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Provident State Bank
Preston, Maryland

Mr. Farmer

Now is the time to clean up and paint. Best paint is the cheapest. Why? It spreads easier, takes less time to apply, covers more surface and lasts longer. Therefore we recommend Dupont Paint. Let us quote you before buying.

To be convinced that our goods are right, come in and see the following—

ROCK SALT
TRACES
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COLLARS
HARNESS
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS
"BOSS" PLOWS
BARB WIRE
BUTTERMILK CHICK FEED
CULTIVATORS

ROOFING

Tires are going up again this Spring. Let us protect you by placing your order now for future delivery, at these prices—

Oldfield Fabric 30 X 3 1-2 $ 9.50
Oldfield Cord 30 X 3 1-2 14.50

POLARINE — AMERICAN OIL
STANDARD GAS — TUBES — AMOCO GAS

30 X 3 1-2 $ 1.80

Other sizes are cheap too

We can save you money on Iron Roofing by factory shipments. Give us your order now.

Our aim is to co-operate in every way with you, MR. FARMER

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"The Farm Bureau Movement"

A Striking Book Review by John L. Heaton in the New York Evening "World"

Up in the Catskills a young Cornell graduate drives a busted bronco automobile over obstacles that would turn a New York taxicab artist pale with fright. He goes everywhere, in any weather. He can give advice on bugs, blights, soil inoculation, dairy methods. He is the County Farm Agent

Down in Washington a group of Senators and Representatives, elected by one party or another, disregard party to do the bidding of a new lobby, arisen to power in a single extra session so suddenly that the city public scarcely realizes it. This lobby, to which the Anti-Saloon League is an amateur, recently bumped into President Harding himself by marshalling the votes of ninety-four Republican Representatives against the lowering of the 50 per cent. surtax on very rich men, which Mr. Harding had recommended.

From the modern knight errant in the tamed flivver fighting the modern microscopic dragons to the great organization in Washington that commands and vetoes legislation is only two short jumps.

According to Orville Merton Kile, late Assistant Washington Representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation (that is the new power), in "The Farm Bureau Movement" (Macmillan), the first County Farm Agent in the United States on the present plan was John H. Barron, in Broome County, N. Y. Funds were provided by the Binghamton Chamber of Commerce, the United States Department of Agriculture and the Lackawanna Railroad. Cornell offered scientific guidance. The date was 1911.

Now there is a Farm Agent in most of the counties, usually with an assistant or two. Associated with him, but independent, is often a young woman who also drives a wicked motor car up the side of a boulder when necessary, and who can tell the farmers' wives about science applied to housekeeping. And let not city people suppose that they despise the Home Bureau's "book larnin'." They do not. Any more than the farmers repel the offered aid of the agent. He is their man.

For behind him is the Farm Bureau organization, local to the county. It includes practical farmers. When the World War sucked the United States into its maelstrom, the Farm Bureaus became sources of war strength. It was only when they combined, first in State and now in a national organization completely represented in every state and with a president who issues orders to Congress that the famous "bloc" appeared, to which President Harding devoted awe-struck consideration in his message.

Mr. Kile describes farmers' movements of the past that have sought power and vanished from sight or, like the Grange, have been diverted to sociability. He is cruel enough to point out many demands of those temporary organizations, satirized then in cities, that have become law. Call the roll: Regulation of railroads, popular election of Senators, the R. F. D. mail, parcel post, postal savings banks, Federal improvement of roads, Anti-Trust Laws, the land bank, a panic-proof currency. We take all these things for granted now, yet how bitterly every one was once fought as "socialistic."

It is easy to call the farmers' "bloc" a Soviet. It is, in fact, about fifty-fifty—half Soviet or guild socialism as demanded by G. H. D. Cole and others in England, and half regional representation as at present; only regional representation is itself often of a guild nature; for farm issues are sectional. Wall Street is a section. North Dakota is another. And, as Mr. Kile's book will demonstrate, North Dakota's experiments have been dispraised for the wrong reasons.

Most of the things North Dakota sought to do were proper and would be for the public as well as for the particular interest—if the league could only do them. It should be condemned not for radicalism but for inefficiency. It bit off more than it could chew. It is no more immoral for the farmer to demand legislation in his interest than it has been for the manufacturing trust to demand "protection" in the past, while the staple farmer sold his product at free-trade prices and was double-crossed.

Says Mr. Kile: "The Farm Bureau, being moderate in its demands, got (from Congress in the session just ended) practically everything it asked for"—Capper-Tincher Grain Exchange, Packer Control Bill, Federal Aid to Roads Bill, Farm Financing and Crop Exporting Bills. In addition, "the plans for a sales tax were blocked." The book went to press too early to chronicle the crowning achievement that scared Mr. Harding—the defeat of the effort to reduce income super-tax on very rich men. How the country has wept over the sorrows of these poor fellows!

People generally avoid important books. But if they really wish to know how James R. Howard suddenly has more power over legislation than the President of the United States, the story is told by Mr. Kile.

What is the Farm Bureau?

"The Farm Bureau is a voluntary co-operative association having for its object the well being of agriculture, economically, educationally and socially. Its purpose is to assist in making the farm business more profitable, the farm home more comfortable and attractive and the community a better place in which to live. It seeks to perform in an organized way certain essential activities which cannot be accomplished through individual effort."—*J. W. Coverdale, Secretary, American Farm Bureau Federation.*

FOUR YEARS IN A PIG CLUB

What It Taught One Boy and Why He Hated to Quit

BOYS who have been members of Farm Bureau Pig Clubs and have had an opportunity to see the advantage of raising pure-bred hogs look back after they get into actual farming for themselves to the days when they were members of Pig Clubs and made their first venture in pig raising. Here, in his own words, is the story of what one boy did. It is typical of what hundreds of boys are doing on the farm today:

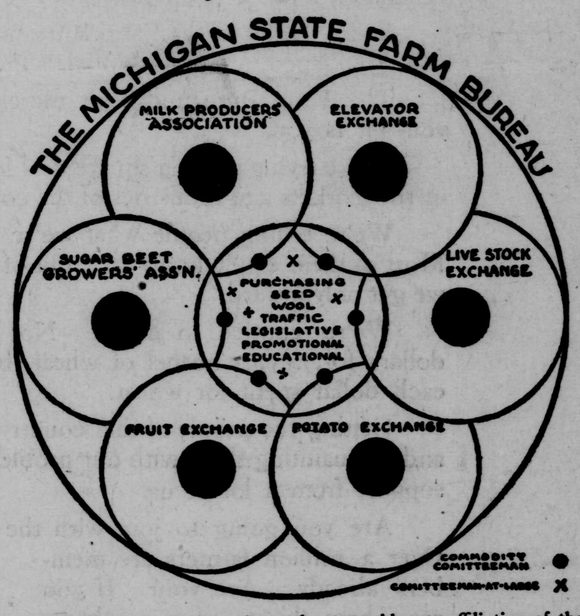
"I have to say good-bye pig club after being in it for four years for the simple reason that I will be over nineteen years on January 1, 1922. As I cannot be a member of the Pig Club next year I do not think that I will forget all about the Pig Club for I will try and help get all the boys and girls interested in the Pig Club as possible. I think that all the boys and girls that are in the Pig Club will feel like I do, that they owe the Pig Club a great many thanks, that is, if they will have anywhere near a success in the hog business like I have had through the Pig Club. The way I have made my success of it was by the folks urging me on to buy a pure-bred sow pig from the pig club. I did not think very much of it when they first started talking about it. I thought it over for about ten days and I decided to join the pig club, buying a pure-bred Hampshire sow pig for $25. She weighed 60 pounds when I got her. I fed her all that summer, and put on 1.7 pounds gain per day. Every time I went to feed her I thought more about the Pig Club and liked the hog business better and better. I showed my pig that fall at the county and precinct show.

"In March she farrowed a litter of eleven pigs, and I saved nine of them, five boars and four sows. I entered all nine of them in the Pig Club. I showed two of them at the State Fair and three at the County Show. I sold all five boars, and kept the four sow pigs to raise pigs from. The next year she farrowed me a litter of twelve, and I saved ten pigs, seven sows and three boars. I put four sows and one boar in the Pig Club that year. This year I showed at the State Fair, Interstate Fair and at the County Fair. That fall she farrowed me a litter of sixteen pigs. Then this year she farrowed a litter of seven pigs. I put five boars and the sow pig and a granddaughter of Pansy (the sow pig I started in the pig club with) in the Pig Club this year. I showed them at the State Fair and county fairs. I have sold four of these boars so far this year. In the fall Pansy farrowed me another litter of fourteen pigs. I think whenever a person gets hold of a good producing sow, keep her as long as keeping is possible. I have bought two boars since I have started, one for $75 and the other for $150. I sold the $75 one for $85, and still have the $150 one for a herd boar.

"Since I entered the Pig Club and got started in the pure-bred business, I have sold fourteen head of registered hogs for $885.50 and forty-five head on the market. I have 140 head of hogs now that are all related to Pansy excepting the herd boar. I have been offered $750 for her but I thought that she was worth that much to me, and I think she has raised me that many dollars' worth of pigs. During the four years in the Pig Club showing at the fairs, I have won 55 ribbons that I won showing in the Pig Club and open class. Pansy has raised all the pigs that won these ribbons. The fifty-five ribbons composed two grand champion, three junior champions, twenty-two firsts, ten seconds, six thirds, six fourths, two sixths, one seventh. These ribbons amount to $356 in prizes; besides these ribbons I have won one trophy and the last two years I have won the free trip to the Boys' and Girls' Club Week at the College of Agriculture in the spring. It it had not been for the Pig Club I suppose I would not ever own a pig or care the least for one. So that makes me feel the pig club is one of the best things going for the boys and girls."

Unites Commodity Marketing Organizations With Farm Bureau

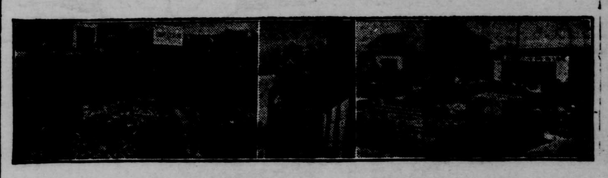
Commodity Organization Plan of



THE plan shown in the above chart provides an affiliation of the commodity marketing organizations with the Michigan State Farm Bureau on the basis of their common interests, such as seed, legislation, purchasing, etc., shown by the commodity circles dipping into the State Farm Bureau service circle as well as for co-operative business service between the various commodity exchanges, shown by the union of the commodity exchange circles. Such an arrangement would give the farm bureau members of any commodity exchange access to the business service of the other exchanges, under their respective rules, as well as to the general services of the State Farm Bureau.

The plan is shown here merely as an example of what one state has done in uniting the commodity marketing organizations with the State Farm Bureau Federation.

CARGOES OF GIFT CORN SENT TO EUROPE'S STARVING CHILDREN



Bearing in her hold the first of the gift-corn donated by the farmers of America through the American Farm Bureau Federation to relieve the starving in Central Europe, the steamship Gdansk, of the Polish-American Line, slipped her moorings at the Brooklyn army docks, New York, Thursday noon, May 5, and steamed out of New York harbor on the first lap of her voyage to Danzig, Poland. No demonstration, save for the good-byes of friends of her more than eight hundred passengers—mostly Poles returning to their native land—marked the sailing of the Gdansk on the Farmers' errand of mercy.

The Gdansk's cargo of 37,500 bushels of American-grown corn in the form of corn flour, especially ground, was the first consignment of the gift-corn which the farmers of America donated to aid in the relief work in Poland and Central Europe. The flour was consigned to "P. A. Z. A., P. T.," the initials of a Polish association hard to spell but harder to pronounce. Interpreted into English they stand for the "Polish Purchasing Department of Articles of First Necessity." This association will have charge of the work of distributing the corn flour to the points where help is most needed.

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