Detroit, ship to

Michigan Livestock Exchange
Detroit, Mich.
or
Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n.
East Buffalo, N. Y.

THOMPSON CLAIMS BUSINESS METHOD NEED OF FARMERS

Co-operative Elevator Will Accomplish Purposes Of Farm Board

FARMERS RECOGNIZED

Says Stability Is Foreseen In Strengthening Of Co-operatives

Agriculture's most urgent need is a sound business policy, Sam Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation told delegates to the fourth midwest training school for farm bureau organization workers, at Minneapolis, the first of the month.

He remarked that in passing the new national farm bill, the United States government has recognized as never before the need of a national policy in regard to agriculture and has taken a first and highly important step toward creation of such a policy, parallel to that which it has set up for the regulation and development of industry, finance and transportation.

"Organized agriculture has been fighting for seven years to sell the idea to the country," he said.

"The farmers and their friends have forced the nation to admit that the agricultural problem is national. The farm bureau and allied groups have fought for a program under which each commodity should bear the cost of marketing its surplus. Both of the great parties accepted the challenge and pledged themselves to shape policies. Congress went to work and so did the President."

Although both the equalization fee and the debenture plan have been rejected, congress has enacted a marketing measure and in so doing has created a national policy for agriculture, Mr. Thompson said.

"Congress has created a federal farm board," he asserted. "If this board goes to work with clear vision, as has the federal reserve board in regulating finance, and the interstate commerce commission in dealing with transportation, all the limitations which are crippling agriculture will be removed. Lack of organization has brought about the unsatisfactory, unprofitable condition of agriculture that exists today. Orderly marketing, to which the new legislation will lend vital assistance, will remedy that condition."

Believes Stability Practical
Belief that stability in the farm industry can be made an accomplished fact and that it will be done through the united effort of the farmers and their friends, was voiced by Mr. Thompson. The untiring effort of an organized agriculture is needed first of all, however, he asserted.

"The farm bureau can play its part of leadership in this great work only if its membership is built up to a point where it represents the great majority of all our farmers," Mr. Thompson concluded. "The bureau is the instrument through which farmers can think and act in unison on problems of importance. The development of our membership is a business proposition and the

A Revolutionary Idea In Cultivating Crops



Present Day Method of Cultivation Shown

No other tillage implement has been so readily and so generally accepted as the Cult-hoe. This cultivating and mulching implement, although new in the field of agriculture, is giving promise of revolutionizing the industry where intensive production is practiced.

The accompanying views show how the implement covers the ground, one man with a team of horses reporting having taken care of 33 acres in two days last season and again this season; another man with a tractor cultivating 18 acres in a forenoon.

It isn't just a matter of covering ground, but the fields shown in these pictures, actual scenes in Michigan fields last month, were found in as ideal condition as any cultivated field could be desired. The rotating, spiked teeth on the implement puncture the surface of the ground, stir the top soil and kick out the "white weeds" before they have a chance to become firmly rooted. The top soil becomes so pulverized, as indicated by the dust where the machine is seen in action, that weed seeds have little chance of germinating in the dry, surface covering of the soil after once over the field with the Cult-hoe.

One picture shows that beans are not injured by this implement. Another shows that corn eight or nine inches tall withstands the rigorous

big job is to put it over."

The State Farm Bureau of Ohio was awarded first prize and Iowa, second, in the first night program contest.

The Ohio stunt portrayed the saving of agriculture through organization and was carried out in drama. Buy Farm Bureau feeds and seeds.

cultivation this machine gives without injury. The "wing spread" of the machine, where large areas are to be cultivated, can be regulated by adding sections. The picture of the bean field shows a man cultivating seven rows at a time.

The corn field scene was "snapped" at Michigan State College at a field demonstration of various makes of the Cult-hoe, or rotary hoe. This field of corn, 33 acres, yielded an average of 12 tons of ensilage over to the acre last year with rotary hoe cultivation and one cultivation of a shovel-hoe cultivator after the corn got big.

This year's stand of corn on the same field is even more promising than last year's, college authorities claim, and the plan is to do all the cultivating with the new type of cultivator. Annual weeds will come up but they will have too late a start to mature seed for another year, it is believed. Last year's corn crop on this field had a crop of late weeds but they apparently did not injure the corn crop, having been kept in check so thoroughly during the time the corn was becoming well rooted.

The well demonstrated brought many implement dealers and farmers from all sections. Many expressed surprise at the results to be obtained with the new device. The usual skepticism attending the showing of a new machine was not noticeable.

UNIQUE FEATURES ARE INCORPORATED IN THE F. B. LIFE INSURANCE

(Continued from page one)
ance or for a paid-up policy. Guaranteed cash loans are made available after two years on any policy. No restrictions are made as to military or naval service at anytime.

New Feature Introduced.
One of the features of the State Farm Life policy not found in other lines of insurance is a deposit privilege, permitting the insured to deposit amounts in addition to the regular premium payment to be accumulated to his credit at compound interest, computed semi-annually.

These additional deposits may be withdrawn in cash at any time or be utilized together with any dividend accumulations to secure a paid-up policy in full whenever these credits, together with the reserves under the policy, are sufficient. These additional deposits are payable to the beneficiary besides the insurance in case of death, so that the extra amount being accumulated toward a paid-up policy is returned if death occurs.

Dividends are apportioned each year and can be applied to reduce premiums, to purchase additional insurance, to be accumulated at compound interest, or to be drawn in cash. Dividend credits are not dependent upon the payment of the next year's premium. That is, the dividend or savings refund to the policyholder is in no way related to future premiums only insofar as the policyholder wishes to use this savings to reduce his next year's premium payment.

The conversion privilege permits the insured to change the policy to any other form of life or endowment policy at any time. Such change requires no further medical examination or ceremony other than the simple request for the service.

The complete coverage plan has been prepared to meet every life insurance need. The basis of all life insurance policies is the ordinary life policy, which is not only the original plan but is the simplest, and for the average need, the best form of policy. The insurance protection it furnishes is cheaper to the policyholder, year by year, than insurance under any other form. For the man who needs permanent protection and intends to utilize life insurance to its fullest capacity for that protection the ordinary life policy is unquestionably the best policy.

RELIEF LEGISLATION SEEN AS ENACTED AT WASHINGTON IN JUNE

(Continued from page three)

any such association, corporation, or committee, to which or to whom information has been imparted in confidence by the board, to disclose such information in violation of any regulation of the board. Any such association, corporation, or committee, or director, officer, employee, or member thereof, violating this subdivision shall be fined not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000, or imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.

(d) That the inclusion in any governmental report, bulletin, or other Governmental publication hereinafter issued or published of any prediction with respect to cotton prices is hereby prohibited. Any officer or employee of the United States who authorizes or is responsible for the inclusion in any such report, bulletin, or other publication of any such prediction, or who knowingly causes the issuance or publication of any such report, bulletin, or other publication containing any such prediction, shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$500 or more than \$5,000, or imprisoned for not more than five years, or both: Provided, That this subdivision shall not apply to the members of the board when engaged in the performance of their duties herein provided.

(e) If any provision of this act is declared unconstitutional, or the applicability thereof to any person, circumstance, commodity, or class of transactions with respect to any commodity is held invalid, the validity of the remainder of the act and the applicability of such provision to other persons, circumstances, commodities and classes of transactions shall not be affected thereby.

FEED CONTRACTS SAVE MEMBER FIFTY CENTS ON EACH TON BOUGHT

(Continued from page one)

plan if enough farmers use it. It should save some selling expense," G. A. Heimbaugh, of Bronson, said.

"We use several tons of hog feed during the winter. This plan of contracting looks as if it were worth a trial. I have an idea your actual contracts double or triple your actual contracts returned as will likely be the case with this contract of mine. I probably will use twice the amount agreed upon. I signed my next-door neighbor as a Farm Bureau member yesterday."

Roger N. Carroll, of Big Rapids, wrote: "I am sending in my feed contract for the coming feeding season. I tried out another brand of feed last year and my four cows all lost their calves, due, a veterinary assures me, to the ergot in the mill screenings. No more such experimenting by me. A neighbor, feeding the same feed I used, had the same trouble."

Nearly every contract has been accompanied with just such letters, indicating the Michigan farmers appreciate the Farm Bureau feed contract service.

Speed up in dealer must know early enough so he can order intelligently and the Farm Bureau must be able to inform the mills early on feed requirements so that the ingredients may be bought at the advantage. Delays don't help anyone and only tend to boost the price.

The 50 cent advantage offered Farm Bureau members should encourage members to sign early.

Clothes should be damper for an ironing machine than for ironing by hand.

(f) This act may be cited as the "Agricultural Marketing Act."

HARVEST

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich. HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

TIME

Will soon be here. You will need more insurance. Our Blanket Policy covers all farm personal on the premises and Live Stock at pasture anywhere. THERE IS A REASON WHY WE ARE THE LARGEST FARMERS MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. IN MICHIGAN.

Discount in rates where dwellings have fire resisting roofs also for fire extinguishers and our policy gives more protection than most policies. Over \$200,000 Cash Assets and over \$75,000,000 at risk. W. T. LEWIS, SEC'Y, 702 Church St., Flint, Michigan.

Camp Blankets \$5

You will like this Farm Bureau camp blanket. It is a dark grey wool single blanket 66x30 inches and weighs 4 lbs. Decorative black border across blanket near each end. Ends bound with neat stitching. Not only will this blanket keep you warm on your camping trip, but it is a good blanket for home use. Offered at \$5, postage prepaid, and guaranteed satisfactory, or your money back. Six per cent discount to Farm Bureau members.

Michigan State Farm Bureau Clothing Department LANSING, MICHIGAN

FARM BUREAU OILS



Farm Bureau (M. F. B.) Oils are 100% paraffine, Sharples dewaxed. Stocked by co-ops and other authorized distributors of Farm Bureau supplies in 15, 20 and 55 gallon drums, which are extra, but returnable for credit. As an introduction we offer 5 gallon cans, adding 70 cents for the container. Your greatest savings is in 15 gallon or more.

Find out from your Farm Bureau Distributor how Farm Bureau Oils will save money and give you motor oil satisfaction.

FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE Lansing, Michigan.

VACATION TRIPS

Take us on strange highways, crowded highways, and among strangers.

It's bad enough to have an automobile accident or theft, but much worse to pay a loss, and possible liability.

A State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance policy will protect your interests everywhere in the United States or Canada. The policy cost is very reasonable. Its protection is with you always. We have an agent near you. If you don't know him, write us.

Michigan State Farm Bureau STATE AGENT LANSING, MICHIGAN State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Company Bloomington, Illinois

ORDER BINDER TWINE NOW

The demand for Michigan State Industries binder twine, made at Jackson, is always heavy. Sometimes the supply becomes limited. Therefore, we suggest that you see your co-operative association manager at once and order your 1929 needs.

The Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service handles Michigan twine because it is the best. This twine is composed of STANDARD YUCCA-TAN SISAL and 10% mixture of Manila fibre from Manila, giving it a minimum tensile strength of one hundred pounds. It is full length, offering 500 feet to pound.

We are offering Michigan twine in both five and eight pound balls. The eight pound ball illustrated here fits and works nicely in any can that holds a five pound ball; will not snarl; unwinds freely to the last foot. For sale by:

Co-operative Associations and Farm Bureau Dealers



For **Potato Spraying or Dusting**

GRASSELLI GRADE
Calcium Arsenate
Arsenate of Lead
Monohydrated Copper Sulphate
Copper Sulphate (Blue Vitriol)
Will Prove Most Effective

There's a Grasselli Distributor near you

THE GRASSELLI CHEMICAL CO.
Cleveland, O.
Founded 1839

GRASSELLI GRADE
A Standard Held High
For 90 Years

Make ALL ACRES Profitable!



SPREAD Solvay Pulverized Limestone and give your land the lime it needs to produce big, profitable crops.

Solvay Pulverized Limestone replaces the lime removed from your soil by rain and by previous crops. Sweetens sour soil and helps fertilizers do better work.

Every dollar you spend for Solvay Pulverized Limestone brings you 66% more actual lime for your money. High test. Furnace-dried. Shipped in bulk or in bags. Order yours today.

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Write today for prices and free illustrated booklet on lime.

Sold by **SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE** LOCAL DEALERS

You Can See Atlacide Kill Weeds

Visit the Michigan State College and New York Central WEED CONTROL TRAIN when it comes to your town.

Among other things you will see how ATCLACIDE, the chemical, applied as dust or spray, is sure death to quack grass, wild morning glory, Canada, Russian and sow thistle, poison ivy and all other weeds.

Near the train is a patch of weeds that has been treated with ATCLACIDE, the safe, non-poisonous, non-explosive or inflammable weed killer. One pound per application will kill the weeds on one square rod of ground. Two to three applications about 30 days apart are usually required to finish new growth, etc.

ATCLACIDE is packed in 50 and 100 lb. air tight drums. Easily applied and a great labor saver. For further information, prices and literature, see your local Farm Bureau dealer.

WEED CONTROL TRAIN SCHEDULE

- Adrian, Monday, July 22—8:00 A. M. to 12:00 Noon.
- Ida, Monday, July 22—2:00 P. M. to 3:30 P. M.
- Coldwater, Tuesday, July 23—8:00 A. M. to 11:00 A. M.
- Hillsdale, Tuesday, July 23—1:00 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.
- Sturgis, Wednesday, July 24—8:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
- White Pigeon, Wednesday, July 24—12:00 Noon to 2:00 P. M.
- Three Rivers, Wednesday, July 24—2:30 P. M. to 5:00 P. M.
- Cassopolis, Wednesday, July 24—7:00 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.
- Allegan, Thursday, July 25—9:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M.
- Kalamazoo, Thursday, July 25—3:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M.
- Dowagiac, Friday, July 26—8:00 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.
- Lawton, Friday, July 26—11:00 A. M. to 2:00 P. M.
- Three Oaks, Friday, July 26—7:00 P. M. to 9:30 P. M.
- Niles, Saturday, July 27—12:00 Noon to 4:00 P. M.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE Lansing, Michigan



DUNHAM CULTI-HOE (The Improved Rotary Hoe)

The Best Rotary Hoe Money Can Buy

DUNHAM Blades are real miniature hoes—sharp edged, broad bladed, stiff backed. They penetrate, lift up the crusts and break them to bits, mulching, aerating and weeding—a genuine hoeing job. The entrance curves of the stout prongs provide automatic depth regulation—safety for the crop roots, death to the surface weeds. Penetration in hard soils is absolutely assured. Depth regulating or transport wheels, as shown below, while not necessary to satisfactory operation, can be furnished if desired.

DUNHAM CULTI-HOE

The three roller carriage adjust wheels to uneven soil. The axle is three times stronger than those used on other machines. The DUNHAM Cult-Hoe is not only stronger, simpler and handier. It cultivates more thoroughly as well as more effectively. The ideal machine for corn, potatoes, peas, mint, beets, soy beans, wheat, oats, alfalfa, etc.

Made in full range of sizes. Lengths 4 1/2 to 11 ft. Extension attachments for gang arrangement easily added. Gives 2, 3, 4 or 5-row combinations. Tongue truck furnished at no extra charge. Prices on the improved Cult-Hoe beat anything ever offered. Other DUNHAM Tillage Tools—including the famous Cult-Packer, Cult-Hoe, Disc, Spike and Spring Tooth Harrows, Sprocket and Single Gang Pulverizers, at equally low prices. All regular sizes and combinations are included. Write today for circular and price list.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

