

Poultry Hints

for January, 1920 Selection of Breeders

The following signs indicate high vitality and should be kept in mind when selecting breeders. The actions and movements of fowls probably best indicate their physical conditions. The physically weak are inactive and dull and more likely to sit than to stand. They do not range to any extent in search of forage nor do they search in search of food. They are longest on the roosts, being the first to leave in the morning and the last to go to bed at night. They are slow in spreading part of the wing and the frequency of the wing and the cackle of the female are indications of physical strength and vigor. The weak fowls seldom lay or lay small.

A long thin neck, thin back, narrow breast, long slender legs, long feet and thin, pointed beak, are all indications of a lack of vigor. The shape of the feet should have a slight curve, a well developed hock joint, a strong, straight and well curved toe, and a well developed claw. The feet should be well developed and the claws should be well developed.

Advantages of early hatching. By early hatching you can have your chicks ready for market in the fall. This is a great advantage in the winter months. It also allows you to have your chicks ready for market in the spring. This is a great advantage in the summer months. It also allows you to have your chicks ready for market in the fall. This is a great advantage in the winter months.

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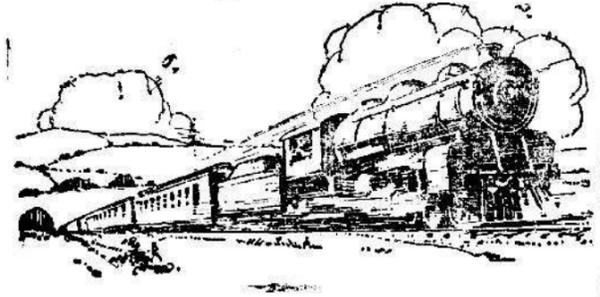
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Out of this 18 per cent loss 69 per cent is due to condition or handling of the eggs on the farm, 17 per cent to carelessness in the country store and 14 per cent due to losses in shipping. A large proportion of this loss can be prevented. The farmer can take better care of the eggs before he sells them and thus save most of this 69 per cent charged up to his carelessness. By organizing an egg club and marketing cooperatively the 17 per cent charged to the country store can be eliminated and by more attention to careful packing the shipping loss can be reduced.

The hen delivers a good egg. Do you? What is Good Egg Production? Are your hens laying as well as they should? The egg production will vary with the breed and month. An average of all the hens at the Montana Experiment Station for the last two years gives a production of 2.1 per cent for the heavy breeds and 2.56 per cent for Leghorns during the month of January.

We Do LETTERHEAD PRINTING on HAMMERMILL BOND

OUR PRINTING on HAMMERMILL BOND Will Save You Money



The railways of the United States are more than one-third, nearly one-half, of all the railways of the world. They carry a yearly traffic so much greater than that of any other country that there is really no basis for comparison. Indeed, the traffic of any two nations may be combined, and still it does not approach the magnitude of America's horse upon American railways.

Ask Any Doughboy Who Was "Over There"

and he will tell you that American railroads are the best in the world.

He saw the foreign roads—in England and France, the best in Europe—and in other Continental countries—and he knows.

The part railroads have played in the development of the United States is beyond measure.

American railroads have achieved high standards of public service by far-sighted and courageous investment of capital, and by the constant striving of managers and men for rewards for work well done.

We have the best railroads in the world—we must continue to have the best.

But they must grow.

To the \$20,000,000,000 now invested in our railroads, there will have to be added in the next few years, to keep pace with the nation's business, billions more for additional tracks, stations and terminals, cars and engines, electric power houses and trains, automatic signals, safety devices, the elimination of grade crossings—and for reconstruction and engineering economies that will reduce the cost of transportation.

To attract to the railroads in the future the investment funds of many thrifty citizens, the directing genius of the most capable builders and managers, and the skill and loyalty of the best workmen—in competition with other industries bidding for capital, managers and men—the railroad industry must hold out fair rewards to capital, to managers and to the men.

American railroads will continue to set world standards and adequately serve the Nation's needs if they continue to be built and operated on the American principle of rewards for work well done.

This advertisement is published by the Association of Railway Executives

Those desiring information concerning the railroad situation may obtain literature by writing to The Association of Railway Executives, 61 Broadway, New York.

FARMERS TO OWN BIG LAND BANKS

George W. Wickersham Tells How Federal Institutions Will Be Taken Over.

TO BUY GOVERNMENT STOCK

Eventually the Borrowers Will Acquire Complete Ownership of Banks Established Under Federal Farm Loan Act.

That the federal land banks and the joint stock land banks are important supplements to the national bank system and the federal reserve system was emphasized by former Attorney General George W. Wickersham in the ball and court at Kansas City, where he appeared with Charles E. Hughes and W. H. McAdoo to defend the constitutionality of the farm loan act. Mr. Wickersham, who with Mr. McAdoo, appeared as attorneys for the joint stock land banks, made very clear the exact service which the federal land banks perform and their exact relation to the financial system of the country. He also made clear in what respects the joint stock land banks differ from the federal land banks.

Protecting Small Borrower's Rights.

Both types of banks (federal and joint stock) were created by the government to provide aid for the agricultural interests of the country. Mr. Wickersham said that the government with which all singular comparison should be made, had to take care of every element of borrowers. Therefore the federal land banks were created to provide credit for small borrowers, and the joint stock land banks were created to provide a similar agency through which the larger borrowers among farmers might secure ample funds, without having to rely upon the funds which had been assembled for the use of the small borrowers, and without danger of depriving the small borrower of the very money which had been assembled for his particular use.

He pointed out how in the case of the establishment of federal land banks the government had subscribed to the stock of these banks as a temporary aid to the particular class of borrowers it was intended these banks should accommodate. But, he said this was only a temporary aid and the government had provided that the stock which had been subscribed by the government should be taken eventually by the borrowers so that in the end, in a very short time, the small borrowers will own their own banks that is, that the federal land banks will be privately owned in the end even as the joint stock land banks are now privately owned.

Federal Banks for Associations.

"The federal land banks do not lend to individuals," said Mr. Wickersham, "they lend to organizations of borrowers, who together must desire at least \$20,000, and who must organize themselves into a farm loan association, and they must subscribe to 5 per cent of the amount of the loan which they seek, in the stock of the federal land bank, as a condition to securing the loan.

"Provision is made that when these banks are set up, if within a limited time subscriptions are not made to the stock by others, the federal government, through the treasury department, shall take up the minimum amount of stock with which they are authorized to start business, to-wit, \$750,000.00. Then, as they proceed in their operation, as they loan to these associations, and as these associations subscribe to their stock, by and by, by the operations of the system, the stock which the government has taken is retired, and ultimately those banks come into the control of their stockholders.

Farmers to Own Banks.

"The federal government, as a stockholder, will pass out, and if the system be successful, after a certain length of time, the land banks will be owned by the various loan associations which are borrowing through the land banks, and they will go ahead on the impetus of private ownership.

"Having thus provided a system whereby this great scheme shall be launched and become at once operative and money shall become available to the farmers desiring it, the act also provides that there be created a different class of banks, namely, the joint stock land banks.

"Following the analogy of the national banks, the act provides that from the outset, those banks shall be organized by private individuals. The stock shall be subscribed by private individuals, and when \$250,000.00 is subscribed, then the bank may begin its operations.

Joint Stock Banks Controlled.

"Since the enactment of the law, 27 of such banks have been organized in different parts of the country, and they are set forth in the petition, and their aggregate capital is something more than \$5,000,000.

"Now despite the fact that those banks are privately owned, from the beginning of their operations, they and their operations are subjected to control. They are invested with the same powers, they are made subject to the same liability as are given to and imposed upon the federal land banks.

LABOR LEAGUE GAINS RAPIDLY

Organizers for the Minnesota Working People's Nonpartisan Political League now are forming branches in towns and cities throughout the state of 1000 or greater population.

These will be centers from which other organization work will radiate as the league gets in action for the political campaign of next year. In this way officials of the league believe more effective work can be done. Six organizers now are in the field. They have visited towns in nearly every section of the state where leagues have been started.

St. Paul and Minneapolis have enrolled nearly all the unions and a number of lodges of the railroad brotherhoods in the twin cities. Rapid progress is reported in Duluth, where industries are all unions and brotherhoods will be united with the league before the first of the year.

Most of the unions throughout the state already have enrolled in the league.

It is one of this large membership that is counting on its progress through the year. The league, who see in the political and economic program offered the only means to which the people at large can get a voice in government. The present method is that by January 1, the league will have a membership of 100,000, which the leaders believe will be increased to 100,000 in the first year of operation 1920.

CHURCHES AWAKENING TO SOCIAL PROBLEMS

One of the most significant developments of the times is the awakening of the churches to social problems and their gradual swing from the support of the favored classes to their support of industrial democracy. In its recent convention the Presbyterian Church of the United States adopted the following principles:

For an acknowledgment of the obligations of wealth.

For the application of Christian principles to the conduct of industrial organizations.

For a more equitable distribution of wealth.

For the abatement of poverty.

For the abolition of child labor.

For the regulation of the conditions of the industrial occupation of women.

For the release of every worker from work one day in seven.

For the employment of methods of conciliation and arbitration in industrial pursuits.

For the development of a Christian spirit in the attitude of society toward offenders against the law.

TREATING INCREASES YIELD OF POTATOES

Treating the seed increased the yield of potatoes 22 1/2 bushels per acre. This was the result secured by five Cass county farmers. Those demonstrations were made by the following farmers in co-operation with E. A. Wilson, county agent for the Cass County Farm Bureau.

In harvesting their crop Peter McLaughlin of Hunter, secured a yield of 140 bushels from the treated potatoes while the untreated went 100 bushels. E. B. Johnson of Casselton, secured 75 bushels from his treated seed and 59 bushels from the untreated. J. B. Akisson of Grandin, had a yield of 85 bushels from the treated potatoes and 60 from the untreated. H. Casper of Edge, secured 100 bushels from both the treated and untreated potatoes while Harry Christfeld of Hunter, had a yield of 122 bushels from the treated seed and 89 from the untreated. This makes an average increase of 22 1/2 bushels due to treating the seed or an increase of more than one-fourth in the yield.

SI IS ALSO DISSATISFIED.

Egg Windows—I hear you swapped your window with SI Skinner yesterday. Who got the best of the bargain, SI?

SI Huskins—Well, the one I got first on me is quite a little better than the one I got from you. I got a better one on each and every window of mine, but I heard this morning that SI is hunting for the justice of the peace in order to sweat out a warrant for somebody. Buffalo Express.

Horrible. I do not care for Old Man Sweet. His table manners are a crime. He thinks that he can talk and eat. And do the two things at one time.

He Took It. "I was put to work on the road when the boss had told me I was to have my choice of work." "He did?" "At least, I understood him that way. He said, 'Take your pick!'"

The Querist. "My small boy asks a lot of remarkable questions." "Yes," replied the weary friend. "He'll make a fine hand on an investigating committee when he grows up and goes to congress."

Thoughtless Derision. "All the folks are laughing at us for building a single ark," said Japhet. "Yes," answered Noah; "I wonder what they would do if we told them that human safety depends on our building a big navy?"

What Did She Mean? Arthur—Dearest, if I were thousands of miles away, would you love me as much as ever? Marion—Of course I should. The further away you were the more I should love you!

AT THE BAGGAGE WINDOW. I want to ask you a question. Let it go. Can I send a dress suit case by express?



GROCERIES Why Pay More?

Table listing various grocery items and their prices. Flour, Bakers Patent, per 100 lbs. \$7.85. Rye Flour, this month only, 25 lbs. \$1.25. Tomatoes, 2 1/2 size can 20c and 21c. Corn, extra standard, can 15c. Beans, extra standard, can 15c. Puffed Wheat, 15c pkg., 6 pkgs. 85c. Grape-nuts, 15c pkg., 6 pkgs. \$1.00. Cato Syrup, dark, gal. \$1.10. Cato Syrup, light, gal. \$1.15. Rock Candy Syrup, gal. \$1.25. Salmon, pink, 1 lb. can. 25c. Salmon, pink, 6 cans. \$1.40. Coffee, the best, per lb. 50c. Coffee, special, per lb. 30c. Macaroni, 10 lb. box \$1.35.

WE WILL GLADLY QUOTE PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS. PLENTYWOOD GROCERY AND BAKERY

We Have Confidence That the year 1920 is going to bring Prosperity to our city and country beyond any we have ever experienced. After the trials of war and adverse farming conditions we face the future with undiminished courage and confidence. That the NEW YEAR may fulfil this prediction is the sincere wish of the officers and directors of SHERIDAN CO. STATE BANK PLENTYWOOD, MONTANA