

8 MIDWEST FARM BUREAUS STUDY ORGANIZATION IN MICHIGAN

PRESENT SYSTEM OF TAXATION HITS FARMER UNFAIRLY

E. A. O'Neal, Vice-President of A. F. B. F., Outlines Our Tax Burden

FARMS ARE CONFISCATED

Rural Property Can't Be Hid, Farmer Can't Pass His Taxes Along

A strong statement as to the unfavorable situation of farmers under our present system of taxation was made by Mr. E. A. O'Neal, Vice-President of the American Farm Bureau Federation and president of the Alabama Farm Bureau Federation, speaking recently before the Alabama Literary Conference. What he said on that occasion applies with equal force to the unfortunate tax conditions confronting Michigan farmers. In the course of his very comprehensive address, Mr. O'Neal declared in part, as follows:

"Under the tax system of Alabama, the principal source of revenue for all purposes except highway construction, and almost the only source of revenue for educational purposes is the ad valorem tax on real estate and tangible personal property, intangible property being substantially exempt from taxation. Under this



E. A. O'NEAL Vice-President A. F. B. F.

system, the greatest burden of taxation must necessarily fall on that class whose wealth is invested most entirely in tangible personal property and real estate. The farmer is the only class whose entire wealth is so invested, and is the only class that pays tax on everything he has.

"Again, under the property tax laws of this and almost all other states, property is valued for taxation according to its earning power. Farm lands sell higher in proportion to earnings than any other kind of real estate. There are many reasons why this is so, but the explanation is not important. The fact is not disputed by any authority on taxation. In discussing this question, the United States Department of Agriculture in a recent publication said: 'Almost everywhere property used in agriculture stands out as the most ill-favored of all classes when the taxes are considered in relation to earnings.' In a study of 26 states including Alabama, the Department of Agriculture says that if valuation was based on earnings at the current rate of interest instead of being based on site value, such valuations would be reduced more than 50 per cent. Just the reverse is true of urban property. In this same study, the Department found that urban property was valued for taxation at less than the capitalized value of earnings at the current rate of interest.

"Another reason why the burden of property taxes falls so much the more heavily on the farmer is that he alone cannot shift his tax or any part of it to those who consume his products. The reason for this is that all other classes sell on a protected domestic market, while the farmer must sell on a competitive world market. The result is, as stated by a Special Investigating Committee of the State of Oregon, that the farmer not only pays tax on all he has, but must pay tax in part on all that he buys.

"The inequality of the tax burden under the property tax is apparent and there can be, in justice, no extension of that tax for additional revenue except such as may be brought about by a better equalization of valuations or in cases where tax valuations are being destroyed by the removal of natural resources.

Farmer Paying Limit
"But even if the farmer did not suffer by the inherent defects of the (Continued on page two)

8 States Say Yes To These Things

To build a permanent and effective Farm Bureau membership, eight Middle West Farm Bureau States, meeting at Saugatuck, Mich., Aug. 16 to 20, agreed that our Farm Bureau program must recognize these things, and pledged themselves to do so:

1. That a permanent membership is paramount if the Farm Bureau is to function in an educational, social and economic capacity; and that the Farm Bureau, County, State, and National—must build its program, personnel and budget with membership as its primary consideration.
2. That a membership policy must be built on an appeal for an adequate standard of living on the farm, and a farm income to maintain it.
3. That membership work be based on volunteer effort.
4. That to have a healthy and permanent farm organization, farm leaders must have the courage to teach the membership that each American farmer owes to his occupation and his community a decent contribution of money, time and effort.
5. That the future of co-operative marketing and co-operative purchasing can only be assured through an appreciation by the farmer, that such activities are only factors that help to make possible an adequate standard of living; and that he must recognize and appreciate the necessity of loyalty to, and an understanding of these fundamentals, rather than a consideration only of immediate and direct monetary returns.
6. That publicity, properly adapted and directed, is indispensable to getting and keeping members; and its form and appeal must be of such character that it will create and maintain interest in the Farm Bureau.
7. That all Farm Bureaus should adopt an adequate uniform membership fee.
8. That financial support from commodity associations should be received only for specific services rendered, and should not be recommended as the principal source of Farm Bureau income.
9. That prompt collection of dues is fundamental to the success of membership work; and that a dues collection program must be continually in effect, and particularly should a dues collection campaign precede a membership campaign.
10. That we should look to the Organization department of the American Farm Bureau Federation for the further development of a National Plan of Organization and Membership Maintenance, and that department should have the assistance of a competent personnel made available to train leaders and assist in the direction of organization work.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE

Mr. Martindale, Committee Chairman, and Mrs. Sewell of Indiana; Metzger and Fox of Illinois; Sec'y Coupe and Mrs. Richardson of Iowa; Pres. Harper of Wisconsin; Mrs. Benson of Nebraska; A. Bentall and Mrs. Wagar of Michigan; Mr. Corbin and Mrs. Redford of Missouri; Murray Lincoln and DePew Head, committee sec'y, of Ohio.

Pioneers Visited Headquarters



"Great oaks from little acorns grow" thought these twenty Farm Bureau pioneers when they visited their state organization headquarters at Lansing, July 27.

Seven years ago their home township of Addison, in the northeast corner of Oakland county, was the place where the first old-style Farm Bureau membership campaign started. Visiting state headquarters, these Addison Township folks were much impressed with what has been made possible by their dues and those of other members.

Local groups of farmers would find it very interesting and worth while to follow the example of these Addison people and arrange an auto caravan to drive to Lansing and see first hand what they have and what is being done at their State Farm Bureau headquarters at 221-227 North Cedar Street.

VICTORY PICNIC IS HELD BY SANILAC CO. FARM BUREAU

Mike L. Noon Presents Loving Cup For Splendid Work In Campaign

Sandusky, Aug. 11.—Celebrating its victory in the recent membership campaign, the Sanilac County Farm Bureau held a monster picnic at the County Park at Foresters today, attended by several thousand farmers and their families.

Ideal weather contributed to the success of the event and an amplifying outfit enabled everyone present to hear distinctly the splendid speaking program which had been provided.

One member voiced the sentiment, evidently shared by all, when he said, "We have had good picnics before, but this is the best yet."

M. L. Noon, Vice-President of the State Farm Bureau and its Allied Organizations, made a strong presentation of the necessity for organization of farmers for mutual benefit, greater profits and better communities. He complimented the Sanilac County Farm Bureau highly on its fine work in the recent membership campaign and presented them with the silver loving cup offered by the State Farm Bureau to the county in the northern group signing the largest total of members in the recent campaign.

Holds Many Honors

Sanilac holds many state and national Farm Bureau honors. It has the largest county membership in Michigan. Custer Township has the largest township membership in the State. Phillip O'Connell and W. J. Martin, a Sanilac County volunteer team of solicitors, signed up the largest number of members of any team in the United States, and Bridgehampton Township, with Wm. Bettis as chairman, has the honor of the highest percentage of cash memberships, having 52 members with 50 paid in cash.

W. E. Skinner, Secretary of the National Dairy Show to be held in Detroit, October 6 to 13, made a splendid address telling of the benefits derived from the show. He urged farmers to enter the pure-bred field and characterized the dairy show as an enlightenment to farmers and the entire country, representing it as the "show window" of the world's best cattle.

John J. Masher of Detroit discussed the present political situation, particularly as it relates to the relative merits of the two candidates for Governor. He urged citizens to vote intelligently at the approaching primary.

A talk by County Agent John D. Martin completed the speaking program which was presided over by Law Derby, County Farm Bureau Campaign Manager.

Music for the picnic was furnished by the McGregor band and a special feature was a jig put on by James Sullivan of Marlette, and W. J. Martin of Custer Township, member of the championship pair of team workers.

MIDLAND PICNIC

2,000 attended Midland County Farmers picnic at Midland, Thursday, August 26. Cong. Roy Woodruff explained and defended the McNary-Haugen bill. Chester Gray and S. M. Powell discussed Farm Bureau legislative work. The Midland Farm Bureau helped organize the picnic.

GRAY PICTURES CONFLICT FARMER HAS BEFORE HIM

Equality for Agriculture Not A Matter of One Measure

Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 25.—Agricultural struggles are not all out on the farms and homesteads of our land. Many of the battles of the greatest concern to the farmers are those little understood, but are far reaching and decisive controversies which are waged in legislative committee rooms and chambers and in the other high places of the land where the nation's basic and fundamental policies are determined.

Such, in part, was the new vision of the tremendous importance of the legislative activities of organized agriculture which was gained by the hundreds of Farm Bureau members who attended the first few of the series of 20 Farm Bureau Legislative rallies now in full swing over the state, in accordance with the schedule printed in the last issue of the NEWS.



CHESTER GRAY

"Equality for Agriculture is vastly more than any one bill," declared Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau, who was the principal speaker at these rallies. "We are living in a critical period in American history. The United States is going through the same transitional period which England went through 150 years ago when her agriculture ceased to be of chief importance and she became primarily a maritime and industrial nation.

"There are two significant developments in America today. We are becoming a great, consuming nation, and we are also the world's foremost creditor. The metropolitan inhabitants of a great consuming nation think in terms of cheap food. The farmers who have loaned to foreign governments and foreign industries want their loans paid back in goods. In the face of these two tendencies, agriculture will go the route of the toboggan unless farmers are organized in a somewhat selfish way, not to take advantage of other classes or to do them harm, but to maintain a decent equality.

The legislative policy of the American Farm Bureau Federation (Continued on page four)

BUREAUS WEST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER, THOSE EAST, FIND THEMSELVES AGREED ON THE VOLUNTEER WORKER PLAN

Pres. Sam Thompson and Other Officers of the American Farm Bureau Take Part in Five Day Session; Michigan's Champion Membership Team Makes a Hit

Eight of the Mid-West Farm Bureau state federations, including Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Missouri, Ohio and Michigan, held an organization school at Camp Gray, Saugatuck, in Allegan county, for five days, August 16 to 20 inclusive.

This organization school was held in order to give the representatives of these State Farm Bureau Federations an opportunity to more thoroughly study the organization and membership problems in which all Farm Bureaus are concerned. The main topics considered were salesmanship and psychology as applied to Farm Bureau organization work; publicity, considered from the same angle; and more particularly the winning and holding men and women's membership interest in the Farm Bureau and its program.

The national Farm Bureau office was represented by Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Frank Evans, secretary and general marketing counsel; E. P. Taylor, national director of organization; H. R. Kibler, national director of Publicity; and Mrs. Chas. W. Sewell, field director of home and community work for the A. F. B. F.

In order to give the greatest possible help to the representatives of the State Farm Bureaus making up the gathering, the committee in charge arranged for some of the best men in the field to give the instruction on the various subjects.

Arthur Taylor, vice-president of the National Salesmen's Training Association of Chicago, gave very fine instruction on "The Art of Selling." George Metzger, organization director of the Illinois Agricultural Association, discussed the "Art of Salesmanship as Applied to Farm Bureau Needs." "Publicity" was discussed and illustrated by S. J. Duncan-Clark, editor-in-chief of the Chicago Evening Post. Also by H. R. Kibler, director of publicity for the American Farm Bureau Federation, and by E. E. Ungren, editor of the Michigan Farm Bureau News.

Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, director of Home and Community Work for the Michigan State Farm Bureau, gave a very fine talk on "What is a Community?" Lucius E. Wilson, president of the General Organization Company of Chicago, taught the School for two periods taking up "Modern Psychology as Applied to the Art of Selling," and "Developing One's Self in the Farm Bureau Field."

Two very valuable periods on "Simple Rules for Public Speaking" were taught by R. E. Patterson Kline of Chicago. C. L. Brody, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, spoke on "The Administration of the Farm Bureau," and M. L. Noon, Vice-president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, on "Relation of Co-operatives to the Farm Bureau." The entire five-days' sessions, both mornings and afternoons, and the two evening sessions, were full of helpful suggestions for future Farm Bureau organization work.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau was well represented at this school. In addition to those mentioned above were President M. B. McPherson; Alfred Bentall, director of organization; and several membership workers who were present at different sessions, and a number of Michigan visitors from several counties were in attendance daily.

John Martin, County Agricultural Agent from Sanilac, came with the champion Farm Bureau membership team, Messrs. Wm. Martin and Phil O'Connell, who have signed over one hundred members during the volunteer campaign. Both of them gave short talks and we Michigan folks felt real proud of our men.

A committee composed of the organization director and one other member from each state represented was appointed to bring recommendations on future Farm Bureau policies. At the left in columns 2 and 3 is the report presented by this committee and adopted by those attending the school.

NORTH HEMISPHERE WHEAT CROP WILL BE SAME AS 1925

Reports From Most Nations Show Prospects Same As Last Year

A wheat crop for the Northern Hemisphere about the same as last year is still indicated by revised forecasts for the crops of the United States, Canada, Hungary and other countries reporting to date, says the United States Department of Agriculture. The estimates total about 2,264,000,000 bushels as compared with 2,227,000,000 bushels for the same countries last year. The sixteen countries included produced 77 per cent of the total crop of the Northern Hemisphere last year. The latest condition reports from European countries not yet reporting definite fore-

casts still indicate crops smaller than last year. These reductions may reduce the production of the Northern Hemisphere below what it was last year.

The estimate of the Canadian winter wheat crop as of August 1, amounted to 16,122,000 bushels compared with 23,780,000 bushels last year according to reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The forecast of the spring wheat crop is 300,838,000 bushels. This indicated wheat crop of 317,000,000 bushels is nearly 32,000,000 bushels less than the forecast as of July 1 and 94,000,000 bushels less than the estimated crop of last year. In the past eight years the August 1 estimate has averaged about the same as the final estimate of the crop, but it has ranged from nearly 29 per cent above to 20 per cent below the final estimate.

While prospects were materially reduced by heat and drought in July showers and cooler weather in Saskatchewan in the first week of August may effect some improvement in the late crops.

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STATE FARM BUREAU'S PUBLIC SERVICE PROGRAM

LEGISLATION

- Passage of the Capper-French Truth-in-Fabric bill; completion and operation of the U. S. Mined Shows Nitrate plant; and manufacture of fertilizer; opposition to any form of sales tax or of consumption tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketchum Seed Stamping bill. ENACTED APR. 26, 1926 TAXATION Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of: ENACTED JAN. 29, 1924 (a) Two-cent gasoline tax for highway funds. (b) State Income Tax in place of State's general property levy. (c) Law forbidding any more tax exempt securities. (d) Equalization of assessment of farm and city property in accordance with sales values of same. (Farm Bureau investigations brought equalization in Calhoun, Ingham, Washtenaw, Monroe and Kalamazoo counties, saving farmer taxpayers \$67,350 excess taxes annually.) TAXES REDUCED \$67,350 ANNUALLY SINCE 1924 TRANSPORTATION Immediate application of Michigan Zone Rate decision to save farmer shippers in 69 counties \$500,000 annually. MARKETING Extension of sound co-operative marketing program now well under way in Michigan.

HOW SOME POOR LAWS ARE BORN

Not long ago a Michigan man who had just returned from a long business trip to Washington, which included considerable time in Congress, made this observation to the Farm Bureau News: "The good bills don't always become law in Congress. Very often it turns out to be the bills that have the best and most cleverly persistent lobbying and are the biggest nuisance around until they are passed. Then someone else has to worry about them." A few days later when this observation was related to a former member of the Michigan legislature, he agreed and recalled from his experience a number of unfortunate ideas that were presented to the legislature in his time by various groups. Repeated rejection of their proposals meant little to these

groups. They knew that if they came back again and again, some time they might find a combination of men, or a bargaining opportunity, or a tight situation that would enable them to get their measure through. Today a number of such bills are Michigan law, and no better than was predicted for them.

This sort of a "law of legislative chances" is recognized by professional lobbyists, and they work it to the utmost. The lesson for the citizen in favor of any sound, workable measure is to get in touch with his representatives and actively support his measure, or he will wake up some morning to find that the opposition has faithfully done the things he should have done and has manufactured enough "support" for their proposition to put it across.

"What Farm Women Want" Is Revealed in This Article

A Woman Is a Woman Still, Even Though She Is a Farmer's Wife

By MRS. EDITH M. WAGAR, Chairman Farm Bureau Home and Community Work

"WHAT DO FARM WOMEN WANT?" That has been the question asked more times the past several months than ever before where the farm woman is concerned. This was the topic of discussion at the Farm Women's Conference held last spring in Chicago, when sixteen farm women from all parts of this country were called together for that very reason. And after three days of earnest consideration they were ready to pronounce to the world, if need be, that farm women wanted just what other women wanted—no more—and no less.

They wanted their just share of the good things, the finer things, the responsibilities, the recognition, the appreciation, the education, in fact, everything that this wonderful country of ours can make possible. They wanted them not only for themselves, but for their children, and those to follow their children. They hoped and prayed that if there were still in the minds of any rural person, any feeling of inferiority, that it be wiped out, and that the farm woman could take her rightful place in the eyes of the world. There was no inclination of shirking duty, neither was there any acknowledgment that farm duties were menial, although disagreeable at times.

We Mark Our Own Price Tags All were agreed that the attitude of others toward farm folks depended much on the attitude we ourselves put upon our job. If we act as if we should apologize to those we come in contact with for being caught with the brand of a farmer stamped on us, then we have no right to expect anything but scorn or pity. While all want homes and the things that go to make homes and the economic side of farm life studied and planned and protected, yet it was decided that the great under-current of control for a happy rural life to its fullest degree did not rest with the material, but rather with the emotional side of life. Peace, love, appreciation, expression, all mean more to the woman's contentment than property or bank accounts.

It was brought out that the farm woman wanted to know and participate in business affairs, both domestic and public. She wanted to be classed as part of the machine that keeps the world going. She wanted as good educational advantages for

her family as they would be allowed in other places. She wanted church privileges and hoped for a less laborious way provided for church support. She wanted a greater appreciation of herself by herself—by her family—by her friends—by the world at large.

Count Costless Blessings The farm woman wants her farm sisters to learn to see the beauties of every day farm living. While we may not be able to buy paintings by the great masters, yet we have with us every day more beautiful pictures than ever were put upon canvas. Could anything be more beautiful than the fields of golden grain or growing corn or a glimpse of the woodlot on a hot, sultry day? To fully appreciate many of these daily pictures one should spend a few days just now in one of our larger cities with the burning sun beating down on the pavement with a glare that almost blinds, one. Or spend a night in an apartment house with its one-room rooms. Truly we can then appreciate the country home with its open doors and spacious yards!

Many of the things women want are the things she can give herself—in fact, the farmer can cure many of the ills of his kind if he but looks on it as a farmer job and not as something expected of others. There are many unhappy farm homes, but not near so many as we find elsewhere. And we find that spirit of home ownership on the farm that is so lacking in the cities these days. When we think of less than 3 per cent of the people in the city of New York owning their own homes, we can thank God that there are still farmers in this country of ours. For no country can prosper long with its inhabitants ever shifting from one place to another. Our homes may be mortgaged and perhaps are not in the repair that we would most desire, and it may be a struggle at times to pay the taxes and interest, yet there is always that satisfaction of possession which partially offsets the drawbacks.

Wants to Do and to Have The farm woman wants to do and to have—to go and come—to see and enjoy all of the things that this ever-changing world is delivering these days. When there is work to do, she wants to share it; when there are pleasures to enjoy, she wants to share them; she wants to live out her natural inclinations just the same while living on the farm as would be her lot if she lived elsewhere. She simply wants to live the life she most desires with her connection to the farm being no handicap. We have made a good start towards that end, let's stick to the job until it's finished.

Present Tax System Hits Farmer Unfairly

(Continued from page one) property laws, he is paying tax to the limit of his ability as measured by income. "In the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January, 1925, it is shown that farm property between the crop years 1919-1920 and 1923-1924 decreased in value over 20 billion dol-

lars, while the total net income during the same five years was only 10 billion dollars. In other words, the loss in capital value was twice the net income and the tax during these five years was in part, at least, paid out of property instead of income. This condition, if continued, and it is continuing up to the present time, will utterly destroy the farming industry. Any additional tax on property will hasten this destruction."

DAIRY EXPOSITION WILL BE HELD AT DETROIT OCT. 6-13

Michigan State Fair Grounds To Be Scene of Great Dairy Show

IS TWENTIETH EXHIBIT

Club Members Will Compete; Farmers, Students in Judging Contests

Detroit, Aug. 26.—The Twentieth Annual National Dairy Exposition will be held on the Michigan state fair grounds, Detroit, October 6 to 13, 1926, under the direction of the National Dairy Association.

The National Dairy Association is comprised of representatives from every branch of the dairy industry. The association was founded at Chicago in 1905. The charter was issued by the secretary of state of Illinois to J. A. Walker, W. W. Marple, and L. C. Hamilton.

The charter recites that the objects for which the association was formed were to advance and promote the cause of dairying in an enlarged and general way, to inculcate the science of buttermaking through lectures and exhibits and the use of modern appliances by an exchange of approved means and methods, and to increase the quality of the finished products.

An Educational Institution Although this is the twentieth annual exposition, it is the first time it has ever been held in Michigan. The exposition is an educational institution and has a real purpose. It is a great force in the improvement of American agriculture. How farmers may increase their incomes with high producing cows, with less labor through the use of time-saving equipment and machinery, and farm homes modernized by the purchase of up-to-date appliances and conveniences made possible by increased incomes, will be the direct aim of the exposition this year.

Educational exhibits will be made by the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural colleges of many states.

Calves owned by boys' and girls' club clubs and grade cows from cow-testing associations will be shown. Teams of students from twenty-five agricultural colleges will compete in judging contests of cattle and dairy products. Teams of farmers from many states will be entered in a dairy judging contest.

The second annual food show will be held under the personal direction of Dr. E. V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University Baltimore, Md. Dr. McCollum is a recognized authority on nutrition. The importance of dairy products and their relation to other foods in the diet will be stressed.

Mrs. Wagar in Charge Another feature of the show will be the Farm Women's Division. This event is sponsored by the American Farm Bureau Federation and will be in charge of Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, Carleton, Mich. Its purpose is to teach farm women the importance of efficient producing cows, how home conditions may be improved thereby, and the cares of life lessened.

There will be an exhibit of home appliances in charge of trained women. Farm women will be shown how better dairy herds will make possible the purchase of these appliances in a short time from the increased income.

The different organizations connected with the association will hold their meetings during the week. Conferences and dinners of cattle clubs

U. S. FRUIT CROP BREAKS RECORDS

Country's Fruit Totals Show Considerable Increase, Figures Reveal

The fruit crop for the country as a whole is one of the largest on record. The apple crop is nearly one-third larger than last year. The commercial production shows an increase over 1925 in all of the important states except Maine, Michigan, Missouri and Idaho. There are heavy increases in the Atlantic and Pacific coast states, and moderate increases elsewhere. Summer varieties are relatively heavier than winter in most sections. Spies are lightest according to a report issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agriculture Statistician for Michigan. Other winter varieties show a somewhat higher percentage than these two leading ones, although Baldwins are not as heavy a crop as usual.

The peach crop in every important state is larger than it was last year, and the total for all states, 63,675,000 bushels, is more than produced in any other season except that of 1915. The 1925 crop totaled 46,565,000 bushels. The Michigan crop of 1,443,000 bushels is about two and one-half times the amount harvested last year and the crop, in many of the states, shows a great percentage of increase.

MICH. DAIRY COWS IN GREAT DEMAND

Progress of T-B Eradication Campaigns Boosts Cow Sales Values

Figures compiled by the Bureau of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture show a remarkable increase in the number of breeding and dairy cattle exported from Michigan during the past few years:

Table with 3 columns: Year Ending, Breeding and Dairy Cattle, and Exports. Data for 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926.

For the two years 1923 and 1924 the export business in breeding and dairy cattle totalled 7,979 head as compared to 21,915 during the past two years. This tremendous growth is largely attributable to the tuberculosis eradication campaign. The severe losses suffered by dairymen in the East and in the Illinois dairy district has greatly stimulated the demand and as a result of the very healthy condition of Michigan cattle, demonstrated by the test, the buyers have come to Michigan as a safe source to secure healthy animals for rebuilding their herds. The following quotation is taken from a letter signed by a county agricultural agent from New York State: "You may be interested in knowing that cows brought into this county from your accredited counties have stood up remarkably well on retest."

This great increase in demand for Michigan dairy and breeding cattle has naturally resulted in marked increase in their value. Prices have advanced sharply during the past year and good cows are selling at a considerably higher figure than they were 18 months ago. It would be an ultra conservative statement to say that the value of dairy cows has been increased by \$10 per head throughout the state as a result of this work and in the tested counties this estimate could be doubled and this is no small amount based on the dairy cow population of the state which is in the neighborhood of 800,000 head.

THAT'S FATAL

The widow of a farmer had some difficulty with her hens, and wrote the following letter to the Board of Agriculture:

"Something is wrong with my chickens. Every morning I find two or three lying on the ground cold and stiff, with their feet in the air. Can you tell me what is the matter?" After a little while she received the following reply: "Dear Madam—Your chickens are dead."—The Birds.

Team Workers Who Helped Win Trophy for Cass County



This big bunch of "Go Getters" is a part of the small army of volunteer team workers who put the Cass County Farm Bureau very much on the map during the past summer. Due to their loyal and active efforts, Cass County won the silver loving cup presented by the Michigan State Farm Bureau to the County Farm Bureau in the southern group enrolling the highest percentage of its farmers in the Bureau during the regularly designated "sign-up" days. Cass County workers are still securing more members.

DIVISION OF CO-OP MARKETING READY TO BE OF SERVICE

New Federal Activity Result Of Measure Enacted By Congress

A Division of Co-operative Marketing has been created in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture, pursuant to the provisions of the Co-operative Marketing Bill, which was approved and signed by the President just before Congress adjourned. Chris L. Christensen, who for the past two years has been at the head of the co-operative marketing work in the same bureau will be in charge of the new division. The work and personnel of the former Division of Agricultural Co-operation will be transferred to the new Division of Co-operative Marketing. All plans for the new division have been approved by Secretary Jardine.

The research, educational and service work relating to co-operative marketing will be considerably enlarged under the provisions of this act. The department, through the new division, will now be able to give the same attention to the development of co-operative marketing among farmers as has been extended to problems of production. This will be done by the collection, study and dissemination of information regarding the co-operative movement in the United States and foreign countries. Business technic and marketing methods developed by farmers' co-operative enterprises will be analyzed and studied. The experience and knowledge acquired by successful co-operative marketing associations will also be studied and set forth to serve as guide posts in the movement.

Commodity co-operative marketing specialists familiar with the needs of co-operative organizations and with the research and service of the department will be employed. These specialists will form a special contact between the 12,000 co-operatives and the department. They will assist in the dissemination of crop and market information, data regarding price trends, and conditions of supply and demand, with such analyses and explanation as are necessary to make this information of practical value to the co-operatives and their members.

The act enables the department to co-operate with educational agencies. It is part of the plan, therefore, to assist agricultural colleges and co-operative associations in working out a comprehensive educational program in co-operative marketing. Such additional personnel as will be needed by the bureau in carrying out the provisions of the new act will be selected in accordance with the requirements of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Dr. Malcomb B. Dana Urges Rural Religious Co-operative Spirit

CHURCH MUST HAVE TEAMWORK IF IT IS TO LIVE AND SERVE

National Leader Challenges Farm Bureau Members To Meet Crisis

That co-operation is too good for farmers to apply merely to buying and selling problems and that there is a pressing need for its application to present-day rural religious conditions was the pivotal point in the brilliant and forceful address made by Dr. Malcomb B. Dana, Director of Town and Country Work of the Congregational Extension Boards, speaking on the evening banquet program of the Farm Bureau Conference at East Lansing, July 20.

His treatment of this important and perplexing problem made such an impression upon the 300 delegates who heard him that, as promised in the last issue of the NEWS, we are printing here liberal extracts for the benefit of the entire Farm Bureau membership.

Mr. President, members of the Farm Bureau and friends:

I count it an honor to speak to such a gathering as this, and for several reasons. I am a country life enthusiast and have long felt that we talk altogether too much about the farmer and too little with him. Indeed, I rather think we do too much talking ourselves and might well listen to what the farmer himself might say to us. So to-night, I would be regarded as talking with rather than to this audience.

If I understand the Farm Bureau and its operation I do not hesitate to say that in my judgment it is doing perhaps more to integrate the rural community and its life than any other auspices.

In its close co-operation with the Smith-Hughes agricultural teachers and the County Agents, it is a demonstration method carried on by the people themselves under expert direction of paid county leaders in an effort to solve the immediate problems of the farm and the farm home. This program of work is largely made up of people themselves with the help of experts employed by them. It rises, therefore, from the land and is democratic in spirit and policy, recognizing the services of experts and employing them for its own purposes.

Farm Bureau Democracy
The Farm Bureau realizes that only through the training and development of the largest number of enthusiastic, voluntary local leaders in its work rest upon solid foundations. This is a real co-operation and amounts to something more than organization. It is a movement, which recognizes these basic facts: that the interests of the individual are bound up in those of the community; that the individual concern should be for the whole community and human welfare rather than for mere profits; and finally, that all thinking should be in terms of "us" and "ours" rather than in terms of "me" and "mine."

This is democracy in the social and economic relations of the farm industry. Because I covet the same or religion and the country church, I may throw down a challenge to this body of men to-night, asking if we do and do quickly, what the leaders of a sectarian religion have not done, and apparently are not willing to do in any large way. The genius of the Farm Bureau movement might well be injected into the situation. A fine definition of the import of democracy or religion is what you can do with and for the other fellow. This is a good description of the spirit and practice of the Farm Bureau.

I want, therefore, to speak on the topic assigned me, **RELIGIOUS CO-OPERATIVES**. For co-operation seems to be coming faster in every other line than that of religion. In leading up to my theme, I wish to speak of the new age in which we are living, a new man on the soil, and a new vision possessed by this new farmer. It is this conception of the modern farmer that needs to be matched by rural religion and the country church.

The New Age
We are living in a new age, for America is no longer an agricultural but an industrial nation. Rome fell because she became urbanized, a nation of cities, with little or no thought for agriculture of the farmer, both of which are fundamental to the welfare of any nation or people.

America is today facing in a very real way a problem which has vexed the greatest minds of the past, viz., how to preserve a sufficient population upon the soil. Scientific agriculture and machine farming are going to require fewer and fewer people in the country. All the more then effort must be made to maintain a high quality of population over the countryside. This task is going to demand a co-operation on the part of all those forces making for rural betterment.

The New Farmer
There is a new farmer upon the soil for whom religion and the country church must have a message and method abreast of the age.

In his religion the old Pioneer farmer was a traditionalist. When he dropped the seed into the soil he accepted what came up as the will of God for him. He worshipped the hereditary bound up in the seed and did not tamper with results. He knew little or nothing about rotation of crops or the relating of those crops to the soil or the market. He was an intensely religious man and felt his co-partnership with the Almighty. But he was a silent partner and God must do well nigh all.



DR. MALCOMB B. DANA

But now the case is different. That man's children or grandchildren are working on the farm. They went off to the Agricultural College and into the physical, biological and chemical laboratories. They learned the laws of mechanics, climate, atmosphere and the soil. Returning to the farm they say, "I do not have to accept what comes up out of the soil. In point of fact my business is to make two blades grow where one would ordinarily grow. I can cross my seeds and improve my breeds and relate my crops and animals to the soil and the market."

Co-Creator With the Almighty
And here is the danger. These young folks will say God is not in it at all. "The might of my brain and my brawn getteth me the harvests." Now, was he to the old traditionalist, the minister or the church that prates of a warfare between science and religion. Nor, need this be. For here is a partnership and co-operation with the Infinite, no farmer of history has known. For what are all these laws which the modern agriculturalist has come to know and to use but the very mind, will, plan and heart of God? In modern agriculture the farmer is vastly more than a silent partner. He is actually a co-creator with the Almighty. With God he is working miracles upon the soil as together they make the very deserts to bloom and blossom as the rose.

Here is the new message for the new farmer which will dignify his calling as it has never been dignified before. Farming is a Divine co-operative.

Not Meeting the Needs
With the new message must come new methods. For here is a tragedy. Some time ago I visited ten typical churches in a New England state. I found them well nigh empty. A dwindling band of elderly folks were breaking their hearts over an apparently impossible situation. No young folks were in the church and the representative men of the countryside were not there. And the reason was not hard to find. There were plenty of young folks in the homes and trained men and women working the farms. The farm homes were fast getting the conveniences of the city and every up-to-date machine and method was being used in agriculture.

But in the Lord's business, which is the biggest of "big business," the methods of seventy five years ago were still in vogue. Nothing was geared up to the Twentieth Century. What wonder that the scientifically trained farmer, and the modern youth were not interested in the church. The minister was thought of as a "back number" and the institution he represented was not a going concern. The religious enterprise could not stand comparison with farm procedure. The people still believed in religion and the church, but were not interested in either as they were functioning in these places.

There is a modern rural technique in the church which is sufficient for bringing things to pass. It involves co-operation just as modern farming does.

The New Vision
The modern farmer has a new vision which must be matched by rural religion and the country church. This vision has developed through several stages in the history of the American farmer—the Pioneer stage, when he was an individualist; the era of the Householder, when the family becomes the unit of interest and value; and the period of the Speculator, when the farmer was most interested in quick profit.

Happily, a new age is dawning, the era of co-operation. The farmer is coming to see that the individual, the family, dollars and cents, are not

the ultimate units of interest and value. The community is the end of effort. He stands or falls as his neighbor does and the individual profits by working for the common good. In other words, the farm task is that of preserving a sufficient population upon the soil, building there a civilization which is the peer of that found anywhere. This means co-operation and co-operatives. These God is waiting to bless. The church has never been able to present a united front against the forces of un-

Pooling Religious Interests
The way out is perfectly clear. It means doing in the name of religion what is being done increasingly in farm procedure, viz., the pooling of interests, combining into larger units and co-operating.

The sins of our churches are not those of ignorance, but a persistence in the face of known or easily ascertainable facts. For example, it is perfectly well known how many people and families can reasonably be expected to support one minister and church. The Home Mission Council, representing thirty denominations, sets the figure at 1,000 folks.

If the denominations, church officials, and the individual churches, are willing, the situation could be remedied tomorrow. It would call for an interdenominational team-play willing to give up life in order to find it. The representatives of the churches could sit down in the presence of survey maps, figures and findings and work out a system of reciprocal exchanges, yokings and consolidations, which would give every last man, woman and child in the state of Michigan pastoral oversight and religious privilege. Religion would thereby become a joy rather than a burden and the church would no longer be obliged to apologize for an intolerable situation. In doing this no church or denomination would suffer any loss or prestige or opportunity, nor would there be any financial loss. Money and men would be freed from places where there are too many churches for use in places where there are none.

A Rural Failure
This task set religion and the church is a tremendously big and significant one. 32,000,000 folks, or 29% of the population of the United States, live on 6,500,000 farms, 30,000,000 more folks live in villages and towns. Here is a population larger than that of France, England, Scotland, Wales and Ireland. And the importance of this population is even more significant. One-half of that farm population is children. There are 4,000,000 more children in it than among any like thirty million folks in any city of America. It is because of this that the country is called "The conservator of the head waters of religion."

But what have the churches been doing for these peoples? Rural religion and the country church must face their sins and ask Divine forgiveness. Listen! After one hundred and twenty-five years of preaching and evangelism only one out of every five farmers goes to church.

There are 2,000,000 tenant farmers on the land, 38% of them working on the one year lease basis. This means a tenant population of 12,000,000. Surveys in forty-four states reveal the fact that the church has "detoured" around these folks. In exactly the same proportion as the tenant farmer exists on the soil the landless man is unreached by the church.

Appalling Religious Illiteracy
And a further fact! Thirty per cent of American farms are operated by new Americans, and the rural church has no program for them. In other words, there are 101,000 country churches in the United States. Two-fifths of them are standing still or losing ground while only one-half of them are making a ten per cent gain in membership yearly. 38,000 rural churches, or 42% of them, have no pastors at all, and seven out of ten of the total number have only a fraction of a minister apiece. And what of the children? 1,600,000 live in communities where there is no church or Sunday school and 2,500,000 more children do not go to Sunday school for other reasons. And hear me! The average Protestant child of the country side gets less than twenty-four hours of religious instruction from the church from one end of the year to the other.

We call America a Christian nation! Do such conditions warrant the assertion? And if the land is Christian, how long will it continue to be so in the face of such neglect? I hail with delight the fact that the Farm Bureau of Michigan contemplates grappling with the problem of the rural church.

The Way Out—Co-operation
What are reasons for the above state of affairs? The answer is, religious competition. The two great sins of our churches are those of over-churching and consequent under-nourishing. When settlers pushed westward and established a community they said first "we must have a school" and then "we must have a church." They cared not for the particular kind of church. It was only after a considerable while that folks began to remember that back home they were Presbyterians, Baptists or Congregationalists.

And then the tragedy began. Churches and denominations became ends in themselves and Kingdom interests were sacrificed. The missionary policy of the denominations be-

being planned with the Poultry Department.

Following the Hatcherymen's Short Course the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association will hold its Second Annual Meeting on Friday and Saturday, September 17 and 18. Mr. C. L. Brody, Secretary-Manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, will address the assembly Friday afternoon, September 17, on the subject "The Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange."

Other Short Courses will be conducted as follows at the College:

General Agriculture—Two Years—Sixteen Weeks	Oct. 25 to Mar. 4
General Agriculture—Eight Weeks	Jan. 3 to Mar. 4
Dairy Production—Ten Weeks	Jan. 3 to Mar. 18
Dairy Manufacturers—Eight Weeks	Jan. 3 to Mar. 4
Ice Cream Makers—Two Weeks	Mar. 7 to Mar. 18
Horticulture—Eight Weeks	Jan. 3 to Mar. 12
Market Gardeners—One Week	Jan. 24 to Jan. 29
Fruit Growers—One Week	Feb. 7 to Feb. 12
Ornamental Horticulture—One Week	Mar. 7 to Mar. 12
Poultry Course—Eight Weeks	Jan. 3 to Mar. 4
Bee-Keepers Course—Two Weeks	Feb. 7 to Feb. 18
Agricultural Engineering—Eight Weeks	Jan. 3 to Mar. 4
Mid-Summer Poultry School—One Week	July 6 to July 10

Short Courses Announced; Poultrymen to Hear Brody

Hatcherymen Will Gather at College Sept. 13-17; See Schedule

The first Hatcherymen's Short Course to be conducted in Michigan will be held at the College the week of September 13 to 17. A very instructive and interesting program is being planned with the Poultry Department.

GETTING THE MOST FOR ONE'S INCOME

Foresight and Planning Help Family Revenues to Go Farthest

The development of a plan for spending the family income to best advantage means not only better household management, but a margin with which to secure worth-while things, and money for labor-saving devices which help the homemaker to gain time for the children for self-improvement, or for community activities.

This is the underlying thought in Miscellaneous Circular No. 68-M, "Planning Your Family Expenditures," by Chase G. Woodhouse of the Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. All business concerns from manufacturing plants to the United States Government have budgets or spending plans, no different in principle from the family budget.

There is no such thing as a standard household budget, Mr. Woodhouse points out. Each family must make its own. The circular gives a number of helpful suggestions for doing this. It is necessary to get the whole family interested. The probable income for the year must be estimated. The next step is to list all the known needs of the family and their anticipated cost. This total must be compared with the estimated income, and if necessary, pruned until it is evident that all expenditures can be taken care of by the money

that will be received. Various ways of recording expenses are described, with particular attention to the needs of the farm home. The circular shows how to group the different classes of expenditure conveniently and in sufficient detail, so that it will be possible later to analyze them. It concludes with a number of questions, each suggesting others, which will be found useful in reviewing these records at the end of the year when making a new spending plan. Copies may be obtained free while the supply lasts by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

AFFECTION'S ESTIMATE
"What is the height of your ambition?"
"Don't know exactly. About five feet three, I should say at a guess."

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU POULTRY FEEDS
DEPENDABLE and ECONOMICAL

Michigan Chick Starter with Buttermilk
Michigan Growing Mash with Buttermilk
Michigan Laying Mash with Buttermilk
Make Chicks grow and hens lay

For sale by the local Co-op. or Farm Bureau agent. Insist on Michigan brand. Write for free Poultry feeding booklet, "Dept. F"

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SUPPLY SERVICE
Lansing, Michigan

SAGINAW BLOCKS ARE BEST

Remember that SAGINAW BLOCKS are the only blocks made from Medium Salt. The flat grained crystals in SAGINAW BLOCKS dissolve easier; the cattle get more salt. This means more milk and greater profits.

Only SAGINAW BLOCKS contain Calcium Chloride in appreciable amounts. This helps to balance the animal's mineral ration by supplying the usual deficiency in calcium salts. SAGINAW BLOCKS keep stock of all kinds in healthier condition.

If cows could talk they would say, "Pass me another SAGINAW BLOCK!"

SAGINAW SALT PRODUCTS COMPANY
Saginaw, Michigan

Safeguarding Your Interests

QUALITY, FAIR PRICES and NO SECRETS are the cornerstones of the popularity of MICHIGAN MILKMAKER Dairy Feed. Now that we are having this original open-formula dairy ration mixed at the Arcady Farms Milling Company plant at Chicago, we have taken an important step to insure that only the best of milk-making ingredients, fully up to the open-formula tag on each bag, will go into each sack of MICHIGAN MILKMAKER and other Farm Bureau dairy and poultry feeds.



ROSCOE E. LARSON

New Inspector Works for You

Roscoe E. Larson has been employed by the Farm Bureau Supply Service as inspector at the Chicago mills. He will be always on the job protecting the interests of users of Farm Bureau feeds. Mr. Larson's previous training has especially fitted him for his new responsibilities. He was born on a farm in North Dakota and spent the early years of his life on a farm in northeastern Iowa. He took his college work at the Iowa State College at Ames, graduating from the Dairy Husbandry Course in the spring of 1924. In September of that year he came to the Michigan State College, and for the past two years has spent one half of his time teaching and the other half doing experimental work at the college. In his experiments he has worked with Professors Reed and Hoffman on the mineral requirements of dairy cows.

All of Mr. Larson's summers except one have been spent on the farm and with this practical experience and his long training in matters relating to dairying, he is exceptionally well fitted for his new work.

MICHIGAN Milkmaker
The Original Open-Formula Dairy Feed

See your local distributor now. If you have no local distributor write us.

Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan

TEAM WORKERS START WORK ON CAMPAIGN AGAIN

30 Counties to Complete Their 1926 Membership Program

By ALFRED BENTALL
M. S. F. B. Organization Director

When we met with the representatives of the other states in the Organization school at Saugatuck last week, there was considerable inquiry as to the results of our thirty-county membership campaign.

Just as the people from the other states could see how we had been doing it, we were proud to introduce to them our Championship team, Messrs. Phil O'Connell and William Martin of Custer Township, Sanilac county, who as a volunteer team, have signed over one hundred members. We told them of hundreds of other loyal Farm Bureau workers who had given their time and use of their cars to put the campaign across. The two men above mentioned spoke to the representatives of the eight states assembled at Saugatuck and while we had lots of other good members on the program that day, their own personal story of how the work was done created a very great deal of interest.

We were glad to be able to say at that time, and we are saying it everywhere, that in spite of the fact that many folks told us it couldn't be done, and that farmers would not leave their work to give their time and use of their automobiles, over three thousand loyal Farm Bureau folks did this very thing during the busy days of June.

Because of the rush of farm work for the last few weeks in many of the counties, campaign activities have had to be postponed, but just as fast as possible the work is being resumed in all the territory. Berrien and Cass, the counties that won the membership cups for the largest number signed and the largest percentage signed in the southern group of counties, are taking up the campaign work again, August 30th. St. Joseph and Branch counties are working now. Hillsdale and Washtenaw counties have their plans ready to resume as soon as threshing is completed. Saginaw and Midland counties are at work, as well as Mecosta, Newaygo, Kent and Ottawa. Montcalm and Isabella counties will begin in a few days. The other counties have definite plans laid to take up the work a little later on.

There is no inclination anywhere to stop, but there is a very fine realization on the part of the Farm Bureau folks that the work must be finished and particularly that it is our job and that nobody else will do it for us. We are sure that the number in the old membership will be increased in all the counties; in five of them it has already been increased.

Within the last few days we have conferred with workers in fifteen of the campaign counties. The story is the same everywhere; namely, that in every township there are farmers ready and willing to join the Farm Bureau as soon as the workers can get to them. So now in all the campaign field we are asking these same loyal folks who have already done such good work, to give just one more push and so put the job over to completion, and they are responding splendidly. If there are any team workers who are out of supplies, ask your township chairman or get them from the county Farm Bureau office. If there is anything the State Organization Department, or any other department of the State Farm Bureau can do to help, do not hesitate to write and let us know about it. We will do all we can.

The Farm Bureau is made up of its membership in the counties. It is organized for service; it is a better Farm Bureau than ever before because the men and women of whom it is composed are doing the job for themselves.

At a meeting held in Lapeer a few weeks ago, Mr. McGuire, editor of the Lapeer County Press, said something to us which we are passing on: "What would be the consequence if nobody joined?" On the other hand, "What couldn't we do if everybody joined?" It is unthinkable that after all the work that has been done and the wonderful results obtained, that the farmers will take any back track regarding organized effort. We are sure they will not, but all of us sometimes fail to get the full appreciation of the possibilities and of the things that can be accomplished by a strong, well organized and working Farm Bureau membership.

Ice Cream Lauded As Boon to Human Race

"Ice cream is the philanthropist of the dairy family," declared J. J. Schmidt, of Cincinnati, Ohio, addressing the American Institute of Co-operation, held at University Farm, St. Paul, Minnesota recently. "It bestows benevolence toward the whole human family by its excellence in food value and palatability, and also toward the dairy family, in that it absorbs a large part of its output during the period of greatest production. It is a balance wheel in the intricate mechanism of supply, demand and price. It consumes portions of the milk supply that otherwise would be wasted and large quantities of butterfat at a time when it is cheapest to produce, thus stabilizing prices by diverting these products from the ordinary channels into a comparatively new and fertile field."

A Balanced Ration Needed

Knowledge of production alone may make a man a slave.
Knowledge of distribution alone may make a man a plutocrat.
Knowledge of consumption alone may make a man a parasite.
Knowledge of all three makes a man an effective citizen of democracy.—Glenn Frank, President, University of Wisconsin.

GRAY SPEAKING TO COUNTY BUREAUS

A. F. B. F. Man at Washington in Michigan For Two Weeks

Ypsilanti, Mich., Aug. 24.—When the bill for handling farm surpluses is re-introduced at the next session of Congress, officials of the American Farm Bureau Federation will demand that the subsidy feature be eliminated, it was indicated by Chester H. Gray, Washington representative of the federation, at a conference here last night at which he explained the legislative situation to Farm Bureau members from Wayne, Washtenaw, Monroe and Oakland counties.

"Some of the organizations with which the American Farm Bureau Federation was associated in the fight for farm relief embarrassed us by their tactics," he said, "though they were perfectly justified in doing what they did. They were organized to get just one bill passed, and could use methods which the Farm Bureau could not. We supported the subsidy on cotton as a temporary expedient, but our members have been opposed to a subsidy in principle. When the bill is re-drawn the subsidy on cotton will have to come out."

Holds Series of Meetings
Last night's meeting here followed one at Coldwater in the afternoon, opening a series of rallies at which Mr. Gray is taking up legislative matters with Michigan farmers. His policy is to explain the various bills in which they are interested, so they may voice their wishes intelligently later on.

Members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, while on record in favor of "any sound plan" for disposing of surpluses, were not active last spring in support of the Haugen Bill, which dealt with "basic commodities" not grown in quantity in this state. The Michigan members of the House of Representatives evidently concluded their rural constituents were not interested, for, with the exception of the three from the northernmost districts, they voted against the bill.

Farmers Confused
Leaders of the state Farm Bureau believe the failure of the rank and file of the membership to voice their opinions was caused by confusion over the multiplicity of bills and amendments, rather than lack of interest. The present series of conferences is intended to clear away this confusion.

Mr. Gray exclaimed that "farm relief" means more than simply one bill and that the American Farm Bureau Federation is interested in any measure which will help agriculture. He suggested that while the commodities produced in quantity in Michigan, such as beans and dairy products, were not included in the measure, any relief for the producers of "basic commodities," such as wheat and hogs, will be reflected sooner or later in the upbuilding of agriculture all over the country and that after the plan has been tried on the basic commodities, it may be expanded to include the others.

Gray Pictures Conflict Now Before Farmers

(Continued from page one)
A gigantic proposition which will stand as a barrier against the historic tide which is now beating against agriculture.

"Although equality for Agriculture, a permanent agriculture policy for America, is vastly more than any one bill, yet it is true that the McNary-Haugen bill was most prominently considered in connection with what was called farm relief. The goal of this bill was to set up government machinery by which the farmers, through their co-operative institutions could dispose of their surplus in such a way that it would not be such a depressing factor on the market price of the whole crop. Though this bill was defeated, the broad question of Farm Relief is still pending. This is too big an issue to be settled by the fate of a single bill.

"Equality for Agriculture and a permanent agricultural program for America is a bigger question than merely that of intelligently handling our surplus production, important as this is. Proper attention must be paid not only to legislation and taxation, but to production, marketing and transportation. The Farm Bureau is grappling with all these phases of the rural problems."

"Outlining some of the important pieces of legislation of interest to farmers which will come before Congress this December, Mr. Gray discussed the Merchantine Marine, Ship Subsidy, Muscle Shoals, Inland Waterway Development, the Standard Container Bill, Federal Taxation, Truth-in-Fabrics, and the Long and Short Haul Freight Rate bill.

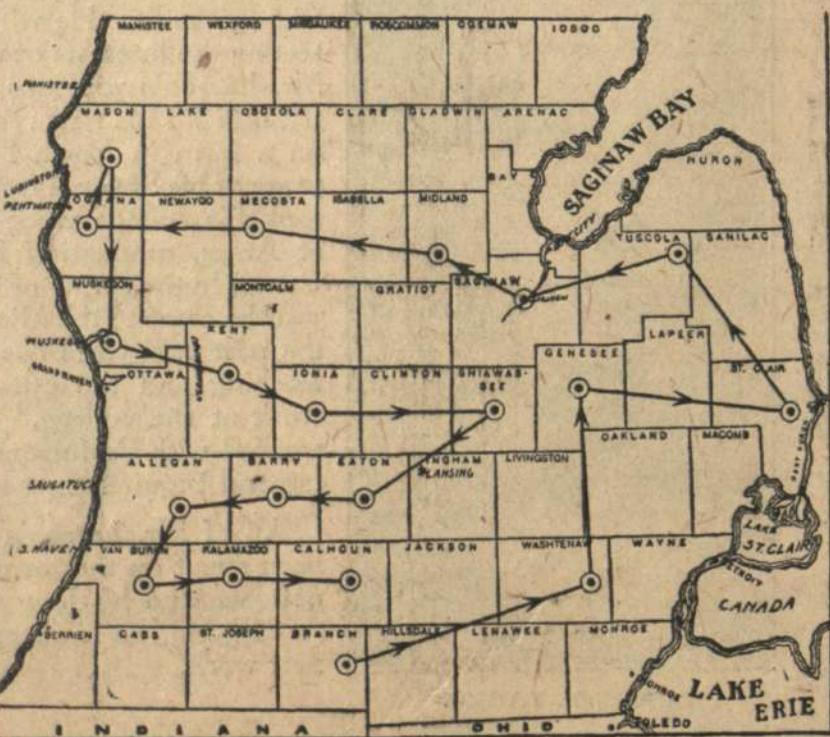
At each meeting the members listened with the utmost interest to the exceptionally informational address of Mr. Gray, and to the discussion of the Farm Bureau's state legislative and taxation program as presented by S. M. Powell.

At the first rally, which was a picnic held at Quincy, 500 farmers braved a drizzling rain for more than an hour, listening to Mr. Gray's analysis of agricultural conditions and legislative proposals. A chance to hear a man as well informed as Mr. Gray is along these lines is an opportunity that comes rarely. Members will do well to make a special effort to hear him. The remaining meetings in the series are given under the map diagram of meetings, shown on page 4.

HARD TO BEAR
She: "My husband certainly does enjoy smoking in his den. Has your husband a den?"
Other She: "No, he growls all over the house."—Williams Purple Cow.

FARM BUREAU DISTRICT NO. 1, HEADQUARTERS
at 225 Paterson Bldg., So. Saginaw St., Flint, opposite City Hall. Lapeer, Shiawassee, Genesee members address all communications there. Telephone Number 1739.
H. G. RATERING, Dist. Mgr.

Where Rallies Will Be Held



The above map shows the route to be followed by the State and National Farm Bureau officials who will be the speakers at the big series of 20 legislative rallies announced in this issue of the NEWS. The circuit started near Quincy, Branch County, Monday noon, August 23, and ends at Marshall, Calhoun County, Thursday evening, September 2. Afternoon and evening rallies will be held each day.

Study the map, decide which meeting would be most conveniently located for you and then look at the schedule printed elsewhere on this page and see just when and where your rally will be held.

The schedule for the remaining rallies is as follows: Thursday, Aug. 26, Midland and Big Rapids; Friday, Aug. 27, Hart and Scottville; Saturday, Aug. 28, Muskegon and Rockford; Monday, Aug. 30, Ionia and Owosso city hall; Tuesday, Aug. 31, Charlotte and Hastings; Wednesday, Sept. 1, Allegan and Lawrence; Thursday, Sept. 2, Kalamazoo and Marshall. Place of meeting will be announced by County Farm Bureau offices.

EXTENSION WORK ACCOMPLISHMENTS GIVEN IN REPORT

In Past 10 Years Extension Workers Have Made a Great Record

Extension work, as it has been conducted during the 10-year period from 1914 to 1924, has helped farming people to think about the business of the farm and to act on their conclusions, says the United States Department of Agriculture in the tenth annual report of co-operative agricultural extension work. The fact that 49,464 community programs were developed in 1924 in which farmers themselves devised remedies, selected 182,917 local leaders, determined upon 1,134,750 demonstrations, carried them to completion and reported the results, shows the co-operation farm people are giving extension work.

Judging by the experience of the past 10 years, the future trend of the influence of co-operative extension work will be toward:

- (1) Increasing group thought and action as a habit in the country neighborhood life.
 - (2) Encouraging conscious effort on the part of country people to retain and capitalize the best features and attractions of country life and to work out for themselves the soundest way in which to make available to their young people and to themselves, the best in education, recreation and social life which the country and town afford.
 - (3) Expanding boys' and girls club work and developing supplementary agencies that will make the practical influence of extension association, teaching and training as available as public school education to all country boys and girls.
 - (4) Furthering opportunities for the economic and social development of the farm woman that will place her on a more equitable footing with the modern, wage-earning woman of the city in standards of living and in opportunities for community activities and personal improvement.
 - (5) Stimulating ambition for a more satisfying home and neighborhood life on the part of the farmer and his family based on healthful and sensible tastes and ideals and on a community of thought, appreciation and action.
- A copy of the report may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

I'M A FARMER
(Tune: "Yes, Sir, That's My Baby.")
Oh, yes, I'm a Farmer
Oh, yes, I'm a Farmer
Oh, yes, I'm a Farmer now.
(Chorus)
By the way,
By the way,
I'm the most important man of my day.
(Reppat)
Oh, yes, I'm a Farmer,
Oh, yes, a real dirt Farmer,
Oh, yes, I'm a Farmer now.

BUSINESS NEWS
Five cents a word for one insertion; 4 1/2 cents per word for each of two insertions; 4 cents a word per insertion for each of three insertions, and at the 4 cent rate for succeeding insertions. Count each word, abbreviation and figure, including words in signature as words. Cash must accompany order. Michigan Farm Bureau News.

POULTRY
TANCRED BRED WHITE LEGHORN cockerels from special pen mating; also some fine pedigree cockerels at reasonable prices. Harry Burns, Millington, Mich. 9-24-26

LIVESTOCK
TRIO OF FULL BLOODED 3-YEAR-old toulouse geese \$20. D. L. McAvoy, Laingsburg, Mich. 7-30-151fb

MISCELLANEOUS
WRITE FOR PRICE AND DESCRIPTION of Pyramid poultry shipping coops. Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange, 2410 Riopelle street, Detroit. 1-13-1f

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED BERKELEY Rock Wheat winners at Aurora, Ill., Detroit, Grand Rapids, Kalamazoo, Marshall, Lansing and Charlotte last fall. G. P. Phillips, Auctioneer, Bellevue, Mich. 8-27-26

FOR SALE
120 acres southwest of Owosso, on state road, fine buildings. One of the best producing farms in Shiawassee county. D. L. McAvoy, Laingsburg, Mich.

Those Sacks Surely Are Going Fast

We are offering the following attractive bargains in once-used, best quality grain sacks.

Good Standard Brands, 34c each in any quantities.

These prices are all f. o. b. Lansing. You can send check with order or we will ship c. o. d.

The sacks priced above would probably cost you 50c through your local dealer. The reason why we are making such an offer is that while we receive large quantities of seeds in the new grain sacks, we market all our seeds in the smaller, sealed trade-marked sacks.

FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE
Lansing, Mich.

Michigan Farm Rents And Taxes Compared

A study to determine the amount of farm rents, cash and share, in Michigan for a series of years; to determine the trend of land values; and to ascertain the relation between farm taxes, farm values and farm rents has been undertaken by the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics and the Michigan State College in co-operation. R. Wayne Newton will represent the College and Nils A. Olsen and L. C. Gray, the Bureau.

About 30,000 questionnaires will be sent to owners of rented farm and to an equal number of owner-farmers requesting data on rents, taxes, land values, etc. The answers will be tabulated and the relationships worked out.

Farmers receiving any such inquiries from these investigators are

Poultry Shippers
For results and service send your future shipments of Live Poultry to
FARM BUREAU POULTRY EXCH.
2610 Riopelle St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit Poultry Market

As given by Mich. Farm Bureau Poultry Exch., 2610 Riopelle street, August 26, 1932:

Prospects are for an extra good market for heavy fat hens, large white spring ducks, and fancy heavy yellow skin springs, arriving here during the coming week and up to Tuesday evening, Sept. 7th.

Labor Day will be Sept. 6th, and the Jewish Holidays will be Sept. 9th and 10th. Heavy receipts will be needed, and Extra Fancy Poultry should bring a premium.

The holidays will not affect the market on Leghorn and light stock.

Spings, Fancy Barred Rocks, 3 lbs. up	32c
Spings, Leghorn, 2 1/2 lbs. up	27-28
Broilers, Barred Rocks, 2-2 1/2 lbs.	29-32
Broilers, R. I. Reds, 2-2 1/2 lbs.	29-30
Broilers, White Rocks and Buffs	28-30
2-2 1/2 lbs.	28-30
Broilers, Leghorn, 1 1/2-2 lbs.	24-26
Hens, fat, 5 lbs. up	23-25
Hens, ordinary, 5 lbs. up	21-23
Hens, medium	21
Hens, Leghorn	24
Cox	23
Ducks, spring, 5 lbs. up, white	25-26
Ducks, spring, colored and small	23-24
Geese, young	20
Thibets, 5 lbs. up	20

EGGS FIRM
Fancy White Hennessy 35
Fresh Receipts 20-31

Golden Rules

- Members of Michigan Co-operative livestock shipping associations when marketing hogs can profit by observing all of the following 10 "Golden Rules."
1. Haul or drive your hogs into shipping station in ample time to allow them to become rested and cool before loading them.
 2. Insist upon a clean car bedded with sand.
 3. Wet down the bedding and interior of the car before loading.
 4. Give only a light feeding before shipping. Heavy feed means more body heat generated.
 5. Load not more than one hour before the train is to depart.
 6. Load slowly and carefully. Avoid excitement and do not beat or bruise the animals.
 7. Load not to exceed 16,000 pounds in a standard 36-foot car during warm weather.
 8. Have the cars drenched at every available point, immediately after the train stops.
 9. Use ice bags suspended from the car roof whenever possible, or placed on the floor. Six bags to a car will suffice.

MICH. LIVE STOCK EXCH. CO-OP COMMISSION MCHTS.
Dix Ave., Detroit

PRODUCERS CO-OP COMMISSION ASSOCIATION
906 Williams St., E. Buffalo

urged to reply promptly as the facts so secured are to be used by the Michigan State Farm Bureau in carrying forward its tax reform program.

AND THEN!
I read an account of a man who slept past the time for his wedding. "That's nothing. Lots of men don't wake up till after marriage."

Fall Grains

Now is the time to see your co-op and order your Farm Bureau Brand fall grains. We offer the following Michigan Crop Improvement Ass'n varieties:

RED ROCK—The old reliable bearded red wheat. Holds practically all Michigan records for yield.

BERKLEY ROCK—Bearded, hard red wheat, stiff straw, winter hardy, smut resistant.

AMERICAN BANNER—White Wheat, beardless, stiff, winter hardy, heavy yielding. Best variety for lighter wheat soils.

ROSEN RYE—Outstanding heavy yielding rye, large plump berries, well filled heads.

Michigan Farm Bureau Seed Service
Lansing, Mich.

Does a 50% - a 100% profit interest you?



This is not an advertisement of a get rich quick promoter—it is just to tell you that thousands of farmers have increased their crops 50%—100%—and more, much more, by spreading Solvay Pulverized Limestone.

Solvay sweetens sour soil, releases all the fertility to hasten crops to full and profitable maturity. It is guaranteed high test, non-caustic, furnace dried, and so finely ground and readily absorbed that it brings results the first year.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book! Free!
THE SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
Detroit, Mich.

Sold by LOCAL DEALERS

Meet Your Friends At The STATE FAIR Sept. 5th to 11th



The primary purpose of the Greater Michigan State Fair is educational—but the Fair Grounds is a place where you can have a royal good time. Thousands are planning their vacations during Fair Week Sept. 5th to 11th at Detroit, so they can visit the exposition this year. For they will see a bigger, better, more interesting Fair. Come on the trolleys, buses, railroads, or in your own car—but come!

There's a Big Treat In Store For You!

The Greater Michigan State Fair Is YOUR FAIR

Follow the Arrows—the Safety Way—to the Fair Grounds Detroit

All Michigan's going!

Reduced Rates On ALL Railroads

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