

30 COUNTY FARM BUREAUS OUT TO BUILD UP MEMBERSHIPS

FARMER HAS THE MEANS TO MAKE THINGS BETTER

Join With Others, Map Out Program and Work It Out

THAT IS ORGANIZATION

What Others Have Done Well And Are Doing, We Can Do

by WILLIAM T. BARBRE

We have material and spiritual problems. We have problems of production, of grading, of marketing. We have problems social, educational, religious, and economic. Our problems are oppressive and depressive, and in some cases exterminative.

For sixty years this condition has confronted farmers and an almost continual effort has been made to change the situation, but to little avail. The complicated life of today has made the problems more complicated and difficult of solution, but nevertheless important. When we say that farming depends upon the solution, it likewise means that all America relies upon the solution.

There is One Answer

There cannot be a single dissenting voice when the statement is made that the only way to solution is by organization. For the past sixty years, repeatedly, efforts have been made to better conditions and the only ones at all effective have been organized efforts.



WILLIAM T. BARBRE

The Grange was the first organization of national scope at all effective. The farming craft must never ignore, nor fail to recognize the work which the Patrons of Husbandry have done for them. Neither should they look upon it as having served out its usefulness. Perhaps this is no place for prophesying, but nevertheless I wish to venture the prophecy that the Grange has not reached its zenith in power and influence.

In this very movement the Grange serves an important purpose. The doors of the halls have been flung wide open, and even her regular meetings have been turned over to representatives of the Farm Bureau to present their cause.

Other organizations have sprung up and continued for a time and in every case, no doubt, have helped a little. But the problems were increasing and the burden was becoming more weighty. Something needed to be done and done effectively.

In 1912 the Farm Bureau movement had its inception. Since the World War it has grown rapidly. During the brief period of existence, it has gained a recognition from state and national legislative bodies and executives never before accorded the farming craft.

It was founded with the idea of serving the whole craft, regardless of membership. When the rank and file discovered that the non-member was receiving the same benefits as the members a great many fled the fold. The national and state organizations held to the ideal and today are selling the Farm Bureau on that ideal.

The only effective method of meeting the farmer's problems is organization and the organization which has already proved its worth is the Farm Bureau. We are coming to farmers as a class asking them to band themselves together for service to the whole profession. The Farm Bureau is a service organization. The farmers are the Farm Bureau. Therefore, the one and only appeal is to join hands, stand shoulder to shoulder to serve your craft first, and secondly help yourself.

This is the principle enunciated by the greatest Teacher the world has ever had when He said, "He that would save his life shall lose it and he that would lose his life shall save it." (Continued on page two)

Seed Staining Hearing Opens at Washington

Italian Red Clover Seed and Others May Be Stained Red as Unfit

Washington, May 27—Hearings are being held at the U. S. Department of Agriculture to determine whether or not Italian red clover seed and alfalfa seed imported from South Africa and Russian Turkestan (Asia) shall be stained red as unadapted to our climate, in accordance with the Gooding-Ketcham seed staining act, which is effective May 26.

By terms of the act, hearings must be held on all suspected seed before the Sec'y of Agriculture is empowered to declare the seed unfit and subject to being stained red on being brought into the country.

Farmers' interests are being represented at the hearing by the experts from the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture. Testimony as to the unfitness of the Italian, South African and Asiatic seeds will be offered by the American Farm Bureau, Michigan State Farm Bureau and co-operative and private seed interests who recognize the importance of adapted seeds.

Should these seeds be declared unfit, ten per cent of all such shipments would be stained red. All imported red clover and alfalfa seeds are to be stained hereafter. The Department has not announced yet the colors which will be assigned to the various exporting countries.

To The Reader

Many Farm Bureau members are sending the Farm Bureau News to some of their friends, paying the subscription to this office. We believe those folks will enjoy the paper.

The News is a paid in advance newspaper and is not continued after the expiration date. The subscription must be renewed.

Please report mistakes in address or any failure in delivery of the News to the Farm Bureau News for prompt attention.

HAUGEN FARM BILL KILLED IN HOUSE; LOOK TO SENATE

Political Jockeying Wipes Out Other Bills Without A Vote

Washington, May 27—The Haugen Farm Relief bill, the only one that farmers were interested in and therefore bitterly opposed by the east, failed of adoption in the House last Saturday by a vote of 212 to 167. All Michigan members are reported to have voted against the Haugen bill, except Woodruff, James and Scott.

Parliamentary jockeying of the Farm relief legislation at the time that the Haugen bill was being killed got the House into such a position that neither the Tincher nor Aswell relief bills may be considered. The Haugen supporters charged that this was the result of a conspiracy to smother all farm relief legislation.

The only chance for any kind of farm relief legislation now lies with the Senate, which has a House bill providing for a federal division of co-operative marketing, to which the Senate agr'l committee has attached as an amendment the corn belt farm relief bill proposed by the Des Moines conference. Should the amended bill be accepted by the Senate, the House would have to agree thereto or the two bodies work out a compromise agreement.

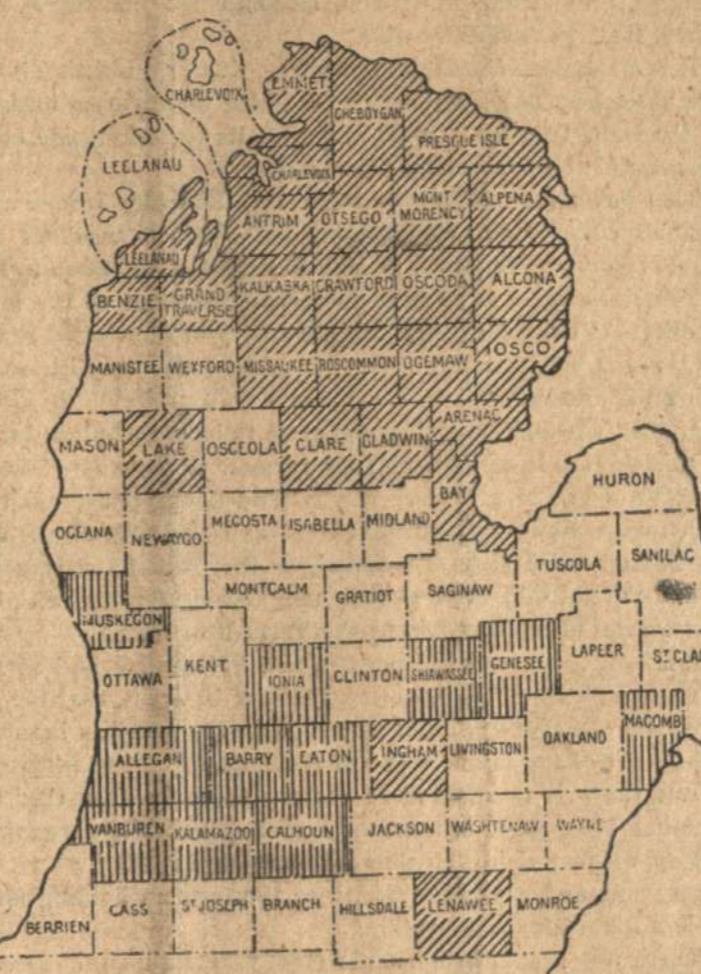
Following the defeat of the Haugen bill in the House, Sam H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation issued a statement saying in part: "The fight on farm relief has just begun. The Farm Bureau proposes to continue the fight in the Senate with all possible vigor."

Jackson county had 100 at its school and will be getting the instructions to others through group meetings. Seventy attended a wonderful meeting at Raisinville Grange Hall, Monroe County. Monroe is to have group meetings also. Ottawa county reported 85 workers at a rousing meeting.

Everywhere there is keen interest in these schools. Where workers find it impossible to come on the day set, they telephone their township chairmen and explain and arrange to get the information later. Every day for two weeks three county team schools are being held somewhere. Hundreds of Farm Bureau members are turning out to promote the interests of their organization.

TEAM WORKERS, ATTEND YOUR COUNTY TEAM SCHOOL!

30 Counties in Campaign



The 30 white counties shown on this map are those in the Farm Bureau's volunteer membership workers' campaign during the next two weeks. This campaign represents the greatest simultaneous organization effort ever made by farmers in Michigan or elsewhere. Upwards of 4,000 Farm Bureau member workers will take part. It means an organized Michigan agriculture. The vertical shading represents the 11 counties in the 1925 membership campaign. The diagonal shading, counties to take on this type of campaign later.

DAWES, CUMMINS ENDORSE SURPLUS CONTROL MEASURE

Vice-President Splits With Coolidge on Farm Relief

Washington, May 27—Despite the defeat of the Haugen farm relief legislation in the House, the idea is not dead; in fact, it is perhaps stronger than ever and is providing new sensations daily.

Wednesday, Vice-President Dawes endorsed the proposed legislation to raise prices on farm products through surplus control and cover the losses by an equalization fee on production. His views were presented to the Senate in an address by Senator Watson of Indiana. The split between Vice-Pres. Dawes and Pres. Coolidge on farm relief rocked Washington. Administration circles let it be known that they were vastly displeased.

Speaking in the Senate Tuesday for the corn belt relief bill, which is the only agricultural relief hope left for this session of Congress, Senator Cummins of Iowa, once called the radical of radicals, now one of the most conservative members of the Senate, one of the authors of the Esch-Cummins Act which says that railroad rates should be such as to assure railroads a return of 5% per cent, said, according to the Associated Press:

"That agriculture needs the aid which the government alone can give is agreed upon everywhere and by every person," Senator Cummins told the senate. "The president sees it and the secretary of agriculture ad-

mits it. There may be—indeed there is—wide difference of opinion with respect to the measures which ought to be employed, but all thinking men and women agree upon one thing:

"That the government should do something to arrest the decline in farm prices and farm values."

Turning first to the criticism of the corn belt bill, the venerable Iowa senator dissented vigorously from those who describe that measure as one for government price fixing. He asserted that this was a mere catch word which had led to a train of reasoning which would not bear the analysis of a student.

With the exportable surplus removed from the domestic market, he said, there would be a variation of prices in different localities and on different products just as there is a variation of manufactured articles protected from foreign competition by tariff duties.

As to the objection that the corn belt bill would put the government into business, Senator Cummins said, there was not an important industry in the country in which the government did not intervene. He added that the powers of the proposed farm board over agriculture "do not even approach the powers of the federal reserve board and its various agencies over business and commerce; and they are insignificant as compared to the authority of the interstate commerce commission over rail transportation."

Taking up the charge that the legislation would mean a subsidy to agriculture, he said that if congress should pass the bill, it would not take permanently from the treasury a single penny. He explained that the government simply would advance money for each crop to be paid back out of the equalization fees collected from the producers.

Refusing to shy away from the subsidy idea, Senator Cummins said (Continued on page 4)

THOUSANDS OF MEMBERS VOLUNTEER TO CARRY BUREAU PROGRAM TO THEIR NEIGHBORS AND INVITE THEIR SUPPORT

Large Attendance at Farm Bureau Meetings Shows Strong Interest in Organization; Farmers Must Keep Up With World And Solve Own Problems

During the next two weeks several thousand Michigan Farm Bureau members in 30 counties, satisfied that their organization is improving farm life conditions and opportunities in many ways, are going to call on thousands of their neighbors to interest them in the movement.

This is in the nature of a crusade. These men and women are volunteers. They are leaving their work and giving their time and the use of their cars in the interests of a better agriculture. They receive no pay whatever and expect none.

The farming public has shown much interest in the coming Farm Bureau membership enrollment. Meetings throughout the 30 counties have been well attended. It has not been uncommon to have a series of meetings in a county average 100 or more in attendance. Many counties have reported average attendance of around 200 and at some places 300 people came out to hear the Farm Bureau program.

Everywhere people have left these meetings agreed that problems before farmers will have to be solved by farmers. No other group will want to solve our problems for us, and if another group does, the solution is not likely to be to our liking. Other groups and the Farm Bureau have shown that the easiest and most certain way for various groups of people to better their conditions is through organized effort.

The Farm Bureau is a craft organization for farmers—to improve the opportunities in and better the standing of the craft. It is more than a strictly craft organization, for it is interested in the future development of our schools, churches, the answers to our problems of legislation, highway and rail transportation, public improvements, taxation, and the working out of the farmers' co-operative marketing program. The Bureau has made progress in all these efforts.

The Michigan Farm Bureau and the 30 County Farm Bureaus in this membership campaign cordially invite every farmer in the 30 counties to join with the Farm Bureau. We want your membership and your personal help and interest. We believe that you will find great satisfaction in this movement.

Below are the counties in this membership effort:

Berrien	Lapeer	Oakland
Branch	Livingston	Ottawa
Cass	Manistee	Oscoda
Clinton	Mason	Saginaw
Gratiot	Mecosta	Sanilac
Hillsdale	Midland	St. Clair
Huron	Monroe	St. Joseph
Isabella	Montcalm	Tuscola
Jackson	Newaygo	Washtenaw
Kent	Oceana	Wayne

BUREAU SEEKING RATE REDUCTION

The Michigan State Farm Bureau is seeking to have the New York Central and the Wabash railroads grant Michigan farmers special through rates on western feeder live stock that have been granted by other Michigan railroads.

About two years ago the Farm Bureau succeeded in getting other Michigan railroads to allow on western feeders coming into Michigan a through rate from the western point of origin to the final market destination, which allows the shipper to stop the cattle off in Michigan for grazing and fattening on the abundance of lands we have for that purpose. This rate applies where the feeding point

is on the railroad's direct line from the original shipping point to the final destination, as for instance, Battle Creek or Lapeer between Chicago and Buffalo. The shipper would pay an incoming local rate from Chicago to Lapeer. When the feeders were ready for market, he would receive a refund on the incoming local rate and the whole charge would be the through rate from Chicago to Buffalo,—quite a savings.

To points on side lines off such main routes, a reduction to 75 per cent of the incoming rates is provided and the shipper pays the local rate to the final market.

The Michigan, Ohio and American Farm Bureaus hope to induce the New York Central and Wabash railroads to grant such rate privileges at an early date. This rate has been known to be worth about \$25 per carload to shippers in some instances.

Farmers Will Be Heard

OBSERVES THE PONTIAC DAILY PRESS

One of the most popular subjects of the day among politicians is "help for the farmer." He is a modest office seeker who has not thought out his own pet plan for agricultural relief. The trouble with many of these plans is that they are not what the farmer thinks he needs but what the office seeker thinks the farmer needs.

One farmer, addressing himself to his representative in Congress has little opportunity of being given much consideration. Many have taken up their legislative problems but they have taken them up as individuals and their influence has not been extensive enough to get results. This is the reason most so called relief measures originate on the outside and are applied to agriculture instead of growing up through agriculture and its needs.

This situation is to be remedied. It will be remedied through organization, and the logical organization is the American Farm Bureau. This is the voice that is going to be heard in the future and there is every opportunity that it will be an intelligent voice.

The Oakland County Farm Bureau is soon to undertake a campaign for members. To be a part of this great organization to the end that the desires of the farmer may never fail to receive attention is reason for membership, but there are many other reasons equally as important.

Through organization wonders may be accomplished. A new community life, better schools, better churches, better roads, better crops and better relationship with the cities and villages are things the farm community needs today, and all of these things can best be attained through proper organization.

Oakland County farmers owe it to themselves and to all other farmers of the Nation to become supporting members of the Farm Bureau.—EDITORIAL, May 10, PONTIAC DAILY PRESS.

Co-op Mgrs. In Seed and Supply Service Meeting



Friday, May 21, managers and directors from about 100 Michigan farmers co-operative ass'ns had their second meeting with the Michigan Farm Bureau Seed and Supply Service at Michigan State College. The meetings are in the nature of

schools and round table discussions to enable the local ass'ns to better service their farmer patrons. At the May 21 meeting the State College Dairy Dept. discussed with the managers the merits and lack of merit of various types of mineral feeds and the way to value such preparations. The meeting was an all day affair in the exchange of ideas every manager got something of value to his ass'n and many of them contributed good suggestions which will be adopted by those who heard them. Managers who spoke were J. C. Eardley of the Rockford Elevator Ass'n; Frank Wilson of the Ypsilanti Farm Bureau Ass'n. Other speakers were Lucius E. Wilson, Wm. Rainey Bennett, Howard C. Rather, Carl Barnum and Louis A. Thomas were chairmen.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU NEWS

Published twice a month by the Michigan State Farm Bureau at Charlotte, Michigan. Editorial and general offices at State Farm Bureau headquarters, Lansing, Michigan.

VOL. IV. MAY 28, 1926 No. 11

Entered at the post office at Charlotte, Mich., as second class matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized January 12, 1923.

Subscription Price 50c Per Year, included in dues of Farm Bureau Members.

E. E. UNGREN Editor
S. M. POWELL Associate Editor

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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. Muscle Shoals Nitrates plant and manufacture of fertilizer; opposition to any form of sales tax or of consumption tax; retention of federal income tax; Passage of Gooding-Ketcham Seed Staining bill.

ENACTED APR. 26, 1926

TAXATION

Relief for sorely burdened farm property by enactment of:
(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.

TAXES REDUCED \$67,350 ANNUALLY SINCE 1924

(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.)

EFFECTIVE SEPT. 10, 1925

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.

THE PORT HURON TIMES-HERALD SAYS

In an editorial in its May 10th edition, the Port Huron Times-Herald, the great newspaper of Michigan's Thumb counties, says under the heading "The Farmer's Organization":

Five county Farm Bureaus in the Thumb district, Huron, Lapeer, Sanilac, St. Clair and Tuscola, are just now setting up membership campaigns, to be carried through during the next few weeks.

These county organizations are affiliated with and are the foundation of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Through the county and the state organizations each Farm Bureau member is a part of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Promoted by and affiliated with these Farm Bureaus are co-operative marketing organizations, local, state and national, by which it is designed that the farmer shall be able to approach

good business practice in the control of the marketing as well as the growing of the products of the farm.

It is a simple scheme, although capable of greatly elaborated ramifications through all the various productions of the agricultural industry, some of which are in the way of being realized.

That the co-operation idea in the Farm Bureau scheme offers the largest hope of permanent benefit to the whole business of farming, is the growing conviction of an increasingly large number of the most progressive minds which have been trained upon the farm problem.

The scheme has been worked out gradually from the original simple county Farm Bureau promoted by the United States department of agriculture seven or eight years ago.

That it has persisted and has grown and developed, slowly but certainly, through all the opposition of conflicting interests, and in spite of the indifference of the majority of the farmers, is a strong indication, although not conclusive evidence, that the scheme is wise.

It is a foregone conclusion, however, that organization is the one absolutely necessary means by which the farming business of the United States is to be put upon its feet alongside other business of the nation and the world.

That being true, it follows naturally that every farmer who remains outside the organization, by so much weakens the whole movement in which his chief interest would seem to lie.

The Farm Bureau appears to be emerging out of the maze of efforts to organize the farming industry of the United States as the one organization which promises to accomplish something permanent.

If that is true, then it does not seem to be out of place for us in this column to suggest that the farmers of these five Thumb counties ought to give very careful and thoughtful consideration to the whole organization idea, and this organization in particular, when they are visited, as they will be during the next few weeks, by some of their neighboring farmers with the proposition of membership in the Farm Bureau.

It is quite generally acknowledged, by farmers and economists as well as by men in other kinds of business, that the entire lack of organization of any kind in the past has been the chief fault of the business end of farming.

But there is nothing more certain than the fact that the farming business is not actually and practically organized simply because there happens to exist an association with a farm name and a small minority of the farmers holding more or less lukewarm membership.

There was a man in a certain city who claimed a certain church as "his church," because that was the church he remained away from.

That is about the organization status of most of the farmers of the country.

And the business of farming will be "organized" only when the Farm Bureau, or some other sort of association is something more than the organization the farmers remain away from.

SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN IS INTERESTED

Southwestern Michigan is greatly interested in the Michigan Farm Bureau membership campaign which is being put on the first two weeks in June by 30 Michigan County Farm Bureaus. In southwestern Michigan as throughout the state, there has been large attendance at Farm Bureau meetings and local papers have carried much Farm Bureau News.

Some time ago a southwestern Michigan farm woman addressed an inquiry regarding the Farm Bureau to several farm publications. "FARM LIFE" a national publication published at Spencer, Indiana, replied on its editorial page as follows:

"What Good is The Farm Bureau"

A subscriber from Niles, Michigan, asks: "Will you kindly state what you think is the value to us, as farmers, of the Farm Bureau?" It reminds us of the old question, "What's the good of living?" The answer is, "It depends upon the liver." We shouldn't think of the Farm Bureau as some far-off, detached thing, into which we pay money and from which we get or fail to get, mysterious benefits. This Michigan reader (she is a woman) is just as much the Farm Bureau as anybody else in the world. The good she gets is the good she gives—she and her associate members. The Farm Bureau is team work. It is co-operation. It is pulling together. The whole Farm Bureau idea is founded on the voluntary association of a few farmers in a neighborhood into a local body. The local bodies go together and form a county bureau, the counties form a state association, and the states a national Farm Bureau. How much good does it do? In each instance it depends on how good the program is and how efficiently it is carried out—how sensible the members are in the adoption of policies and the election of officials to carry out those policies. The Farm Bureau idea is a good one. Some local bureaus are better than others, and sometimes the state and national organizations function better than at other times. And what is true of the Farm Bureau is equally true of the Grange and the Union, and other co-operative bodies. Their fundamental purposes are good.

Farmer Has Means To Improve Things

(Continued from page one) he that would lose his life shall save it." In other words, if we will just lose sight of self in helping others, our own welfare will be taken care of.

When a soldier puts on a uniform, he is no longer a self, but part of the great army organized for the protection of home and country and free institutions. He forgets self entirely but begins serving the United States and consequently serves himself since he is part of the United States.

Men Make Organizations

We are in the habit of referring to labor unions as an illustration of what can and has been done by organization. We refer to their dues as the price they pay for what they get in improved conditions. Annual dues never bought any new condition for a class of people and never will. If those dues are all they put into their union, God save the union, the money never will.

Effective organizations such as labor unions are made of men and not dues. One real live active man is worth 100 annual dues to the organization. They not only pay their annual dues but place their lives in the

for a month, three months, even a year when there was work to do and he was physically able to do it, besides there was need that he work, for little children were dependent upon him for their food and clothing. He stuck it through not for his own selfish gain but for all who worked with him at his trade. That is a sample of the price union labor has paid for its present standards and conditions. If the farmers are ever to have a real functioning Farm Bureau, they are going to have to pay the price.

The Farm Bureau is not in a campaign to raise ten dollar bills but to raise up men, men who will put craft above self, and put their lives in the pool as well as their annual fees, who will march not under the yellow flag of selfishness but the blue flag of altruism. An army of farmers marching toward a definite goal under an unselfish banner will raise the standard of life among the craft.

Will Farmers Respond?

Very naturally the question will be raised "Can you sell Farm Bureau memberships on this basis?" It is going to be easier to sell it to the farmer on this basis than from a direct dividend proposition. Human nature in general and with the farmer in particular has been misunderstood. It is often easier to get a man to put money into a worthy cause than to get him to invest for profit in a new field of investment. This statement is not based upon theory but upon experience.

Let us give a parable to represent the present situation. In a certain community, the farmers were living in the old way with problems of home, school, church, society and business overwhelming them. Across the river was a community where conditions were ideal. The economic problems had been solved, the social standards raised, the home had become a castle, the school and church were serving efficiently the needs of the people.

Finally a farmer called his neighbors together and told them of conditions across the river. He said that they would all like to go across and enjoy the advantages of better living conditions.

"I have a plan," he said, "let us join together, pool our interests, and build a bridge, then we and all who are on this side can go across regardless of whether they are able or willing to help build the bridge." They decided at this meeting to attempt the bridge and organized themselves into teams of two. They went out to the farmers asking them to furnish a team, haul sand and each one contribute a little money to buy some cement and steel, and together they would build the bridge. Man after man signed up to help build the bridge.

One man who was approached said, "That is a fine thing you are planning if it would just work out. I don't think you can ever get enough folks to help build it. If they do, farmers won't hang together long enough to complete it. If they did get the thing done, it would fall of its own weight, because farmers do not know how to build such a structure. Anyhow, I haven't much money, and can't help buy the cement, and I am behind with my work; consequently, I can't help you."

Notwithstanding the knocking and pessimism, the farmers did get enough help, they hung together until the job was completed and the bridge was substantial and safe.

While the builders were standing back admiring their accomplishment who came up but the man who didn't have any money or time to put into it. But there he was with his family and goods ready to be the first one across the new bridge. Did they let him go across? Certainly. They built the bridge, not for themselves, but for everyone of their craft. They all shouted to him, "Go on across and find a good home for yourself and family in the new country."

He went across. He has an obligation to his neighbors who built the bridge. He feels it even though he doesn't show it. Someday he may do his bit.

The Farm Bureau is a service organization and for everyone of the craft, for him who helps to build it and for him who sits back and knocks. But the one who gets the most out of it is the one who puts the most into it. He has a clear conscience and feels a satisfaction in having done something to lift the standard of life for all farmers.

Some 900 Ottawa county farmers attended a series of Farm Bureau meetings there.

TEAM WORKERS. ATTEND YOUR COUNTY TEAM SCHOOL!

IN BLOSSOM PARADE



One of the pretty floats in the annual Blossom Parade of Southwestern Michigan's Blossom Week festivities, held at St. Joseph and Benton Harbor last week, was the Berrien County Farm Bureau float, which is shown above.

Arsenate Sprays Stop The Cabbage Worm

The common cabbage worm, the most destructive insect enemy of cabbage and related crops, is best controlled by spraying with lead arsenate or calcium arsenate says the United States Department of Agriculture in Farmers Bulletin 1461-F just issued entitled, "The Common

Cabbage Worm and Its Control." It may be obtained free, from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

More than 300 attended the recent Livingston County Farm Bureau rally at Hartland High school.

Fifteen Farm Bureau meetings in Sanilac county report an average attendance of 175.

Emergency Hay Crops

If you have lost a seeding or have but little hay in sight, this emergency hay crop news about Sudan grass and millet is for you.

Sudan Grass is the best emergency hay crop. It makes very good pasture. A hot weather plant, it is planted about the same time as corn. It makes late summer hay or pasture. If cut early, prospects are good for a second cutting. Plant Sudan grass by broadcasting 20 to 25 lbs. per acre.

Millet. We offer Golden Millet and Hungarian Millet (for low ground). It is also put in about corn planting time, at the rate of 35 to 40 lbs. per acre.

Get these Farm Bureau Brand emergency hay crops seeds at your co-op. If unable to be supplied locally, write us.

MICHIGAN FARM BUREAU SEED SERVICE Lansing, Michigan

The Simplest Light and Power Plant in the World



An unusual and extraordinary opportunity for a wide-awake farmer in each township to purchase at a bargain price the finest power and light plant in the country. Made in Lansing, Michigan.

We have a special offer to introduce the SUPER-POWERED MARCO POWER AND LIGHT PLANT in each township in a few counties in Michigan, that will enable the farmer to equip his farm with electric light and power at an exceedingly low price.

We are prepared to give direct factory installation and service.

Marco Light and Power Plant is a 5 H. P., 1500 watt unit, with capacity to furnish all the requirements of any farm, and get this—

"The 'New-Way' Air-Cooled Engine which powers the Marco may be removed from its base and used to drive other farm machinery such as the potato digger, feed grinder, corn sheller, wood saw and any other farm machinery within its rated capacity."

Remember that other plants are self-contained units and the Engine cannot be removed to do other work.

Now is the time—Write us for full details of this remarkable plan—it means money to the farm owner with ambitions to have electric lights and power.

The Marco Light & Power Corporation

708 SHERIDAN ST. LANSING, MICH.

Wool Pooling Dates

Following are the points which have arranged for wool loading dates for carload shipments or more to the Michigan and Ohio wool pool warehouse at Columbus, Ohio.

If you are within hauling distance of one of these points, you may pool your wool there and get the advantage of the carload freight rate to Columbus.

Otherwise, ship direct to the Ohio Wool Growers' Association, at Columbus, Ohio, FREIGHT COLLECT.

Wool is accepted on contract only. For shipping bags write the Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool, Lansing, Michigan, or get them at the Co-op at the pooling point. BE SURE to thoroughly identify your wool shipment. Put card containing your name and address inside bag and put a couple of tags on the outside. Pooling contracts will be available at the loading points below:

Table with columns: POOLING STATION, COUNTY, DATE, DELIVER TO. Lists various locations and dates for wool pooling.

Wool is also being received at State Farm Bureau headquarters Lansing, 221 N. Cedar Street, from farmers in that vicinity and carload shipments will be made as soon as enough wool is accumulated to warrant same.

Michigan Farm Bureau 1926 Wool Pool Lansing, Michigan

Use This Coupon

Application for 1926 Wool Marketing Contract

Michigan Farm Bureau Wool Pool LANSING, MICHIGAN.

Gentlemen: Please send me a 1926 Wool Marketing Contract. You to furnish sacks for shipping wool at your direction.

I expect to have about... lbs. of wool.

NAME

ADDRESS R. F. D.

SHIPPING POINT Don't delay filling out and returning this application

How the Farm Bureau Helps Agriculture Keep Pace With Other Industries

By M. B. McPherson
PRESIDENT OF THE MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU



When we study history we find that the largest animals weren't always the ones that won out in the battle for "the survival of the fittest." Similarly, the ruling nations of various ages weren't always the countries that had the largest population totals.

The greatest measure of success has always come to those individuals or groups which have possessed alertness, unity, leadership and vision.

Both from the standpoint of numbers of people engaged in it and capital investment, agriculture stands head and shoulders above all other American industries.

Yet bitter experience has shown us that the unorganized farmer is hopelessly helpless in dealing with the closely organized groups that surround him on every side. Thus in the past the farmer has often had the short end of the evenner.

A mob of thousands may be controlled easily by a company of a hundred trained soldiers, so something besides mere numbers is necessary, to secure a fair deal and an equality of opportunity for farmers.

Profiting from the experience of other industries and classes, we see that the thing that is necessary to insure satisfactory financial returns and favorable treatment from other groups is ORGANIZATION.

During the last six years organized agriculture, through the Farm Bureau movement, has gone forward with tremendous strides. The farmers are taking their rightful place in the procession of progress. Nothing like it has ever been seen in the history of American agriculture. Some of the fruits of Farm Bureau organization are recalled, as follows:



Farmers Given Voice in Legislation

For many years past, both business and organized labor have been improving their conditions by securing favorable state and national legislation. The unorganized farmer was at a hopeless disadvantage when it came to securing the laws which he desired. This was true both at Lansing and at Washington. The Farm Bureau has proved the way out of this difficulty. A thumb-nail summary of the Farm Bureau's record in legislation is as follows:

National:—Farm Bureau aid passed National Co-operative Marketing Law, Anti-Filled Milk Bill, Packer and Stockyards Control Act; secured Rural Credits and Federal Warehouse Law. Defeated Nolan Land Tax and Federal Sales Tax. Secured duty on clover seed and wool and kept duty on oleomargarine. Enacted Gooding-Ketcham law to stain imported red clover and alfalfa seeds to protect farmers.

State:—Farm Bureau won 2c Gas Tax; got Michigan Seed Law compelling dealers to show seed origin; got Anti-Discrimination Law protecting local co-ops from unfair competition of hostile interests; won passage of Michigan Filled Milk Bill.

Furnishes Facts for Farmers

Many of the above legislative victories have been made possible because the Michigan State Farm Bureau has supplied regular legislative reports and other news to all of the weekly newspapers in the state and to the two Michigan farm papers. The Michigan Farm Bureau News is published twice a month by The State Farm Bureau to keep the members informed on matters of particular interest to them. It is read by members in 62 counties and is a powerful arm of the Farm Bureau movement.



Protects Farmers in Traffic Matters

The vigorous, persistent fight of the Michigan State Farm Bureau was probably the deciding factor in winning the Zone Freight Rate Case, saving Michigan farmers at least \$500,000 annually. Savings in many counties amount to more than paid in as Farm Bureau dues. This is a sample of what organization can do for farmers in railroad matters. Then, too, the Farm Bureau Traffic Department is always at the service of the members and their co-ops. It quotes rates and audits freight bills. During the past year \$10,000 worth of claims for loss, damage and overcharge were collected.

Co-operative Wool Marketing Service

The last two years wool poolers have secured an average of 4c more per pound over local prices. Growers in the pool sold on grade; got full value. Quality was rewarded and encouraged. This year's pool

promises to be larger than those of 1924 and 1925. Farm Bureau Fabrics Department handles only 100% virgin wool goods.

The Truth in Feeds and Seeds

Someone has said that the unorganized farmer always sells at wholesale and buys at retail. Farming is a business and to be successful must employ business methods in both marketing and purchasing of farm supplies. The Farm Bureau Supply Service put the principle of "Collective Bargaining" into effect for the benefit of Bureau members and their co-ops. It developed "Michigan Milkmaker" and "Open Formula" poultry feeds. These feeds tell the buyer exactly what they contain, pound for pound, something the farmer has always wanted to know about his feeds. This Farm Bureau truth-in-feeds policy has made these feeds very popular; 260 co-operative ass'ns distribute them.



Seed Service Worth More Than Bureau Cost

The Farm Bureau Seed Service supplies only pure seed of northern origin, adapted to Michigan conditions. Largely because of Farm Bureau seed, alfalfa acreage in Michigan has increased 357% in the last 5 years. More Michigan acres were planted to Farm Bureau alfalfa last year than the total acreage of alfalfa in the state in 1919. The Seed Service provides a good market for surplus farm seeds.



During the past season alone, Michigan farmers planted the following acreages to Farm Bureau Brand Seeds: 85,000 acres to Alfalfa; 30,000 acres to June Clover; 33,333 acres to Sweet Clover and 75,000 acres to Timothy. The above acreage of Farm Bureau Brand Seeds for one season is a fair indication of how much this co-operative pure, Michigan adapted seed service is appreciated.

Another great service given by the Farm Bureau Seed Service is its custom cleaning of farmers' seed at a low service charge. The Farm Bureau's seed cleaning plant is one of the best in the country, and its standards are second to none.

Maintains Poultry Exchange at Detroit

Farm Bureau Poultry Exchange at 2610 Riopelle St., Detroit, insures Michigan farmers interested and honest dealing in the sale of live poultry, eggs and dressed veal.

Fosters Co-operative Marketing

State Farm Bureau established and developed the Michigan Elevator Exchange, which during the past year marketed 1,300 cars of beans and 3,178 cars of grain, doing an annual business of \$8,000,000 for 25,000 members. Market stabilized and strengthened; surplus built up and substantial patronage dividends declared to member co-ops.



Bureau has promoted the interest of other affiliated commodity exchanges. Helped establish local co-ops and has assisted them in many ways.

These Are The Things That Make For Better Living

From the above brief outline, it is apparent that the Farm Bureau movement has a well-rounded program of service. It benefits farmers in all phases of their business and community life.

County Farm Bureaus have given liberally of their funds for the financing of agricultural extension work, for the promotion of the boys' and girls' club and home demonstration projects.

The Farm Bureau Seed Service has helped farmers to grow better crops and protect themselves against serious crop failures due to the planting of unadapted seed.

That the farmer might have a square deal with other organized groups and classes, the Farm Bureau has actively represented him and sought to protect his inter-

ests in regard to freight rates and other transportation matters, state and national legislation and tax laws.

The whole purpose of the above program is to make agriculture more profitable, not merely that the farmer might have more money, but because of what that increased purchasing power means to him.

The Farm Bureau seeks not only to make agriculture more profitable, but to help the farm family translate this increased purchasing power into terms of better homes, brighter prospects for the boys and girls, more neighborly communities and thus to make a more permanent and stable basis for democracy and self-government in our nation.

JOIN WITH THE FARM BUREAU IN THIS PROGRAM!

