

DAIRYMEN'S

League

NEWS



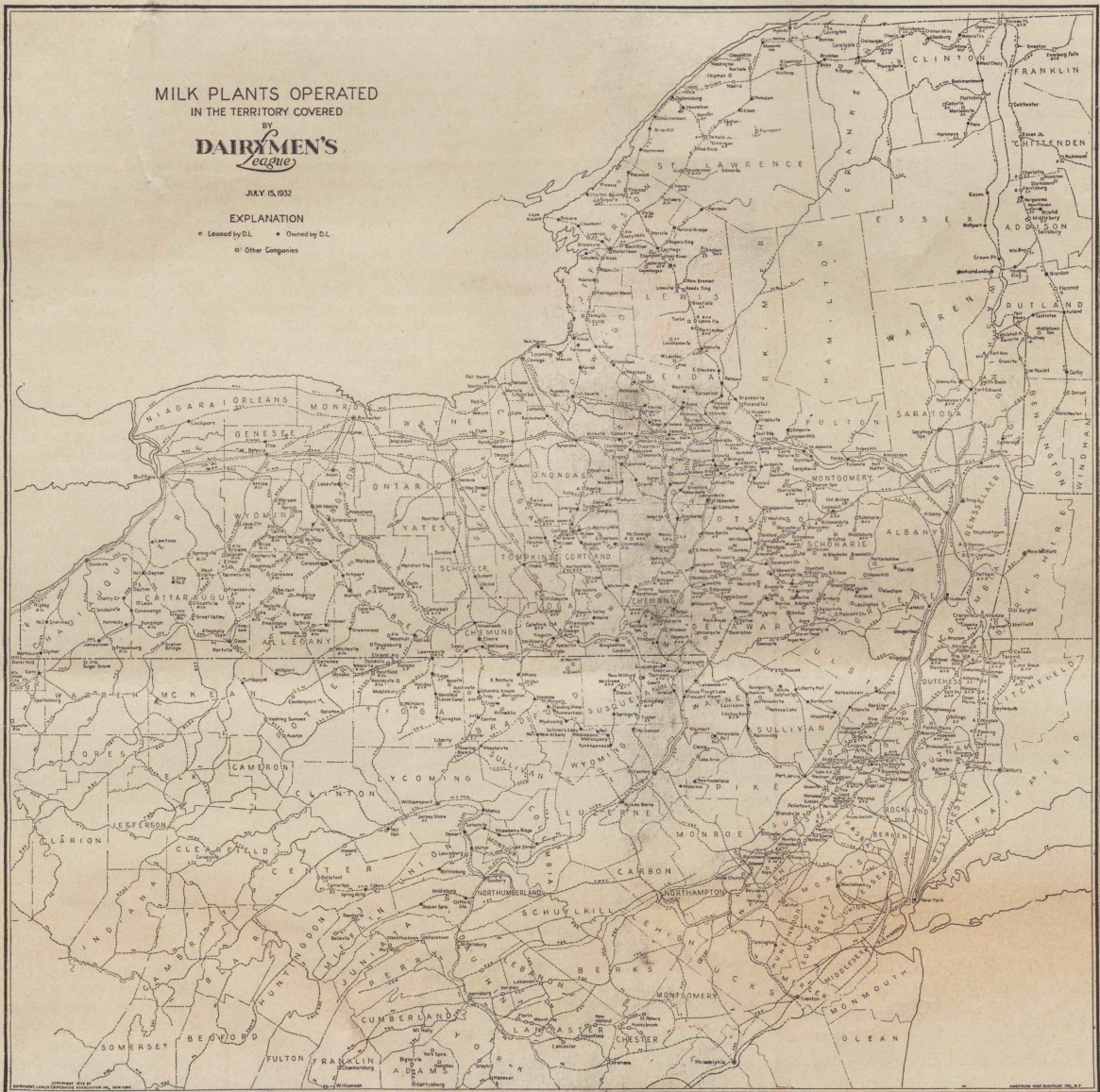
K.H. COLVIN
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 1932

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New York, N. Y., October 14, 1932

No. 37



THE NEW YORK MILK SHED

With upwards of 75,000 dairymen owning 1,500,000 cows, the New York Milk Shed is the oldest and largest milk shed in the world. Approximately 13,000,000 consumers, one-tenth of the total population of the United States, live within its borders. This map shows the territory with plants owned and operated by the League. The League's policy of increasing efficiency by consolidation of plants resulted during the last fiscal year in reducing the number of plants owned and operated from 245 at the beginning of the year to 217 at the close. At the same time the total volume of milk handled through League plants increased about 232,000,000 pounds over the previous year. This elimination of unnecessary plants and increase in volume of milk handled has resulted in a marked decrease in plant handling costs.

Conditions In Market Not Much Improved

Despite Strenuous Efforts of Independent Producers Price Cutting Still Goes On—Some Decrease in Solicitation of New Business at Cut Prices

WEAKNESS continued in the price structure of the wholesale milk market in New York City last week. There was still considerable price cutting going on. It was evident that some dealers were determined to continue their detrimental tactics regardless of the consequences to the dairy industry as a whole, and to farmers in particular.

Some of the concerns that had been in the front ranks of those cutting prices during recent weeks were still supplying much of their trade with milk at below the standard prices. It was, however, true that some of these concerns had ceased, at least for the time being, to solicit new business at cut prices. This was offset to a considerable extent by the action of some other dealers. Some of the dealers who had gone along in the market stabilizing movement, and whose business had been raided by price cutters, were attempting to regain lost trade by shading prices.

Newspaper reports told of producers around plants of the United Milk Products Company at Adams Center,

Pierrepont Manor and Boonville, N. Y., withholding their milk. This, according to press reports, was because delegates from those plants who had investigated price cutting in New York found their milk being used by a metropolitan concern in cutting prices. Late last week press reports told of efforts being made to settle the difficulties. It was said that the dealer had offered to post a bond and sign an agreement to cease cutting prices. Some reports were that this was satisfactory to one group of producers and that the proposition had been accepted. Other reports, however, held that another group of the producers were not satisfied with

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Dairymen of Nation Favor Regional Organizations

National Federation in Annual Session Appoints Committee to Study Problem—Opposes Elimination of Government Aid for Educational Services

Advocacy of cooperative regional marketing associations, by J. D. Miller, vice president and general counsel of the League, was the high point of the annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, held in San Francisco last week. In his address, printed verbatim elsewhere in this issue, Mr. Miller strongly advocated the organization of marketing cooperatives on a region-wide basis as the only successful method by which farmers can cope with the increasing bargaining power of dealers.

Important resolutions adopted at the conference, which was presided over by Harry Hartke, of Cincinnati, president of the Federation, favor the immediate independence of the Philippines with a graduated upward scale on imports during the period of preparation for independence, or a downward scale in quantity of free imports. In another resolution the Federation opposed the enactment into law of the recommendation by the Committee of Fifty-one, eliminating government aid to vocational agriculture, extension service, experiment stations and resident teaching in land grant colleges.

One of the resolutions promised the aid of the Federation to government extension service in the problems arising from help given to cooperative marketing associations. Another resolution demanded lower taxes and interest. The Federation took action favoring adequate import duty on products competing with those of farmer members of affiliated organizations, including equalized rates on imported animals, vegetables, and marine oils and fats.

The convention authorized a committee to study the possibility of forming regional cooperative marketing organizations large enough to successfully cope with dealer groups. It defended and lauded the Farm Board aid to cooperatives and demanded that Congress appropriate two hundred million dollars to replenish the Board revolving fund. It asked that the stabilization provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Act be repealed.

The dairy advisory committee to the Federal Farm Board was re-elected and immediately called into conference with William F. Schilling, dairy member of the Federal Farm Board, for consideration of Board policies in relation to the cooperative movement.

Spray Paint Methods Saves Money and Time

Makes Possible Keeping of Plants in Good Appearance at Minimum Cost

For some years now the League has operated a spray painting outfit during the summer months for the purpose of keeping League plants in good appearance at the most economical cost. A careful study of the painting problem in the beginning showed that the most eco-

nomical plan would be to use a paint that could be put on in one coat and one that at the same time covered up all dirt. A paint was finally found which has answered the purpose very well.

Painting by the spray method requires slightly less paint per square foot of surface. The speed with which it can be done is so great that the cost of labor, interest, depreciation and operation of the truck and spray equipment is only about half as much as the cost of labor painting by hand. The quality of the work done equals hand work and the compressed air drives the paint into corners and recesses often skipped by a brush. Another feature is that spray paint mixed as it is with air, dries more rapidly than when put on by hand so that the danger of soot, dust or insects getting into the paint before it is dry is very much lessened.

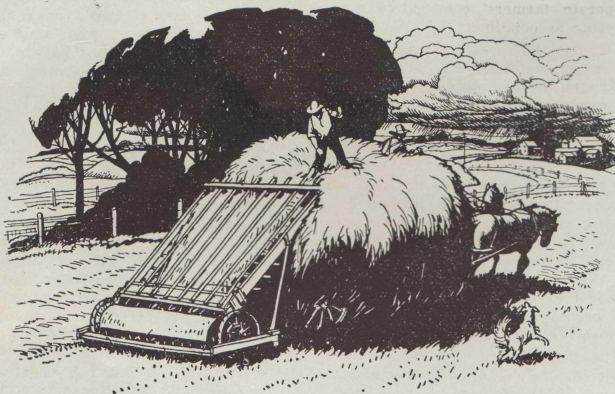
At the beginning of each season a careful analysis is made and the list of plants to be painted is decided upon. The number of square feet to be covered in each case is calculated and the required amount of paint sent to the plants. A schedule is then worked out so that the painting outfit can accomplish the work with the minimum loss of time and expense. Allowance is made for rainy days in making up the schedule.

A special delivery report is sent in daily, checking number of hours of work done, what is done with additional hours, number of square feet painted, amount of paint used, amount of extra paint carried on the truck and weather conditions. These reports show exactly where equipment is every day and where it will be in the next few days.

When the outfit leaves a plant, a report of the work done is made by the plant manager in which he states whether or not it was satisfactory. In only a few cases since 1928 have unsatisfactory reports been sent in. An analysis of the record of these reports for the year furnishes valuable data to the association as to savings made and also suggestions for improving the service. This record for the past year shows over a half million square feet painted.

While the spray paint equipment has been used to paint buildings of members from time to time, this has been done only when it fitted in with the regular schedule of work for the association. In other words, when there was no League work for the outfit it has filled in the time by doing paint jobs for members at different points in the territory wherever the outfit happened to be. In every case, however, this work was paid for by the individual for whom it was done. In this way the cost of maintaining the operation was reduced and at the same time farmers who wished to have

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The telephone quickly paid for itself in hay

A FARMER living in Minnesota had his hay down and curing in the sun when he received a weather report which told him a storm was on its way. By telephone he quickly summoned a neighbor who dropped his work and rushed over to help out. Together they pitched into the job and got the hay into the barn just before the storm broke.

Several tons of fine alfalfa saved from the weather. In a single day this man's telephone had more than paid its way for a year or more.

Just such an incident as this shows how easily the telephone justifies its place in the farm home today, when everything must prove its worth in cold cash. But its value is almost without limit when you remember that it keeps you in intimate touch with the world. Today it may bring to you the news of a steady market or the well known voice of a neighbor—tomorrow transmit an emergency message to a doctor or a veterinarian. Figuring its worth is like trying to estimate the value of a close friend.

A BELL SYSTEM



ADVERTISEMENT

Bids for "DD" Certificates

The Treasurer of the Dairy-League Cooperative Corporation has bids for \$25,000 worth of Series "DD" Certificates of Indebtedness at 92% of face value plus accrued interest to the 1st of the month in which they are purchased. Certificates will be purchased only from the individuals to whom they were originally issued.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this offer should mail their certificates to the Treasurer of Dairy-League Cooperative Corporation, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Some Problems Confronting Organized Milk Producers

Address of John D. Miller, Vice President and General Counsel Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., at the Annual Meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation at San Francisco, October, 1932

IN discussing the subject that has been assigned to me, may I state once for all, that all of the views that will be expressed are only my personal views and my remarks should not be interpreted as being the views of any association with which I am connected.

In this time of stress and strain when it is so difficult to see ahead, when it is so difficult to find a standard by which to measure, and with the condition of American Agriculture so deplorable, we, as representing the organized milk producers of the United States, should consider the problems confronting us calmly, dispassionately and fearlessly.

While in common parlance we refer to the problems of different groups of

farmers, is it not more accurate to state that there is one agricultural problem having many factors, each of which must be given due weight if accurate conclusions are to be reached?

As long as so many farmers can diversify their production or shift their products entirely from one product to another, there will continue to be such an inter-relation that the questions peculiar to each are but factors in the major problem affecting all.

Some of the questions peculiar to organized dairy farmers, such as prospective production and consumption of milk, change as years pass while other questions are so fundamental that they may always be with us.

General Agricultural Situation

The general agricultural situation must be first considered in order to estimate prospective shifts in production.

The prices of all farm products have drastically declined during the past several years. At the beginning of this period milk producers occupied a better position than did the groups producing other major crops. If the decline in prices of milk and its products has been the same as the decline in the prices of other major crops, we can perhaps safely conclude that future shifts in production will follow the same line as during the past few years.

If, however, the decline in prices of any one of the major crops has been less than such decline in the prices of other major crops, then we can expect that there will be a shifting of production from those that have declined the most to the one that has declined the least.

As milk producers, we must also

Comparison With Past Conditions

In view of the general recognition that agriculture was decadent during the years 1921 to 1929, an effort will now be made to compare present with past agricultural conditions, in order to determine if the disparity between farm and other industries that the Nagle Commission found existing in 1927 has been increased or decreased, and as Professor Fisher's indices are now based on the average prices for 1926, such year will be used for comparison.

Some of the statistics quoted are as yet but tentative and subject to revision, but they are believed to be sufficiently accurate for the purpose stated.

We find that since 1926 and up to September 3rd, 1932, the average prices of all (120) commodities have declined 38%.

Segregating these commodities, we find that during the same period, the average prices of non-agricultural products have declined 36%, while

Consumption at Minimum

The prospective increase in the number of dairy cows is well known in the dairy industry, and with such prospective increase in the quantities of milk produced, it may be of interest to determine the extent that

consumption of dairy products has recently declined.

No recent statistics were available showing utilization of milk in the various ways, but those available about seven years ago show that of

all milk produced, 46.6% was consumed in the form of fluid milk, while 35.2% was converted into butter.

These percentages have undoubtedly changed materially since that time but it is reasonably safe to assume that approximately 80% of milk produced in the country is consumed in the form of fluid milk, cream and butter.

We find by tentative figures, as yet subject to revision, that from January 1931 to January 1932, the consumption of creamery butter in the United States declined 5.9%, while between July 1931 and July 1932 such decline was 1.5%, the latter figure indicating that because of the lower prices for butter, consumers are turning away from oleomargarine, which is also indicated by the fact that during such period the production of oleomargarine decreased.

Agricultural Marketing Act

It is now over three years since the passage of the Agricultural Marketing Act and we can now judge from experience as to its efficacy.

By its terms the two major methods by which farmers were to have restored to them their economic equality with other industries were:

1. By the Federal Government through the Farm Board assisting farmers to more rapidly form and operate farmers' cooperative marketing associations; and

2. By the creation and operation of stabilization corporations, through the operation of which both seasonal and exportable surpluses would be so controlled that they would not unduly impair the prices of the entire crop.

The first method was one that all recognized would be a program of several and perhaps many years; and it was thought by some that by the second method of controlling surplus the situation could be met during the period that must elapse before farmers became sufficiently organized to themselves correct the situation.

The members of the Farm Board have sincerely and diligently sought to make both of these methods effective. With the first method steady progress is being made, while the results of the second method are substantially the same as were predicted by this Federation when the Agricultural Marketing Act was pending in Congress, which caused this Federation

Large Holding Companies in the Dairy Industry

Another matter of particular importance to organized dairymen is the recent appearance of gigantic holding companies that have obtained control of concerns distributing milk and milk products in many markets of the country.

Some of these concerns have come over night, having no long-established businesses to protect by further diversification of commodities handled and markets served.

In obtaining control of these marketing concerns, they thereby obtain control of the milk produced in the areas tributary to such markets which milk after its receipt by the subsidiaries of these holding companies can be sold in various markets.

Because of modern methods of refrigeration and transportation milk can now be safely transported far greater distances than before.

A few years ago, this Federation appointed a committee to study and analyze the situation presented to organized farmers by the appearance of these large holding companies.

At the time of the preparation of this statement, no nation-wide figures were available as to the consumption of milk and cream. The only information available was the receipts of milk and cream in New York City.

From this we find that the receipts in New York, by both rail and truck, for the month of July 1932, were 8.7% less than in the same month of 1931; while the receipts of cream were 1.7% less.

At present there are so many forces at work that may affect consumption of milk and milk products, either for better or for worse, that it is so difficult as to be unwise to attempt to forecast consumptive demands.

Unless there is an increase in the number of unemployed, it seems probable that the consumption of fluid milk and butter has now reached the minimum.

tion to then disassociate itself from Section 9 and which caused this Federation at its last annual meeting to declare in favor of the repeal of such section.

A few months since, the National Cooperative Council representing about one million organized farmers also reached the conclusion that section 9 should be repealed.

With the repeal of section 9, both the Federal Farm Board and the Advisory Commodity Committees could continue to perform the same kind of valuable services that they have performed in the past, including the making of loans by the Farm Board to cooperative marketing associations.

The widespread criticism of the Federal Farm Board is largely the propaganda of adverse interests who are seeking to retard if not to destroy the cooperative marketing movement, while such part of the criticism as can be termed fair results largely from the attempts of the Farm Board to operate stabilization corporations.

Above all others, farmers should not be misled by such criticisms, but should recognize the great value of the services of the Board in assisting farmers to build a better marketing system through cooperation.

With the repeal of section 9, the Federal Farm Board and the Advisory Commodity Committees would be continued and they, as well as cooperative marketing associations, could then work together in entire harmony.

The report of this committee as adopted by this Federation shows how easily such a concern could drive out competitors either cooperative or privately-owned, that restrict their operations to one or at the most a few markets.

This by unduly depressing the selling prices in a market and at the same time unduly raising the prices paid farmers in the producing area tributary to such market, while their losses suffered in the market thus affected would be negligible as compared with the profits accruing to such combination in its many other markets.

With competition thus eliminated in such market, selling prices in the cities could be raised higher than before, while prices to farmers could be again reduced and such combination could then repeat these tactics in one or more other markets, thereby gradually forcing their competitors in many markets either to abandon

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EDITORIAL

The Market Situation

IT is now more than three weeks since your Association took the lead in an effort to stabilize prices in the metropolitan market.

The effort had two principal objects. It aimed to restore wholesale milk prices to previously established levels and eliminate losses being suffered by all producers because of price cutting by a group of independent dealers. It also had for its object, and this is much more important in the long run, the support of present price schedules on milk delivered to homes and the safeguarding of the entire metropolitan price structure.

When bottled milk can be bought in stores at from three to five cents per quart below what it costs to have it delivered to the house, many people either cut down on their delivered supply or abandon it entirely and go to the store for their milk. Such a situation is a constant menace to retail prices and if continued indefinitely, would force dealers having large retail businesses to reduce prices in order to hold their business against the competition of stores.

The present retail price of milk delivered to homes in New York City is 12c per quart. The established price of milk bought at stores should be 10c per quart.

In spite of the efforts of the League and dealers, in spite of the efforts of the Emergency Committee to furnish unorganized groups with first hand information on the situation and in spite of the hard work done by representatives of independent producers milk supplies can still be bought in stores and especially in Brooklyn at cut prices. While this price cutting has diminished considerably and actual losses to producers on this account have been reduced, the situation is still a menace to retail prices and to the whole metropolitan price structure.

However, one good result has come from the strenuous efforts put forth by the representatives of independent producers and that is a decided letting up on the part of independent dealers in the solicitation of new business at cut rate prices. Much praise is due these men who represent the independent farmer groups and who, working through the Emergency Committee, have

tried their best to correct a bad situation. The unfortunate thing about it is that these groups are not well enough organized, even with the strenuous efforts put forth, to accomplish what they have honestly tried to do.

Through the agency of the Emergency Committee, their representatives have visited New York and have seen for themselves the evils and dangers in the situation. They have had conferences with their dealers. They have taken matters into their own hands and attempted a strike. At best, the advantages gained by such methods are only temporary. They cannot in any way permanently cure the trouble.

Had there been more complete organization of dairymen in the territory there would be no question today about stabilization in the metropolitan market. There would have been no question from the beginning. With producers in control of the supply, price cutting would be impossible, and if started by someone, could be quickly stopped.

In the face of all these obstacles, the League intends to continue to fight to the last ditch to hold prices in the wholesale market at present established levels. This move had to be made and must succeed if producers are to be in position to obtain any increases in milk prices even when conditions justify.

Egg Prices Higher

ONE hopeful trend has been appearing in the farm business recently and that is an increase in the price of eggs. Dealers are careful about prophesying how long this may continue, but nevertheless the fact remains that egg prices have been strengthening now for the past few days.

This is all the more encouraging when it is remembered that stock and grain values have declined. Operators generally over the country are quite optimistic although they are frank to say that the return of consumer buying power may have a lot to do in the future demand. Egg prices are the one cheerful feature of the present discouraging situation so far as farmers are concerned. Most every dairyman has a small flock and many have large flocks and the income from them is a real factor in their annual operations.

The Great Milk Industry

PENNSYLVANIA and New York farmers for years have been decreasing their winter wheat acreage and this year will plant less than ever before. Pennsylvania was once the greatest grain producing state in America. Western states gradually took away her laurels and with the development of the dairy business in recent years her farmers have turned from wheat and other crop farming, to milk. This same thing has happened in a general way throughout New York and New England states. Not only grain but fruit and vegetable farming has in the last 25 years given way to the dairy cow.

Rapid development of great markets in such cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, and countless other smaller municipalities has forced this change upon the northeastern farmer and in the long run it must be a change for the better if he will develop effective marketing organizations to protect his marketing interests. The grain and fruit markets have largely been given up to the western producer but unless we are greatly mistaken the milk market will never be given up to the western producer.

Supplies of milk in these milk sheds are adequate. Farmers are learning more and more about the needs of their markets. Quality is here and with proper cooperative marketing facilities these markets will belong to the dairymen of these milk sheds if they will effect more complete cooperation so that they may know better than any one else the requirements of the markets they serve.

Forceful and effective cooperation is the only way this can be accomplished.

An Easy Choice

The future of agriculture is dependent on the choice the individual farmer makes today—whether he cooperates with his fellow-farmers for the common good, or whether he continues to do business as a separate entity in a world in which cooperation, in all lines of business, grows steadily more necessary.

Cooperation means eventual prosperity and a sound and progressive agricultural structure.

Individualism means low prices, a declining market and general demoralization of the farmer's business.

The line is sharply drawn—between cooperation and bankruptcy.

The choice should be an easy one. Which one do you choose?

Dairyman's Monthly Review.

A COLUMN OF COMMENT

Air express is becoming quite a common thing. All of the principal air routes across the country are now accepting business.

* * *

Hot orange soup is a great delicacy in China. The orange juice is added with meat juice to the water of boiled rice and it is served when it is so hot you can hardly drink it.

* * *

They are planning in Riverside, California, to celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the planting of the first navel orange tree. It was planted by a woman named Eliza Tibbets of Riverside in 1873. The tree is still standing at the head of Magnolia Avenue, in Riverside, and the writer saw it some years ago on a visit to California. Since that time, hundreds of train loads have been grown and shipped out of the state of California to all parts of the world.

* * *

A 54 acre farm in the town of Richford in Tioga county, New York, has been sold for unpaid taxes. This would not be a very unusual happenstance these days but in this case it was the birthplace of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., one of the world's richest individuals. Worse yet, there were no bidders and the county had to take the property. The farm house itself escaped this fate because it was torn down some two years ago and stored piecemeal in a warehouse in Binghamton. At that time it was intended to have it set up at Coney Island for exhibition purposes. This plan was never carried out.

* * *

A mill worker in Pittsburgh, who had come to this country some years ago, lost his job last winter and went back to his native land. He wrote back to a friend of his and said that he wasn't very happy over there because there were so many government restrictions and regulations and such a close watch was kept by the government of all private affairs that every day was more disagreeable than the previous one.

He ended up the letter by saying, "I would rather live in America a year with only one day's work than spend my life here at a steady job."

* * *

We have just heard of a new use for hair. Refineries use a cloth made of hair through which to strain oils. Of all the hair in the world, Chinese is the best for this purpose. It is tougher, larger around and more lasting. Italian, German, French and dozens of other nationalities have been tried out, but Chinese still remains the best. This is because the culture of the hair in China has been almost a science for centuries. The main supply used to be obtained by cutting off queues of the men, but nowadays, the Chinese women monopolize the business. They don't go to a beauty shop like American girls, because the beauty shop comes to them. The people who buy this hair travel the country and stop you right in the street. If they can make a bargain for your hair, or most of it, they set up their equipment and cut it off right then and there.

D. J. C.

Coming Meetings

LOCAL ASSOCIATION SUB-DISTRICT AND GENERAL MEETINGS

The "News" is issued as of Friday. Announcements should reach the New York Office Thursday of previous week. Write Membership Service Department, attention G. L. DuBois.

Local Association Meeting

Oct. 21—Calkins, Pa. Day meeting. Calkins Hall. Annual meeting of Atco local. Director Paul L. Talbot, speaker.

District Meeting

Oct. 29—Syracuse, N. Y. All day meeting. Hotel Syracuse. Central New York dairymen's dinner. Musical program by the Home Department. Sub-district meeting of Schenectady, Albany, Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, Otsego, Herkimer, Oneida, St. Lawrence, Franklin, Madison, Onondaga, Oswego, Cayuga, Chenango, Cortland, Tompkins, Seneca and Yates counties. Director Paul L. Talbot, chairman. President Fred H. Sexauer, speaker.

Sub-District Meetings

Oct. 22—Smithville Flats, N. Y. 10:30 a. m. Meeting called promptly, dinner at noon. District meeting of Chenango county. H. H. Rathbun, member of the Executive Committee, speaker.

Oct. 22—Elmira, N. Y. 1:30 p. m. Farm Bureau Room, P. O. Bldg. Sub-district meeting of Chemung and Schuyler counties.

Oct. 25—Holland, N. Y. 8 p. m. Odd Fellow's Hall. Sub-district meeting of Erie county.

Oct. 26—East Benton, Pa. I. O. O. F. Hall. 11 a. m. Sub-district 23-B comprising Lackawanna, Wyoming and Monroe counties.

Oct. 26—Easton, N. Y. 11 a. m. All day meeting. Burton Hall. Dinner at noon. Sub-district meeting of Rensselaer, Saratoga and Washington counties, N. Y., and Rutland, Chittenden, Addison and Franklin counties, Vermont.

Oct. 27—Starrucca, Pa. 4 p. m. Community Hall. Dinner. Sub-district meeting of Wayne county. H. H. Rathbun, member of the Executive Committee, speaker. The date of this meeting has been changed from October 25th.

Oct. 28—Exchange, Pa. 8 p. m. Grange Hall. Sub-district meeting of Columbia, Lycoming, Montour and Luzerne counties, guest of Strawberry Ridge Local.

Oct. 28—Findley Lake, N. Y. Sub-district meeting of Chautauqua county, N. Y. and Warren county, Pa. All day meeting.

Oct. 29—Cottage, N. Y. 11 a. m. Grange Hall. District meeting of Cattaraugus county, N. Y. and McKean county, Pa. Director H. J. Kershaw, speaker.

Oct. 29—Springville, Pa. 10:30 a. m. Community building. Dinner served at Grange Hall. Sub-district meeting of Susquehanna county.

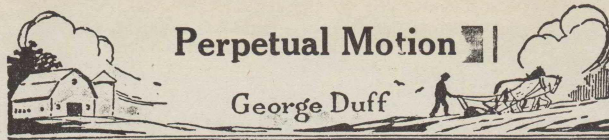
Oct. 29—Itaska, N. Y. Sub-district meeting of Broome county. Director Paul Smith, speaker.

Oct. 29—Mifflinburg, Pa. 7:30 p. m. Sub-district meeting of Northumberland, Snyder, Union, Clinton, Center and Mifflin counties.

Oct. 31—Belfast, N. Y. Supper at 7 p. m. Grange Hall. Sub-district meeting of Allegany county. Director H. J. Kershaw, speaker.

Farmer Green—What were those tourists doing in your corn field, stealing corn?

Farmer Hay—I don't know about the corn, but they swiped those old clothes I had put out for scarecrows.



THERE is no originality in the tale of Fred and Joe and the farm mortgage. The plot is as old as Yankee invention, and was once done nicely into verse by a New England rhymist. Probably, though, there are people who never heard of it; just as there are said to be folks in the Carolina mountains who have not heard that the Civil War is over. With regard to such matters, I recall certain developments concerning another yarn printed in these columns some years ago. This same was the celebrated tale of the celebrated lazy man, whom the neighbors were carrying away to the graveyard to bury alive. On the way the procession drew up to allow the passing of a party driving an ox team.

"Hey, what you goin' to do with that feller?" inquired the teamster, peering into the wagon where reposed the lazy man.

"He ain't no good," exclaimed the leader of the procession. "He just ain't no good, and we're going to roll him along to the cemetery and bury him up."

"Sho, now," said the man with the oxen. "Sho. now, that don't seem right. Tell ye what, I've got a bushel of corn I'll give to keep him a-chawin' a spell."

And then the lazy man raised up on one elbow and said, "Is it shelled?"

"No, corn on the cob."

"Well," said the lazy man, "carry me along, boys."

I had supposed that every reader would identify that story as fiction as old as the yarn about George Washington and the cherry tree. What was my consternation to have it accepted as a bit of personal history. One party, indeed, went so far as to write, offering me the use of his new, two-dollar, Shears & Sawbuck corn sheller!

FRED had a farm, and Joe worked for him by the month. Now, according to the yarn, Fred must have been a pretty good boss and Joe a pretty good hired man, because they worked together season after season with little or no friction. If you want to locate all the petty, mean tricks of a man's disposition, try working for him on a farm by the month, or, if he has no farm and you have one, try hiring him by the month. Either way the bargain is fixed, there are so many things which constantly occur to develop friction, and so few to distract attention from the other party's failings. The summer after he lost his job at Washington Calvin Coolidge came along and hired out to me by the month. I did not keep him long, though. We got so, pretty shortly, that he did not like me and I did not like him, and one morning he said he was going to try and see what he could do at writing for the magazines, and I did not tease him to stay on and stick around. I have a considerable admiration for Herbert Hoover, but if he should happen around here next spring and ask for work I do not think I shall hire him.

Fred had a farm and Joe worked for him by the month, season by season and year after year. At last, it appears, there came a dull spell, like the one we are having at present. They did not call it a depression then, but it amounted to something like this spell which we call a depression. After the hard times had run along for a considerable period, Fred said

to Joe one day, "Joe," said he, "I dunno but I've got to let you go."

"Huh?" says Joe. "What you talkin' about?"

"It's this way," explained Fred. "Eggs are ten cents a dozen and butter fifteen cents a pound and you can't hardly give 'taters away, and there ain't money enough off the place to pay one man wages, let alone two. I don't like it, Joe, I don't like it, but I figure that I'll just have to let you go!"

"Huh!" said Joe, and bit on his tobacco and thought a spell. Finally he struck his hook into a hill of the potatoes they were digging, pulled out a big potato, stuck his thumb nail into it to see if it was rotten, cussed a little when he found it was, threw the potato over the fence and said, "Do you take in enough cash to spare me fifty cents a week?"

"Why, hey, I guess so," Fred told him.

"All right," said Joe. "You just let my wages run along, 'cepting half a dollar or so a week to buy my tobacco and maybe a pair of britches once in a while. I wouldn't ask that, only I've got to have a little tobacco and these here social conventions won't let a man go without britches. You let my pay run along until the times pick up."

AND so Joe's wages ran along and the depression continued, just as the present one is apt to, and a party who got in debt stayed in debt, with little or no prospects of climbing out.

"Joe," said old Fred, one afternoon as they were husking corn, "Joe, do you realize that I'm getting to owe you a lot of money?"

"I ain't paid much attention to it," said Joe.

"Well," Fred went on, "it's been about three years since you've had much of anything, and I figure that your back wages amount to in the neighborhood of five hundred dollars."

"Yes?" said old Joe.

"Yes, and five hundred dollars in cash is about all the danged place would sell for in these times. There ain't no two ways about it, I'll have to borrow the money somewheres and pay you up, and then I'll have to let you go!"

"Pshaw, now," says Joe. "Pshaw, now, Fred, you keep your shirt on and don't go to doing nothing foolish. Tell ye what I'll do. I'm a single man, and the widders and old maids long ago got done bothering me, and I ain't got to have the cash. I'll take a mortgage on the farm for the amount of the debt, and we'll go on just as we are."

So Fred gave him a mortgage, and things ran along for another spell, and the depression continued to depress and things did not get much better, and Joe's wages piled up again. Then one day Fred said to Joe that they might as well come to a showdown, and for Joe to go on and foreclose and sell the farm and turn old Fred and his wife into the street.

"Pshaw, now," says Joe. "I told ye if you finished that jug o' cider last night you'd be feeling gloomy today. I'll foreclose the mortgage, if you want me to, and I'll take over the place. Only, you and the Missus will have to agree to stay right here and work for me. You'll

WGY Farm Program

Weather forecast at 12:00 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
New York City Produce Market Report at 12:02 p. m., daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
City Produce Market Report 3:40 p. m., daily, except Saturday and Sunday.

Monday, October 17

- 12:20—Boston Produce Market Report.
- 12:25—Metropolitan Milk Market Report.
- 12:30—County Agent Robbins.
- 12:40—"The Time to Lime," Prof. H. B. Hartwig, Dept. of Agronomy, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.
- 12:50—Mrs. Ruth Robbins.

Tuesday, October 18

- 12:20—"What Size Farm Pays Best?" Vermont Farm Service.
- 12:25—County Agent Robbins.
- 12:35—Countryside Talk—"Aroostook County and Potatoes," Ray F. Pollard.
- 12:45—"What's Protein to a Dairy Cow?" H. B. Little, Manager, Saratoga County Farm Bureau.
- 12:55—American Agriculturist Farm News Briefs.

Wednesday, October 19

- 12:20—"Putting the Flower Garden Into Winter Quarters," N. H. Farm Service.
- 12:25—County Agent Robbins.
- 12:35—N. Y. State Veterinary Medical Society.
- 12:45—"Hot Drinks for Cold Cows."
- 12:55—Miss Carolyn Robbins.

Thursday, October 20

- 12:20—Boston Produce Market Report.
- 12:25—County Agent Robbins.
- 12:35—"Dairy Production," R. L. Gillet, Chief Statistician, N. Y. State Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.
- 12:45—"What Profits From Herd Improvement?" H. J. Talmage, Agricultural Agent, Berkshire county, Mass.
- 12:55—Editor Ed Looks at Life.

Friday, October 21

- 12:20—"Bedding Down the Bulbs," Mass. Farm Service.
- 12:25—County Agent Robbins.
- 12:35—"The Story of Ausable Forks," Miss Anna M. Neukom, School Nurse, N. Y. State Dept. of Education.
- 12:45—County Agent Johnson.
- 12:55—Home Demonstration Agent.
- 4:40—City Produce Market Report.
- 8:30—WGY Farm Forum.

Saturday, October 22

- 12:15—Weather forecast.
- 12:17—WGY 4-H Fellowship (Packing Bees for Winter, 4-H Clubs of Delaware county).
- 12:30—"Gold in Relation to the General Price Level," T. H. Buhl, Stafford, N. Y.
- 12:40—"A High-producing Flock for the Farm," J. A. McLoughlin, Chatham Center, N. Y.
- 12:50—Assistant County Agent Craig.

have to stay right here, and things will go on just as they are, only I'll be boss and you'll be hired man and the Missus will be hired girl. What say?"

That was the way they fixed it, and old Joe became farm owner and Fred and his wife stayed along and worked for wages, and nobody looking from the outside would have known that there had been any change at all. And so things ran on and the depression depressed and the hard times hardened, and Joe was unable to pay cash wages, and the wages debt piled up even faster than formerly, because Fred's wife was now supposed to draw a salary. After a spell Fred

(Continued on page 12)

Now Is The Time!!

A few weeks are left before the campaign of our Grange Life Insurance is over.

Now is the time for those that have not as yet taken interest and made a definite move to participate to come in and make application with the officer of their Grange, in charge of Contest.

The Committee below is anxious to have you cooperate and show your Grange a brotherly spirit. LET'S GO!!

The Committee is under the leadership of L. J. Taber, Worthy National Master of the Grange, and is composed of:

L. J. Taber, Worthy National Master of the Grange; David H. Agans, Master of New Jersey State Grange; Fred J. Freestone, Master of New York State Grange; E. V. Dorsett, Master of Penna. State Grange; and W. F. Kirk, Master of Ohio State Grange.

In cooperation with the Advertising Committee this Campaign is carried on by Farmers & Traders Life Insurance Co., State Tower Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.

A Letter To You

Mr. Dairyman:

At least one farmer in New York believes that efficiency and cooperation are closely associated. He is Victor J. Markun of Fort Plain. Mr. Markun recently completed the Cornell farm study course in feeding and management of dairy cows and makes the following suggestion for advertising the courses in his locality: "I first learned of the course by seeing your strip in the Dairy-men's League News. To make sure that every person in our community who might be interested knows what he can get from the College, keep a notice about the courses in a cooperative paper. A person who has the intelligence to belong to a cooperative association and read its paper wants to get ahead; he will grab the chance to do so by taking the Cornell farm study course."

These correspondence courses are free of charge and available to New York farmers only. For further information write to:

Cornell Farm Study Courses
New York State College of Agriculture
Ithaca, N. Y.

Please mention
Dairymen's League
News
when writing to
advertisers



Savage Feed Service

Home Grown Grain in The Ration

At this time of year the one thing which is of interest to farmers is how to make the best use of their home grown grain. I have two points to make in this regard, which I think are of importance. First, I think that it is important not to be in too much of a hurry to feed up the home grown grain. My reason for this opinion is that purchased feed increases in value during the year. Therefore, it seems to me wise to reserve home grown grain to use when feed is more expensive and to buy the feed that is necessary now. I know, of course, that there will be some rattage and some chance of spoilage if you hold the grains over too long.

I think that, perhaps, in the long run the better method of utilizing home grown grains is to figure how many you have and check them out through the year.

In the light of the experience in the protein experiment at the Warren Farm, if one's hay is of good quality, early cut and one-half or more clover, I sincerely believe 18 per cent to 20 per cent protein is sufficient. The results of the experiment would teach us conclusively, I believe, that 16 per cent protein is sufficient. I would like to see more of our farmers going to the 16 per cent basis and see what would happen, but we want to be conservative and, perhaps, we can agree on an 18 per cent or 20 per cent basis for the present until we get more observational evidence on farms.

To make an 18 per cent to 20 per cent feed with a 32 per cent supplemental feed, we need to mix in the proportion of 600 lbs. home grown grain and 400 lbs. of 32 per cent. We can figure home grown grains at 12 per cent. Therefore, a mixture of 600 lbs. of 12 per cent and 400 lbs. of 32 per cent would give us exactly 20 per cent. Now, home grown grains may not run as high as 12 per cent protein.

Therefore, by using this mixture, 600 and 400, we would be getting on the average somewhere between 18 per cent and 20 per cent total protein in the resulting mixture.

The following letter indicates the type of questions that I am being asked:

"Dear Professor Savage:

"I am writing to ask if you will figure a balanced dairy ration for me to use this winter on my dairy herd. My scheme is to use all of my home grown grain that I can and to get a ration that will last the year. I would like to include in this ration wheat and have enough wheat so that I can feed as high as 600 lbs. to the ton, oats and barley mixed, 400 lbs. to the ton. What ingredients would you suggest to go with them. Gluten feed and bran is cheap now. I wish to use all the wheat I can per ton of feed up to 600 lbs. per ton but do not want to use any more wheat than is practical in a dairy ration. This ration is to be fed with first and second cutting alfalfa hay and I do not want more than an 18 per cent feed.

"Thanking you in advance, I remain
"D. N. B."

In answer to this correspondence I have recommended the following:

- 600 lbs. ground wheat
- 600 lbs. ground oats and barley
- 400 lbs. gluten feed
- 300 lbs. bran
- 100 lbs. linseed oil meal

This will give this correspondent a feed that will have in it 16 per cent total protein, 13½ per cent digestible protein, 75.5 per cent total digestible nutrients.

Another correspondent wishes a 24 per cent ration.

"Dear Professor Savage:

"We have a crop of wheat which turned out about 50 per cent rye. We were thinking of grinding it with oats for cows and would like to find out

CC 3's and 7's at Par October Only

Beginning October 1, the Association will purchase for retirement during the month of OCTOBER ONLY, CC Certificates with serial numbers ending with the figures 3 and 7, at par and with accrued interest to October 1st.

The serial number is the number printed in red on the back of the certificates.

No CC Certificates ending with the figures 2 and 8 will be redeemed at par if they are received at this office AFTER OCTOBER 5. This will give all holders of CC Certificates an opportunity to cash their certificates at par as the various numbers are drawn. Certificates should be mailed to the Treasurer, Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., 11 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

how to mix it in order to secure a 24 per cent ration.

"Also, some people have informed us if we feed rye it will cause the cows to lose their calves. Is this right?"

"Yours truly,
"H. L. W."

My recommendation to this second correspondent is 500 lbs.

- 500 lbs. ground wheat and rye
- 400 lbs. ground oats
- 500 lbs. gluten feed
- 200 lbs. linseed oil meal
- 400 lbs. cottonseed meal

This will give him a grain mixture of between 23 per cent and 24 per cent total protein, 20 per cent digestible protein and 77.8 per cent total digestible nutrients. I have indicated to this second correspondent that I think that it may not be necessary for him to feed as high a percentage of protein as 24 per cent but, of course, that is up to the judgment of the individual farmer in the light of the facts as brought out by the protein experiment at the Warren Farm.

As you will note in the feed prices in the League News from time to time, gluten feed is the cheapest source of total digestible nutrients in the high protein feeds. Cottonseed meal is second. I think that we might well be putting in a little oil meal because it is now getting down a little more reasonable in price.

Current Feed Prices

The following prices show the approximate cost per ton of ingredient feeds for cash in the Syracuse freight rate territory October 4, 1932. The prices given on the G. L. F. feeds are the contract prices and cash off car prices October 10, 1932. For Buffalo deduct \$1.50 per ton, for Utica add 20c per ton, for Philadelphia 40c, Albany 60c, New York 30c, and Boston \$1.20 to the Syracuse rate.

	T.D.N. per ton (1)	Wholesale sale (2)	Mixed car (3)	Re-tail (4)	T.D.N. Retail (5)
White hominy feed	1692	15.30	17.30	19.80	1.17
Corn feed meal	1692	17.40	19.40	21.90	1.29
Fancy yellow corn meal	1692	18.40	20.40	22.90	1.35
Standard wheat middlings	1386	15.30	17.30	19.80	1.43
Standard flour middlings	1564	18.30	20.30	22.80	1.46
Corn gluten feed	1614	19.30	21.30	23.80	1.47
Ground barley	1588	21.40	23.40	25.90	1.63
Standard wheat bran	1218	15.30	17.30	19.80	1.63
Standard mixed feed	1340	17.30	19.30	21.80	1.63
Ground oats	1408	20.00	22.00	23.50	1.74
Corn gluten meal	1680	26.30	28.30	30.80	1.83
Cottonseed meal 43%	1564	24.80	26.80	29.30	1.87
Linseed oil meal	1558	29.10	31.10	33.60	2.16
G. L. F. 12% Fitting Ration	1444	21.00*		23.00**	1.59
G. L. F. 16% Dairy Ration	1472	21.40*		23.40**	1.59
G. L. F. 18% Dairy	1404	19.40*		21.40**	1.52
G. L. F. Emergency Dairy 22%	1456	22.00*		24.00**	1.65
G. L. F. Exchange Dairy Feed 20%	1492	22.40*		24.40**	1.64
G. L. F. Super Exchange Dairy 20%	1528	25.00*		27.00**	1.81
G. L. F. Milk Maker 24%	1498	23.40*		25.40**	1.70
G. L. F. Super Milk Maker 24%	1505	26.00*		28.00**	1.86
G. L. F. Supplemental Dairy Feed 28%	1433	24.60*		26.60**	1.86

The above prices are for feed in new hundred pound bags. Shipment in use bags 50c less. Shipment in bulk 90c less. Column (1) in the above table shows the number of pounds of total digestible nutrients in one ton of each feed. Column (2) is the current wholesale price per ton. Column (3) shows the current prices per ton in mixed cars. Column (4) shows the retail prices per ton at Syracuse rate points and column (5) shows the cost of 100 lbs. of total digestible nutrients at retail in each feed. Feed should be bought to get the most digestible nutrients for \$1.00 with care to buy enough of high protein feed to get a proper mixture.

Correspondence and questions are invited. Address all communications to Savage Feed Service, Dairymen's League News, 11 West 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

*Contract price to agent buyers October 10, 1932.
**Cash off car in new bags October 10, 1932. The retail prices on G. L. F. feeds will be higher if put through a warehouse or sold for credit.

Market Not Much Improved

(Continued from page 2)

such a settlement and were continuing to hold their milk.

The outlook was far from hopeful at the end of the week for maintenance of the price level. There was an increasing feeling among dealers that they had little or nothing to fear from farmers, despite the fact that delegations from various sections had been to New York and studied the conditions. Dealers were taking the view that so long as the producers were not organized there was little to fear. The price cutting milk comes from plants supplied by independent producers. Dealers voiced the belief that movements to hold milk back could not be effective as long as the farmers were not organized.

"Every time McHorde comes into my office he puts up a poor mouth."

"What does he expect to gain by that?"

"Several filled teeth and some bridge-work."

New York Market Situation

Livestock, Butter, Eggs and Other Prices

The following report is furnished readers of the News weekly through the cooperation of the New York office of the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets.

New York, Oct. 5—There was some disappointment as the market opened Monday following the close of the Jewish holiday on the preceding Saturday. A better market was anticipated instead of that, prices on nearly everything showed downward trends.

Peaches, pears, plums and prunes have been coming from western New York in large quantities by truck, so heavy have been the supplies of these luscious fruits on the market that prices steadily went to lower levels.

The livestock market also has developed weakness through the week. While supplies have not been inordinately heavy, yet they were more than sufficient for the demand so that prices on nearly all classes of livestock fell off.

The law of supply and demand still continues to rule the market. Eggs so far this season seem to be the exception to the continued lower price trend. Happily to the surprise of everyone these prices have steadily risen. This last week, however, due to heavier supplies of nearby and mid-western eggs, prices declined 1 cent per dozen on specials, mediums and pullets. Brown eggs of fancy quality, on the other hand, due to scarcity advanced 4 cents during the week.

Supplies of butter were ample and a quiet demand resulted in extra (92 score) declining ½ cent per pound. Prices, however, are the same as one week ago.

The wholesale live poultry market was liberally supplied, demand fairly active for fancy stock. Reports coming in from turkey producing sections of the United States would indicate the supply of turkeys heavy and that the birds are especially well developed at this season of the year. No prediction has been made as yet as to prices which may be expected.

Arrivals of hay were light. Demand fairly active. Market steady.

Top Prices Only, October 5, 1932

- Cows—3¾ cents per pound.
- Bulls—3½ cents per pound.
- Vealers—7½ cents per pound.
- Lambs—6 cents per pound.
- Hogs—5 cents per pound.
- Country dressed calves—10 cents per pound.
- Butter—21½ cents per pound.
- Cheese, average run to fancy—No quotation.
- Eggs—37 cents per dozen.
- Hay, per ton, Timothy No. 1, \$17.00-18.00 per ton; No. 2, \$16.00-17.00 per ton; No. 3, \$14.00-15.00 per ton.

Net Pool Prices

Following are the net pool prices paid by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., to members during the past year. These prices are for 3.5 milk at the base zone 201-210 miles from New York City:

Aug., 1931...	1.67	February ..	1.44
September ..	1.75	March	1.32
October	1.74	April	1.17
November ...	1.71	May	1.05
December ...	1.42	June89
Jan., 1932...	1.43	July98
		August	\$1.07

Milk and Cream

Report furnished by Dairymen's League Cooperative Association to radio station WGY, Schenectady, and broadcast at noon last Monday. A similar report furnished by the League is broadcast at 12:25 every Monday noon.

No changes of any significance have occurred in the metropolitan milk and cream market since our last report. The main interest of the trade has continued to center on the efforts of small groups of independent producers to force dealers handling their milk in New York to abide by established prices and discontinue price cutting in the wholesale market. Under the threat of strikes some of these dealers have promised to cooperate in the effort led by the Dairymen's League on September 20, to reestablish wholesale prices at scheduled levels. However, some observers can see but little improvement in the wholesale situation. Cut price milk is still being sold from stores in some sections of Brooklyn and as long as this continues, the situation is not healthy.

The metropolitan cream market was weak and uncertain. Plenty of supplies were on hand at all times. A feature of this was the Jewish holidays which began during the week.

During the week production had dropped to a point from two to three pounds per day per dairy above last year.

Receipts of milk during the week were 629,682 cans, a decrease of about 6,000 cans below the previous week. Cream receipts were 32,697 cans, a slight increase over the previous week. These figures include shipments both by rail and truck. Platform price of inspected cream remained at \$14 with contracts and open sales being made within a range of from \$12.50 to \$13. Sales of western cream in the Newark district were reported as low as \$9.75.

Cooperation Winning Out in California Milk War

Following a long period of negotiations between producers' and distributors' committees, the California Milk Producers' Association announced recently that conditions in the Los Angeles market are well on the way to stabilization and better returns for dairymen.

Following a critical price war, committees have been formed representing all interests and various problems confronting producers and distributors in that market are being tackled. The questions of shipping rights or production base and the handling of surplus are the biggest questions to be settled. Speaking of the situation in a recent issue of the California Dairyman, the official publication of the California Milk Producers' Association, said:

"Now that we are on the way to more permanent conditions let us not forget the main cause for our troubles in the past. The lack of cooperation between all parties concerned in the industry,—producers, distributors, feed dealers, and cow dealers included—was the fundamental cause for the complete disruption of the market milk business in Los Angeles. Every person in the industry is dependent upon every other person connected with it to some extent, and when they don't work together it hurts everybody."

Statement of Ownership

Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912.

of Dairymen's League News, published weekly at New York, N. Y., for October 1, 1932.

State of New York, County of New York—ss.:

Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared R. L. Culver, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Dairymen's League News and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Dairymen's League Cooperative Assoc., Inc., New York, N. Y.; editor, D. J. Carter, Glenbrook, Conn.; managing editor, none; business manager, R. L. Culver, 301 East 38th St., New York, N. Y.

2. That the owners are: Dairymen's League Cooperative Assoc., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Fred H. Sexauer, President, Auburn, N. Y.; L. A. Chapin, No. Bangor, N. Y.; Chester Young, Napanoch, N. Y.; H. H. Rathbun, New Hartford, N. Y.; J. A. Coulter, Watertown, N. Y., and other members.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders, owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

R. L. CULVER,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of September, 1932.

[L. S.] MILDRED R. CLARK,

Notary Public, Queens County, Queens County Clerk's No. 308; Queens County Register's No. 2502; New York County Clerk's No. 620; New York County Register's No. 4-D-356. (My commission expires March 30, 1934.)

New!
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HERE'S a high quality yet popular priced hammer mill, not too small nor too large but just right to produce sufficient feeds for the average herd.

The grinding method is the most efficient known. Twenty semi-rigid hammers reduce the material by impact in the air. Grain, ear corn, stover, hay or anything else. There's no metal to meet contact. No rubbing. No heat generated. Cool, appetizing and highly digestible feeds are assured.

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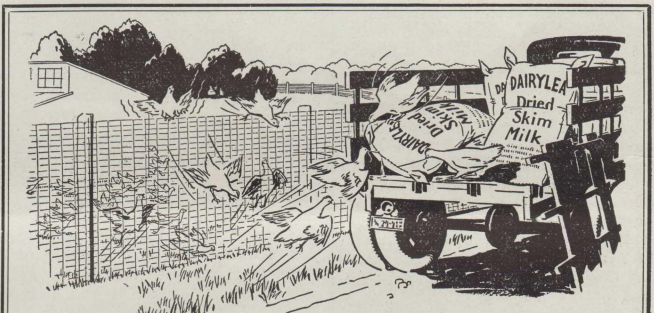
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Please send me, without obligation, complete information on Case Hammer Feed Mills—also copy of "The Advantages of Grinding Feed."

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Address.....
Size of Farm.....

Read the Classified Ads—page 12



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Name.....
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THE HOME

Vera McCrea EDITOR

Beatrice Crawford-Newcomb ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Second Women's Conference on Current Problems

EVER since the World War there has been a growing tendency among men toward the conference method of action upon problems vital to the progress of our civilization. Until two years ago no such conference had been held by women of this country. At that time the Herald Tribune, daily newspaper of New York City, whose magazine editor is a woman, whose vice president is a woman, and whose policy is a constructive program for "The New Day in the Home . . . National Affairs . . . and International Affairs," called together 500 Women's Club leaders for the purpose of assisting them in planning the most effective and needed activities in their respective communities.

This fall the Herald Tribune called the Second Women's Conference in response to the thousands of requests coming to them for assistance in preparing such women's club work for the coming winter. This time 3,000 women, representing 26 states and 1800 organizations attended. Three sessions were held, morning, afternoon and evening with more than twenty distinguished speakers.

Perhaps there have been programs wherein were listed as important speakers, but certainly never more important ones. The President of the United States addressed the gathering over the radio, with a plea for protection of the children of the nation through these times of privation that they as tomorrow's citizens may be fit and fine to carry on work of the new era which is upon us. Such outstanding personages as Owen D. Young, who incidentally is a League member, you know, spoke concerning the need of education for a better understanding of the possibilities and dangers to be found in an increased amount of idle or leisure time, made possible through greater efficiency and wider use of machinery in the production of the world's goods. Artists such as Walter Damrosch and Huger Elliott, of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, offered suggestions for assisting the masses to a greater appreciation of the best our country has to offer in art and music. Dr. Flora Rose of Cornell, believes we can very profitably take stock of the contents of our attics and trunks, with an eye to remarking, in a step toward self preservation—a first essential just now.

World peace and woman's power in preserving it was ably discussed. The mounting cost of government and new and old values in the matter of shortened working hours and the five-day week were offered with practical application plans for a community project. John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire, called the Lincoln of New England, pled for a sharing of the work there is to do among all who need and must have it. While over it all presided that wee wisp of taut gray steel, Mrs. William Brown Meloney, who arranged the conference program and carried it through to triumphant completion without so much as a momentary hitch. She was at

(Continued on page 16)

A Dairy Woman Does Some Emergency Investigating

Probably You All Can't Come to Market to See for Yourselfs But One Woman Did and This is a Report of What She Found

ON September 14th, I was asked to appear before the Legislative Committee that was investigating the milk industry of New York State. We all know that, at the present price of milk, the monthly check cannot be stretched enough to cover the general farm expenses, such as interest, taxes, insurance, labor and living costs. And, of course, there is nothing left for the home improvements that we would all like to have that would lighten our burdens and the manufacture of which would make work for other industries. At present there is no money for a new car or truck so we drive the old one as long as it will hold together.

The next week I went to New York City at the invitation of the Emergency Milk Committee to become acquainted with the way milk reaches the city consumer. The first day, I went to the lower east side where more people live on an acre of ground than in any other section of the world. Goods of all kinds are displayed on the sidewalks and there is scarcely room to walk. Some dealers had been cutting the price of bottled milk to the retailers in this section and earlier in the week milk had been sold to the customer for as low as 6c and 7c per quart. The newspapers were full of the situation and many of the storekeepers had become cautious about selling cheap milk. At some of the stores I bought milk for 8c and there was plenty for sale at 9c. Most of the stores carried Borden's, Shefffield's, or Dairyale, besides the cheap milk, and these all sold at the standard price of 11c per quart.

When I asked for a bottle of milk, it was always the 11c milk that was handed out first, but if I insisted that I didn't want to pay so much, they all had a cheaper kind.

One grocer told me that the Borden's milk was better milk but could give no reason except that he had been told so. Another storekeeper informed me that the cheap milk would develop a bad odor on the second day because it came from Long Island and the cows there had no pasture but were fed western hay which was damp! They have just as little idea

of the farms that produce milk as most of us do about the problems of delivering our product to the purchasers who finally use the milk.

The next day I went to Brooklyn and other towns on Long Island and bought, in all, 18 quart bottles. Two of these I got for 8c and the others for 9c, but most of the storekeepers told me that they had been selling for 8c but that milk had gone up a cent this week. Loose milk is also sold and mostly quoted at 8c per quart though one store I was in had a sign in the window advertising it for 6c per quart, and at one place I saw a woman buy ½ pint of cream for 5c.

The situation in the New York market is a serious one. Those of us on the farms know too little about it and are too far away to deal with the distribution problem. We must leave that to our leaders who are doing their best and deserve our trust and confidence. We, the producers, can make every effort to see that we produce a high quality milk. Let us be sure that our milk comes clean from the cows and is delivered to our milk stations clean and properly cooled.

Our salesmen are putting our product on the market at a price above the general price level and the only way we can maintain our sales is to have a superior product to offer.

Strikes are destructive. Let us not think of strikes. Let us stand back of our League officers and the policies they believe are best, and let us each and every one do his share.

Elizabeth R. Myers.
Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Remove stains from fabrics when the stains are new.

For a rich sweet dessert that is a little different, put a can of sweetened condensed milk into the tea kettle and let it boil about three hours. Cool and open the can, and serve the caramelized contents with thin cream.

In Fifty Years

On Monday, September 4, 1882, the first commercial electric plant in the world started operation. It was located on Pearl street, New York, and served an area a mile square in lower Manhattan.

Today that original square mile has been broadened until it includes the 743 square miles that compose greater New York. The electric industry has circled the globe. Every American community of more than 1,000 population now has electric service, as have 50 per cent of all communities of 250 to 1,000 and 25 per cent of all hamlets with less than 250.

That little Pearl street station had approximately 750 horsepower. Today the four unified companies serving New York have 3,180,000, and the utilities of the nation control 46,000,000.

The capitalization of the original utility in 1882 was \$1,000,000. Today the value of the power industry's plant and equipment is around \$13,000,000,000.

All that has taken place in less than a lifetime. Living persons have seen electricity develop from an element still in the experimental stage, so far as practical usage was concerned, to the most vital influence in domestic and industrial life. And what that first little utility meant to the world was best expressed by the late Thomas Edison when he said: "The operation of Pearl street meant the end of one epoch in civilized life and the beginning of another."

Onion Soup au Gratin

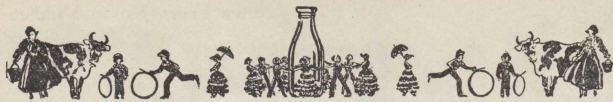
- 6 small onions, sliced.
- 3 tablespoons butter.
- Cheese.
- 2 cups soup stock.
- 1 quart milk.
- 6 slices toast.

Cook the onions in the butter until they are golden brown. Add the stock and continue to cook it until the onions are soft, then add the salt and the hot milk. Place a slice of toast in each soup plate, sprinkle the toast with grated cheese and pour the soup over it.

Indian Pudding

- 5 cups scalded milk.
- ½ cup corn meal.
- 1½ cups molasses.
- 1 teaspoon salt.
- 1 teaspoon ginger.

Pour the milk slowly on the meal, cook the mixture in a double boiler for 20 minutes, then add the molasses, salt, and ginger, and pour this into a buttered pudding dish. Set the dish in a pan of hot water, and bake it for 2 hours in a moderately slow oven (325° F.). Serve with cream. Ginger may be omitted.



League Booth at Community Fair

Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania, September 15, 16, 17



Photo furnished by J. Albert Johnson.

This attractive health educational exhibit was arranged by League women under the direction of Mrs. John Anderson, associate delegate, for the Sugar Grove, Pennsylvania,

Community Fair. League colors of blue and cream were carried out. This booth as well as the entire fair was a real success and attracted much enthusiastic comment.

Associate Delegate Promotes a Hot Lunch Program

AS the children of our school district wanted to have a warm dish at noon to go with their lunch and the stove was a Heatrola and not suitable for cooking, they gave it up. The district did not feel able to buy an oil stove so I offered the use of my stove and oven. This was gladly accepted. The school district bought the oil for the stove which was about five gallons.

The teacher and scholars gave an entertainment at Hallowe'en and sold home-made candy and pop-corn. With

this money the teacher bought two large sauce pans with covers, a dish pan, a large spoon and a soup ladle. As there was a small amount over, they bought cocoa, sugar and several cans of canned soups. The children furnished milk each day with vegetables, macaroni or rice as needed.

This proved very satisfactory to all the district so they are planning to do the same this year.

Reported by Mrs. C. D. Brown, Associate Delegate of East Freetown, New York.

A Presidential Pun Puzzle

By Mrs. E. E. Hulst, Marathon, N. Y.

Editor's Note—This presidential puzzle was worked out by a League woman and is suggested as a solution for your local meetings or local programs. The blank space in each case to be filled in with the name of a president of the United States makes a complete poem and will afford a great deal of fun. Prizes may be awarded for the quickest and most complete solution. Answers, or a copy of the completed poem may be secured by anyone wishing to feature this. Send a stamped self-addressed envelope to the Home Section of the Dairymen's League News, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

It was in..... the state,
(I have forgot the time)
And if less..... as to date,
Perhaps it wouldn't rhyme.

The people here, from pioneers
Were all descendants, proud.
They lither came in cara.....
.....olds lead the crowd.

Here was..... of Bill;
And..... of Hank;
And..... of Geoffrey,
The owner of the bank.

And here was..... of John;
And..... of Jack;

A..... of land was given
From which their homes to hack.

The..... and the..... felt as good
As any in the place.
Which is being as it should
Since all are..... race.

.....(ng)ly, by dint of toil and pain
Their fathers.....d the wilderness:
.....link, they forged the chain
Which still withstands the stress.

Tall weed there were, which grew so
rank
They looked like a cl..... big.
A Dutchman mutters, "I ban tank
It is no..... I dig."

Now to this town one July Fourth
A city man there came.
In fact, in..... was his home
And..... was his name.

He knowing naught of country folk,
Reck'ed not, as sure as you are born,
How..... of toll could get
Nor the..... of his scorn.

Touched off by..... his roar;
It is now time for the speech:
The speaker proved to be a Red:
Men threw what they could reach!

(Continued on page 11)

Recipe for an Obedient Child

RESPECT for the rights and the intelligence of a child as a reasonable human being is necessary to make an obedient child. Too many commands, many of which are useless, contradictory, or soon forgotten at best, and unenforced by the parent who gives the order, are sooner or later to lead the child to question or deny the necessity of obeying any commands. Limit commands to matters of immediate and real importance. The child should not be forced to submit to unreasonable demands with no regard for his rights as an individual.

Consideration for the natural needs of the small child for constructive activity is another essential. The child's play is of enormous importance to him, and it is his right to exercise

his need for play and activity. If he is hedged around by "no's" and "don'ts" disobedience becomes inevitable. When he is engaged in an activity he should not be rudely snatched away in the midst of it. Warning should be given in time for him to wind up his play, just as it would be given to an adult.

The parent's attitude is important in obtaining prompt obedience. Unless the child knows from experience that such obedience is expected, and unless he understands just what is required of him, obedience will not be forthcoming. This knowledge and understanding should begin in earliest infancy, and the habit will carry over into the pre-school years.

"It is More Blessed to Give Than to Receive"

Birthdays are seldom signalized by the celebrant giving to others; the almost universal rule is for him to be the recipient of gifts from his relatives and friends. Recently, however, an instance of the former came to the attention of the department. While sitting at luncheon in a restaurant one day, a public health nurse employed in the county was approached by a local resident with whom she had a slight acquaintance. "Miss P—," he said, "I've read that you were trying to raise money to send children to camp. Today is my birthday and I want to celebrate it by giving you something toward that fund." Thereupon he gave the nurse three five dollar bills.

Salt the fish both inside and out before stuffing to get the best flavor.

Discarded picture frames may be made into artistic trays. Add two handles, which may be purchased at a hardware store, and place a piece of bright cretonne under the glass. Back with heavy cardboard and glue strips of felt to the back edges of the frame.

Dairymen Welcome

T. Elliott Tolson, Pres.

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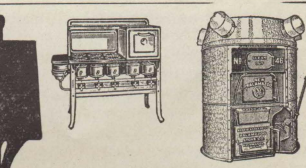
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MAIL COUPON for New, FREE CATALOG

Dear Ko-op Kiddies:

As the cooler weather comes on I expect Ko-op Kiddie Members will be finding new and exciting games to play which more nearly fit the season than the fishing, swimming, picnics, and so on, that have occupied them during the summer months.

I am glad you all have wide spaces in which to play safe from traffic in the pure fresh air of the country. It is a rare privilege and I know you appreciate it. How different is the lot of thousands of children of poorer sections in great cities. Only last evening I saw a striking example of this at a street crossing near Battery Park. But the imagination of children is one of the most hopeful things in this life of ours and saved the situation from pathos.

Two small boys, probably eight and ten years of age, were playing along a cobblestoned street, deserted to a large extent after six o'clock. Either they had been to the movies showing an Arctic picture, or had been reading such a story book. Because they were playing "adventure." Each had an improvised Alpine Stock on which he leaned as they peered cautiously up and down the street for make-believe "enemies" before risking the perilous crossing. On their feet they wore (one to each foot) the funniest things I can possibly imagine. I feel sure they were "borrowed" from their mother's pantry shelf—but there they were, big as life and twice as natural, two long deep straight sided loaf cake pans! These acting as imaginary snowshoes the boys "mushed" across the street to continue their play among the shrubs of Battery Park.

I am glad you don't have to play in the street, but I went home happy to remember that the joy of children at play, no matter how humble the place, is the purest joy we know.

Your loving

Aunt Karrie.

Dear Aunt Karrie:

I and my brother Charles would like to join the K. K. page. My name is Eileen. Our last name is Wirth.

We would like to have you send us each some leaflets and posters. I am ten years old in the fifth grade. We have two kittens, two cats, and a calf. My brother is eight years old in the fourth grade.

I enjoy reading the K. K. K. page. We have seven milk cows and one heifer. The calf belongs to daddy. If we get a heifer calf, Charles can have it. I like milk. My birthday is May 20. I was born in 1922. Charles and I like bread and milk. Charles and I are new members.

We got out of school on the 24th of June. Charles and I would like other children to write to us. Our house has ten rooms, porch and wood house, cellar and pantry. We have two mules. Their names are Jack and Billy. We had a pet crow but it died. Four people live in our house. We have 25 white chickens, 2 red chickens, 1 rooster and 1 chick. We have a tent, a swing and many other things. I like the stories very much. Will you tell Arline Beckerink and Dorothy Nowak to write to me? Will you tell La Rue Phillips to write to Charles? How are you and Healthy? Charles has a little cold, but I am fine. I would like to know who my twin is and also Charles'. Daisies and buttermilks are all around the lots. We have a 100 acre farm. We drink milk three times a day. On June 24th the children came to school. We played games.

Charles and Eileen Wirth.

Wolcott, N. Y., R. 2.

KOOP KIDDIE KORNER

A Young Member of The League Family



Howard Chase, Unadilla, N. Y., a two and one-half year old Koop Kiddie Korner member with some of his daddy's 1,000 young chickens.

The Boy Who Lost the Race

Tell Me An Indian Story

By Dr. E. A. Bates, Cornell

(Copyright 1932)

THE hot summer sun was going slowly down its afternoon trail behind the purple hill and a breeze had awakened from the lake to cool the long trail around its shores.

The boys returned early from helping their fathers in the corn fields and, after an evening meal of fish and sweet corn, they gathered in the center of the village.

For it was the evening of all evenings for the boys, because the annual race for the white moccasins and the title of Swiftfoot was to go to the winner.

Every boy older than ten and less than fifteen years old was ready for the sound of the tomtom as the starting signal. The course was out of the village and along the trail, to touch as they passed, the white ash on the opposite side of the lake. Swiftly they started.

Dear Aunt Karrie:

I have not written to you in a long time because I have been busy. We have been moving. We moved on the first of April. We moved onto another farm. It contains one hundred fifty-four acres. It has a large wood lot on it. Mabel and I have been to the woods quite a number of times.

We have found many wild flowers. We found hepaticas, spring beauties, Dutchman's breeches, violets, trilliums and many others.

We are all settled now. We brought out cats, dog, rabbits and chickens with

us when we moved. Daddy is working for the man who owns the farm.

There are twenty Holstein cows here. There are three calves and 22 steers. The steers are going to pasture at Cherry Creek next week.

I was sixteen years old April 22. I wonder if I have any Koop Kiddie twins. I have one twin in school. We have to go eight miles to school in good weather and eleven miles when it storms, because we have to go around on the improved road. We are not going to school now because my brother can't take us.

News From Ko-op Kiddies

**Dear Aunt Karrie:**

I haven't written to you for quite a while.

Well you know how I told you about our cousins coming, well they are here. We have loads of fun.

I am picking strawberries now. I have earned \$3.40. I pick for my uncle. I may pick huckleberries too. I am going to pick string beans and cucumbers for dad. My what work. I expect to earn at least \$10.

I am going down to Oswego to my aunt's for 3 or 4 days. I am going up to my cousin's at Fulton for about 2 days so I'll have enough to do.

We had a school picnic last Tuesday. We had lots of fun. We went to the lake. We went in swimming the first thing we got there. Then we had dinner. We didn't have ice cream but we had lemonade. After dinner we had a peanut hunt, a gum chewing contest, a three-legged race. Each one of the girls got a jump rope. Each of the boys got a ball. We gave our teacher two pink glass dishes. She will not teach our school next year.

Did you know I got second in the spelling contest in the county. Neil Toomey got first. First we had a tie then we had more words and I got one wrong while he got 100.

I shall try again next year. Neil was from Oswego City. He won last year too. But he was 16 and I only 10.

Yesterday we went up to Jean's and Lauren's house and had dinner in the front yard, on a picnic table Uncle Lauren made. Jean and Lauren are the cousins from Detroit. Some of our other relatives were there too. Nancy and Billy Darling were there. We had lots of fun. While we were eating three cars came, one was our Aunt Bess. Boy did we have fun.

My marks for June were: Arithmetic 98, spelling 98, hygiene 98, silent reading 100, history 96, English 94, geography 92.

New Haven, N. Y. Betty Lawrence.

I have been piecing quilts lately when I haven't been doing anything else. I have pieced one quilt and have three others started. Mabel is also piecing quilts.

Here is a poem I wrote on my birthday. I thought maybe you would like to read it as you can't be out in the country all the time like we are.

Springtime in the Woods

When I went to the woods the other day

What do you s'pose I found?
May flowers and hepaticas
Nodding gayly o'er the ground.
And blooming in every cranny and chink

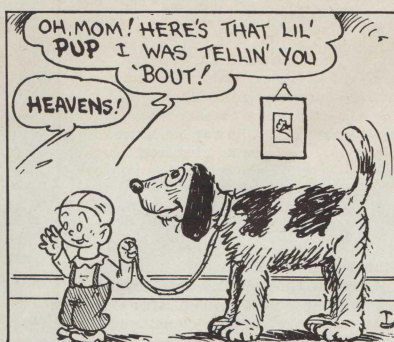
Spring Beauties there were, too.
Some were lavender, and some were pink,

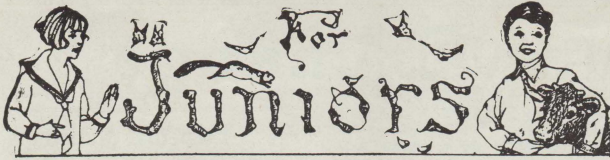
And some were a lovely blue.
The babbling brook ran merrily
And made a pleasing sound,
The robin, thrush and phoebe
Were gathered all around.
The bluebird and the warbler
Sang a very merry song,
To cheer up the woods
The whole day long.

Your loving niece,
Irene M. Libby.

South Dayton, N. Y., R. F. D. 3.

THE KO-OP. KIDDIE KROWD -- Doings in LEAGUELAND





New York Wins at Springfield

Empire State Boys and Girls Sweep Boards at Eastern States Exposition—4-H Clubs Show Value

NEW YORK STATE 4-H Clubs practically swept the boards showing at the recent eastern states exposition in competition with the New England states. With fewer animals entered than any other state, the New Yorkers won fifty-five prizes in the second of the major shows of the season; these shows were the New York State Fair at Syracuse, and the inter-state competition at Springfield. H. A. Willman of the State College of Agriculture, who was in general charge of the exhibits, says no similar string of victories for 4-H Club members has ever been recorded.

The champion steer at the New York State Fair, shown by Joe Grassi of White Plains, placed tenth at Springfield. The grand champion steer at Springfield in both the 4-H and open classes was bred and shown by Harold Hamilton of Millertown, Dutchess county. The steer sold for \$2.10 a pound. Harold won the mother of the champion steer as a prize for having a champion steer in 1927, and has since won the Thomas Wilson scholarship as the best meat-club member of a 4-H Club in the eastern section of the United States.

With only five head of dairy animals, they won four first prizes, one second prize and placed two champions and three reserve champions. In the sheep classes, with 19 animals against about 100 entered, they took almost all prizes except one; or, in another way, only one sheep of all the rest shown, was better than the entries from New York.

Here is the List

First prize for junior yearling, and champion of the 4-H cattle show, a Holstein heifer shown by Ceylon Snyder, of Fillmore, Allegany county, in a class of ten competing.

First prize for Holstein senior calf, and reserve champion of the show, a calf shown by Orson Smith of Fayetteville, Onondaga county, in a competing class of eighteen animals.

First prize for Jersey senior yearling and champion of 4-H Club Jerseys, won by an animal shown by Thomas Stowell of LeRoy, Genesee county, which also won the open junior championship of the whole show for the best Jersey under two years.

First prize senior yearling, Ayrshire, and reserve champion, won by the entry of William Craver of Jamesville, Onondaga county.

Second prize senior calf, Ayrshire, won by the entry of Virginia Craven, sister of the first prize winner.

Not Only Animals

Mr. Willman says the New York boys and girls in 4-H dairy clubs not only made a record with their animals, but with their own personal records in the showmanship contests. These consisted in fitting, training, and exhibiting the animal to the judges.

Thomas Stowell was grand champion of all classes, and champion of those who showed Jerseys.

Ceylon Snyder was reserve grand champion and champion for the Holstein classes.

Orson Smith was reserve champion for the Holstein classes.

William Craven was reserve champion for the Ayrshire classes.

In all, about 125 animals were shown from the New England states and New York and the winnings for New York were all the more remarkable, says Mr. Willman, when it is realized that New York was allowed only five entries.

When It Came to Sheep

New York 4-H Club members showed 19 sheep in a field of about a hundred animals. Against 17 entries in the class for market lambs, New York won all prizes, and the first and second prizes were won by a 4-H Club girl, Katherine Sheldon of Oneonta, Otsego county.

Against 33 entries in the class for grade ewe lambs, Ceylon Snyder won first and second, and Katherine Sheldon took third and fourth places, and also won first prize for the best South-down ewe lamb, and second prize for Cheviot lamb. The first prize for Cheviots was won by a New Hampshire boy in a class in which 12 entries were from New Hampshire and 3 from New York.

In Hampshire yearling ewes, Ceylon Snyder won first and second; and Thomas Stowell took third. In Hampshire ewe lambs, these two boys placed in exactly the same way in the first three awards.

In Shropshires, Arthur Traver took the first prizes in both the lamb and Yearling classes.

Good Judges, Too

New York's judging team, made up of August Kehr, of Unadilla, Otsego county; Svend Futtrup, of Bloomville, Delaware county, and Thomas Stowell, won first place in judging dairy cattle, with New Hampshire second, Connecticut third, Vermont fourth, and Massachusetts fifth. Although Massachusetts had a relatively low team score, individual judging honors were won by a Massachusetts girl, with August Kehr, who won first place at the Syracuse State Fair, as a close second.

Katherine Sheldon, who won so heavily in the sheep classes had the champion pen of lambs at Syracuse, and thereby won the chance to exhibit them at the international livestock show in Chicago in November.

Because the Springfield exposition came two weeks later than the Syracuse Fair, where these animals had already been exhibited, it was decided by Mr. Willman that it would be better to show the animals for a week at another fair on the way to Springfield rather than disperse the animals and then gather them again. So they stopped at the Altamont Fair, in Albany county, where they won three first prizes and two junior championships and second, third, and fourth prizes. The animals were handled by Thomas Stowell and Orson Smith on the journey from Syracuse to Springfield.

Contributions from the New York Holstein-Friesian Association, the American Holstein-Friesian Association, the New York Jersey Cattle Club, the New York Guernsey Cattle Club, and the G. L. F. Exchange enabled

the boys and girls to make the trip with their animals.

Other Judging Prizes

At the same time that H. A. Willman was noting the successes of New York's 4-H Club boys and girls in the classes for livestock at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, other New York boys and girls were giving a good account of themselves at Camp Vail, according to W. J. Wright, state leader of junior extension in New York.

Twelve boys and girls, selected as delegates because of their all-round achievements in 4-H Club work spent the week in Camp Vail, as guests of the Eastern States Exposition. These were: Marvell Markell, East Greenbush, Rensselaer county; Evelyn Tucker, McDonough, Chenango county; Doris Lemley, Warsaw, Wyoming county; Ramona Kell, Corfu, Genesee county; Emily Watts, Deferiet, Jefferson county; Anna Morrison, Groveland, Livingston county; Reed Adams, Greene, Chenango county; John Mott, Hartwick, Otsego county; Leon McNair, Windsor, Broome county; Ralph H. Webster, Auburn, Cayuga county; Ralph Penny, Walkill, Ulster county, and Charles Nichols, Watertown, Jefferson county.

Each state delegation presents a complete showing, or demonstration of some project on which they have been engaged during the current year. New York's demonstration team had for its principal attraction the reconditioning of old furniture, as taught them by Mrs. Nancy M. Roman of the New York State College of Home Economics. In addition to this they entered, as individuals, a number of judging contests, with the following results:

Vegetable judging: Leon McNair, blue ribbon.

Poultry: Ralph Penny, red ribbon. Dairy: Ralph Webster, blue ribbon; John Mott, red ribbon; Reed

Adams, red ribbon; Leon McNair, white ribbon.

Clothing: Anna Morrison, blue ribbon; Emily Watts, red ribbon; Doris Lemley, red ribbon; Marvell Markell, red ribbon.

Foods: Marvell Markell, red ribbon; Doris Lemley, white ribbon; Anna Morrison, white ribbon.

Canning: Marvell Markell, blue ribbon; Romana Kell, red ribbon; Evelyn Watts, red ribbon; Anna Morrison, red ribbon.

Anna Morrison, in winning a blue ribbon for judging clothing, was high scorer in the judging contests.

A Presidential Pun Puzzle

(Continued from page 9)

The speaker toward the river fled,
A Scotsman there was hoing.
"Hoot fast as 'eer you can,
And you had best be going.

Toward Mt. your nose;
your

. strength you may be needing
So fast he went, far people said they
saw a man
.ly was speeding!

And as he hustled from that spot,
A timid lad who stuttered,
Excited cried, "M-m-ma who was t-t-t-
.er him?

No more that land he cluttered.

Spray Paint Methods

(Continued from page 2)

their buildings painted could do so at comparatively low cost. It is expected that in the future less of this outside work will be done because of the unemployment situation which makes it desirable for people to employ local help for jobs of this kind.

Rectangular fields are the cheapest to plow.



Dairylea Process Cheese

Process Cheese (3 lbs.)
65¢ per box
C. O. D. Shipments
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Postage or
Express Prepaid

Tasty and healthful. Convenient for home use. Our new, process, American cheese packed in 3 lb. wooden boxes. Order through your nearest League plant or direct from New York office. In latter case use coupon below. Orders from non-members unless accompanied by check or money order, will be sent c. o. d.

Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc. 10-14-32
Sales Dept., 11 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Please ship boxes Dairylea Process Cheese (3 lbs.)

Name

P. O.

R. D. State

Milk del'd to (dealer)

Plant Patron No.

Plant at

I hereby authorize payment deducted from my milk check.

Be sure to give plant patron number.

Farmer-to-Farmer Exchange

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Flemington, N. J. 6w

CATTLE

COWS FOR SALE—T. B. Tested, Holstein and Guernseys, in carload lots, sixty day rest guaranteed. E. C. TALBOT, Leonardsville, N. Y. tf

REGISTERED JERSEYS, at depression prices. Bred many years for size and production. Males and females, all ages. **FRED POWERS**, Mansfield, Pa. 1w

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AYRSHIRE Heifer and Bull, from high producing dams with cow test records, sired by Fairfield Battle. Ax. First prize at the National Dairy Show as yearling and three year old. 2nd as two year old. Grand Champion Dairy Cattle Congress as two year old. Dam's record 1927 lbs. milk 40 lbs. fat at two years old. Other sire Glen Ford Trimmer. Three nearest dams average 13000 lbs. milk, 600 lbs. fat. Sire by Penshurst Rising Star, the leading sire of the breed. For information write **GOULD DALE FARM**, South Kortright, N. Y. 1w

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LEGHORN PULLETS, HENS, CHICKS—Thousands at bargain prices. Records to 336 eggs. Catalog free. **GEORGE B. FERRIS**, 955 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich. 1w

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CHICKS C. O. D.—100 Rocks, \$7; Reds, \$6; Leghorns \$5.50, heavy mixed \$6, light \$5. Delivery guaranteed. Feeding system, raising 95% to maturity, free. **C. M. LAUVER**, Box 47, McAlisterville, Pa. 4w

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PIGS, PIGS, PIGS—Large Yorkshire and Chester White Cross, color white, Berkshire and Chester White Cross, color black, white, 6 to 8 weeks old at \$2.00 each, 8 to 10 weeks old at \$2.50 each, c. o. d., f. o. b. Woburn. No charge for crating. **JOHN J. SCANNELL**, Russell St., Woburn, Mass. Tel. 0230. 6w

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FARM FOR SALE—185 acres, 30 head cattle, 3 horses, farm machinery and crops. \$6,500. Easy payments. **A. KAUN**, Taberg, N. Y. 1w

650 ACRES, 100 head stock, equipment, \$1,000 month income; 200 acres, 20 head stock, tools, furniture; \$1,500 buys 60 acre farm. Write **MR. DOUGLAS**, Port Plain, N. Y., Agt. 7w

FARM FOR SALE—162 acres. Good buildings, 19 milk cows, 7 yearlings, 2 horses, chickens and pigs, threshing, farm machinery, tools and crops. Old people selling for low price, \$5,500. \$1,000 down. **A. KAUN**, Taberg, N. Y. 1w

READ THIS! 3 COWS, HORSE, Hens, all farm tools and crops, hay, corn, potatoes, beans, beets, cabbage, carrots etc., on this 64 acre farm included to assure comfort and good living; 2 miles busy village, 50 acres tillage, plenty wood and fruit; could have private pond; 9-room house, cement-base-ment barn; 2-car garage, hen house. All goes at \$1200, part down; pictures pg 28 **BIG FALL BARGAIN CATALOG**. Free. **STROUT AGENCY**, 255-FC Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. 1w

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POSITION WANTED—Farm manager or herdsman, 25 years experience. Prefer thoroughbred herd. Married. An interview will convince you of my ability. Address **LAKE VIEW TERRACE FARM**, Brockport, N. Y. 1w

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FOR SALE—20 tons first cutting alfalfa. Cut early and is not coarse. Also 10 tons rye and oat straw. **LAKE VIEW TERRACE FARM**, Brockport, N. Y. 1w

Perpetual Motion

(Continued from page 5)

and his wife took a mortgage, and then after another spell the mortgage fell due and they foreclosed and got the farm back, and Joe went to work for them again.

Such was the story of the farmer and his farm and the farm mortgage and the hired man. As nearly as I can recollect, I read the rhymed version in the columns of that famous old magazine, the Youths' Companion, along about 1898. Steve Shafter tells me, however, that the yarn came to him much earlier. He says that his grandmother told it to him one evening in March of '76, when a storm and deep snowdrifts kept him from getting home from school and he was compelled to stay over at her house.

I fear, though, that there are parties who will take it seriously and in a manner of personal application; even as the tale of Carry Me Along, Boys. Very likely there are some who will write me applying for the job of hired man, or even offering to take me on as farm help under the terms indicated!

DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer. 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, 95c; 6 1/2 in. \$1.10; gauge faced 6 in. \$1.25; 6 1/2 in. \$1.35. Postage prepaid. **HOWARD SUPPLY CO.**, Dept. F, Canton, Maine. tf

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SELL your Dairymen's League Certificates of Indebtedness to **GEORGE E. PHELPS**, 409 Main St., Oneida, N. Y. tf

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CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates. Drop me a postal giving series and amount for highest cash prices. **L. E. DOTY**, 35 South St., Geneseo, N. Y. 3w

MY CASH PRICES for Dairymen's League Certificates: BB's 101, CC's 99, DD's 85, EE's 79, new issue 70, all flat plus interest to May 1, '32. Send direct or through Sherburne National Bank, Sherburne, N. Y. **HOWARD SISSON**, Sherburne, N. Y. tf

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We take good and torn, mixed, and pay freight. Write for prices. **IROUOIS BAG CO., Inc.**, 466 Howard St., Buffalo, N. Y.

HONEY

HONEY—60 lbs. best clover, \$4.50; amber, \$3.80; buckwheat, \$3.00; 30 lbs. clover, \$2.40; 24 sections white comb, \$3.25; buckwheat, \$3.00; not prepaid; 10 lb. pails, clover extracted, \$1.75, postpaid. **F. W. LESSER**, Fayetteville, N. Y. 1w

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WEDDING ANNOUNCEMENTS, 50 sets \$2.95. Finest quality, engraved effect. Samples and booklet correct forms free. **STANDARD CO.**, Nicholville, N. Y. 2w

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Problems Confronting Producers

(Continued from page 3)

their business or sell out to these combinations.

That they have the power to do this is obvious and we must close our eyes to the lessons of all history if we depend upon their self-restraint to prevent the exercise of such power.

As such combinations have met with no interference by federal prosecuting authorities, we must assume that their structure and operations are lawful and plan for the future accordingly.

It has been intimated that some of these combinations have largely inflated capital stock issues and that their obvious purpose is to profit in two ways: one, by the increased profits accruing to them in buying and

selling milk; the other, by the profits that will accrue to them and their associates in the rise in the market prices of the shares of capital stock held by them and their associates, which rise is made possible because of such greater profits of the corporation.

If this is an accurate interpretation of their intention, there is an irrepressible conflict of interest between them and dairy farmers, for if they succeed, there will for all time be fixed upon the dairy industry of the United States a tremendous additional expense necessary to pay the dividends on such shares of capital stock that at first was but little more than water.

How Can Dairymen Meet This Menace

At present these combinations seem to be fortifying their position, coming out in open antagonism to organized farmers only at particular times and in particular places.

To what extent are the dairy farmers of the United States prepared to meet this menace?

There are now a few regional cooperative milk marketing associations that serve many markets. There are more that serve a few markets. And there are still more that serve but one market and its suburban towns.

Contrasting the position of these organized combinations with the position of organized dairy farmers, we find much that requires careful consideration.

On their part, we find gigantic holding companies controlling milk marketing concerns in many markets. From one central office they can dictate the policy of all.

On our part, we find organized dairy farmers split up in many different organizations, each operating alone.

The present situation of organized dairy farmers in the United States is paradoxical.

They are at once highly organized and highly unorganized. They are highly organized in that so many farmers are members of some kind of cooperative milk marketing association. They are highly unorganized

Regional Organizations Needed

In taking the initiative, I am speaking for myself alone, and not for any member organization, large or small.

There are now within our ranks some large regional organizations which, if they have the united support of the dairy farmers in their respective regions, can stabilize milk prices on a fair basis, in spite of the opposition of some of these gigantic combinations.

In other sections there are no regional marketing associations, while in some regions there are as many farmers' cooperative milk selling organizations as there are markets, some of these being only about forty miles apart.

It is probable that there is no need for a national organization of farmers producing milk that is consumed in the cities in the form of milk and cream but that regional organizations sufficiently large, adequately financed and efficiently managed could alone cope with these gigantic combinations.

With the dairy farmers thus organized into several large regional milk marketing associations, they could then determine whether it was necessary to devise methods by which they could act together for mutual assistance and protection.

by being split up into so many small organizations.

Some of the associations that are members of this Federation have recognized the weakness of our present position and have created a new corporation to function as their common selling agent. This movement should be encouraged for even if there are differences of opinion as to the efficacy of the present plan, all recognize that it is at least an attempt of these organizations to affiliate for the purpose of mutual assistance and protection.

This question received much attention and was much discussed at our annual meeting one year ago and like many of you, I have since that time tried to analyze the important questions involved in an attempt to determine what action should be taken in order to place organized dairy farmers in a position where they can meet strength with strength, and to some extent the matter now seems more clear to me.

It is but natural that both small and large organizations that are members of this Federation should be diffident and somewhat reluctant to take the initiative.

Small organizations may naturally feel that if they take the initiative, it will be regarded as an appeal for help; while the large regional organizations may feel that if they take the initiative, it will be regarded as an attempt to dominate or control.

Such large regional associations could obtain better returns from the surplus milk that is manufactured than could many small concerns, either cooperative or privately-owned. It may well be that in the marketing of the surplus that is converted into butter and cheese, such regional organizations could then contract with the present national butter and cheese cooperative associations for the sale of such products, to the advantage of all.

If the dairy farmers of the United States are ever to take this forward step, it should be taken now for the longer we delay the stronger these combinations will be.

Strikes by farmers, of whatever group, are not the solution of our agricultural problem. Milk strikes are not the solution of the problem of dairy farmers.

It is safe to assume that all of us who have participated in several milk strikes are convinced that the only question that is determined by strikes is the power of endurance of the respective parties.

With farmers winning the milk strikes, the same sellers must again meet the same buyers, to discuss the same irritating questions as before,

with the basic problem of their permanent future relations unsolved.

At the best, milk strikes should be considered as but an incident in the development of a system of cooperative milk marketing that when complete will for all time prevent milk strikes.

No matter which party wins a milk strike, both lose.

It has been estimated that in the milk strike in the New York Milk Shed in January 1919, the dairy farmers there lost from six to seven million dollars.

Had these farmers before that time invested twice that sum in marketing facilities, thus placing themselves in a position to supply the cities with milk, that milk strike could have been prevented while in such case instead of losing millions, these and other millions could have been profitably invested.

Nor should we lose sight of the fact that while in a milk strike the two parties directly and primarily concerned are organized farmers and organized distributors, there is another large group composed of the farmers' best friends, which is directly and adversely affected, and that other group

The Building of Regionals

The process of erecting regional organizations should be evolutionary and not revolutionary. It should be by the merging of the many small into one large regional organization.

It goes without stating that in doing this, there are many factors to be considered.

The regional organization should be of such type as the dairy farmers in each region determine. It is not for any one man or any few men to determine the best form or structure of such proposed regional association.

Suffice here to state that the greater their uniformity, the easier it will probably be for such regional organizations to act together, if and when necessary, for their mutual assistance and protection.

In the merging of many small organizations into one large regional one, the constant aim should be to preserve the benefits and capitalize the work that has been done through the years by the small organizations which thus merge into a larger one.

In milk marketing associations, large or small, the man problem is important. Many of these smaller organizations have developed men of ability and their ability and experience should not be lost to the farmers be-

cause of the city dwellers who consume our milk.

In the final analysis, public opinion will determine whether or not any system of cooperative milk marketing can endure.

Experience has shown that the well-informed people of the cities sympathize with farmers in their collective efforts, but in due time their attitude will change if they become convinced that milk strikes are considered by farmers to be their permanent method of self-protection, with the resulting periods during which city people are deprived of adequate supplies of wholesome milk.

The prices now being received for milk by dairy farmers in the United States are so low that hundreds of thousands of dairy farmers are in danger of losing their farms and their farm homes.

The way out of this dilemma is by constructive effort. Organization and not strikes is the way out.

If large regional associations are to be created, this should be done in a way that will preserve the benefits of all the splendid work that has been done by the present small organizations in the respective regions.

cause of such merger.

A regional organization, created by the merger of many small ones, could become more quickly efficient if these men would consent to serve as directors and officers of the regional organization, and in many instances as sales representatives in the markets served by their present organizations.

At the time of the appearance of these large combinations, nearly all of the cooperative milk marketing associations, both large and small, had acquired an equality of bargaining power with privately-owned distributors. Now, none of them has such equality of bargaining power.

To regain this equality of bargaining power which they have lost requires as to the present regional organizations that they have the united support of the dairy farmers within their respective regions, and in other sections requires the creation and operation of regional associations with the united support of the dairy farmers within such regions.

This does not mean that it is necessary for all of the farmers to become members of such regional organizations as it is probable that with the support of 80 or 85 per cent of them, the desired results could be obtained.

Bigger Organizations The Only Way

Big business has come to stay and the only way to prevent dairy farmers from being dominated by these big combinations is to also organize and operate in a big way.

At this time when the dairy farmers of the United States are passing through the valley of depression and with the present maelstrom of conflicting opinions, there is an imperative need for clear thinking and constructive action.

Being despondent and bewildered and hoping for quick relief, some farmers may be tempted to adopt unsound and dangerous methods.

If by any chance such methods would bring any relief, such relief would be small and temporary and would tend to retard the adoption of constructive methods that would be permanent.

If in this discussion of a few of the many factors of our problem, a somewhat gloomy picture is presented, this is not because of pessimism but because of the present necessity of facing facts as they are in order to take

appropriate action.

I have an abiding confidence in the recuperative power of the American people, including farmers, because of their proven ability in due time to correctly analyze their problems and to adopt effective policies.

If the organized dairy farmers of the United States could now be informed that it was the consensus of opinion of this meeting, and of the directors of this federation, that early attempts should be made to make a survey of the various producing areas now supplying milk and cream to the cities, with an intent to consider the creation of large regional associations by the mergers of many small ones, would not such news be a message of hope to the hard-pressed dairy farmers of the country, causing them to rally in support of the movement, and in so doing have the inspiration and fortitude that come to those who know that they are building something that will endure, and that can be passed on as a priceless legacy to their children's children?



William H. Ehrcke, Sr.

Friends of William H. Ehrcke, Sr., were deeply grieved to learn of his sudden death from heart trouble on the afternoon of Sept. 24, at his late farm home near Central Bridge, N. Y.

Mr. Ehrcke was known widely and made friends everywhere through his ever-present good humor, keen appreciation of the right, his knowledge and love of humanity. He was born in Germany on Oct. 28, 1859, emigrated to the United States at the age of twelve, and spent most of his days since then as a farmer.

The League claimed him as a member at its very inception, and he had been a staunch member of our organization ever since. For many years he was a familiar figure at League gatherings, being active as local organizer in the early days, later local director, delegate to sub-district meetings, and for years representing his local at annual meetings throughout the state. He was last engaged in the interests of the Emergency Committee, traveling with the committee-man of his district on his visits to the independents.

Funeral services were held at two o'clock Sept. 27, at the late home. Surviving Mr. Ehrcke are his widow, seven children and twelve grandchildren. Interment in Lutheran Cemetery, Schoharie, N. Y.

Leon Tropy

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of Tioga county sub-district on the death of Leon Tropy:

Whereas, Since its inception, the Dairymen's League has grown and prospered in direct relation to the ideals and zeal of its members and leaders both central and local, and

Whereas, There has been and are in each locality many outstanding members who have unflinchingly and fearlessly championed the cause of the League and loyally gave of their time and effort that it might live, assuming the honor and duties of its local offices, making of themselves by these efforts a shining example of local leadership through the years, and

Whereas, Our friend, fellow worker and brother, Leon Tropy, of March Creek was one of these faithful and efficient members, who was secretary of the local from the time of its chartering to the time of his death, a real champion of the very best and highest ideals in cooperative effort and exemplified simply and humbly in homely everyday service to his fellows without question or hope of reward, therefore be it

Resolved, That Tioga county sub-district Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., express its deep regret for the loss of this, our associate and fellow worker, the like of which are sorely needed and ill spread. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the family and to the Dairymen's League News.

L. E. Coolidge,
Harry L. Rose,
L. M. Miller.

Sub-district

Sub-District 12-A

Over 200 members attended the meeting of Sub-district 12-A at Pulaski

Grange Hall, Sept. 24 at which Salmon River local was host. 22 of 23 locals were represented. Louis Branch, county president, presided and W. S. Rappleye of Oswego read reports of the last sub-district meeting held at Mount Pleasant.

Delegates were present from locals of Altmar, Bernhards Bay, Caughdenoy, Central Square, Fernwood, Hannibal, Lycoming, Mexico, Mount Pleasant, New Haven, Orwell, Parish, Petrie Corners, Pennellville, Phoenix, Red Head, Salmon River local, South Hannibal, South West Oswego, Volney, Williams-town and Scriba Center. The roll call of women delegates showed nearly 100 per cent attendance.

Mr. Branch announced that the ten county meeting will be held Oct. 29 at Hotel Syracuse with a program of speakers chosen from various locals of the county and also a talk by President Fred H. Sexauer.

Mrs. Minnie Carrier, chairman of

at noon with Mrs. Hugh F. Whitney, assistant delegate, in charge assisted by Mrs. N. L. Clark, Mrs. Leroy Twitchell, Mrs. Judson R. Champney, Mrs. J. R. Ellis and Mrs. R. H. Hilton.

Sub-District 3-A

County President James P. Candon called to order the meeting of this sub-district held at Hudson Falls, N. Y., Sept. 28th. Delegates from 17 locals answered to roll call. Sixty dairymen were present.

Director J. S. Pettys reported on the last directors' meeting. Dr. Dean of Ferrisburg, Vermont, a delegate to the Syracuse meeting on September 2, gave an interesting talk stressing the value of cooperation and the need of one organization to stabilize prices. Jacob Pratt of Stillwater emphasized some of the important points of the Syracuse meeting. I. E. Young of the Albany League office spoke about the milk situation in the New York market.



Scene on Farm of John Preston, Bainbridge, N. Y.

Sub-district 17-A

The regular meeting of this sub-district was held September 30 in the Grange Hall at Ellery Center. After the usual local reports were given dinner was served by the local. During the dinner hour the associate delegates held their meeting. At the afternoon session the meeting was called to order by Director Marsh. The director's report was given. Division Representative Stevens and Ken Bullock, Farm Bureau Agent of Jamestown, gave short talks.

Sub-District 5-B

Members of this sub-district met in the Reformed Church at Knox in Albany county September 30. The meeting was opened by President S. B. Patrick, who reported on the last directors' meeting. Resolutions were passed on the death of William H. Ehrcke, a loyal League member.

League Director and Treasurer Chester Young gave an inspiring talk on the condition of the milk market. Ross Hopkins from Argusville gave his views on the solution of the milk problem. Dinner was served by the women to the 100 present.

Sub-District 19-A

Allegany county members held a meeting at Belmont September 26. In the absence of President W. N. Francisco, Director Utter presided. Thirteen delegates and ten associate delegates answered to the roll call. Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Watson and Kenneth Black furnished music. Miss Anna Stapler from the Home Department told how each member can help

BB's at 100 During October

Beginning October 1st, the Association will purchase for retirement during the month of October only, Series "BB" Certificates at 100% with interest to October 1st.

Those wishing to avail themselves of this offer should mail their certificates to the Treasurer, Dairymen's League Co-operative Association, Inc., 11 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

further the good work of the League and strengthen the organization.

James Young reported on the money donated for 4-H prizes for the Angelica fair. Division Manager Manchester talked briefly about the up-state markets.

Sub-District 3-C

At the meeting of this sub-district held September 27, which was held with Crown Point local, the fifth anniversary of the first milk train in that territory was celebrated. County President Harry MacDougal was in charge. Roll call showed all delegates and all but two associate delegates present. A report of the September 2nd meeting of Dairymen at Syracuse was given by W. W. Fortune. Director Pettys gave a detailed report of the last directors' meeting. Mr. Floyd and Mr. Hanna entertained with solos.

Mr. Feinberg of Plattsburgh gave the main address. Not being a farmer or connected with any milk organization he gave a most helpful talk on an outsider's views of the milk situation and suggested some things he thought might help to accomplish the desired results.

Division Representative Garey gave a short talk. A chicken pie supper was served by the members of the service and hospitality committee of Moriah Grange. 250 were present.

Mrs. Clarence C. Bigelow, Chairman
Associate Delegates.

Genesee County, N. Y.

Three hundred delegates and members of the League attended the sub-district meeting of this county September 29. Executive Committeeman H. H. Rathbun was the principal speaker. He told the members that the market is down in the depths because of the division of thinking among farmers and the only hope of getting higher prices is for all producers to join together and demand a fair price for their product.

Ernest Strobeck, League director of Wayne county, spoke briefly on local problems. County President William R. Hamilton presided at the meeting. Refreshments were served by Elba local.

Mrs. Harold M. Lawrence,
Secretary Associate Delegates.

Sub-District 9-B

The regular meeting of Franklin county members was held at Dickinson Center on September 26. Local President Edgar Aiken presided. Nine delegates and four associate delegates answered to roll call. Charles Stiles talked on the market conditions in New York as found by the Emergency Committee. Mr. Dewey sang a solo. Director L. A. Chapin reported (Continued on page 16)

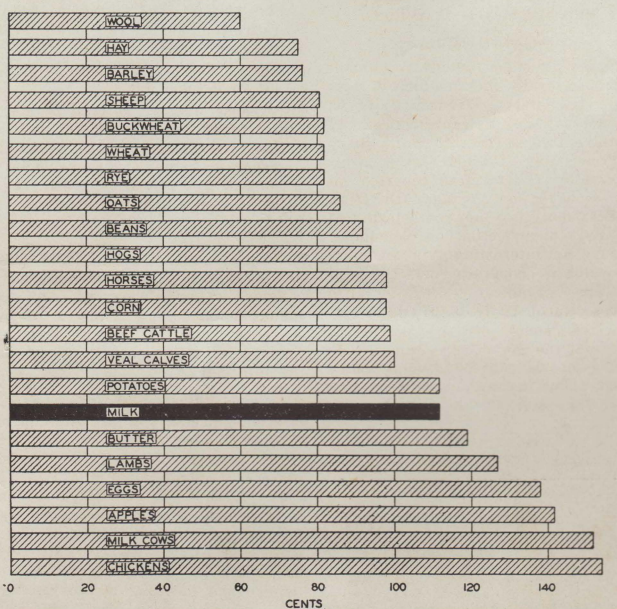
Summary of Market Conditions

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NEW YORK STATE PRICES OF LEADING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

CONVERTED TO A HUNDREDWEIGHT-OF-MILK BASIS

AUGUST 1932



The chart shows on a comparable dollar basis, the relative prices paid to producers for various agricultural products in New York State. In each case, the procedure employed was to convert the theoretical dollar value for each product to the current month's price of a particular product is of its average price in the corresponding month of the period 1910-14. These values, being based on milk, are thus comparable one with another.

The table given below shows for each of four different dates the number of products which were of greater, equal, or of less relative value than milk.

Date	Greater than milk.	Equal to milk.	Lower than milk.
August, 1932	6	0	15
July, 1932	5	0	16
August, 1931	4	0	17
July, 1931	4	1	16

REVIEW OF THE NEW YORK MILK AND CREAM MARKET

The New York milk market has continued unsettled. Throughout the entire month of August and the first two weeks of September, production this year coincided rather closely with that of last year. Since the middle of September, however, the milk flow has undergone a remarkable increase. Within the short space of a week, figures representing average production per day per dairy rose almost vertically to stand at a point approximately 16 pounds above the corresponding figures of a year ago.

This increase might be explained on several grounds. A possible explanation might involve the improvement in pastures after the summer season. Pastures, this year, were particularly dry in the intensive dairy sections of southeastern New York. It is also possible that the seasonal advances in producers' prices since June have induced a somewhat heavier rate of feeding. This would also tend to increase production.

Neither of these explanations, however, seems adequate. Any improvement in pastures which may have occurred can be regarded as more or less normal at this season. Therefore it cannot explain the rise over last year. Moreover, in respect to feeding, much the same sort of reasoning holds true. There is nothing new in the seasonal price increase this year. If anything, it is of smaller proportions than usual. Consequently there would be no more incentive for feeding this year than last—if as much.

Apparently, then, we must seek elsewhere for our answer. In the opinion of the writers, this is to be found in the changes in numbers of cows and heifers freshening at a given time. Surveys conducted by this department definitely prove that, due to the practice of advancing breeding dates, a given cow may not freshen in the same month two consecutive years. The lag, however, between the time of freshening and that of re-breeding varies greatly. Thus there occur changes in the number of cows freshening in any one month—a "bunching," as it were, of freshening dates. It is this factor which is largely responsible for the recent sharp expansion of the milk flow.

Leaving the subject of production and passing to consumption, we find that, whereas the former has gained rapidly, the latter has fallen off. With the exception of one short period before Labor Day, demand from all classes of trade proved disappointing. This situation has resulted in a re-accumulation of surplus supplies and further uncertainties regarding price.

In the effort to avert further reductions and to stabilize prices at a point which will guarantee the city an adequate supply of milk in the short months, the Dairymen's League, on September 20, abolished the concessions on wholesale purchases which it had formerly granted. This action was followed by a one-cent rise in the price of milk to stores, instituted by the Borden's Farm Products Co. and applicable to Brooklyn and Queens. At the same time a bottle deposit of three cents was re-established throughout the greater part of the city. These changes, however, affect only the store trade—the price of milk delivered to the consumer's door has remained unchanged.

In the cream market much the same set of circumstances has held sway as in the local milk market. The milk flow, we have said, has been heavy. Consumption, for the most part, has been light. Accordingly, the movement out of storage has progressed slowly. Between August 1 and September 1, this year, stocks of frozen cream in New York State were reduced by 18,708 cans as against 20,596 cans last year. Although the cream market has been irregular, no important price changes have occurred.

REVIEW OF THE BUTTER MARKET

Based on quotations for 92-score butter at New York, the local butter market has moved, during the past month, within a range of 20 to 21 cents. At the time of our last issue, the market had just entered upon a decline, due to the sudden removal of speculative support. Lack of speculative activity, in turn, gave increasing receipts and slack demand full opportunity to make themselves felt. The recession so inaugurated carried values, in less than two weeks' time, from their August peak of 21½ cents down to 19 cents. Commencing on August 26, however, quotations were again raised to the 21-cent level. Since that time they have fluctuated, as previously stated, within a range of 1 cent.

This apparent stability of prices, however, is, in reality, misleading. Butter prices normally rise throughout the late summer, fall and early winter. The fact

that the price curve has this year flattened out-points to a market condition characterized by uncertainty. With receipts liberal and consumption unsatisfactory, the net reduction in storage stocks has proved to be of small proportions. Last year at this time, it will be remembered, the withdrawal of stocks from warehouses was very rapid. Accordingly, that which had formerly been a shortage in reserve stocks compared with last year, has now become a surplus. This condition naturally cannot fail to influence adversely the statistical position.

REVIEW OF THE CHEESE MARKET

With the movement into consumption light and production relatively heavy, the cheese market has remained barely steady. Cheese consumption this August, as estimated by the trade output figures of the United States Department of Agriculture, amounted to 45,306,000 pounds. Last year, August consumption was 46,324,000. The difference represents a drop of 1,018,000 pounds, or 2.2 per cent.

Cheese production, on the other hand, for the same month, amounted this year to 44,534,000 pounds. Last year the figure was 44,078,000. This represents an increase of 456,000 pounds, or 1.0 per cent.

These conditions are reflected in a statistical position somewhat less favorable than that previously existing. Whereas storage stocks were 10,415,000 pounds under those of last year, on August 1, they were only 7,029,000 pounds below on September 1. Thus the shortage in reserves decreased 3,386,000 pounds. In the face of this, prices remained barely stable at a time when the seasonal factor would normally call for an increase.

REVIEW OF THE CONCENTRATED MILK MARKET

The evaporated milk market, while showing no major price changes, has lately given evidence of a somewhat improved tone. Production has been unusually heavy. August figures showed a gain over last year of 38.5 per cent. The picture is somewhat exaggerated due to the fact that production last year dropped off sharply in June. August, nevertheless, was 11.4 per cent heavier than the five-year average.

Despite, however, an output increasingly greater than last year, the movement into consumption has been rather active. This, while not sufficient entirely to offset production, was nevertheless great enough to result in stocks lower on September 1 than for the corresponding five-year average.

Condensed milk markets also have shown considerable strength. Here, however, an opposite situation exists. Production during August was 31.2 per cent under last year. This was offset largely by a sharp drop in consumption. As a result, the net shortage in stocks occurring during the past August showed very little change, percentage-wise, from that occurring last year.

AVERAGE NEW YORK STATE PRICES

Date	Milk per cwt.	Butter, 92-score, per lb.	Milk cows per head	Dairy ration, cwt.	Veal calves, per cwt.	Hay per ton	Cheese, average, per lb.	Evaporated milk, case	Condensed milk, case
1914	\$1.58	\$2.99	\$65.13	\$1.525	\$ 9.51	\$14.87	\$1.523	\$3.096	\$4.563
1915	1.60	2.99	65.89	1.5305	9.21	15.42	1.511	2.788	4.621
1916	1.71	3.41	67.41	1.535	9.99	14.60	1.809	3.394	5.284
1917	2.60	4.27	83.36	2.4890	14.85	12.40	2.385	4.728	6.812
1918	3.24	5.16	93.83	2.7725	14.98	17.89	2.640	5.110	7.348
1919	3.51	6.05	110.98	3.1270	16.38	21.96	3.156	5.755	8.211
1920	3.50	6.14	106.08	3.2005	15.64	25.05	2.639	5.378	9.522
1921	2.42	4.84	71.25	1.7850	10.56	18.78	2.043	4.623	7.061
1922	2.12	4.06	67.17	1.8565	10.13	16.43	2.119	3.749	5.247
1923	2.38	4.68	72.99	2.1240	10.68	15.00	2.436	4.265	6.242
1924	2.04	4.27	67.96	2.0820	10.80	15.53	1.898	3.757	5.933
1925	2.43	4.54	76.84	2.0905	11.29	12.95	2.295	3.930	5.906
1926	2.48	4.43	90.67	1.8630	11.87	14.34	2.283	3.981	5.853
1927	2.64	4.73	109.67	2.0165	12.19	12.47	2.986	4.134	5.869
1928	2.66	4.74	126.92	2.2725	13.37	10.03	2.376	4.014	6.011
1929	2.75	4.49	130.67	2.1350	14.00	11.02	2.240	3.867	6.137
1930	2.37	3.84	103.53	1.8405	11.53	13.11	1.777	3.486	6.065
1931	1.74	2.83	77.25	1.3212	8.26	11.61	1.355	3.210	5.339
1932	2.03	3.52	102.00	1.7605	10.60	13.00	1.660	3.389	6.025
Aug.	2.39	3.90	95.00	1.9485	10.60	12.60	1.819	3.444	6.025
Sept.	2.69	3.98	97.00	1.8350	11.50	13.60	1.933	3.444	6.025
Oct.	2.61	4.00	97.00	1.7160	11.10	14.00	1.912	3.444	6.025
Nov.	2.59	3.61	94.00	1.6485	10.90	15.00	1.875	3.444	6.025
Dec.	2.19	3.22	94.00	1.6145	10.50	13.80	1.832	3.444	6.025

*Wholesale price in New York City.

FARM PRICE INDEXES FOR NEW YORK

Date	Wholesale commodities*	New York Farm Products	Milk per cwt.	Butter 92-score per lb.	Milk cows per head	Dairy ration per cwt.	Veal calves per cwt.	Hay per ton	Base: 1914=100		
									Average of corresponding months		
1914	99	103	99	99	116	104	114	97	100	100	100
1915	101	100	101	99	118	105	111	100	99	90	101
1916	114	117	114	113	127	113	120	93	107	118	110
1917	172	170	164	142	149	171	154	81	156	153	149
1918	191	186	204	171	167	189	180	116	173	165	161
1919	202	206	221	202	198	214	197	143	207	186	180
1920	226	223	220	204	189	220	188	163	173	174	206
1921	143	144	155	144	127	122	127	122	134	149	155
1922	141	134	133	135	120	127	122	107	139	121	117
1923	147	142	150	156	130	146	128	97	159	138	135
1924	143	128	128	142	121	143	130	101	124	121	131
1925	151	147	153	151	137	143	126	84	150	127	129
1926	146	156	156	147	162	128	142	93	146	129	138
1927	139	151	166	157	196	139	146	81	156	134	129
1928	141	153	167	158	237	156	161	65	155	130	132
1929	139	157	173	149	233	147	168	72	147	125	134
1930	126	142	152	184	185	127	138	87	116	113	117
1931	107	103	109	94	138	91	99	75	89	104	111
1932	123	151	161	79	180	124	130	82	109	109	132
Aug.	123	137	155	88	183	124	125	85	119	113	131
Sept.	125	142	169	90	169	124	130	90	127	111	132
Oct.	121	133	146	90	173	119	125	92	125	111	132
Nov.	119	130	138	82	167	116	124	101	123	111	132
Dec.	116	113	115	93	167	111	120	90	120	111	132

(Continued on page 16)

