





# October Is Month Of Quarterly Meetings

## County Units Should Get In Motion For Winter Activities

By Mrs. Edith M. Wagar

I have been so in hope that some county meeting would turn this coming quarter to their Home and Community Chairman and let her demonstrate her ability in getting others to work and members to attend. There's a county chairman in most of the counties now and all seem willing and anxious to see things go, so why not let them have a chance.

I'm sure there'd be many a surprise for a county board.

There's no better time during the year to "pull off" many of these county-wide activities than during October. It has ceased to be too hot for comfort and it still is not too cold to hinder enjoyment. The days are still long enough to take quite a journey during daylight and still the evenings are long enough to get a decent start at a night affair before bed time.

The success of a winter's work of my group depends largely on the early start made. There's that county tour of inspection which we felt would be enjoyable and, at the same time, beneficial in many ways. There's that weak community down in the corner of the county which doesn't seem to know how to start itself and which can now be encouraged by a visitation with the rest of the county entertaining. Then there's that one hoped for trip to the state headquarters. Then there's the Trade-Away work that's becoming so popular under the district plan; it's surprising how that idea is growing throughout the state and what enthusiasm it is creating wherever it is established and how it changes local membership work from a dread into a genuine pleasure in no time at all. At no time before have we seen such demands for expansion of our activities and such opportunities to do things for the farmer. But the membership gauge we must plan by.

**Action Required.**

It takes help, it takes money, it takes volume, it takes loyalty, it takes public sentiment and it takes sacrifice, many times, to start a new piece of work and make it succeed. We, as yet, have far too many farmers waiting for some one to do something for them without effort on their part. We find too many not willing to help solve the problem on their own plan now being used. The very first thing required by the new national farm board was that the numerous groups of any given commodity, when scattered all over the map, get under one mutual cover rather than continue as competitors one another. We must learn to be aggressive but cease to be radical; we must learn to analyze our problems rough and then to study a plan of procedure that will benefit the most people in the best way.

Many times our own county affairs are mutually benefited if we aid but draw together all factions and aim to have a common understanding. We might have to give up some of our pet plans or we might have to adopt some plan we had at the time condemned, but, all in all, the county as a whole would be benefited. Let's approach our neighbor with the idea that if he was in our organization he might help us rather than that the help is to be extended to him altogether.

Let's plan our winter's work with the idea that there's much we need to do for ourselves right within our own county if we are entitled to grow and be a real factor there. Keep in mind that every member we add at once means another spike for our county organization, another nail for the state organization and another key for the national organization and every added member makes the Farm Bureau structure that much more substantial and protecting.

**Dry Weather Cuts Bean Production**

Some idea of the effect on farm crops of the continued dry weather this season is gained from an early report of bean production on one of the better farms of the state, in Clinton county.

The owner of land there informed the editor of the NEWS last week that a fourteen acre field of white beans, which was expected to yield at least a couple hundred bushels of beans, produced a total of nineteen bushels when threshing was completed.

The farmer used his own threshing outfit, so he couldn't call in the old hand that the separator got only part of the beans.

Nineteen bushels from fourteen acres is some record. Looks like a rare winner of the booby prize. One northern Michigan farmer, visited by the editor of the NEWS and Mr. Mills, the Farm Bureau Traffic Manager, showed one bag of clover seed as one whole forenoon's output from threshing a field of mammoth clover. This was on quite light soil and cannot be put in class with the Clinton county bean report. This calls for another booby prize.

Many farmers are not attempting to thresh clover this season on account of the poor "set" of seed.

## ICE WELL PROVES SUCCESSFUL PLAN FOR COOLING MILK

### First Experiment Shows A Simple Process Of Refrigeration.

"Ice wells" for cooling and storing milk and cream on the farm may be a satisfactory solution of the refrigeration problems on many dairy farms where the usual methods are too expensive or impracticable, according to the officials of the U. S. Department of Agriculture who have just completed a season's test of this unique cooling system.

The ice-well "refrigerator" consists primarily of a pit in the ground in which a large solid cake of ice is formed by running a small quantity of water into the hole daily during freezing weather. The method has been tried to some extent on dairy farms in Canada, but so far as known no information regarding its adaptation in the United States has heretofore been available.

Following closely the plans suggested by the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Dairy Industry in Co-operation with the North Dakota agricultural college constructed an ice well last fall at the U. S. Dairy Field Station at Mandan, N. D., to test the possibilities of the method under conditions there.

On a well-drained spot near the milk house and convenient to the well, a pit was dug 8 feet square and 9 1/2 feet deep. The sides were boarded up with cheap lumber and the bottom covered to a depth of 1 1/2 feet with coarse gravel to insure good drainage. A small house was erected over the pit. The floor was of two thicknesses of planking with building paper between the layers, and it was built in sections to permit easy removal during freezing. Windows in the house provided air circulation in the winter, but were closed during the summer. A wooden rack or basket suspended from a pulley overhead served for raising and lowering the cans of cream and other food products held in storage.

Freezing was started in January. A small quantity of water—two to four gallons—was run into the pit each day. Some difficulty was experienced before the first layer of ice was formed because the water drained out so rapidly. By the end of February, however, there was a solid cake of ice 8 feet square and 6 1/2 feet deep. When freezing weather was over, the house was closed tightly and the floor replaced.

Storage of cream was started May 25. The ice lasted through the summer, and on September 1, after a storage period of 98 days, there was still a block of ice 68 inches square and 22 inches deep, or 58 cubic feet of the 416 cubic feet in the original block. At the same rate of melting the ice will last until well into October.

Careful records were kept throughout the summer. Cream cooled with well water to 56.5 degrees F. and placed in the rack in the pit at 8:30 a. m. was cooled to 48 degrees within three hours and to 42 degrees by 4:30 p. m. Cream in cans placed directly on the ice was cooled to 34 degrees in the same period. Cream was kept in perfectly sweet condition for 14 days during July, the hottest part of the summer. The temperature in the pit an inch above the ice varied from 32 to 42 degrees. Six inches above the ice it varied from 44 to 50 degrees; and a foot above, the temperature was never higher than 50 degrees F.

The mean average temperature for this region for June, July and August was 62.9 degrees, 73.6 degrees and 70.6 degrees respectively. The highest record temperature for the three months was 106 in July. During 14 days in July and 10 days in August, the maximum temperature was 90 degrees F. or higher.

The main point suggests for consideration in building an ice well are the selection of a well drained site and the provision of proper drainage so the ice water can run away from the bottom of the pit.

## Radio Outdistances Sound Waves' Speed

Sound travels through the air at the rate of one mile in five seconds. Ether waves have a velocity a million times greater. This difference causes some strange effects.

Big Ben, London's famous clock, can be heard to strike four miles from Westminster. Owing to the difference between the speed of radio and air waves, in many parts of London it may be heard to strike 22 times when the 11 o'clock signal is being broadcast from Daventry—through a loud speaker and through the air. There is an interval of four and one-half seconds between each stroke of Big Ben.

At one mile, the first two strokes by radio would be heard before the first by sound waves, and after the last by radio two would arrive through the air. At four miles, five would be heard by radio before the first by sound waves, and the last by radio would be followed by five carried by air waves.

## Attention!

A man paying for his car on the installment plan should remember he cannot pay attention to the road on the same plan.

## Ye Sinners

There are many persons who think Sunday is a sponge with which to wipe out the sins of the week.

## STATE ISSUES '29 HUNTING SYNOPSIS

### Hunters Will Note That Law On Pheasants Opens At Noon On Oct. 25.

So many changes have been made in the general game laws of Michigan this year that the Conservation department has not attempted to get pamphlet copies of game law digest out in time for the opening of the season but it is issuing a card bearing the major points in the new law and makes it possible for each hunter to get a card when he signs up for his hunting license.

The important points in the law as carried on these cards are reprinted here for the information of those who may not invest in a hunting license this season. The reprint follows:

First and last dates named included in open season: Game that may be hunted season 1929-30.

Duck, Geese and Brant, Wilson snipe (Jacksnipe) and Coots—September 16 to December 31.

Pheasant (male)—October 25 to October 31, inc. Open Season 12 o'clock Noon C. S. T. October 25. All day hunting October 26 to 31.

Fox Squirrel—October 25 to October 31.

Ruffed Grouse (Partridge), Prairie Chicken—Lower Peninsula, October 16 to October 20, inc.

Woodcock—October 15 to October 31.

Florida Gallinules and Rails—October 1 to November 30.

Deer and Bear—November 15 to November 30.

Cottontail Rabbits, varying Hare (Snowshoe or Jack Rabbit)—October 1 to January 31 in Upper Peninsula, October 15 to January 1 in Lower Peninsula.

Opossum—November 1 to December 15.

Badger—October 15 to February 1.

Muskrats—Upper Peninsula—November 1 to November 30. Lower Peninsula North of North line Township 16 and West of Saginaw Bay—November 15 to December 15; South of North line Township 16 and East of Saginaw Bay—December 1 to December 31.

Raccoon—Lower Peninsula—Open season for hunting—November 1 to November 30. Open season for trapping North of North line Township 16 and West of Saginaw Bay—November 15 to December 15; South of North line Township 16 and East of Saginaw Bay—December 1 to December 15th.

May be killed at any time—Coyote, Wolf, Wild cat, Lynx, Fox, Weasels, Skunk, Woodchuck, Mink, Owls, Crows, Blackbirds, Starlings, Hawks.

Season is closed on the following—

**Berrien First**

Henry Swen, of Berrien county, was the first Farm Bureau member to send in a new member as his contribution to the National campaign for members during September.

## Let Us Help You

Let our traffic department handle your railroad problems for you.

Station Facilities and Equipment, Drains Freight Rates Farm Crossings Fences, etc.

Have Your Freight Bills Audited for overcharges, Loss and damage claims handled by this department with no charge to Farm Bureau members—nominal charge to non-member farmers.

**Farm Bureau Traffic Department**  
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Mich.

## POULTRY WANTED

We are in the market daily for your shipments of live poultry, rabbits, eggs and veal. We also have for sale good used egg cases in lots of ten or more. Market information, and shipping tags sent on request, free of charge.

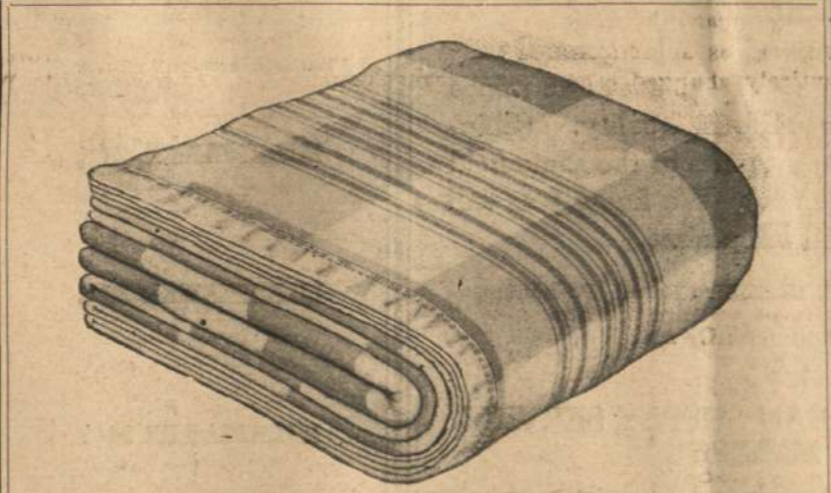
**GARLOCK-WILLIAMS CO. INC., 2614 Orleans St., Detroit.**

## Fire and Lightning

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

Destroy a vast amount of farm property each year. Make sure you have protection. A good policy at an honest price gives satisfaction and saves worry. We have \$78,000,000 at risk; over \$200,000 assets. Information gladly furnished.

**W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y, 702 Church Street, Flint, Michigan.**



## Bed Blankets Farm Bureau Merchandise

All Wool. For Fall and Winter, 1929-30

The Michigan State Farm Bureau has become a large handler of extra fine woolen bed blankets during the past nine years. These blankets are offered at very attractive prices this fall.

Between September 3 and 14, this year, the Farm Bureau mailed 1,000 of these blankets to patrons of its summer blanket sale. You may order blankets from this advertisement with every assurance of satisfaction.

You may order blankets from this advertisement with every assurance. O. D. Blankets are mailed in a substantial container, postage prepaid.

We refund your purchase price if the blanket does not meet your approval.

- QUALITY**—Single Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Solid color, rose, tan and green. Size 70x80. Price—\$7.50
- CASS**—Single Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Fancy plaid, rose, blue, lavender and gold. Size 70x82. Price—\$9.00
- OUR SPECIAL**—Single Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Solid color, corn, tan and lavender. Size 70x80. Price—\$9.00
- GENESSE**—Double Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Satin bound. Colors, in large checks, corn and white; rose and white; black and white; black and red; lavender and white; blue and white; gray and white; pink and white; green and white. Size 70x80. Price—\$10.00
- IONIA**—Double Blanket, all Wool, both Warp and Filling. Satin bound. Colors, in large checks, rose and white; corn and white; lavender and white; blue and white; green and white; tan and white. Size 72x80. Price—\$12.50
- CAMELS HAIR**—And Wool Mixed Single Blanket. In natural camel's hair color, with design border. Size 70x80. Price—\$12.50
- THE EATON**—Double Blanket, all Wool both Warp and Filling. Satin bound. Extra fine quality. Weight 13 1/2 pounds. Colors, in large checks, copenhagen and white; lavender and white; gold and white; rose and white; green and white. Size 72x84. Price—\$16.00

**Clothing Department**  
**Michigan State Farm Bureau**  
LANSING, MICHIGAN

## We Will Buy Clover and Alfalfa Seeds

We are in the market for all varieties of clover and alfalfa seeds. Send samples representative of each lot for prices.

**Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service**  
221 N. Cedar St. Lansing, Michigan

**Suppose You Run into a Culvert**

or any other stationary object, such as the road bed, a ditch bank, a bridge, the curbstone, or have an upset, and damage your car?

Against such a probability, which certainly is as high as colliding with some other car, wouldn't it be a good idea to ask our agent to explain to you our

## Stationary Object Collision Policy

Such accidents are expensive, as is shown by several stationary object collisions we have paid: Claim 2428 at Crosswell, Mich., for \$819.33 for repairs; Claim 3518 at Benton Harbor for \$72.57; Claim 3503 at Rockford for \$69.20; Claim 3050 at Cllo for \$268.04.

The State Farm Mutual Auto Insurance Co. offers you stationary object protection at very low annual rates. We are a strong, legal reserve company. We have an agent near you. Don't delay in seeing him. If you don't know him, or want further information, write us.

**Michigan State Farm Bureau**  
MICHIGAN AGENT  
Lansing, Michigan

**State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.**  
OF BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

## Why It Pays To Ship the Co-op Way

Drivers, buyers, commission men and commercial truckers who want your stock must figure a good living and more out of their shipping profits.

You can realize that profit yourself, and why not? You can ship through your nearest co-operative live stock shipping association, which is connected with the Michigan Live Stock Exchange and its sales offices on the Detroit and East Buffalo markets.

The co-op carries your stock clear to the packer's hands, and you get all it brings at the final market, rather than what the local man can afford to pay. Our salesmen are among the best in the business. We are interested first in getting all we can for the shipper. We do everything we can to sell your stock to advantage. Our policy is that your stock is "in the hands of a friend, all the way through."

We have grown to be the largest handlers of live stock on both markets. Send us your next shipment.

**Michigan Livestock Exchange**  
Detroit, Mich.

or  
**Producers Co-Op Com. Ass'n**  
East Buffalo, N. Y.

## 167 Doz. More Eggs With Farm Bureau Egg Mash



Mrs. Berne Benedict of Cassopolis, R-6, tells us an interesting story about her flock of poultry for the seasons of 1928 and 1929.

In 1928 she started the year with 83 hens and fed home mixed mash and a small amount of commercial mash, not Farm Bureau mash. She started 1929 with 79 hens and culled 10 in April. She fed Farm Bureau Egg Mash with Buttermilk all of 1929.

### RESULTS WERE SURPRISING

The first 7 months of 1929 on Farm Bureau Egg Mash the hens laid 167 more dozen eggs than the flock did in the first seven months of 1928, and laid 57 more dozen eggs during the 7 months than the flock did for the entire year of 1928.

In 1929 she fed her young chicks Farm Bureau Chick Starter Mash and Growing Mash and sold young chickens at 11 weeks of age as against 14 weeks of age in 1928. Mrs. Benedict is satisfied that it pays to feed Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds. So many Michigan poultry keepers agree with her that they are the leading feeds at 260 co-operative farmers' assns in this state. Right now is a very advantageous time to start with Farm Bureau Egg Mash and Scratch Feeds. Ask your Farm Bureau dealer for:

- Farm Bureau Egg Mash 32% Poultry Supplement
- Farm Bureau Egg Mash with Buttermilk Farm Bureau Service Scratch
- Farm Bureau Egg Mash with Buttermilk Farm Bureau Coarse Scratch

Write us, or ask your dealer for our booklet "Feeding Directions for Farm Bureau Feeds". It contains complete directions on all Farm Bureau Poultry Feeds, suggestions on which feed to use under various conditions, and valuable ideas on managing the flock for profitable egg production.

**Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service**  
Lansing, Michigan.

### BEAMER CONTENTS LOCAL BANKS AID "IN-AND-OUTERS"

Credit To Feeders Extends "Pretty Thin" In Some Cases, He Says

**FORCING CUTS PRICES**  
Withholding Credit Bound To Reflect On Other Business Lines.

By Elmer A. Beamer, President, National Livestock Producers.



Local banks have contributed to the difficulties of regular cattle feeders.

Elmer A. Beamer unwittingly perhaps, by assisting to finance the "in-and-outer," an individual who is always looking for a time to make some easy money in the livestock feeding business. The number of such men has increased because there has been a shift of live stock production from the hands of the big feeders to the small diversified farmers, which has caused a gradual change in methods of financing feeding operations. Formerly, when live stock production was in the hands of large scale feeders, credit was easily secured from banks which specialized in loans of this kind.

Following the war period, however, the agricultural depression, bringing with it a number of bank failures and large lines of frozen livestock paper, closed this avenue for financing and made necessary the creation of new scale feeders who became dominant in the live stock industry. This situation presented a problem which the National Live Stock Producers Association is meeting through the Producers Live Stock Credit Corporation.

Further analysis of the problem shows that the relationship between finance and live stock production has undergone a radical change the past decade, the new factors injected being changes in both production and financing.

It is well to first give consideration to the two phases of live stock production—the actual production of animals and the process of fitting them for the packers. While both operations may be performed by the same individual this practice prevails to a considerable extent only in reference to hogs. Most of the cattle and lambs produced pass through the feed lots where they are fitted for the packing plant. Both operations have to some extent become decentralized during the past 10 years. A carload has become the feeding unit, whereas 15 years ago there were a number of large feeders scattered over the Corn Belt who measured their feeding operations by thousands. To some extent the same condition prevails in the production field as the average unit of cattle and lambs produced in the West is not so large as formerly.

**Limited Credit To Many**  
Hence financing has become a question of extending limited credit to a large number rather than unlimited credit to comparatively few. This is particularly true in the feeding industry, which is financed to a great extent on borrowed capital. Production is self-financed to a considerably greater extent—a matter of necessity, as production loans offer a greater element of risk than do feeding loans.

In the past years four sources of credit were open to the producer and feeder—local banks, larger city banks, live stock loan companies, and live stock commission firms. While the same sources of credit are still available their relationship to the borrower has changed materially. Changes in the banking laws have resulted in placing restrictions on local banks until the amount of credit extended to any one borrower may be considerably less than his needs. This despite the fact that his financial condition may be satisfactory and that he may be a good risk.

The city banks have become less and less interested in live stock paper, preferring the more lucrative short term paper, an abundance of which has been available in recent years.

Live stock bank companies were sorely beset during the depression of 1920 and 1921. Many of them have never recovered. Those that did curtailed their operations very materially. The commission firms, while still lending money to patrons, are not so active in that field as formerly. Their business has not been particularly lucrative the past few years and, like the producer, their credit has been curtailed.

**Curtailed Speculative Credit**  
While these four agencies are still financing livestock production it would seem that there has been too decided a curtailment in the line of credit extended the industry. This

may be the natural result of the depression which ruined many producers. However, the pendulum has swung too far the other way and credit for live stock production is now too difficult to obtain.

The summer and early fall of 1928 found speculation in feeder cattle rampant. Prices were forced entirely out of reason. Very rarely did the original grower of livestock obtain the benefit of these higher prices. In all cases the livestock feeder was compelled to pay the price or allow his feedlots to stand empty. The result was that a great many cattle feeders who paid excessive prices for their raw supplies found themselves financially embarrassed to a still further extent. Many producers who thought they had their live stock sold found no purchaser to receive it at the time of delivery and the initial deposit was not sufficient to offset the severe decline in price while the premature forcing of a large volume of business to the terminal markets broke prices below a legitimate level, affecting all branches of the trade.

Both the producer and financial institutions have a definite responsibility in determining a satisfactory financial basis. A producer must recognize that he must qualify as a legitimate risk before he is entitled to credit.

This will probably eliminate some individuals that are worthy of consideration and to that extent will work a hardship upon them. To some extent financial institutions may be justified in considering each individual case on its merits, but unless the loan is made by or through an institution that has a personal acquaintance with the individual involved credit can be extended only on a basis of the financial statement which the individual can render.

Furthermore, there are certain classes of individuals who are not entitled to live stock credit. The handling of live stock is a highly specialized industry and it is the individual who attempts to enter the industry only when it is profitable that makes it unprofitable so much of the time. They have no intention of making it a permanent part of their operations and a decline in price usually finds them casting about for some other source of revenue. It usually happens that, attracted solely by price conditions they become involved just at the most inopportune time and their first venture usually results in a loss. Unfortunately, their activities involve the whole industry.

The banks should realize that, in the last analysis, withholding of legitimate credit from an essential industry such as live stock production and feeding will eventually react upon business as a whole. While other forms of credit may be more lucrative temporarily, all legitimate business is entitled to due consideration. There have been times when the live stock industry has not been so recognized.

An individual who is interested in obtaining financial aid for speculative purposes only is not entitled to the same consideration as is the individual who is producing beef, pork or mutton for food purposes. While it may be stretching a point to say the speculator is entitled to no consideration whatsoever, the fact remains there is no evidence that he has a legitimate place in the industry and he should be so classified.

It would seem that the extension of credit to the individual through organizations offers possibilities of permanent relationship. This does by no means indicate a desire to ignore the local financial institutions and small banks, but the trend of events in the financial field causes one to wonder at times if there will be many such institutions remaining in the not far distant future. The tendency on the part of the larger financial institutions to consolidate may be extended far afield, with the result that if the local institutions continue to exist it will only be as branches of the larger financial centers. Their relationship to and attitude toward the feeder would then be that of the parent institution, which has a tendency to eliminate personalities entirely. In the last analysis personalities play as prominent part in an individual's worthiness as regards extension of credit as does the financial statement he may be in position to render.

The tendency seems to prevail to make possible use of federal funds in the extension of credit as does the financial statement he may be in position to render.

The tendency seems to prevail to make possible the use of federal funds in the extension of credit to agricultural enterprises. The law creating the Intermediate Credit Banks is one example, the new Farm Relief Act, making available 500 million dollars for marketing purposes seems to clearly bear out that tendency. If the live stock producer must in the future look to the government for credit, then it can be only through the medium of association that such credit can be properly apportioned to the individuals. His rights are not only safeguarded, but the interests of the government are surrounded by protective measures that otherwise would not exist.

Or, facing the possibility that consolidation of our larger financial institutions is to continue and that such consolidation will absorb the smaller units, again the organization method of financing livestock production offers possibilities. It would seem that the banks would then be afforded additional protection not existing where they deal directly with the individual while he, through association with others engaged in the same field would profit both directly and indirectly because of such cooperation.

significant fact that losses per unit, due to low prices, are greater than are the profits when prices are above the cost of production.

The judicious use of credit can play a prominent part in any stabilization program. Organization can be the determining factor. Financial institutions must recognize that the industry is entitled to a stable line of credit. The live stock producers must meet the problem of organization.

### Oyster Shell Proves Valuable Egg Producer

New feeders of crushed oyster shell report an average of 30 extra eggs a year from each hen. According to other experienced poultrymen that a very modest estimate—many people who trap-nest their hens and keep an accurate record of production find that the average is much higher. If eggs are figured at three cents apiece that means ninety cents more in actual cash from each hen. As the bird will eat only about three cents worth of oyster shells during the year, the net profit is eighty-seven cents. Multiply that by the number of hens in your flock and you'll have a very tidy sum.

### Wheat Consumption Exceeded Production

The world supply of wheat for the 1929-30 season is estimated at about 3,950,000,000 bushels or about 360,000,000 bushels less than the supply for the 1928-29 season.

Foolish pride never sold a second-hand flivver.

## RED JOCKEY

### A Fine Farm Bureau Coal

When you want flour, coffee or other household necessities of satisfactory quality at a right price, you order BY NAME.

Likewise, ask your co-operative ass'n for Farm Bureau RED JOCKEY coal and you'll get

A high grade, southeastern Kentucky coal for cooking, heating stove, or furnace. Easy kindling, burns vigorously and evenly.

Red Jockey doesn't have to be coaxed to get under way and puts up a big blazing, heat-radiating fire under very little draft. Is long burning, holds fire—an all night coal.

Red Jockey leaves no stringy soot. It is naturally clean in the mine and is carefully prepared for shipment. You'll be pleased by the absence of slate, and other impurities. Very low in ash; no clinkers.

Red Jockey is one of our most popular general purpose coals. It ALWAYS comes from the same mines in that field, which assures uniform quality. (Shipments of any coal from different parts of the same field frequently differ in performance.) We know you will like Red Jockey. In egg and lump sizes.

Farm Bureau Red Jockey, Quick Heat, Fire Brand, Pochontas, Coke, Anthracite and Tommaster Range Nut are Selected, High Quality Coals. Ask for Them by Name

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE  
Lansing, Michigan

## Pays Big Dividends

### DUNHAM CULTI-PACKER



### on your Farm

In seed bed preparation alone the famous DUNHAM Culti-Packer more than pays for itself. And as a cultivator for the growing crops its use often means the difference between failure and a bountiful harvest. No other tillage implement is useful in so many ways or pays bigger dividends.



Does more than just crush the clods and level the surface. It mulches the top soil, closes sub-surface air pockets and prepares a perfect seed bed. It packs the seeds in after planting and firms and resets the roots of grain crops. The quick detachable end wheels make it suitable for early cultivation of many row crops.

CULTI-PACKING has added thousands of dollars to the value of crops in this state. The DUNHAM CULTI-PACKER presents many special features not covered by any other type of roller cultivator. Rugged, simple—a proven success. Made in lengths of from 4 1/2 to 11 feet; for horse or tractor use. Extension attachments for gang arrangement easily added. Tongue truck furnished at no extra charge. Send today for literature. See your nearest distributor of Farm Bureau Supplies.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service  
Lansing, Michigan

## MENOMINEE HOLDS QUARTERLY OCT. 5

Following is the program for the quarterly meeting of the Menominee County Farm Bureau which will be held at the Farm Bureau Building in Stephenson, October 5th: Meeting of the Farm Bureau directors at 9 o'clock. At 1:30 the following program will be given to which the general public is invited. Opening remarks—President Frank Erickson; Piano solo—Miss Payne; "Farm Problems in Recent Legislation"—C. L. Nash; Piano Solo—Mr. R. A. Aldrich; "Township and Post Roads State Aid"—Theodore Wallenslager; Group singing; "Menace of the Corn Borer"—County Agent C. E. Skiver; Name the Weeds Contest; Group singing; doughnuts and coffee.

**Times Change**  
"It used to be when a man was run down he took a tonic, now he takes an ambulance."

### Flour Midds Food Value 15% Higher

Than standard middings commonly used in egg mashes. Farm Bureau Egg Mash uses 400 lbs. of flour midds which puts 60 lbs. more food value into the mash. Our Egg Mash with Buttermilk has 350 lbs. of flour midds. The extra food value in the same quantity of ration counts in egg production. Other ingredients were selected with the same appreciation of what the poultry feeder needs.

ASK FOR FARM BUREAU EGG MASH

## Producers Gaining On Detroit Market

For the month of August the Producers at Detroit showed a gain of four per cent in the car receipts and a gain of six per cent in truck receipts over August, 1928.

For the week ending September 14, St. Johns Grange Association shipped six cars of stock to the Michigan Live Stock Exchange, Grand Lodge Co-operative Association, four cars and Clare Shipping Association, five cars.

### Oat Flour Has 30% More Food Value

Than ground oats commonly used in egg mashes. That's why in 400 lbs. of oat flour used in Michigan Farm Bureau Egg Mash you get 120 lbs. more oat food material. It replaces hulls and fibrous material, etc., in ground oats and gives you a higher quality, better paying mash.

ASK FOR FARM BUREAU EGG MASH

## 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 INS. COMPANY

BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS  
MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU STATE AGENT  
LANSING, MICHIGAN

So Shy She—Is Mabel very shy? He—Why, yes—of clothes. Nearly 20,000,000 pounds of grape are commercially grown in Illinois annually.

### FARM BUREAU No. 105

Is the oil for Model A Fords. Salesmen covering large mileages every week tell us that it stands up splendidly. They are satisfied that it's good for 1,000 miles or more. We have an oil for all cars. Your distributor of Farm Bureau supplies has our Oil Recommendation Chart. Get the number for your car and try Farm Bureau Oil. The price and service will cut your oil bill.

Farm Bureau Oils are 100% paraffine base, Sharples dewaxed. Sold by the quart and in 5, 15, 30 and 55 gallon containers. The savings increase with the quantity bought.

FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE Lansing, Michigan

### FARM PROFITS Measure Your Success

SPREADING Solvay Pulverized Limestone is good business for you. It gets more profits from your investment.

The high lime content of Solvay replaces the lime which rain and previous crops have removed from your fields. It sweetens sour soil and increases the yield of your acreage.

Solvay Pulverized Limestone is high test, furnace-dried and is ground fine enough to get results the very first year. In bulk or bags it offers you the most lime for your dollar.

FREE! Send today for your copy of the Solvay Limestone Booklet, New Edition

SOLD BY LOCAL DEALERS

SOLVAY SALES CORPORATION  
DETROIT MICHIGAN

## Build Farm Income With Farm Bureau Dairy Feeds

MILKMAKER 24%

LOFIBRE 16%

MILKMAKER 32%

F. B. CALF MEAL

MILKMAKER 34%

SERVICE DAIRY 20%

These feeds have helped thousands of farmers increase milk and butterfat production and increase profits. It keeps feed costs low. Their cows are always in excellent condition.

More and more farmers are choosing Farm Bureau feeds to get the high quality milkmaking ingredients stated pound for pound on the tag—the public formula.

### Makes 274 Records

MILKMAKER, 24%, is the very popular, complete feed. Good with low protein hay, or may be mixed with home grains if alfalfa or clover hay is used. In the Michigan State College 1928 Record of Performance Honor Roll of high producing cows of all breeds, registered and grades, 274 cows making records were fed Milkmaker 24%. The nearest competing feed had 40 cows; third feed, 68. The cows fed Milkmaker averaged 14 more pounds of butterfat than those on the second feed and 22.4 lbs. more than those on the third feed.

MILKMAKER, 32%, a high protein, special feed for mixing with home grown grains. With it you can feed your ground corn, oats and barley and make these crops return you more money than is possible when they are fed alone. A most economical dairy feed.

MILKMAKER 34%, meets the need of those who want a higher protein feed than our 32% Milkmaker. Only high protein ingredients used. Splendid to mix with home grown feeds.

SERVICE DAIRY, 20%, a good, lower protein, public and flexible formula dairy ration. It sells at a lower price. Good straight ration for the feeder who has little grain but has good clover or mixed hay. Not high enough in protein to supplement timothy hay.

LOFIBRE, 16%. If the dairyman has no corn, oats or barley, he should consider seriously Lofibre 16% dairy feed to use with alfalfa or first quality clover hay. Lofibre is a complete feed in a single bag. Just open and use. Plenty of bone-meal, lime and salt. Nothing to add. Nothing to mix. Will keep cows in condition as well as help them milk their heaviest. Dairymen who have fed Lofibre this summer comment on its quality, palatability and economy. Try it.

FARM BUREAU CALF MEAL takes a cow's place and lets her earn you money at the milk pail. Reasonably priced—highly digestible—perfectly balanced.

Write, or ask your local dealer for our booklet "Feeding Directions for Farm Bureau Feeds"

## MILKMAKER means MONEYMAKER

The Feed With the Performance Record

## Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service

Lansing, Michigan