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Increased Quantity.
Here in Germany, as elsewhere, co-operation has not only enabled the farmer to make the most out of what he produces, but has increased the quantity and improved the quality of the product itself. This has been true in every line where co-operative organizations have become active. The results in dairying are fairly representative. In Brandenburg tests were made in 1908 which showed an increase of 108.06 marks per cow. The average yield of milk per cow was found to be 3,616 kilograms, producing 93 kilograms of butter and setting a profit of 109.06 marks per cow. In 1910 the average yield had increased to 2,883 kilograms of milk producing 101 kilograms of butter and netting 122.65 marks profit for each cow, an increase of 24.59 marks per cow, a matter of 24 cents.

German Co-operation Democratic.
German co-operation is, to paraphrase the recognized formula for democracy, "of the members, by the members, and for the members." No body thinks of a German co-operative society as organized for the purpose of deferring dividends. The utmost returns that those who hold shares receive is a five or six per cent profit. If a co-operator, for example, finds himself with undivided profits it does not distribute them to the members in proportion to the shares they hold, but to the members who are active in the milk and cream, and they go to them in proportion to the quantity and quality furnished by each. These profits are shared among the members in proportion to the shares they hold, but to the members who are active in the milk and cream, and they go to them in proportion to the quantity and quality furnished by each. These profits are shared among the members in proportion to the shares they hold, but to the members who are active in the milk and cream, and they go to them in proportion to the quantity and quality furnished by each.

Water Supply Companies.
One form in which co-operation has evolved its efficiency in Germany is a rather unique one, and is one which at least in some parts of the United States is worthy of careful study by agricultural co-operators. Scattered throughout Germany there are many co-operative societies for supplying water to its members. There are in the province of Hannover alone, for example, 33 such companies. Whether the community has been large or small, these supply companies have generally succeeded in their purpose.

Plowing by Steam.
The owners of the big wheat farms in the northwestern parts of the United States might sit up and take notice of some of the plowing companies in Germany. At present there are 46 such societies. The entire power equipment is owned by the electric power plant, even though they occupy comparatively small farms, are by this means enabled to have the benefit of the power plowing, and to make the most of the electric power plant. The power plowing plant, consisting of a steam engine, tractor and electric power plant, is managed by a professional manager. A general manager is always in charge of the outfit. In addition to his salary he is allowed a percentage of the profit. This arrangement has entailed enormous savings. He has entire charge of the operations and requires all members to remove all obstructions before work is undertaken. The plowing is done according to the soil, the depth and the accessibility. In some cases, also, a less charge is made for plowing during the slack periods, the price being raised as the demand for services of the equipment increases.

Co-operative Automobiles.
It is said that every well-to-do American farmer has an automobile. In Germany, where the acreage is small and the farmer has less capital to invest in his equipment, the farmer joins with his neighbors to purchase a motor vehicle and a large number of co-operative motor societies have been formed. These machines, however, are not the motor cars which are ordinarily used by the American farmer, but are the most prosaic of motor vehicles, which can carry more immense quantities of produce over the hard level roads of the German provinces. German scientists and inventors have with great ingenuity produced machinery that accomplishes with little effort almost everything which is done by the motor car. The demand for power is consequently great and growing constantly. This has led to the organization of electrical supply works in connection with other agricultural co-operative organizations. Of these there are 610 in Germany. These are purely co-operative, although there are in Germany only 2,000 companies which furnish more or less electrical power to those interested in agriculture.

Co-operative Societies Federated.
The co-operative spirit has not been limited to what has led the farmer to form co-operative with his neighbors to form a local co-operative concern. The German genius for organization has led to a more elaborate system of coordination between the various local cooperative associations. For example, all cooperative dairies within a province will be organized under a central association which unifies and harmonizes the work of all the local organizations. These central provincial societies are in turn organized under a federal federation with headquarters at Berlin. You will therefore find that cities find several central concerns, each of which is allied with a number of local societies. This centralization scheme has many advantages. It provides for supervision, control and audit which leads to good accounting systems and good business methods. The central office serves as a bureau of information for the members, marketing the central society, by reason of its size and financial resources, gets into markets which would be altogether inaccessible to the little local concerns. Without centralization German co-operation would be much less effective.

PLANCAMPIGNFORHIGH-CLASSSETTLER

By H. A. DANIELS.
Our state of Michigan is at this time entering upon plans and arrangements for doing more intelligent work in the way of having and using the better classes of immigrants from Europe to become bread winners and taxpayers of Michigan.

Two interesting and important facts in this connection have recently been called to the attention of readers of this paper. It is true that a number of the men who come to the United States from other countries were engaged in farm work and in other related occupations before they came to America, yet most of them when they come here take up their residence in cities and in the larger cities are even more so. The second fact of important consideration is that many of these men can be directed to farms and farm work and are being so directed by the Canadian government. This country, therefore, and our state of Michigan, has a very good example to take note of and a practical precedent to follow. It is true that during the year 1913 there entered the United States 287,485 alien men who had been either farmers or farm laborers in the old world, according to one writer. Only 10 per cent of these men went to work on farms here. The rest crowded into our already overcrowded cities and towns and did not go on farms, where labor is greatly needed and where wages on the whole average up as good as in industry. Canada also has a number of immigrants who have been crowded out of their vocation. The government does not take the initiative in telling the immigrant about the opportunities in the farm. The alien's advisers in the industrial centers, the foreign bankers, labor agents, saloonkeepers, on the other hand, do everything to encourage the alien to stay in the cities where he is a source of revenue to them.

Different from the attitude of the United States toward the alien is that of Canada. Canada selects her immigrants. The Canadian government has agents abroad for that purpose. It requires the alien to go to a definite destination. He is even escorted to his new domicile. The initiative which the Canadian government takes in placing the immigrant on the land, instead of allowing him to herd in the cities adds materially to the benefit of the Dominion. Our immigration policy is the result of our own policy of crowding in our slums and adding to our exceedingly large army of criminals, paupers and insane.

SHEEP FOR CHIPPEWA.
Through the efforts of J. A. Jeffrey, land commissioner for the Territory, South Shore & Atlantic railway, Montana sheep men have become interested in Chippewa county, as a favorable location for several large stock ranches. He is confident that one summer's experience will convince the western men that sheep can be fed profitably and fattened for market on crock lands. He is now getting in touch with owners of large tracts suitable for this purpose. It is not expected that any of the land will be purchased outright at the start, but if satisfactory arrangements can be made for leasing the first season and the experience is a success, a number of western stockmen will be anxious to buy the land. The demonstration would prove to stockraisers that cattle and hogs can also be raised and fattened for market, with firmer flesh and finer flavor than can be produced in the warmer countries.

MR. JEFFREY HEARING THAT CERTAIN MONTANA SHEEP RAISERS WERE DISSATISFIED WITH THE SHORT GRAZING PERIOD OF THAT COUNTRY, GOT IN TOUCH WITH THEM

It is said that in Montana the grass begins to fall as early as the first of July, and although it is sufficient to sustain life after that point, it does not the fattening qualities necessary to prepare sheep for the market. As a result, stockmen are obliged to sell their spring lambs before they are in their proper growth. In the upper peninsula pasture is at its best in July, just at the time life is beginning to fall in the western states. The climate and soil in upper Michigan are both conducive to rapid vegetation and the dew-drops which are so abundant in the upper peninsula are a great asset in raising a rutulus of 20 miles are being interested in the project to set out thousands of trees.

BIG APPLE CENTER.
The effort that is being made in Cadillac to make that northern Michigan city the center of a vast apple growing country is bearing fruit already. Two thousand farmers have a rutulus of 20 miles are being interested in the project to set out thousands of trees. The effort that is being made in Cadillac to make that northern Michigan city the center of a vast apple growing country is bearing fruit already. Two thousand farmers have a rutulus of 20 miles are being interested in the project to set out thousands of trees.

SOON WILL BE UNUSUAL SCENE IN MICHIGAN
Scenes like that in the accompanying picture will in a comparatively few years be unusual in the northern part of the lower peninsula. Rarely does one see even a lone pine tree in a forest and the hardwood and hemlock are fast disappearing. In all the northern part of the lower peninsula there are scarcely more than half a dozen large tracts of standing timber left today, and in 20 years there will not be enough timber left to make use for more than the dinky portable mills. The big tracts will then have fallen under the ax, and long before that time most of the lumber companies will have completed their work. The old time lumberjacks have already passed on to other and more piney fields, for the ston-poor jack across the river has been cutting. He follows the pine, and those of him

SUCCESSFUL WITH CELERY IN MANISTEE COUNTY
Celery grown by B. W. McIntosh.

That Kalamazoo has no "corner" on the celery growing in Michigan is proven by the great success that has attended the efforts along that line. Celery, Superintendent of Agricultural Extension at the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. He says alfalfa growing in Michigan is now past the experimental stage and should hereafter appeal to every practical farmer as an economic proposition. The season of 1912 marked another

BANNER YEAR FOR ALFALFA.
The prediction that the season of 1912 would see a much greater acreage of alfalfa on Michigan farms than ever before, even surpassing the great record of 1911, is made by R. J. Baldwin, superintendent of agricultural extension at the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing. He says alfalfa growing in Michigan is now past the experimental stage and should hereafter appeal to every practical farmer as an economic proposition. The season of 1912 marked another

SCHOOLS DO GOOD WORK.
Nine agricultural extension schools have been held in northern and western Michigan during the present winter. These were at Hart, Manistee, Cadillac, Boynton, Oscoda, and Ishpeming. Northport, Suttons Bay and Traverse City. These schools are a new idea in agricultural education. The state agricultural college sent out a survey, that at least in America more prosperous scheme of co-operative marketing is more important than co-operative credit.

DR. R. H. LONG'S LONG SICKNESS
Yields To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.
"I suffered for fourteen years from ovarian inflammation, and became so weak, nervous, and irritable. The pains in my back and legs were so severe that I could not stand on my feet and I had such awful bearing-down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with daily sweats. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and use the Sanatogen Wash. I have now the remnants for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me."
"If these lines will be of any benefit you have saved your pennies in publishing them."—Mrs. SARAH WILLIAMS, 458 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

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DRY SCALE COVERED HEAD
2760 Tamm Ave., St. Louis, Mo.—"My little daughter's head began with a dry hair scale covering it. First it got a white scale over the top and then it got a dirty brown scale with white hair coming out. Her hair came out less than a week and her head itched and bled. She had no rest. I had her wear a scarf all the time, it looked so ugly. She was so sore and had such a bad odor about her head. I had the best brown scale on her head. I had the teacher would not let her attend school."
"We took and had her treated for three months with no relief. She kept getting worse until I tried Cuticura Soap and Ointment. I used the Cuticura Soap every day for three days and the Cuticura Ointment at night. In three weeks her head was well of scales. Two weeks of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her." (Signed) Mrs. Walter Rogers, Nov. 28, 1912.

THE LONESOME PINE.
A. W. Forey, foreman and wood scaler for the Grand Rapids and Bellevue, in Antrim county, with his crew of "swamp angels," has completed cutting off a tract of timber near that village. One great old monarch of the forest has been spared, a large pine tree standing near the mouth of the river where it empties into Grass Lake. This noble old pine has long been used as a landmark by launch owners and boatmen as a guide to the entrance to the river on dark nights. This great old sentinel will be left to future generations, and can very truly be called "The Lonesome Pine."

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