

DAIRYMEN'S NEWS



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New York, N. Y., September 16, 1932

No. 33

Organization and Cooperation Better Than Strikes Says Taber

National Grange Master Tells State Fair Audience Farmer Unity Would Be Irresistible

COOL weather and reluctance of many farmers to spend money for anything but the essentials these days were largely responsible for a smaller attendance than usual at the New York State Fair held at Syracuse last week. However, this was offset by the unusual excellence of the program and the fine array of agricultural exhibits gathered from all parts of the Empire State.

Urges Cooperation

A high point of the week was reached on Wednesday, Grange Day, when L. J. Taber, of Columbus, Ohio, master of the National Grange in his fifth annual visit to the exposition, voiced his confidence in the future of agriculture.

"Organization and cooperation," said Mr. Taber, "offer the American farmer a better weapon than the strikes.

"From many sections of the nation, come rumblings of agricultural discontentment," he continued, "but there is assurance of future prosperity for the American farmer.

"If the millions of farmers would but unite 50 per cent on a program, their force would be irresistible. Organization and corporations are here to stay. Big business may get bigger and chain merchandisers in mass production will be still further developed, but the farmer can maintain his individualism and his independent life on his own farm and operation in his own way and yet hold his own through cooperation and organization.

"Cooperative marketing and collective bargaining can enable the farmer to use the 'mailed fist' sufficiently to secure equality of opportunity and reward.

"Self-help is the only help that counts through the years. An ounce of self-help is better than a pound of governmental relief. Agriculture does not need any special advantages to hold its own. Give the farmers a fair chance, and prosperity, contentment and happiness is sure to come.

"The problems of over-production, surpluses and bad distribution are soluble in the powerful alchemy of cooperation and organization.

Leaders at Barnum Dinner

The annual dinner to agricultural leaders of the state, given by J. D. Barnum, publisher of the Post-Standard, on Wednesday evening was

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College Holstein Herd Makes National Record

The registered Holstein herd of 17 cows owned by the Massachusetts State College at Amherst has completed its second year in the herd test and has set a new national mark for herds of 15 cows or more. According to the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, the average yield of this herd was 564.4 pounds of fat and 16,059 pounds of milk. There were eight Class A, five Class B and four Class C records. The herd consists largely of young cows, there being two 2-year-olds, six 3-year-olds and four 4-year-olds, making a total of twelve under 5 years old. Two 7-year-olds, two 8-year-olds and a 10-year-old made up the balance of the herd.

Bay State Colantha Pietje Prilly, a junior 4-year-old, topped the herd

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League Moves To Stabilize Market, Restore Price Level

Association Takes Lead In Movement to Regain For Farmers Income Lost Through Dealers' Price Cutting—Paves Way For Others to Adopt Constructive Policy

INTENTION to take positive action in an attempt to stabilize the New York City fluid milk market and restore wholesale prices to a basis compatible with a Class 1 price of \$1.79 was announced by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., this week.

Follow Announced Course

The Association announced early in the week that it would move on September 15 to bring wholesale prices back to a level that will provide producers a better return for their milk. To that end every effort has been made to bring the price of all milk up to the standard Class 1 price of \$1.79.

In this action the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association again takes the initiative in a movement to secure more money for dairy farmers, and exercised its leadership in behalf of the entire dairy industry. The action followed closely the announced intention of the Association as voiced by President Fred H. Sexauer in his address at the meeting of the Emergency Committee of the New York Milk Shed in Syracuse September 2.

What course other dealers in the metropolitan market would follow was, of course, unknown when the League made its announcement. Two courses lay open to the other dealers of the market. One a constructive and beneficial course, that of following the initiative of the Dairymen's League. The other a detrimental and injurious course, that of refusing to go along and by the pressure of their uncontrolled supplies holding prices to their present ruinously low levels and further depriving dairymen of this milk shed of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The New York City wholesale market has been demoralized for many, many months. Milk, loose and bottled both, has been sold to stores for more than a year at cut prices. Cutting of prices was first instituted by dealers handling the milk of unorganized producers. With surplus supplies on their hands these dealers have forced it into the wholesale fluid market. Either because they had no facilities for manufacturing surplus into by-products, or because they had no desire to do so, probably in most cases because of the latter reason, these dealers have flooded the market with cheap milk.

The dealers handling the milk of so-called independent producers have been actuated primarily by but one motive—to move their milk at a price, any price. They had no regard for what return it provided the farmers, for the dealer was always certain of his margin regardless of how low the farmer's price might be.

Milk has been sold out of stores at 2 and 3 cents per quart under the standard price. In fact in some instances milk is being sold as low as 2 cents a quart. There have even been isolated instances where milk

(Continued on next page)

Pickets and Prices

THE embattled farmers of Nebraska, Iowa, and the Dakotas, pathetically attempting to control the price level of farm products with clubs, must bring home to thoughtful business men, as nothing so far has, the basic problem of the depression. These desperate tillers of the soil, in the center of the richest region of rural America, once prosperous farm owners faced with foreclosure, some who have lost their land and relapsed into tenants or laborers, are a dramatic symbol of that devastating instability of monetary values which underlies the difficulties not only of agriculture but of our entire economic system during the past three years.

Though they do not know it, or only vaguely realize it, the pickets on the roads to Omaha are trying to

persuade the relentless process of deflation to reverse itself. Of course they cannot do so by shattering the windshields of a few trucks that try to break their blockade, for the real juggernaut that has ground them down has been driven by forces against which they have been helpless, forces that are generated in the defects of our financial system. Little as we may sympathize with their methods, American business should not miss the significance of this episode of blind protest.

Agriculture, in this and every other country, has been, as always, the chief sufferer from deflation, not merely during the past three years but ever since the war. Heavy overhead charges for interest and taxes incurred during a period when prices

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has been given away by stores. In such cases it was used as a "leader" to attract customers.

The price cutting by dealers handling unorganized farmers' milk created a situation that forced other reputable dealers to cut their prices also. Reputable dealers desirous of maintaining the price structure and selling milk at a price that would provide a fair return to producers have for months been confronted with this cut-throat competition. They have had to either meet it by cutting their prices or see their business taken by less scrupulous dealers.

Repeatedly during the last year, the Dairymen's League has pointed out to the industry what was being done. It has repeatedly warned that continuance of price cutting would bring ruin. It has repeatedly shown that only by the exercise of controlling influence by unorganized producers could the market be stabilized.

Now the condition has become so acute that positive, definite action must be taken immediately. The spread between the prices of store milk and that delivered to the consumers' door step has become so great that it can no longer be ignored. Either the price of milk sold out of stores must be stabilized and brought back to its proper level, or the price of retail milk delivered direct to the consumer must be reduced.

It is to meet this hazardous situation that the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association has decided to take a definite forward step to stabilize the wholesale prices. It will make the initial move. Every dealer in the market will have an opportunity to follow the constructive course and perform a definite piece of work for the benefit of the whole dairy industry.

Complete responsibility as to whether wholesale prices shall be stabilized, a break in retail price avoided and farmers given a higher return for their Class 1 milk rests upon dealers and the producers supplying them. Failure by these groups to adopt and adhere to this constructive policy can result in but one thing—further breaking down of all prices.

J. Frank Zoller Killed by Bull

J. Frank Zoller, 54, well known dairyman, breeder of Brown Swiss and Jersey cattle, and tax attorney for the General Electric Company, was found in a critical condition on the evening of Sept. 3rd, and died shortly thereafter of injuries inflicted by his pet imported bull, Jack of Walhalla. The mishap occurred at his large estate, Walhalla Farms, at Rexford, near Schenectady, N. Y., on the bluffs overlooking the Mohawk River.

While on his way to the hospital in a semi-conscious condition, Mr. Zoller explained that he was in the act of tying the bull in his pen when trampled upon.

His death comes as a great shock to his friends, neighbors and fellow dairymen the nation wide; for Mr. Zoller had made for himself an enviable reputation as businessman and breeder of champion dairy cattle. Among them his 2,200 lb. bull, Suidam's Nero, winning first place four times at the National Dairy Show in St. Louis, and Grand Champion; his junior herd sire, Vroman Beauty Boy of Walhalla, Junior Champion at the National Dairy Show, and Mohawk Chief of Walhalla, Brown Swiss bull recently shipped to South Africa.

He created Walhalla Farms some two years ago as a show place and

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What Newspapers Say

Farmers' Strike

Precedents have been broken this year as never before, and one reads in the newspapers of strange concentrations of men, such as the Bonuseers at Washington, and now the massed action of Iowa farmers who recently pressed their embargo of farm produce shipments to Sioux City, where the dwellers have been compelled to buy greater quantities of canned foodstuffs for the lack of fresh vegetables, milk, livestock and dairy products of all kinds.

The farmers' strike is reported spreading in Nebraska and South Dakota, and before long it may be felt in many other states unless it can be prevented. No doubt, these western farmers' patience is completely worn threadbare, waiting for rising prices that never rise. It appears, however, that the strike has not brought about the desired result—a price boost.

Whether the strike eventually succeeds or not, it is unique in the annals of American agriculture, just as the Bonuseers' march was something never heard of before. Of course, there was Coxey's Army, but that was not made up of veterans.

The possibilities though of a farmers' strike are tremendous, if it becomes nationwide. Albeit, it is not likely it will grow to that extent since farmers are not in the habit of banding together in such fashion to accomplish what every single one of them wants—a price boost. A thought we have always had in the back of our mind was that if farmers organized and demanded a fair return for their investments and labors, as the unions do, they would be in better circumstances today.

In this state we have a farmers' milk war. The price they get for their milk is not enough to make it pay to produce it, and yet, when an effort

is made to organize the dairymen so that they may demand a fair price, dealers and others raise a howl and try in every possible way to prevent the farmers from forming a strong organization. Say what you will about unionism but it gets results. Men doing one kind of task can better their lot by organizing and demanding what they have a right to ask.

If all farmers banded together and demanded a fair return on their investments—for they are the producers and we would all be in a bad way without the farmers—they would make the dealers, the middlemen and all others who exploit them or their produce, sit up and take notice. It is a strange thing, when you pause to consider it, that the farmers, on whom all of us depend for existence, are undoubtedly the lowest paid mortals on earth, barring Mexican peons or other workers in foreign lands.

The farmers are the hardest working people, whose hours are longest, despite modern machinery, and they must gamble constantly year in and year out on the weather, and whether or not their crops will be worthwhile harvesting. Sometimes they get high prices for wheat, for hogs or corn. More often, though, they don't. There must be something wrong, somewhere, and the blame does not lie at the farmers' door, unless you blame them for not organizing themselves and demanding their rightful share of the profits made on what they produce.

We may take pride in our civilization and feel we are the most advanced of any that the world has ever known, and yet, we are stupid when it comes to the handling and sale of the food of the earth, as well as other materials that the earth yields us. Many people suffer in the midst of plenty. Farmers are heavily in debt because they can't get a fair return for what

Start Dairy Records This Fall

This fall is an ideal time to start dairy record keeping. Many cows will be freshening and dairymen will have more time to keep and study the records of their cows.

All dairymen want to know how much milk and butterfat each cow produces. They want to know the butterfat tests of their individual cows. They need this information for their culling, feeding and breeding.

Now is the proper time to put those fresh cows on test. Get this information about your cows which you have been wanting for so long. The DAIRY RECORD CLUB or the "mail order" plan of cow testing, will give you just the kind of records you desire.

Arrange to join the DAIRY RECORD CLUB through your Farm Bureau.

they produce; in this very county, the situation is serious, probably as serious as it is in Iowa or Nebraska. We take it for granted the Iowans and Nebraskans must be desperate to go to the extent of striking.

It may not seem the proper thing to do, striking like that, picketing roads to prevent foodstuffs from entering the cities, but those farmers have been driven to it, and we who live in rural sections can sympathize with them. We don't want to see the city folks suffer, because we realize they aren't to blame anymore than the farmers. So long as foodstuffs are handled and distributed, or rather, sold on a hit or miss basis as at present, there will always be more or less chaos in the farming industry.

Plattsburgh Daily Republican, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

Carry On

The Emergency Milk Committee failed in its effort to secure 29,000 signers to provisional contracts. A meeting will be held in Syracuse Friday to give a complete report and to decide future action.

There is but one answer to the question as to what should be done. The work should continue until the required number of signers are secured.

Dairymen have had their eyes opened to the fact that it is only through their own organization that better prices for milk can be obtained. They have finally found out that the dealers are not working for the producers' interest but for their own. Will it be possible to secure the required contracts?

The answer appears to be "yes." Added to the thousands of signers of provisional contracts are other thousands of producers who simply waited to see "which way the wind blew." These producers are glad to know that the campaign came so near being a complete success.

The persons most interested in whether the campaign had been successful appeared to be the independents who did not sign.

Merchant, Lawyer, Doctor, Feed Dealer, all realize that farm prices must rise before "good times" can return. All of these groups as well as the dairymen, are interested in the outcome.

The organized dairymen should "carry on." They should not stop until success has been achieved.

Waterville, (N. Y.) Times.

The Milk Industry

With dogged determination that arouses sympathy, the dairymen of the New York milk shed—which includes parts of Vermont, New Jersey and Pennsylvania as well as New York—have decided to continue their battle to lift the milk industry out of the doldrums through cooperative organization.

Their first effort, launched here last March, did not succeed, largely because certain of the larger distributing interests were able to stir up enough distrust and suspicion among the producers to prevent their unification. But backers of the project still believe that given time and cooperation they can overcome this distrust and with a new time limit set at April 1 they are ready to go back to work on the campaign.

The plan, which few outside the industry probably understand, is to induce the producers of at least 85 per cent of the milk produced in the milk shed to affiliate with the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association. If this can be done the dairymen themselves, through their own cooperative can control production and price. It would be easy for them, thus dominating the milkshed, to see to it that the producers get a fair share of the consumer price.

The drawback is, of course, that success of the move would virtually destroy such great distributors as the Sheffield and Borden groups. It would, for all practical purposes, eliminate competition in what is admittedly one of the great public necessities. Such power as the dairymen seek if not used fairly and honestly might easily put millions of people at the mercy of the few. It is estimated that there are 90,000 producers in the New York milk shed; if 75,000 of them were tightly bound together by an iron-clad cooperative organization they could do about as they liked with the price of milk.

It can be pointed out, however, that unless some effective steps are taken to save the dairying industry it cannot exist much longer. For two years nine of every ten upstate New York producers have been losing money on every quart of milk produced. That sort of thing cannot go on; the average farmer or dairyman is not capitalized to stand it.

Whatever happens, we agree with President Sexauer of the League that "the milk strike is thinkable only as a last resort." We have recently seen in the west the futility of that kind of methods.

Syracuse Journal Editorial, Sept. 3, 1932.

THERE were three outstanding features of the year 1931 and the first half of 1932 in the dairy situation in New York. In a large degree these reflected nation-wide conditions. They were: (1) increases in numbers of milk producing cows; (2) increases in consumption of fluid milk; and (3) very sharp declines in the market prices of dairy cattle, milk and other dairy products.

Increase in Number of Cows

A continued, though slight, increase in the number of dairy cows in New York was apparently a continuance of the upward trend in numbers which has been taking place for the past five or six years and reflects the upward movement in the "cow averaged cycle" which in the past has averaged 15 or 16 years from peak to peak. That this increase, however, does not represent any excessive expansion of the cow population in New York may be seen if one notes that the 1932 numbers were nearly identical with numbers reported in the census of 1880, taken 52 years ago. Of course, good breeding and skilled feeding have increased production per cow immensely during that period.

Coincident with increased numbers of cows, there was a small increase in total milk production in New York. Part of this was due to better pasture conditions in 1931 than prevailed in the late summers of 1929 and 1930; part was due to favorable milk-feed price relationships, even at the low prices of both milk and feed, and part was due, of course, to the increased number of cows. During the first half of 1932 there was a decrease in milk production, due largely to economic conditions, and at mid-summer, there was some indication that a

The Dairy Industry in New York State

Outstanding Features of the Year 1931-32—Present Status of the Industry as to Farms, Milk Plants, Prices, Production and Consumption

checking of the upward trend in numbers of cows and a slight increase in the number of spring heifer calves being raised for milk cows, was taking place.

The increases in cows since 1928 were general throughout the United States. In contrast to New York and other eastern states, however, where the changes reflected only the upswing of a cyclical movement, and left numbers at about those of a half century ago, the north central, south central and western states reached numbers larger than ever before. Accentuated, of course, by the cow-cycle, they still represented a general upward trend in cow numbers. This change has resulted in part from the shift from beef cattle to dual-purpose cows and milk cows, and in part is a change from extensive crop farming to more intensive dairy farming. Relatively speaking, the dairy industry has been among the most profitable and least depressed branches of agriculture of the United States during the agricultural depression that has been, nearly continuous since 1920.

Decrease in Consumption

The decrease in the consumption of fluid milk in cities continued through 1931 and into 1932, after starting in 1930. Before 1930, there had been an almost continuous upward trend in fresh milk consumption. Consumption of cream and butter was, however, maintained at relatively high levels.

The decrease in consumption of fluid

milk, or at least its failure to increase at the customary rate was particularly important, since this is the most important form in which New York milk is consumed. The extreme care necessary in its production and handling means relatively heavy continuous expense and any decrease in the demand for this product means that a larger proportion of all the milk produced under these conditions must be utilized for products such as butter, cheese and evaporated milk, in competition with areas where these can be produced less expensively. In other words, the surplus milk which is produced under conditions that necessarily require extra care and expense, must be sold in the form of products produced under little restriction of this sort and in many cases, where production costs are less.

Retail prices of fluid milk to consumers declined generally, though not to the extent that the bulk price received by farmers declined. The cost of distribution has not declined as rapidly as the producer's prices. The 1931 cost of distributing food (in general) averaged 178 per cent of the years 1910 to 1914, while the price of milk received by farmers in New York state was 109 per cent and the cost of living (U. S.) was 151.

Decline in Prices

The major cause for the decline in consumption of fluid milk in cities was undoubtedly the greatly reduced purchasing power of wage earners re-

flected to the extent of about 9 per cent by reductions in wage rates below those prevailing in 1930, and much more acutely by very sharp decreases in employment. This, together with the fact that most foodstuffs with milk were relatively cheap and that the actual need for food is smaller during periods of decreased activity, would further reduce the demand.

The accompanying table, from "Farm Economics" published by the New York State College of Agriculture, summarizes important price relationships. (Years 1910-1914 equals 100).

Dairy prices were carried down along with the nation-wide and world-wide decline in the general price level, and by the beginning of 1932 had reached levels substantially below those prevailing for many years prior to the World War. The total farm value of the milk produced in New York in 1931 was 33 per cent less than that produced in 1929, or a shrinkage of 64 million dollars in annual value in two years, even though production had increased slightly.

That grain and other concentrates declined rapidly in price was of advantage to New York dairymen who purchase feed. The disastrously low hay prices reflect only the fact that there was little sale for hay in the cities. Aside from a limited amount of farm-to-farm interchange to take care of temporary shortages, most of the hay fed to dairy cattle in New York is produced on the farms where fed. Since the greater part of the labor on dairy farms is performed by members of the farm family, the sharp reduction in wage rates for hired farm labor was not of great significance. (Continued on page 16)

THE Brown Swiss, a breed native to Switzerland, is one that has existed there since the beginning of history. A breed similar in appearance of the present-day Brown Swiss was native to the steppes and valleys of Western Asia and it is probable that the breed was first introduced into Switzerland by the invasion of the then civilized world by Attila the Hun. Certainly, Switzerland was the first permanent home of the breed.

For centuries, the little republic of Switzerland, nestling in the heart of the Alps, has been famous as a dairy center. Even today, after the great expansion of the dairy industry during the past 50 years, Switzerland occupies one of the highest places among the nations of Europe in the matter of cattle, milk and dairy products, and is the source of importations into Germany, Italy and France with which the breeders of those

Origin and Characteristics of the Brown Swiss Breed

countries strengthen the quality and productiveness of their herds. The Brown Swiss is the outstanding breed kept in Switzerland. Its native home is the canton of Schwyz, most noted among the Swiss for its dairy industries. By reason of isolation as well as the intention of Brown Swiss breeders, these cattle have been maintained in a high degree of purity.

During the autumn of 1869, Henry M. Clark, of Belmont, Mass., first saw Brown Swiss cattle. He purchased one bull and seven heifers and shipped them to America. Thirteen years after this first importation there were about 200 animals of the breed in the northern, middle and

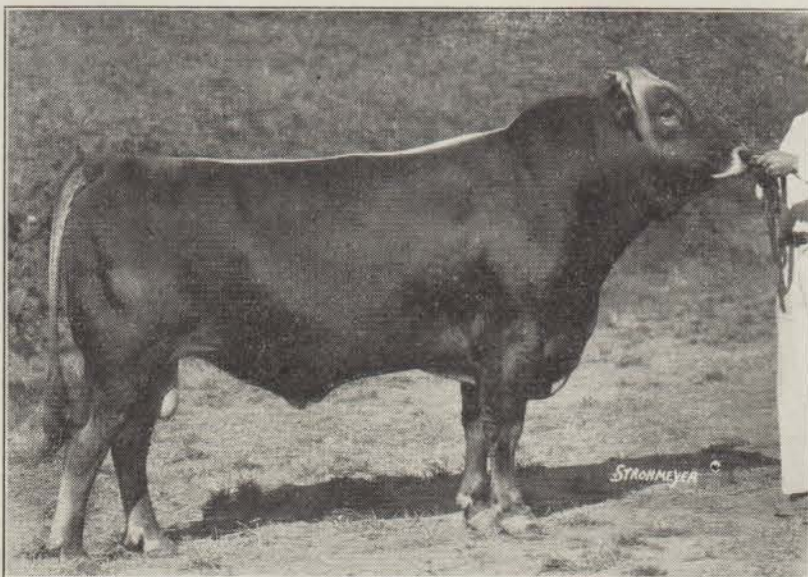
western states. In September, 1882, another importation of one bull and nine heifers was made by Nelson B. Scott, of Worcester, Mass., and George W. Harris, of Wethersfield, Conn. From these small importations and subsequent importations have sprung the thousands of Brown Swiss found in the United States today.

The Brown Swiss are distinctly blocky, the body being both thick and deep, showing great feeding capacity. They are solid in color, the males dark seal brown, several shades lighter along the spine and on the ears and muzzle; the females from light brown to dark steel gray, with lighter colored muzzle and ears. The

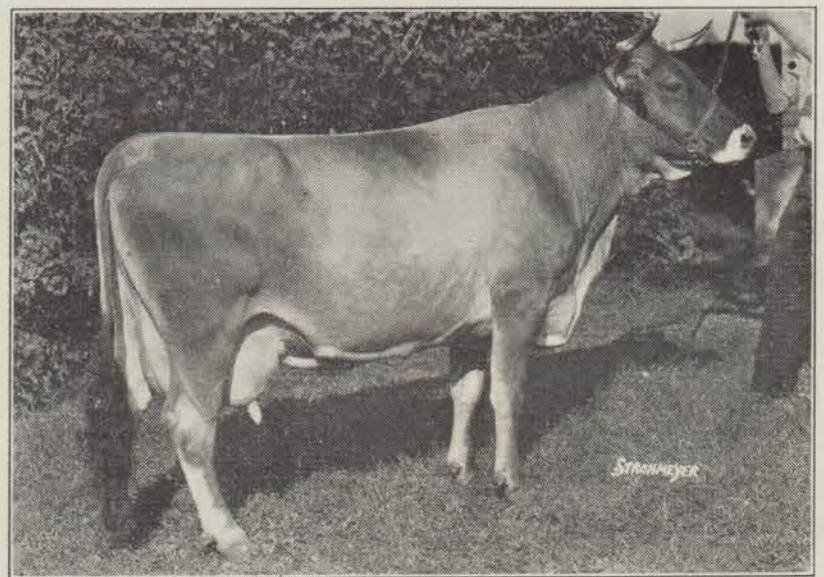
horns are rather small, white, curving forward and inward with black tips. The cows are so plump and compact that they appear smaller than they really are. An average herd of Brown Swiss cows in milking condition should weigh 1,300 to 1,400 pounds apiece. They tend to take on fat readily when dry and give it off slowly when in milk. Bulls in good condition should weigh 1,800 to 2,500 pounds.

Brown Swiss cows are noted for their easy feeding qualities and for their ability to retain flesh and produce large quantities of milk. They possess unusual hardiness and longevity and are good and persistent milkers. A herd of Brown Swiss kept under good farm conditions should yield annually from 6,000 to 7,000 pounds of milk with a fat content of four per cent.

New Jersey Dept. of Agriculture.



King's Pebblebrook Phyllis Pansy, owned by J. Frank Zoller, Schenectady, N. Y. Grand Champion, National Dairy Show, 1931.



Beauty's Carl of Meadow Green, owned by Allynhurst Farm, Delavan, Wis. Grand Champion, National Dairy Show, 1931.

Dairymen's League News

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EDITORIAL

League Will Stabilize Price

MILK prices to farmers are ruinously low. They are low because in spite of everything the League could do, others have dumped milk into the metropolitan market at cut prices.

This condition has been an increasing menace to the whole price structure for months. This cutting of prices has now continued to a point where the situation has become acute.

It has brought about a condition where the spread between the retail milk price and the wholesale price is so great that the retail price may be forced down almost at any time.

No one can tell whether any action can be taken that will prevent this happening. There is only one possible way to do it and that is through an attempt to stop price cutting and bring the general level of wholesale and retail prices up to where they reflect some return to producers.

Because this is the constructive thing to do the League is going to make this attempt.

As announced on another page of this issue this action will be taken on September 15. This should mean stabilization of the wholesale bottled price of milk in the metropolitan market.

Whether or not prices can be maintained will depend upon those distributors who purchase their supplies outside your organization.

If it cannot, the Association will be obliged to protect itself against any loss of business due to the failure of others to do their share in helping to maintain the increase.

Dangerous Policy

IT cannot be denied that prices of farm products in every part of the country are at such low levels that should they continue for long, the farming business would have to be discontinued unless all other prices were reduced in proportion. There is no end of distress in farm homes west, east, north, south.

In the midwest, especially in Iowa, groups of

farmers have attempted to get more money for their produce by means of strikes. To them it looks like a short cut and a short cut always looks easy. But strikes never pay and no matter which side wins both sides lose.

Farmers are not the only groups in distress today. The cities are full of people without jobs, without money, even without homes. If everybody attempted to get relief by striking, havoc would follow. It would be a return to the early ages when everything was obtained by force.

This tendency toward radical action on the part of farmers or other groups cannot be countenanced but neither can it be ignored. It involves a problem which vitally concerns not only farmers but everybody else. Proper appreciation by business and industry and by the general public, of the desperate plight in which many farmers find themselves today, and of the constructive efforts they are making to better their conditions, will be most helpful.

Tribute To A Leader

AT the recent Institute of Cooperation, held at the University of New Hampshire, a special ceremony was held to pay tribute to the service and philosophy of Richard Pattee, perhaps New England's most devoted and distinguished cooperative leader. Mr. Pattee died in 1927, at the height of his career. He was at that time managing director of the New England Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. Pattee was one of the most outstanding leaders of dairy cooperative marketing in the United States. The New England Milk Producers' Association became an influence in the Boston market and among the dairymen of the milk shed largely because of his leadership. He was also a founder and the first chairman of the American Institute of Cooperation and for a long time vice president of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

C. W. Holman, secretary of the American Institute of Cooperation, in paying tribute to Mr. Pattee's leadership, summed up Mr. Pattee's economic and social philosophy as follows:

"He held that because of capitalism and machines urban classes today and urban communities have an advantage over rural classes and communities and as a result that people in the country obtain a disproportionately small share of the national income and opportunities for intellectual and recreational enjoyment.

"He held that group action must take the place of individual action and therefore agricultural cooperatives were absolutely necessary.

"He believed that there was a new day coming in industry and farming when producers would get more reward for their toil and that farmers are leading the country in advanced business thinking, planning and operating.

"He believed in self-help for farmers and that cooperative marketing associations were the best instruments for carrying out self-help projects.

"He believed in the ability of membership to always arrive at a sound policy and he believed that the trained technical man is the best person to carry out the policy.

"He recognized the fact that the leader must not be too far in advance of his membership and therefore believed in an informed membership for cooperatives.

"He considered the intellectual and spiritual gains to the individual members to be one of the greatest benefits of the cooperative movement.

"All his life he preached organization to farmers. He translated his slogan into terms of better schools, better roads, better farms, better cows and other forms of better living."

In closing his tributes to Mr. Pattee, Mr. Holman said:

"Richard Pattee was one of the great souls of the cooperative movement. American agriculture is indebted to him for the life of toil and self-sacrifice he led, moved as he was by profound faith in the ability of the farm people to realize for themselves a new day by working together in the cooperative movement."

The Prince of Wales Backs Cooperation

It is a well known fact that His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, believes in the cooperative marketing of farm products and is himself a member of the Alberta Wheat Pool. Speaking on the present day problems of agriculture at the Bath and West Show, Yeovil, England, he is reported as saying:

"This is the day of big organization, and if our business is to prosper the obvious course seems to be to move with the times, and, forsaking our existing and understandable individualism, to rearrange the selling side of our enterprise, by combining together to form larger and stronger units for the disposal of our goods. The best Derby winner is no match for a Rolls-Royce, and the contest is just as unequal when the single farmer meets the big distributing firm on the market."

Butterfat Magazine of Fraser Valley Producers' Assoc., Canada.

A COLUMN OF COMMENT

Anyway there was a short time recently when most people's minds and eyes in New England and New York were off the depression and on the eclipse—off the earth even and on the moon and sun. Maybe we "turned the corner" then.

* * *

In most sections of League territory today—such greenness, such crops, such beauty. And the spectre of distress and want stalking across it all. There's something wrong somewhere in our country's system of working and spending and living.

* * *

Whenever a total eclipse of the sun comes along reporters just love to write about how the hens went to roost, how the cows came down to the barn and so on and so on. Eclipse stories would not be right without these vivid descriptions of wierd happenings in the shadows. But how many ever actually saw such things happen?

* * *

Perhaps the fact that the second big Emergency meeting was held in the Mizpah auditorium which is really a Baptist Church, is a good omen for future success of the plan. Nobody smoked during the whole day and that helped keep the atmosphere clear and wholesome anyway. Can you imagine 1,500 farmers, away from home, sitting all day long and not smoking? Not much chewing either.

* * *

The state of Pennsylvania cooperates actively and has for many years, in the sale of ice cream. The regulations of the state for many years have been clear and comprehensive and enforcement has been practical and effective.

The state is proud of the quality of the ice cream made under its laws, and is also proud of the fact that the amount of ice cream consumed within its market is almost double the average of the United States.

* * *

The grape farmers of the Finger Lakes region invite visitors from the middle of September to the first of November, to come and see the sparkling lakes and shining grapes growing on the hillsides in the beautiful Finger Lakes country. Concorde, Catawbas, Niagaras and Delawares are the main varieties. There are 8,750,000 grape vines in that section. There is no prettier autumn sight in the whole country than these miles and miles of vineyards with yellow and purple and blue grapes ripening in the September sun.

* * *

Several hundred little German dwarfs, many of them married and with families, who until recently made their living on the stage or in theaters or circuses in Germany are out of work. Recently they got together and decided to have a little community of their own with little houses and big gardens, with places for chickens and rabbits so they could live cheaply and in their own way. As a consequence what is called Lilliput Town is growing up somewhere just outside of Berlin where these little folks are planning to live, at least until the hard times are over.

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.

Sub-District Meetings

Sept. 17—Waddington, N. Y. All day meeting. Sub-district meeting of St. Lawrence county.

Sept. 19—Dickinson Center, N. Y. Evening meeting. Sub-district meeting of Franklin county.

Sept. 23—Glen, N. Y. Evening meeting. Grange Hall. Meeting with Montgomerie and Fulton counties.

Sept. 24—Peterboro, N. Y. 10:30 a. m. Sub-district meeting of Madison and Onondaga counties.

Sept. 24—Pulaski, N. Y. 11 a. m. Grange Hall. Salmon River Local will serve lunch. Sub-district meeting of Oswego county.

Sept. 24—Summerville, Pa. 10:30 a. m. Sub-district meeting of Susquehanna county.

Sept. 24—Texas Valley, N. Y. 8 p. m. Grange Hall. Sub-district meeting of Cortland county.

Sept. 26—Ransomville, N. Y. Evening meeting. Sub-district meeting of Niagara and Orleans counties. Director Paul Talbot, speaker.

Sept. 27—Seelyville, Pa. All day meeting, dinner served by the ladies of the church. Seelyville Chapel. Sub-district meeting of Wayne county. H. H. Rathbun, member of the Executive Committee, speaker.

Sept. 28—Hudson Falls, N. Y. 1 p. m. Court House. Sub-district meeting of Rensselaer, Saratoga, Washington, Rutland, Chittenden, Addison, Franklin and Grand Isle counties.

Sept. 29—Stone Church, Pa. 8 p. m. Reformed Church. Sub-district meeting of District No. 1.

Sept. 30—Hughesville, Pa. 8 p. m. Sub-district 24-B will meet with the Hughesville local in Grange Hall.

Oct. 6—Greenwood, N. Y. 10:30 a. m. Grange Hall. Sub-district meeting of Steuben county.

General Meetings

Sept. 30—Second Annual Piedmont Virginia Dairy Festival, Manassas, Va.

Sept. 18-24—Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass.

October 8—Finger Lakes Grape Festival, Hammondsport, N. Y. Sponsored by the Farm Bureaus and Chambers of Commerce of Schuyler, Ontario, Steuben, Yates and Seneca counties in cooperation with the Finger Lakes Association.

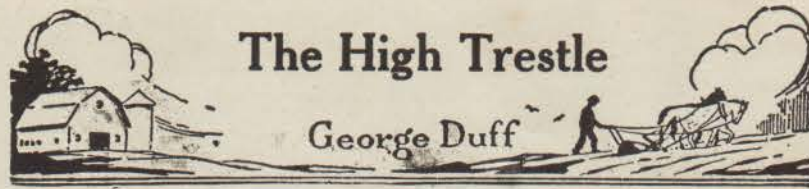
October 3-9—Dairy Cattle Congress and Allied Shows, Waterloo, Iowa.

Coarse steel wool followed by wiping with a damp cloth is a fairly good method of cleaning eggs.

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 91% 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.



THERE is a railroad running north-easterly from the Southern Tier of New York well up into the center of the state. It was once a considerable artery of commerce, but in these years of the great change has become little more than two streaks of rust and a right of way. Built in the roaring years of construction when men believed that a railroad would redeem any territory, however remote and unproductive, the enterprise was for a long time profitable. It came to pass that the independent line was gobbled up by a corporation, the original shareholders frozen out, and the townships, bonded to aid the enterprise, losing their investments in whole or in part. Then in the circle of change the road became a financial burden to its owners. It is still operated, but in a diffident, discouraged fashion; even as a marginal farm the pressure of taxation and mortgage interest drives the occupant to plant when he has small hope in the harvest.

Sixty miles or so from the Pennsylvania line the early construction engineers encountered a serious problem. They came upon a narrow, deep vale lying athwart their course, which they could not avoid by turning aside. With the courage that has ever marked operations of American builders they made a frontal attack, building a "trestle" or bridge nearly half a mile long and approximately a hundred feet high at the centre. The original structure was of wood, save the rails at the top and the bolts and spikes used to hold the timbers together. It stood for a third of a century ere being replaced by riveted steel; towering high, bald and sinister, with no protection at the sides to give security to those whom duty or accident compelled to cross it on foot. There were many stories associated with the old trestle, the most dramatic of which concerned a foot traveler who attempted to cross it on a dark autumn night of the Eighties.

Lonsdale was not exactly the name of a hamlet which lay in the hollow below the great bridge, but this will do for purposes of the yarn. There was a blacksmith shop, three stores, a gristmill, a woolen mill, and perhaps twenty dwellings. Obliquely across the road from the general store wherein was situated the post office was a grocery store, operated by two enterprising young fellows, Ross and Bowen. These young men were unmarried. They had their meals at a local boarding house and slept in rooms on the second floor of their store building.

GOING down to unlock store in the gray of a spring morning of the late Seventies, young Ross discovered that there was something amiss at the postoffice across the street. He called his partner, and the two crossed over to investigate. They found that the building had been broken into and the postoffice roughly dealt with. A general condition of wreckage prevailed; the safe had been broken into, the cash-till jimmied loose and rifled, and stamps dropped and scattered all the way from the office proper out to and along the sidewalk. They gave the alarm, aroused the postmaster and a local excitement and interest which lasted more than the traditional nine days, and in course of time the Federal officers, the Secret Service detectives, arrived and took up the trail.

We may digress to make the statement that in those days to have the government detectives take up one's trail was hard luck. The traditions of Robert Pinkerton and of the Civil War provost-marshals lingered with these gentlemen, and even more so than the vaunted Canadian Northwestern Police their intent was to get their man.

Indeed, and as a matter of fact, only the reckless and foolish among criminals flaunted national authority in those days. Not only were the army detectives stern, ruthless and efficient, but the wrongdoer who faced a Federal judge discovered himself in bitter circumstances. Thus it came to pass that the Lonsdale postoffice robbers were hunted down, tried in a United States court, convicted and sentenced to long terms in the penitentiary. In the trial the young grocers, Bowen and Ross, were important witnesses for the prosecution. Not only were they the first to discover the robbery, but young Ross was able to identify one of the defendants as a party whom he had met on the lonely street leading up to the railroad station, the evening before the burglary. Strangers were not common in the locality, and he particularly remembered this man who had come suddenly around a bend of the road, met Ross face to face, and turning his head passed rapidly by without a word of greeting.

NEARLY a decade rolled by, and the incident of the burglary passed into local tradition. Unnoticed, the term of sentence laid upon the marauders expired, and they were released to disappear in a shadowy underworld. Ross and Bowen, grown older but still unmarried and "bachelors" at the boarding house and in their grocery loft, were perhaps not aware that the yeggmen had been released. If they were, the fact gave them little concern. They had not taken seriously the threats of one of the prisoners at the conclusion of his trial, who had given notice of intent to get even with all parties responsible for bringing him to justice.

Then in a dark November midnight Ross awakened, coughing and gasping, to discover that the rooms above the grocery were filled with smoke. He aroused his companion, and they kicked out a window opening on a shed roof at the rear of the building. Bowen, a slightly built man with a tendency towards consumption, nearly suffocated before fresh air was let in, but having recovered breath was determined to venture below stairs and salvage the money drawer and a day book containing charge accounts. Ross persuaded him to abandon this intention only by taking over the attempt himself, and having seen his friend safely through the window went down the stairs into the choking atmosphere below. Here he nearly strangled, but secured the charge account book although unable to reach the counter where the money drawer was located. The fire was yet mainly in the cellar. Flame had not broken through into the store room, but the floor was so hot that he blistered his hands while crawling along it. He reached the door at last, tried the knob and found that the lock was still on, heard men shouting for him to

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.

(Eastern Standard Time)

Monday, September 19

12:05—Boston Produce Market Report.

12:10—Metropolitan Milk Market Report.

12:15—County Agent Robbins.

12:20—"A Horoscope for Fall Crops," Dr. M. C. Bond, Dept. of Agric. Econ. and Farm Management, N. Y. State College of Agriculture.

12:30—Miss Carolyn Robbins.

Tuesday, September 20

12:05—"The Dairy Outlook—September to February," Vermont Farm Service.

12:10—County Agent Robbins.

12:20—Countryside Talk—"Experiences of a Thresherman," Ray F. Pollard.

12:30—"Spotting the Spring in the Fall," J. D. King, Manager, Rensselaer Co. Farm Bureau.

12:40—American Agriculturist News Briefs.

Wednesday, September 21

12:05—"Potatoes With Whole Hides or Holes," N. H. Farm Service.

12:10—County Agent Robbins.

12:20—"The Hide You Love to Touch," N. Y. State Vet. Medical Society.

12:30—"Bedwarmers for Plants," Maurice Nixon, Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, U. S. D. A.

12:40—"That Kid Next Door," Mrs. G. E. Markham.

Thursday, September 22

12:05—Boston Produce Market Report.

12:10—County Agent Robbins.

12:20—"Weights and Measures," Chas. J. Reynolds, Director, Bureau of Weights and Measures, N. Y. S. Dept. of Agriculture and Markets.

12:30—"Who's to Blame for Cow Prices," H. W. Soule, Assistant County Agent Leader, Vermont.

12:40—"Editor Ed Looks at Life."

Friday, September 23

12:05—"Low-cost Comfort for Hens," Mass. Farm Service.

12:10—County Agent Robbins.

12:20—"Watch His Health," Randall N. Saunderson, Director, Attending Division, N. Y. S. Dept. of Education.

12:30—County Agent Johnson.

12:35—"Egging on the Chickens," Miss Ann Summers, Rural Service Department, Niagara Hurd System.

3:40—N. Y. City Produce Market Report.

7:30—WGY FARM FORUM.

Saturday, September 24

12:00—Weather Forecast.

12:02—WGY 4-H Huddle (Fall and Winter Care of Strawberries, Orange County 4-H Clubs).

12:15—"Winter Poultry Problems," Ralph J. Bugbee, Ascutney, Vt.

12:35—Assistant County Agent Cragin.

keep back and they would smash the door in, and became unconscious.

HE recovered to find his partner bending anxiously over him, and as he sat up and drew a full breath of the cool, clean air, the store roof fell in with a crash that to his dulled perception became mixed and prolonged with the rumble of a freight train passing over the great trestle at the lower edge of the village. At

(Continued on page 6)

Let's Go!!

In 1930 and 1931, during the month of October, the undersigned committee conducted campaigns for life insurance in every Grange in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

This year we want to have every Grange do their part in carrying out the plan of the campaign, and for the two months of September and October we ask that every officer of each subordinate Grange give us their hearty cooperation.

\$2,500 in prizes from State Granges to Subordinate Granges.

The Campaign Committee 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 Campaign Committee, this advertisement is presented by the 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 courses."

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

New York State Fair Cattle Show

THIS week I have had one of the most interesting weeks in my life because we have had 1050 head of excellent cattle to take care of at the State Fair. The numbers shown in the different breeds are as follows:

Holsteins	249
Ayrshires	149
Guernseys	155
Jerseys	199
Brown Swiss	43
Milking Shorthorns	86
Beef Shorthorns	42
Herefords	48
Aberdeen-Angus	71

Usually when we have any such entry as this, there is a dropping off, but this year we have had to provide stalls for practically the whole group. Since there are only 938 stalls in the barn, it was necessary to put one hundred head outdoors around the barn. We, as a people, like size and numbers and, therefore, I suppose many of our visitors get something of a thrill out of these large numbers.

Personally, I am more interested in quality than I am in numbers. This year, we have had both the quality and numbers because there were very few ragged herds.

People in the country are interested perhaps most in what happened in the county herds. So far, only the county herds in Holsteins have been judged. The Ulster County Holstein Club was first; The Eastern New York Holstein Association (Dutchess County) second; the Onondaga Holstein Club third; Franklin County, fourth; Cortland County, fifth; The Wayne-Ontario Club; The Otsego-Herkimer Club; The Chenango County Club; The Chautauqua County Club; The Oswego County Club; The Washington County Club; The Oneida County Club; The Madison County Club; and a second Onondaga Club was shown. This made a total of fourteen county clubs. These 112 animals made a beau-

tiful show. The ring was full of black and whites.

I am very much interested, as my friends know, in the county herd shows. I think that educationally this is one of the finest things that we do at the Fair from an Animal Husbandry education point of view.

In the showing of the regular classes, the outstanding classes were the bull class with 15 aged bulls shown; the cow class, five years and over, brought out 32 cows. It certainly would have been a pleasure to have taken these 32 cows home for a foundation herd. J. P. Eves of "Successful Farming," Des Moines, Iowa, judged the Holsteins and did a very fine job although it was a very difficult one. I think that Mr. Eves got a good deal of pleasure out of having quality and numbers to work with.

The Jersey show was particularly interesting because of quality. The Guernsey and Ayrshire shows were perhaps not quite up to their usual standing although there was a great deal of interest and a good bit of hot competition. We would have liked a little more of excitement in the Brown Swiss group, but the quality was there.

One of the prettiest groups in the barn was the Angus show with 71 head, as alike as peas in a pod.

I think it did us all good to be visited during the show by Governor Roosevelt, Lieutenant-Governor Lehman and Chairman Stone of the Farm Board. These gentlemen have shown particular interest in the questions relating to Animal Husbandry in New York state, and, in my observation of them in meeting them in the cattle department, they have shown much interest and a real desire to know the problems of our Animal Husbandry farmers. One of the thoughts that has occurred to me during the Fair is that perhaps it may be better for us to have more beef cattle on our farms.

Current Feed Prices

The following prices show the approximate cost per ton of ingredient feeds for cash in the Syracuse freight rate territory September 6, 1932. The prices given on the G. L. F. feeds are the contract prices and cash off car prices September 12, 1932. For Buffalo deduct \$1.50 per ton, for Utica add 20c per ton, for Philadelphia 40c, Albany 60c, New York 80c, and Boston \$1.20 to the Syracuse rate.

	T.D.N.	per ton (1)	Whole-sale (2)	Mixed cars (3)	Re-tail (4)	T.D.N. Retail (5)
Corn feed meal	1692	18.00	20.00	22.50	1.33	
White hominy feed	1692	16.80	18.80	21.30	1.36	
Fancy yellow corn meal	1692	19.00	21.00	23.50	1.39	
Corn gluten feed	1614	18.60	20.60	23.10	1.43	
Standard wheat middlings	1386	15.80	17.80	20.30	1.46	
Standard flour middlings	1564	19.80	21.80	24.30	1.55	
Standard mixed feed	1340	17.30	19.30	21.80	1.63	
Standard wheat bran	1218	15.55	17.55	20.05	1.65	
Ground barley	1588	22.40	24.40	26.90	1.69	
Ground oats	1408	20.20	22.20	24.70	1.75	
Corn gluten meal	1680	25.80	27.80	30.30	1.80	
Cottonseed meal 43%	1564	27.30	29.30	31.80	2.03	
Linseed oil meal	1558	29.60	31.60	34.10	2.19	
G. L. F. 12% Fitting Ration	1444	21.60*	23.60**	26.00**	1.63	
G. L. F. 16% Dairy Ration	1472	21.60*	23.60**	26.00**	1.60	
G. L. F. 18%	1414	19.40*	21.40**	23.80**	1.51	
G. L. F. 22%	1462	22.00*	24.00**	26.40**	1.61	
G. L. F. Exchange Dairy Feed 20%	1495	22.60*	24.60**	27.00**	1.65	
G. L. F. Super Exchange Dairy 20%	1488	25.00*	27.00**	29.40**	1.81	
G. L. F. Milk Maker 24%	1498	23.40*	25.40**	27.80**	1.70	
G. L. F. Super Milk Maker 24%	1505	26.00*	28.00**	30.40**	1.86	
G. L. F. Supplemental Dairy Feed 28%	1492	25.00*	27.00**	29.40**	1.81	

The above prices are for feed in new hundred pound bags. Shipment in used bags 75c less. Shipments in bulk \$1.50 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, New York.

*Contract price to agent buyers September 12, 1932.
**Cash off car in new bags September 12, 1932. The retail prices on G. L. F. feeds will be higher if put through a warehouse or sold for credit.

I really think that the more beef cattle we get into New York state, the better it will be for us dairymen.

I have been trying to think up what is my strongest impression from my work and observations here at the New York State Fair. I think that if I have gotten one new idea, it is that our shows are due for a change and that we must pay attention to production as well as body type.

Next week and the week after, I will get ready the winnings of each breed for these columns.

The High Trestle

(Continued from page 5)

about that time Bowen's parents arrived, in a general outpouring of farm folks. They lived to the south of the hamlet, on the high level of the railroad and a mile or so from the southern end of the trestle-work, and presently as the general chatter died down Ross heard them telling that they had been aroused by the noise of a horse galloping past. Almost immediately the village bells had sounded the fire alarm. Incidentally, and curiously enough, the horse had been going away from and not towards the fire at the hamlet.

Morning came, and presently exciting news. The railroad patrolman, the "track walker," in his early forenoon rounds had come upon a horse grazing along the right of way at a point near where a highway crossed the track. The animal was saddled and bridled, hobbled on three legs, and might have been disabled by a stumble and fall in the dark. Having left the horse with the station master the roundsman resumed his patrol, advanced along the trestle to the high center, and halted, staring aghast.

The body of a man hung wedged between two cross timbers, where he had perhaps fallen through a miss-step while hurrying along the great bridge in the dark. His overcoat had prevented him from falling clean through or sinking deep enough to clear the low-hanging "cowcatcher" of a locomotive. He had been struck by the night freight, whose engine driver afterwards stated that a probable reason for not seeing the man on the trestle was that both he and the fireman were looking at the fire in the village below. The body of the unfortunate trespasser was terribly mangled, but not enough to prevent his identification as the leader of the postoffice robbers—the man who had promised to get even with young Ross and his partner.

CC 2's and 8's at Par September Only

Beginning September 1, the Association will purchase for retirement during the month of SEPTEMBER ONLY, CC Certificates whose serial numbers end with the figures 2 and 8, at par and with accrued interest to September 1st.

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

No CC Certificates ending with the figures 1 and 5 will be redeemed at par if they are received at this office AFTER SEPTEMBER 6. 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.

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, Sept. 7.—The exodus from the city of over two million persons, one-third of this great city's population for the week end holiday had a depressing effect upon the New York City wholesale markets. At the opening of the market on Tuesday, it was still suffering from the resulting curtailed demand. Within the next few days after the vacationists have resumed their normal way of living, demand should improve and prices on many commodities should advance. Cooler weather which is bound to come should also aid in this advance.

The butter market opened this morning with a firmer tone and price advanced ¼ cent per lb., due to a more confident feeling on the part of dealers, extra (92 score) being quoted at 21 cents.

Receipts of white eggs are very limited on the market and nearby specials advanced ½ cent per dozen on a firmer market.

Live broilers were fairly liberal in supply at the wholesale markets this morning. Trading was slow as demand has not as yet had an appreciable effect upon the market.

The livestock market opened with a steady tone and prices are practically unchanged from what they were one week ago. Supplies were fairly heavy.

Receipts of hay were moderate, most findings were medium to low grade in small bales. Demand was slow and the market was barely steady.

Top Prices Only, September 7, 1932

- Cows—4½ cents per pound.
- Bulls—3¾ cents per pound.
- Vealers—8½ cents per pound.
- Lambs—6½ cents per pound.
- Hogs—5 cents per pound.
- Country dressed calves—10 cents per pound.
- Butter—22 cents per pound.
- Cheese, average run to fancy—No quotation.
- Eggs—28½ cents per dozen.
- Hay, per ton, Timothy No. 1—\$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.

July, 1931...	\$1.52	Jan., 1932...	\$1.43
August	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
July \$.98			

College Holstein Herd

(Continued from page 1)

with a credit of 795 pounds fat and 22,049 pounds of 3.6% milk. She was closely followed by Colantha Princess Beth, a 10-year-old, with a yield of 784.5 pounds fat and 24,512 pounds milk. Five cows in the herd exceeded the 700-pound fat mark, nine exceeded 500 pounds and the lowest yield recorded was 315 pounds fat made by a junior 3-year-old on twice-a-day milking.

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 is furnished by the League is broadcast at 12:25 every Monday noon.

As was to be expected, milk consumption increased considerably in the New York metropolitan wholesale market over the Labor Day week end, giving the market for the week temporarily a firmer tone. Milk consumption was up about 20,000 cans, but was still far below the same week last year. The hot weather which prevailed during practically the whole week was a contributing factor in the situation, although as has been the case for many months, the market was sluggish so far as its reactions to weather conditions were concerned. When people haven't the money to buy, the weather is not an important factor in the market.

Supplies of milk and cream were ample for all needs. In spite of the sudden cold weather following Labor Day, which apparently prevailed throughout most of the milk shed, production was showing only a seasonal decrease.

The platform price of cream remained at \$14, with some contracts at \$13 to \$14. Open market sales ranged from \$12.50 to \$13 early in the week and to \$14 toward the end. Western cream sales in the Newark area were reported from \$10.50 to \$11.50 per can.

Total receipts of milk by rail and truck in New York and the metropolitan area were 636,307 as compared with 606,282 the previous week. Cream shipments totaled 33,078 as compared with 34,809 the previous week.

Pickets and Prices

(Continued from page 1)

were high and the value of the dollar was low have put farmers under a gruelling burden from which they could find relief as prices fell only by lowering the elastic element in their outlays, the return for their labor and their standard of living. This did not seem to matter so much to American business so long as industrial activity was sustained by the post-war expansion of foreign markets and by urban purchasing power supported by cheap food. But the time has come when the balance between rural and urban purchasing power must be righted if American business expansion is to proceed and stable prosperity be restored. This can come only as the prices received by farmers for what they sell are brought again into such a relation to the prices of the things they buy that a normal exchange of products between urban and rural workers can be re-established. This is the inescapable problem with which our statesmen have struggled ineffectually since the war. All their efforts have so far only postponed its fundamental features, and even now neither party appears in its platform to be willing to face them. The Farm Board experiment has been largely fruitless. Its support of cooperative action, though basically constructive, is necessarily too slow in effect to meet the pressing difficulties of the situation. Further agricultural credit facilities may be immediately helpful in offsetting the worst effects of deflation but they only postpone and aggravate the real problem, which is the impossibility of bearing debt burdens at prevailing price levels or of

maintaining agricultural prosperity in face of such extreme instability of the value of the dollar as has been seen in the past twenty years.

Little real progress will be made toward the solution of this crucial problem till American business begins to take an active and understanding interest in it, for its own sake. For that reason the most encouraging event of recent months has been the suggestion by President Harriman of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce that serious consideration should be given to an experiment with some of the proposals for protecting and improving the domestic price of farm products—plans which have so far been frowned upon by business men as dangerously radical. Some now realize that only something radical can go to the root of a problem so deep-seated and important as this.

Editorial in *The Business Week*, a journal of business news, published in New York City.

Co-op Member Enjoined

Oklahoma City, Okla.—An injunction sought by the O. K. Cooperative Milk Association, farmers' bargaining group, to restrain R. J. York, farmer of Lexington, Okla., a member of the organization, from further violation of his marketing agreement, was granted last week by District Judge Tom Pace.

York was charged with selling milk and cream to outside concerns in violation of a contract with the association to market his dairy products through that organization. The court held the marketing agreement to be valid and granted the injunction, which has the effect of forcing York to sell to the O. K. group during the life of his contract.

Ducking Destiny—"Pop, will I look like you when I grow up?"

"Everybody seems to think so, son."

"Well, I won't have to grow up for a long time, will I, Pop?"

Farm Board To Hold Wheat And Cotton Off Market

The Federal Farm Board had announced that the surplus of cotton and wheat now held by the Board and its affiliates will be held off the market during the marketing of this year's crop.

Cotton stocks now held in storage amount to about two million bales and the quantity of wheat is around three million bushels. Much of this has been refinanced through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation so that growers will get the full benefit of the market for this year's crop. The Farm Board holding of wheat in July 1931 amounted to 250,000,000 bushels. Congress took 85,000,000 bushels of this and distributed it to relief organizations. It is stated that the money obtained through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will make it possible for the cooperatives to finance their cotton during the crop year and to market it in an orderly manner instead of in volume under a regular schedule of sale.

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THE HOME

Vera McCrea EDITOR

Beatrice Crawford-Newcomb ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Under A Bushel

VIEWING the hundreds of individual exhibits of the New York State Fair at Syracuse, we were struck with the vast amount of latent talent tucked away in countless farm kitchens, like a "light hidden under a bushel."

The art and craftsmanship displayed in every sort of activity in which women find release—weaving, canning, modeling, painting, sewing, planning, gardening, collecting and so on and so on, was of the highest type and a source of real pride and pleasure to all who visited these portions of the fair grounds.

Because of lack of proper space in any one building to display exhibits, or conduct meetings of particular interest to women visitors, one was likely to overlook much of especial value. It is because of this great and recognized need that the Planning Committee is expecting to cause to be erected a suitable and adequate building to house all of the many and varied enterprises of New York State women in connection with this greatest annual fair. Proposed plans were exhibited and viewed by throngs of women, many of whom made valued suggestions for improving upon them, in order to better serve their needs. The modern new building is expected to be in complete readiness for use at the 1933 fair. A proper setting for a worthy and enterprising exhibit.

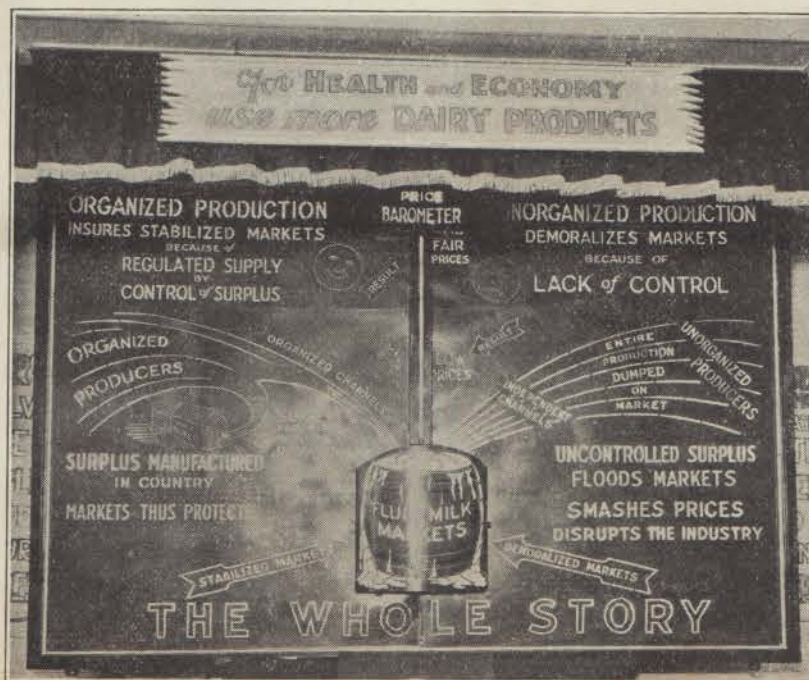
It is not too soon to be planning, or resolving, if that is what it takes in your case, to be among the exhibitors at next year's fair. Do you have a knack for remodeling clothes? Are you a creator of design? Does the smell of oil paints bring fresh inspiration to your ambitions? Are your spiced beets better than any you have ever found elsewhere? Then, "don't hide your light under a bushel." Besides the joy derived from the project itself the association with other women who are showing their wares will be most stimulating. Finally the fair offers a splendid measuring stick by which you may learn something of the true value of your efforts as compared with the work of others and thus make fresh and more fruitful application of your art.

Associate Home Editor.

Both canned whole tomatoes and canned tomato juice have all the food value of the fresh fruit. Preserve plenty of them; they mean health to the family.

The New York State College of Home Economics advises a quart of milk daily for children, and a pint for adults. If the children do not want to drink their whole quart, they may get it in other ways. Cornell bulletin E-105 gives many helpful suggestions for using milk. A post card request to the college at Ithaca, N. Y. will bring you the free bulletin.

The League's "Whole Story" Graphically Told at State Fair



Exhibited first in 1927 this striking illustration of cooperative principles attracted much attention at New York State Fair.

STATE fairs seem, somehow, to be like the circus. Both are institutions of the American people. Sometimes we may feel that there is nothing new in either of them, yet year after year, we cannot make our seasons complete without the circus in the springtime and the State Fair in the fall.

The exhibits of the New York State Fair at Syracuse were finer this year than ever before. The weather has been particularly favorable, one would guess, viewing the row upon row of luscious fruits and vegetables, flowers and fat cattle brought in from this richest of farming country. Handcrafts and souvenir whips, feather fans and recipe bulletins, milk bars and maple sugar "direct to you"—it was the same gay procession from the Women's Building to the dairy barns, the dog show to the race track. Not record crowds in attendance but active, interested folk learning as they looked, their 1932 gate receipts, more than ever before exemplified value received.

The Whole Story

The Dairymen's League service booths and milk demonstration personnel provided striking examples of cooperation at its best. The large electrical flash exhibit, illustration of which appears at the top of this page, and which occupied a prominent space near the main entrance of the Dairy Building, was at once the most attractive and most talked about exhibit in sight. Designed by Director A. L. Milks for exhibit purposes away back in 1927, the basic principles of the cooperative marketing of milk, to the distinct advantage of producer and consumer alike, as so graphically told are quite as apropos today as then. They still will be in another five years from now—because they

are fundamental. The barometer of price in the milk shed is of prime interest to all. Here that barometer's rise and fall is illustrated in actual moving rays of light which form the central theme around which the electric display is built. On the one side with orderly production processing and marketing, controlled manufactured surplus allows the price barometer to extend toward the top where a fair return to the producer is made. On the other hand unorganized, independent, helter-skelter dumping into the city fluid milk market, represented here as an overflowing barrel, so disturbs the milk business barometer it is impossible for it to rise above a low price mark. Study the illustration at the top. It is the whole story told in a single picture. As one observer remarked, "A four-hour lecture with facts." Mr. Milks was in attendance to answer questions not only on the exhibit but all and sundry regarding the present situation. He was ably assisted by a number of other League members and officials.

The Proof of the Pudding

The Department of Agriculture and Markets came to your League when it looked for cooperation from a leading dairy organization in the matter of preparation of menu booklets and demonstration of the newest thing in milk drinks and dishes. A busier place it would be hard to imagine than the counter where a dozen new and old milk drink combinations were being prepared and sampled by the throngs who crowded through the dairy building from early until late each day of the fair. Every recipe demonstrated there is worthy of publication but this one I must give you even though our space is limited. Treat yourself, try it on your family,

(Continued on page 9)

Money From House Plants

By Irene Martin

"Are the plants going to be sold?" The folks who were holding an auction were astonished, by the repeated question, from a group of buyers and finally put them up for bids.

To their surprise, none brought less than twenty-five cents, many brought a dollar, a few a dollar and a half.

Rooted slips in baking powder cans sold equally well at a church fair.

Farmer folks who wish for a money making side line, would do well to ponder these selling incidents.

If, in a year of hard times, there is a demand for house plants among farmer folks, why wouldn't they be a splendid side line for the "house by the road" or a farmer's roadside stand.

A brief advertisement in a local paper might draw buyers and perhaps the neighborhood flower committees might prefer buying blossomed plants for sick friends from a hardy collection, instead of the delicate hot house ones, so often chosen now-a-days.

Unlike many side lines, plants cost little money outlay and there are places on every farm where any oversupply might be used to enhance the beauty of the home grounds.

I have in mind one farmer, who painted a row of unsightly stumps that bordered his front yard and transformed them as supports for window boxes full of flowers.

Equally ingenious ways are likely to occur to those who have an oversupply, so the effort may not be entirely wasted if all plants do not sell.

Home Made Soap

By Rena Stoutenburg Travels

Those who are fortunate enough to live along state roads can plan to take tourists. The remuneration is excellent and the outlay small; run a roadstand or even open a tea room, but the woman who lives on a farm on a back road must find some other way of personal earning.

Raising chickens is good, growing turkeys for the market is better, and guinea fowls always bring a good price.

Making home made soap gives money for the extra things every farmer's wife wants. By carefully saving every bit of fat she may have enough and if not she can usually secure fats from the butcher by trying it out herself. Put up soft soap in quart jars for those who insist upon it, and make generously large cakes for general sale. Soap is one of the things that can be sold from house to house to good advantage, or it may be given to a groceryman to sell.

Home made jellies and preserves are not difficult to sell at a good profit.

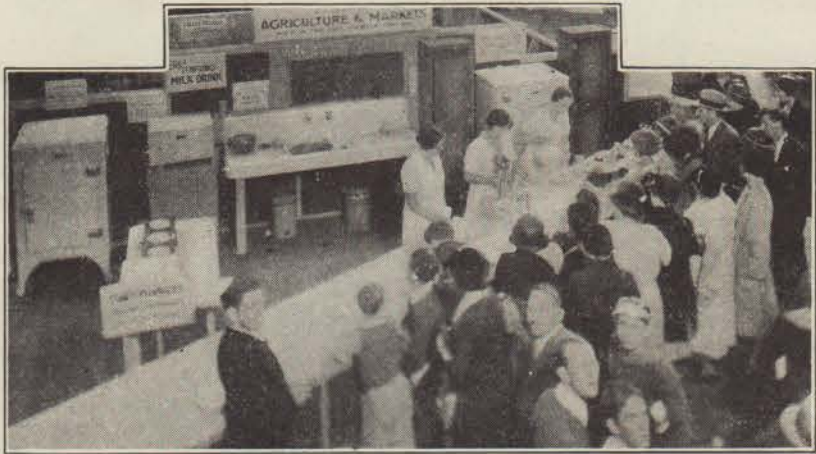
Some farms have plenty of nut trees and children can earn their Christmas money pleasantly and easily, by gathering nuts and selling them from house to house while father attends to other business in town or city.

If you have a small car take in a load of pine cones and see how readily they sell to people who have fireplaces. The average price is 25c for a half bushel.



The League's "Whole Story"

(Continued from page 8)



Health Education, via the Milk Route, proves popular

entertain your friends, tell it to your club, let your children take it to school—you'll soon be a convert the same as we, who shamelessly begged an extra little portion more times than we care to remember. Here it is:

Chocolate Mint Shake

1 cup milk, ice cold.
2 tablespoons chocolate syrup.
2 or 3 drops essence of peppermint.
Combine ingredients and mix one minute.

The Future Belongs to the Young Folks

The boys' and girls' department of the New York State Fair is coming to be more and more important each year. With the unveiling of memorial tablets placed to the right and the left of the front entrance of Pyrke House, as the 4-H Club building is known, the permanent structure and identification of that prominent feature of fair work is completed. In a colorful ceremony at which both Commissioner Baldwin and former Commissioner Pyrke spoke the tablets were formally unveiled. There are 26,000 4-H club boys and girls in the State of New York from which 500 outstanding individuals are chosen each year to attend the week of educational functions at the fair, making Pyrke House their headquarters, not only for exhibit purposes but as dormitory accommodations as well. Proper supervision and instruction toward a higher regard for agriculture as an industry and rural living as a way of life are stressed.

Projects and Prizes

It must have been very difficult for the judges to award this year's prizes because exhibits were generally so fine. However, we found ourselves enjoying immensely project after project only to discover that it might be bearing a proud blue ribbon, a noble red, or none at all, so we came to the conclusion that it was the spirit behind the exhibit, the pride of preparation, and the satisfaction gained from an article or an animal so fine as to be accepted for exhibit that meant the most. Which brings us to confession for your amusement of something most all our fellow-workers laughed a great deal at us over. You see we are so simple that we thought folks went to the horse races to see the horses run, not to place a bet upon a hoped for winner. Where we come from we still believe they do. Of course, it is important to win, but it must be of even more impor-

tance to run. So it is with a lot of affairs.

Maybe that's all right only in some of the social aspects of exhibitions because there wasn't any shadow of a doubt about the winning place League booths, demonstrations and educational exhibits took in their own fine way. The pasteurization model plant, as you know, was also exhibited in the Dairy Building and small leaflets telling the story "Why Pasteurization" were carried away by a very great many persons to be studied and prized. It is perhaps our most scientific piece of educational material and available for local affairs throughout League territory. If you have need for such an exhibit piece write the Central Office for further information.

A Howling Success

What we might call the wild animal section of the State Fair was housed in a building set somewhat apart and known as the Dog Show. Here were shown and judged fine specimens from all the popular and fancy breeds in the canine world. We are not attempting to list prize winners in any class much less here, but as far as we are concerned, personally, we have a very large, growing, and as yet unsatisfied, yen for an Irish Terrier. They were quite the darlings of the snow—notwithstanding prize Sealyhams; our first love, the Airedales, or even the single Bull Terrier, which we have been brought up to tall American Pit Bull. Someone told us that Irish Terriers are considered very fashionable just now, but we didn't know it and even if they were not we still claim they are some doggy.

For Demonstration Purposes

If you do not drink milk—eat it. The following is a demonstration recipe which was prepared many times by League health education workers to help folks get more milk into their daily diet. So help yourself to health by a generous use of milk and other dairy products. Here's one way particularly seasonable:

Corn Soup

2 cups cooked corn.
2 tablespoons butter.
2 tablespoons flour.
1 quart milk.
½ teaspoon salt.
Dash pepper.
1 tablespoon minced onion.

Make a thin white sauce by heating the milk in the top of double boiler. Add onion. Cream together the butter and flour, shape into ball and

Club Women Reclaim Valuable Furniture

Refinishing and otherwise renovating shabby, discarded furniture has been stimulated in many states through demonstration work in home improvement. Innumerable old tables and other pieces have been scraped and refinished, chairs and sofas have been reupholstered, chairs recaned or provided with new rush bottoms, and many other articles of furniture redeemed and improved for continued use.

Many interesting reports on this work have come to the United States Department of Agriculture. A home-demonstration agent in Kentucky writes: "One woman went to her meat house and hauled out an oval table that the men had been using as a meat block. One could not tell what the wood was and the top was fearfully hacked where they had chopped the meat on it. The owner scraped the top with glass, taking off at least a quarter of an inch of the wood to smooth the top. It was a beautiful piece of very old furniture; an oval-shaped end of a set of dining-room tables. It was beautifully inlaid."

In another case, in South Carolina, all the pulpit furniture of one of the local churches was refinished and reupholstered by some of the women in the community home-demonstration club. They removed the paint from the three pulpit chairs with a strong lye solution and then rubbed them smooth with steel wool. The chairs

drop into scalding hot milk. Cook from eight to fifteen minutes without stirring. Then, add salt and pepper and beat with egg beater until smooth. Add corn, reheat and serve hot.

Grated cheese or chopped parsley may be sprinkled over the surface of creamed soup as a garnish for individual serving. Whipped cream may also be used as garnish.

B. C.-N.

Let's Not Get the Habit of Failure

There is too much fuss made lately about this "true values" stuff. I know that happiness comes from a contented mind. But PROGRESS, nine times out of ten, is the result of DISCONTENT. If I can choose to stay home and enjoy the quiet peace of a lovely summer day with my family, it's perfectly all right. But when we all try to kid ourselves that the choice is our own, when we know darn well that we'd rather be picnicking over on Lake Erie if we could afford the trip,—that's ALL WRONG! I think we enjoy our home life and the society of our family as much as anyone but believe me, we aren't going to make ourselves be SATISFIED with this 1932 moneyless existence if we can help it. Frankly, we don't like it! I sure do admire a good loser but TOO GOOD A LOSER is apt to get the HABIT! The only "true values" in dairying right now is to get back to the position where we can ALL PULL TOGETHER well enough so we can get COST OF PRODUCTION PLUS A PROFIT FOR OUR GOOD LEAGUE MILK!

YOURS FOR A UNITED INDUSTRY,

Peter Van Dingbuster.

were then refinished. The old upholstery material was taken off the chairs and new tapestry put on. This was finished off with braid. The Bible stand, two pedestals, and table were rubbed with steel wool until smooth and then refinished to match the chairs. The women even refinished the rail around the altar. The total cost was \$10.19.

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Dear Ko-op Kiddies:

Today we have a Kiddie visitor at the League News office. Her name is Agnes Kelly, ten and a half years of age. She is enjoying looking over the place. She seemed most impressed with the stacks and stacks of letters delivered to my desk from our thousands of members all over the territory. I gave her a fresh set of leaflets and she sat down and re-read the stories on each, taking them home with her to color and keep.

Agnes has been visiting for the past week at an auntie's house on Staten Island. She must now hurry home to be ready for school next week. Probably nearly every one of you will be in school within the next few weeks.

If any member or any reader of our Ko-op Kiddie Korner ever travels through New York City I do hope he will make it a special point to call at our News office, which is on the twentieth floor of the Salmon Tower building at 11 West 42nd Street. I should adore meeting you and I believe you, like Agnes, would enjoy seeing your section of the paper in the process of making. So, I hope I'll be seeing you! Your loving Aunt Karrie.

Dear Aunt Karrie:

I would like to become a member of the Ko-op Kiddie page. I am fourteen years old and will be a sophomore when school begins in September.

I would like to find my twin if I have any. I was born February 13, 1918. I am five feet and four inches tall and have dark hair and blue eyes.

I have three sisters and two brothers, younger than I.

My father is a member of the Dairymen's League.

I read the Ko-op Kiddie page every week and like it very much.

My father has a small farm about four miles south of Bliss. We have nine cows, two horses, three yearlings, six calves, two dogs and four cats. My brother and I have four rabbits.

Last year I went to Hamburg High School. This year I'm going to Bliss High.

My letter is getting very long, so I will have to close soon.

How is Healthy?

Please send me some leaflets and posters.

I am hoping to hear from you soon.

Your niece,
Bliss, N. Y. *Thelma Kadet.*

P. S.—I would like to have some Ko-op Kiddies write to me. I will answer all of their letters.

Dear Aunt Karrie:

May I join the Ko-op Kiddie Korner? I will be eleven years old October 5, 1932. I attend the French Road School. In September I will take up the seventh grade studies. I am a blond, 4 feet 7 inches tall and have blue eyes.

I drink lots of milk every day. Do I like it? Boy! Ask me.

Prince is my pet dog. He sleeps where it is soft and comfortable. His favorite hobby is swimming and chasing rabbits.

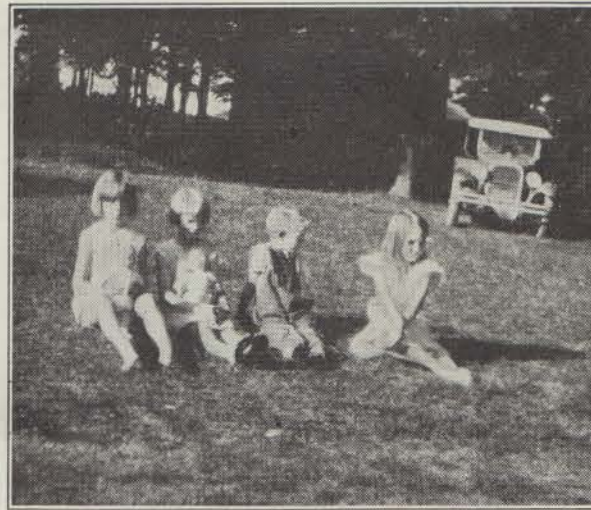
Yesterday I went fishing with my young friends. Later we started a fire and fried the fish. We spent a very happy and jolly evening. It's fun to fish. I wish you lived out in the country to enjoy the fresh air and outdoor sports.

Will you please send me some leaflets and posters? I would like especially Milking Time in Many Lands, Tastes Good, Wholesome Too.

Will my twin please write to me I

KEEP KIDDIE KORNER

Playmates



The small cousin, Joy, James and Virginia Lathrop of R. F. D. 2, Candor, N. Y., in the sunshine on the edge of their pine grove.

News From Ko-op Kiddies



New Members

- Eva Molineaux, 8, Newport, N. Y.;
- Leah Mattoon, 9, Leicester, N. Y.;
- Vara Lynch, 10, Slate Hill, N. Y.;
- Ruth Ogden, 13, Waterville, N. Y.;
- Helen Molineaux, 13, Newport, N. Y.

We have another "Twin" story this week all about Helen and Henry, with an illustration of the children by Mrs. Ingalls, who writes the stories. Let us know if you enjoy them and would like to read more about these League Kiddies.

Come and Play With Me

(A Camp Song)

Come on you camp girls,
Come on and play with me,
And bring your dollies three.
Climb up my apple tree,
Shout down my rainbow slide,
Down my cellar door,
And we'll be jolly friends
For ever more.

Oh, no you camp girls,
I cannot play with you,
My dolly's got the flu.
It's oh, oh, oh, oh, oh,
Shout down my rainbow slide,
Down my cellar door and
We'll be jolly friends.

Submitted by Agnes Kelly, who attended a camp at Deposit, N. Y.

"I have a little kitten that is as fat as a pumpkin, it drinks so much milk," writes our new member, Ruth Ogden, R. D. 3, Waterville, N. Y., while Naomi Corey, of Danby, Vermont, writes, "I have two white kittens. Their names are Snowball and Snowflake. My kittens would not eat anything else except milk at first." Kittens are wise, aren't they?

We have a lot of "kitten mail" this week. Helen Molineaux has a pet cat, all white except two or three spots of tan. Helen would like to have some other boy or girl kiddie member name it for her. Address your letters to Helen Molineaux, Newport, N. Y.

and posters of each kind, also a "Tastes Good, Wholesome Too," poster.

Lovingly,
Eleanor Zwickle.

Belle Mead, N. J.

Editor's Note: The following poem was written in the schoolroom from a picture studied in English class, and given a grade of "excellent."

Dance of the Nymphs

One cool sweet morning,
When fair was the weather,
And the lazy clouds drifted
As light as a feather,
Dew sparkled like diamonds
On the bright green grass
And the birds would sing
In the air as they pass.
Then the nymphs danced
On the grass so green,
And the world was enclosed
In a silvery sheen
Of the mists of the early dawn.
The dance of the nymphs is a fairy-dance,
Very light and beautiful;
It holds one as if in a trance.
This is the dance of the nymphs so fair
As lightly they dance in the cool morning air.

Ontario, N. Y. *Virginia Burrow.*

A Page of Kiddie Letters

Holiday Happiness on League Farms is Reflected in the Thousands of Letters Coming to Aunt Karrie from Ko-op Kiddies All-Over the Territory

promise to answer all letters received.

I must close now.

A new K. K. member,
Sophie Gillack.

French Road, Remsen, N. Y.

Dear Aunt Karrie:

I like to read the Ko-op Kiddie Korner every week and would like to hear from some boys and girls whose birthday comes on October 19, the same as mine does. I am 11 years old and will be in the seventh grade next fall. I live on a farm and I like milk to drink. Please send me some of the Milking Time leaflets and also send me some of the posters.

Your truly,
Dorothea Fischer.

R. F. D. 3, Gowanda, N. Y.

Dear Aunt Karrie:

How are you?
I am 12 years old and will be in the 8th grade.

My birthday is the 11th of April. I have five sisters, all older than I am. We have a dog, his name is Duke.

We have 3 cats, 3 cows, 2 heifers and one horse, his name is Dan.

My father belongs to the Dairymen's League.

Would you please send me some leaflets and posters of Tastes Good.

Lovingly,
Mildred Adams.

R. D. 6, Tunkhannock, Pa.

Dear Aunt Karrie:

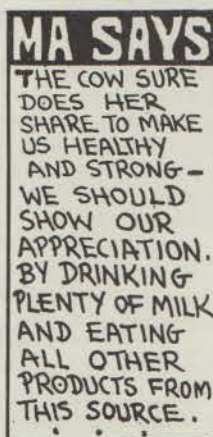
I would like to find my twin. I am 11 years old, my birthday is the 2nd of December. I am in the 7th grade. I am 4 feet 2 inches tall. I have brown hair and brown eyes. I would like to have her write to me.

School is over now and would be very glad to find my twin if I have one.

I have four attendance certificates so far, that is for not missing a day of school for four years. I have a reading certificate for reading 60 books out of the library which are selected by the teacher.

I think the picture on the top of the New Members in the June 24 issue looks very nice and think it should stay there. I would like some leaflets

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



The Future Belongs To Youth



Young men who participated in the final speaking contest held at the State Fair under the auspices of Department L, Boys' and Girls' Department. Front row, left to right: Harold Stevens, Wilson; Mathias Smith, Worcester; Chester Freeman, Constableville; Howard Cambier, Newark. Second row, left to right: Foster Child, Malone; Louis Anderson, South New Berlin; Paul Dunn, Pulaski; Herman Mills, Endicott. Back row: Fred H. Sexauer and Fred J. Freestone, judges.

THE seventh annual meeting of the New York Branch of the Future Farmers of America held from Sept. 3 to 6 at the State Fair Grounds in connection with the educational program conducted under the direction of the Boys' and Girls' Department, proved to be an outstanding event for the young men. Public speaking contests, competition in livestock, fruit and crops judging, the awarding of the Empire Farmer degree to 34 vocational students and the honorary degree of Empire Farmer to Fred H. Sexauer, President of the Dairymen's League, and to Fred J. Freestone, Master of the New York State Grange, were feature events. Following is the list of the contestants in the prize speaking contests held on Monday afternoon:

SIXTH ANNUAL YOUNG FARMERS SPEAKING CONTEST
New York State Fair
Syracuse
September 5, 1932

Pyrke House, Assembly Hall, 2:30 p.m.
Mathias Smith, Worcester, "Agriculture as a Vocation."
Foster Child, Malone, "Intensive Curtailment."
Herman Mills, Endicott, "The Crying Need of the American Farmer is Cooperation."
Louis Anderson, South New Berlin, "The Value of the Central Rural School."
Howard Cambier, Newark, "New York Markets for New York Fruit Growers."
Chester Freeman, Constableville, "What the Future Farmers of America May Mean to American Agriculture."
Harold Stevens, Wilson, "Home Made Farm Relief."
Paul Dunn, Pulaski, "Education—The Call of American Agriculture."
Paul Dunn of Pulaski was awarded first prize consisting of sixty dollars. Howard Cambier of Newark, Harold Stevens of Wilson and Chester Freeman of Constableville were awarded second, third, honorable mention positions in the contest. The audience, which crowded the auditorium to capacity, were greatly impressed by the achievement of all eight young men. Their orations indicated thoughtful analysis of present agricultural problems and their delivery marked a new high level of accomplishment in

this annual event. Mr. Dunn will represent New York State at the speaking contest to be held at Springfield on September 23rd in connection with the Eastern States Exposition. Twelve states will be represented at this event, the winner of which will go to Kansas City in November to compete for national honors.

A year ago the Dairymen's League announced to the Young Farmers chapters of the state that it would cooperate with the State Fair in offering an award for the best herd record program to be presented by a local chapter covering the feed, fat and production records of local herds. Twenty-six chapters took advantage of the opportunity offered by the League. The record books were evaluated by Professor Bradt of the State College of Agriculture. First award was given to the Young Farmers Chapter from Franklinville. Second, third and fourth places were given to Constab'ville, Alden and Horseheads respectively. Honorable mention was accorded the chapters at Milford, Salem, Lowville, Little Valley, Minoa and Weedsport. The first prize was \$40 in cash, second prize \$30, third prize \$20, and fourth prize \$10. These prizes were made available by the League. Through the State Fair a prize of \$10 was made available for the six chapters receiving honorable mention.

The awarding of the Empire Farmer Honorary degree to President Sexauer and to State Master Freestone was an impressive ceremony. John Gleason of Chautauqua, Secretary of the State Association of Young Farmers, made the presentation. He emphasized the keen appreciation felt by the young farmers at the interest shown by Mr. Sexauer and Mr. Freestone in the activities and problems of the State Association. He stressed also the fact that the achievement of these two state leaders would serve as a guide and inspiration to the young men now preparing for leadership at some future time. Mr. Sexauer and Mr. Freestone each responded graciously upon receipt of the golden insignia which the association presented to its honorary members.

Massachusetts Juvenile Grange members are doing practical service work by making war upon tent caterpillars.

Servicing Human Motor

"Pull your machine up along side a filling station regularly three times a day and put into it high-test fuel, such as leafy green vegetables, fresh fruit, milk, dark bread, and real butter. Do not use substitutes—you wouldn't do it with a limousine. This high-test fuel is remarkable in that it builds your automobile as well as puts pep in your motor.

"Run your human automobile into the garage each night for eight hours of rest. Remember to open the windows and get plenty of fresh air. This will prevent flat tires. Run your automobile body onto the wash rack daily. Keep your chewing apparatus clean. Brush it morning and night. Give your human car plenty of water to prevent a dry radiator.

"Visit expert mechanics regularly (the doctor once a year and the dentist at least twice a year). They can help you overhaul your machine and discover a little knock in the engine before you can even hear it."

J. Frank Zoller Killed by Bull

(Continued from page 2)

model farm, said to have cost \$75,000 in the building of a fireproof barn, with every modern device imaginable for the comfort of the cattle housed therein. Electric fans, lights, automatic ventilators, large factory-style steel framed windows, individual stalls for cows, tied simply with a leather collar and rope, steel bull pens, bottling and pasteurizing plant, ice cream manufactory, ice machine, are but some of the items installed.

Born in Blacklake, St. Lawrence county, and educated at Albany Law School, Mr. Zoller also owned a farm of 200 acres near his birthplace, where he kept his Brown Swiss foundation stock, including the world's record cow, Swiss Valley Girl 10th, producing 1,106 lbs. of butter-

fat and 27,000 lbs. of milk in one year.

Mr. Zoller imported at considerable expense a bull of 2,100 lbs., Imported Jack of Walthalla, shipped from Switzerland to a buyer in Mexico, and resold to Mr. Zoller and thus brought to this country, as the U. S. forbade direct import. Ironically enough, it was this animal that caused his death.

High in the offices of the Brown Swiss Breeders of America, a member of the Legislature's Tax Revision Board, he was a forward-looking man, a firm believer in selective breeding, and one who did much to foster interest in the Brown Swiss breed in this country. His passing in the prime of life is to be deplored, and will be regretted by many.

Essex county with 11.4 per cent of its cows on test, leads New York State, followed by Lewis with 9.8 and Cortland with 8 per cent. On the average, 3.5 per cent of all of the cows in New York State are tested for butterfat.

Dairymen Welcome

T. Elliott Tolson, Pres.

ROOM & BATH Including MEALS

A comfortable room and private bath—plus three delicious, famous HOTEL BRISTOL meals! De luxe accommodations. Service unexcelled.

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Dairylea Cheese and Dairylea Process Cheese

- Family size (12 lb.) box 20c per lb.
- C. O. D. Shipments 1c per lb. extra
- Process Cheese (3 lb.) 65c per box
- C. O. D. Shipments 75c per box
- Postage or Express Prepaid

Tasty and healthful. Two kinds in two sizes convenient for home use. A family size whole milk cheese, approximate weight 12 lbs.; also 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. 9-16-32
Sales Dept., 11 W. 42nd St., New York, N. Y.

Please ship.....boxes Dairylea Cheese, Family size (12 lbs.)
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

CATTLE

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

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN Yearling Bull, extra good individual, \$40. 4 mo. heifer \$25. Certificates accepted. JOSLIN BROS., Chemung, N. Y. 1w

FOR SALE—40 T. B. Tested Heifers and Young Cows. Some fresh, balance due August, September and October. CARL FUESS, Madison, N. Y. Phone 61-F-3. 6w

HOLSTEINS AND GUERNSEYS—Choice springing cows and springing heifers. For lowest prices, write ED. HOWEY, Bonded Dealer, South St. Paul, Minn. 4w

FOR SALE—150 Holstein Cows, 160 extra Tennessee Jersey cows, T. B. tested, fresh and close springers. Priced to sell. I. T. & C. A. WELCH, West Edmeston, N. Y. 6w

FOR SALE—125 Choice Fresh Cows and Springers, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Ayrshires, from Modified accredited areas. KESSLER & GENTNER, Springville, N. Y. 6w

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS CATTLE—Foundation stock constantly on hand. League certificates accepted. Herd accredited. MT. VIEW FARMS, W. W. Lawrence, Hunter, N. Y. 6w

FOR SALE—Pure bred Holstein Bulls, extra good individuals, being sired by a First Prize Winner. Certificates accepted. Accredited herd. SPRING BROOK FARM, East Freetown, N. Y. 5w

POULTRY

WYCOFF-BARRON PULLETS FOR SALE—Healthy and sturdy. ANTOINETTE POULTRY FARM, Stamford, N. Y. 6w

PULLETS from officially inspected breeders. 15 weeks Leghorns 95c, Rocks, Reds, \$1. Wyandottes, Minorcas \$1.10. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHASE POULTRY FARMS, Box 50, Wallkill, N. Y. 4w

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS—Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, \$6.00 100; mixed \$5.00 100; can ship at once; 100% guaranteed. TWIN HATCHERY, Box 11 D, McAllisterville, Pa. 8w

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

WHY TAKE CHANCES on your chicks. Our Guarantee to live is your protection. All heavy breeds 6c; Leghorns and heavy mixed 5c; assorted 4c. Free circular. RAMSEY HATCHERY, Ramsey, Indiana. tf

BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS—\$7 per 100 up. Thousands hatching, fourteen breeds. Sent collect. Postpaid. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. Started chicks priced according to age. Send for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 331 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603. 5w

PIGS

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. 5w

SHEEP

REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE RAMS, \$15 to \$25. Reg. O. L. C. pigs \$6. Service boars \$15 to \$20. JULIUS GORDON, Lawyersville, N. Y. 2w

DOGS

FOR SALE—Spayed females, English Shepherd and Collie cross, 6 months old. \$15 cash f. o. b. WAYNE SPAULDING, New Berlin, N. Y., Route 1. 1w

RABBITS

PEDIGREED RABBITS—50c each up, according to size, age, weight and color, in New Zealand Whites, Chinchilla and Belgian Hares; also Guinea Pigs. Prompt shipment. Live delivery. Sent collect. Write for folder. SCHOENBORN'S HATCHERY, 331 Main St., Hackensack, N. J. Phone 2-1603. 5w

SILO

12x24 SILO—Complete with roof, \$152. Other sizes at corresponding prices. WHIPPLE BROS., INC., Laceyville, Pa. 5w

ADVERTISING RATES

The rate for classified advertising on this page is 5c per word, (20% discount when six or more insertions are ordered at one time). Count name and address. Minimum charge for insertion \$1.00. Remit with order. Send your advertisement to

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE NEWS
11 WEST 42ND ST.
N. Y. CITY

SEEDS

SEED RYE—Wonderful for early spring pasture or plowing under. Place your order now. E. A. WEEKS, Locke, N. Y. 3w

WANTED TO BUY

DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE CERTIFICATES
Bought and Sold For Cash
Inquiries Invited
R. H. JOHNSON & CO.
80 Wall St., N. Y. City
Dealers in High Grade Investments

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

WILL BUY DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE Certificates EE at 80 flat. New series at 70 flat. Mail to WALLACE COMPANY, Syracuse Building, Syracuse, N. Y. 6w

M. FRIEDMAN & SON—Buyers and sellers of Dairymen's League Certificates. Highest cash prices paid. M. FRIEDMAN & SON, Norwich, N. Y. tf

CASH PAID for Dairymen's League Certificates. Write for prices. Collect your money at your home bank. ALEXANDER SECURITIES CO., Alexander, N. Y. 5w

MY CASH PRICES for Dairymen's League Certificates: BB's 101, CC's 99, DD's 83, EE's 78, new issue 70, plus accrued interest to May 1. Send direct or through Sherburne National Bank, Sherburne, N. Y. HOWARD SISSON, Sherburne, N. Y. tf

JERSEYS 3 loads close up Springers. All Young, Big Type. T. B. and Abortion tested. Also Holsteins and Guernseys. Claude Thornton Route 2 Springfield, Mo.

SILO HOOPS

SILO HOOPS—Galvanized Wire Silo Hoops are easy to apply, last longer, cost less. In use 30 years and never a failure. ZEISER FORM CO., 601 West Main St., Endicott, N. Y. 6w

DAIRY SUPPLIES

COTTON DISCS for your milk strainer, 300 sterilized 6 in. discs, 95c; 6 1/2 in. \$1.25; gauze faced 6 in. \$1.35; 6 1/2 in. \$1.50. Postage prepaid. HOWARD SUPPLY CO., Dept. F, Canton, Maine. tf

FARMS FOR SALE

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, Fort Plain, N. Y., Agt. 7w

STROUTS FALL CATALOG. 92 acres, Central N. Y. State, handy city markets; 80 acres level tillage and pasture, has raised 400 bu. potatoes per acre; woodlot, 2-acre pond, fruit; pleasant 9-room house on knoll, electricity available; large barn with all other buildings, insured \$3,000. Exceptional value at \$2,750, including horse, 7 cows, 5 heifers, pig, hens, machinery, hay, straw, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes, etc.; part cash; picture pg 27 Free Catalog, nearly 1,000 other bargains. STROUT AGENCY, 255-FC Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. 1w

HOTEL GRAHAM

BEAUTIFUL STATES AVE. AND PACIFIC-ATLANTIC CITY

One Block to Famous Boardwalk. Homelike Hotel, Serving Excellent Meals, Mid an Environment of Pleasure, Low American Plan Rates. Attractions Galore. W. GRAHAM FERRY Owner and Manager



Visiting along the Road

By H. H. Lyon

Perhaps the young sensitive boy of the early sixties may have had about as hard a time as a boy need to have. I have just been listening to an account as given by a man who grew up in that period and I want to put it on paper at once. Our farm, he says, was on the hill or ridge between the river and the creek beyond. A hill farm, if you please. It was between the village of B. and West B. There was a little church at West B where we attended services rather regularly, but between our farm and the church there was a long hard hill and on each side of the road there was heavy



The six year old boy of the Sixties.

timber, considerably of hemlock, very dense, and a really dismal road to travel, for a boy whose imagination was active. In the early sixties there was much doing. Horses were stolen and similar events took place. More horses were stolen then in our community than automobiles now. I remember the morning when my uncle came up and told us about finding a place in that dense forest where horses had been tied and fed. From later reading and conversation I was convinced that those who took horses and "spirited" them away were in league in some way with the famous Loomis gang of "Nine Mile Swamp" in Madison county.

Then another uncle lived over in Colesville on the line of one of the "underground railroads" along which negroes were taken to Canada or elsewhere for their liberty. He came, and by the little fireplace, sat with father and told the stories relative to the negroes, while I listened more than I should. They were comparatively harmless negroes, of course, but my imagination did not then so construe. I felt sure that some of those negro slaves would get away from the "railroad" line, and I was as sure that they would find their way to those woods which we called the Johnson woods. My mother had a sister who lived in Minnesota. Her husband had been shot by Guerrillas. They shot him in his own home through the window because he had been too favorable to the Union cause.

(Continued on page 14)

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11 West 42nd Street
New York City

Please insert the Ad below in.....issues at 5c per word for each issue (20% discount where six or more insertions are ordered at one time). Minimum charge per insertion \$1.00.

Enclosed find \$.....in payment.

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Address

Cooperation As a Stabilizing Force in Agriculture

By Chris L. Christensen

(Continued from last week)

View Cooperation as Strictly Business Concern

If these millions of isolated farmers are to exercise better control of the marketing of their products it will be necessary for the producers of the various commodities to work together under qualified leadership.

Cooperative organization among American farmers has passed through its inspirational and its legalistic stages and has evolved into a practical business. Farmers, today, are no longer greatly concerned with the moral and idealistic concepts of cooperation, but are inclined to an ever increasing extent to judge its merits on the basis of practical business results.

Cooperative managers and directors are devising ways in which farm group efforts can be made more efficient. In other words, cooperative associations are growing in management experience, in financial strength, and in the confidence of their members. Farmers have quite generally gotten away from the idea that by organizing they can arbitrarily fix the prices of their products. They are more and more coming to realize that the advantages of their organization must come from improved business methods—standardization of handling methods, sound and adequate financial policies, efficient management and skillful merchandising.

There is a growing appreciation that the extent to which farm cooperatives take advantage of their opportunities will be in proportion to the responsibility which farmers assume toward these organizations. They know now that there is nothing mysterious about the cooperative method of doing business and that cooperation possesses no supernatural powers. It succeeds only when it is organized to fill an economic need, is ably managed, soundly and adequately financed and intelligently supported by its members.

We must all appreciate that business institutions of the magnitude of some of our large farm cooperatives do not develop without cause nor continue to exist except by virtue of their services. There have been very definite reasons for the growth of these business associations among farmers, and for the attainment of their present strength.

Some Fundamental Principles Involved

When it comes to the matter of ap-

plying cooperative organization methods to the millions of farming units in this country, there are three principles which have evolved and which serve to guide cooperative effort. These are: Farmers generally first form local cooperative units. For instance, grain growers organize around local grain elevators. Dairy men organize around local creamery, cheese factory and milk plants. Fruit and vegetable growers organize local assembling and packing plants and livestock producers organize in community areas and around terminal markets.

A second characteristic of organization among farmers is that they organize along commodity lines. This is perfectly natural and would appear to be a sound type of organization procedure as farmers producing the same commodity certainly have a common interest, and they use the same facilities and skilled personnel in assembling a large volume of the same commodity for the purpose of grading, processing, and preparing for market.

A third characteristic of cooperation among farmers is that local units, handling the same commodity, usually federate into larger units for the purpose of financing, storing, selling and distributing.

Numerous Ways in Which Cooperation Pays Farmers

Cooperative organization among farmers along these lines serves as a stabilizing influence in many ways.

In the development of their cooperative organizations farmers are coordinating and planning more of the production and the marketing of farm products.

The forming and functioning of local cooperatives serve as stabilizing forces to their members and their communities and when a large number of local cooperatives, with common problems and interests in a commodity, federate there is an enlarged opportunity for dealing with larger problems and economic forces within that particular commodity industry.

The organization of individual farms—in local units and commodity federations—enables farmers to deal with other organized groups in industry, commerce, transportation and finance.

Cooperative organization serves to improve the quality of farm products. Members are paid market premiums received by their association, for products of superior quality and consequently have an incentive to employ

better methods. The California citrus growers reduced to two their large number of varieties of oranges in order to supply the trade with a uniform quality throughout the year. This is effective stabilization.

Cooperative organization helps in the formulation and adoption of standards resulting in uniform grades, packs and packages. The apple growers in the northwest states have, by united effort, succeeded in establishing grades and packs known for their excellence throughout the nation and in foreign countries.

Cooperative organization serves as a wholesome and effective competitive force—resulting in increased efficiency, in assembling, processing, manufacturing, transporting, storing and distributing methods and practices. Several thousand dairy farmers in the north central states through their cooperative association have built up a nation-wide organization for the sale and distribution of high quality dairy products under their own brand.

Cooperative organization can serve to acquaint groups of individual farm producers of market conditions and consumers' preferences and demands. With this information, supported by the services of strong cooperatives, growers may then better adjust their farm practices so as to produce the kind and quality of products that best satisfy market demands.

Cooperative market milk organizations have succeeded in adjusting seasonal production to consumption requirements in the particular market in which they are operating. This involves adjustments in the milk production on each individual farm.

These are some of the ways by which cooperative associations are able to exert stabilizing influences upon the production and distribution of farm products. In my estimation continued progress lies in these directions rather than through monopolistic control or by any other method of direct price fixing.

Ask For Regional Credit Corporation

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Asked to Establish One in New York District

At a meeting held in the office of the Department of Agriculture and Markets recently Commissioner Charles H. Baldwin appointed a committee to present a petition to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for the establishment of a Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation in the First Federal Land Bank District. This district is made up of New York, the New England States, and New Jersey, and the commissioners of agriculture in the states have been invited by Commissioner Baldwin to cooperate in plans for establishment of the credit corporation. Commissioner Edward H. Jones of Vermont, Commissioner Andrew L. Felker of New Hampshire, Commissioner Harry R. Lewis of Rhode Island, and Commissioner S. McLean Buckingham of Connecticut have already informed Commissioner Baldwin that they will be glad to serve on the committee which will present the petition.

Commissioner Baldwin appointed the following committee for New York State: Geo. W. Sisson, Jr.,

(Continued on page 14)

Bids for CC Certificates

Holders of CC Certificates other than those whose serial numbers end with the figures 2 and 8 (see notice elsewhere in this issue) may sell them immediately at 99% of face value plus accrued interest to the 1st of the month in which purchase is made. Persons desiring to take advantage of this offer should send their certificates by registered mail to the Treasurer, Dairy-League Cooperative Corporation, 11 West 42nd Street, New York City.

Your Excess Property Turned Into Cash!

Cattle - Horses - Poultry
Farm Machinery, Etc.

can be sold by advertising in the "Farmer-to-Farmer Exchange" of the DAIRYMEN'S LEAGUE NEWS.

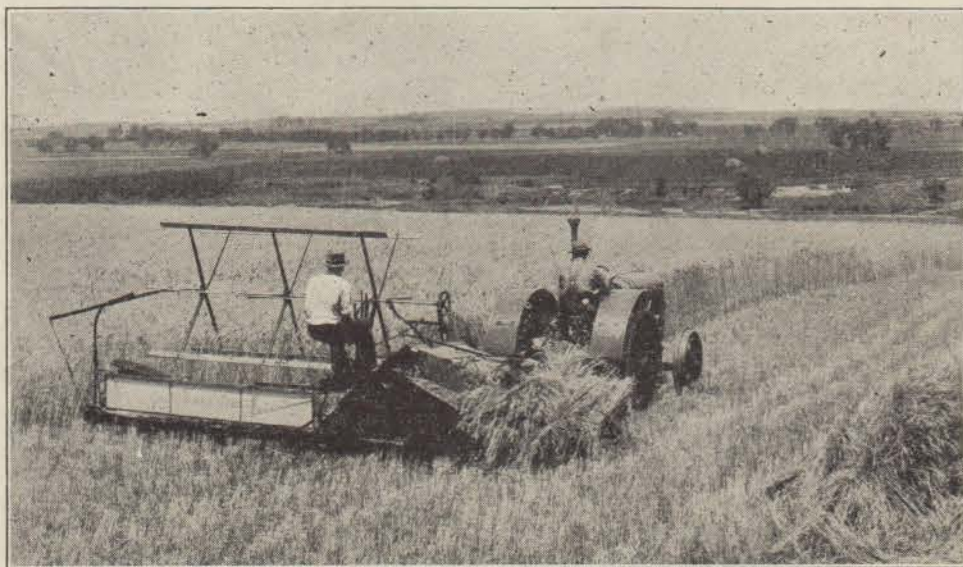
You need the money.

Some other farmer needs the property.

Get together.

Your advertisement will only cost 5c per word with a minimum charge of \$1.00 per insertion. Write your advertisement today. Pin a check or money order to same—and mail to

Dairymen's League News
11 West 42nd St. New York, N.Y.



Here is another time saver for the farm. A ten foot McCormick-Deering tractor designed especially for tractor operation. Power for operating the sickle bar and binding mechanism comes directly from the tractor engine instead of the bull wheel.



Sub-district

Sub-District 23-B

Members of this sub-district and their families met at West Nicholson on August 31 in the church. Women of the Grange served the dinner. Fifteen locals of the district were represented.

Division Representative E. D. Russ explained the advertising of Nicotia's which appeared in the papers. Director Kinsman gave his report on the last directors' meeting. There was a recess of a few minutes in order that the eclipse might be observed. Miss Johnson of the Home Department gave a short talk.

Sub-District 3-B

One of the largest sub-district meetings ever held in Clinton county was held in the town hall at Mooers Forks on August 29, with an attendance of over 400. The meeting was presided over by W. E. Davison, local president. Director John Petteys gave a very detailed and interesting report of the last directors' meeting. Floyd Pike, plant manager of Beekmantown, read a resolution adopted at the last meeting of the board relative to the acceptance of contracts in the future.

J. L. Garey, division representative, explained the different policies that have been adopted recently by the Association. R. F. Lewis gave the main address of the evening.

An entertainment program was presented by the associate delegate of Mooers Forks local, Mrs. Kenneth Farr. Those taking part were: Mr. Holloway and sons, Evelyn Hamilton, Sarah Pennel, Irene Eddy, Wilmer and Ruth Armstrong, Clarice, Leo and Jes-

to get more money for the dairy farmers. He explained the making of sour cream and the selling of it in bottles to take the place of salad dressing, using some of the surplus in this way. He said the differential plan was creating interest for those who will benefit by it.

Mrs. Earl J. Stiles, Chairman Associate Delegates.

Sub-District 5-A

A League picnic for Green county was held August 30 in Mulberry's Hickory Grove near Durham, N. Y. County President Millard Davis and Mrs. Davis from Kerhonkson, Ulster county, Mr. and Mrs. I. E. Young from Albany and Chester Young from Ellenville were present. Treasurer Chester Young was the principal speaker and brought important facts concerning League activities.

Oak Hill local furnished dinner for the band and guests of the League. There was a Dairymen's League exhibit put on by the associate delegates. Milk was furnished free at a booth. Amusing games were played. A coon hunt proved interesting and drew a large crowd. There was a parachute jump at the close of the coon hunt. Much credit for the success of the picnic was due Fred Kline, president of the Oak Hill local.

Sub-District 3-A

County President J. P. Candon presided at the meeting of this sub-district held on August 31 at Enosburg Falls, Vermont. Delegates from 16 locals responded to roll call. Director J. S. Petteys reported on market and production conditions. R. F. Lewis

Visiting Along the Road

(Continued from page 12)

I didn't know where Minnesota was but they said it was "out west," so I felt sure that it must be over beyond Coventry, the next town to the west of us. Didn't have much idea what a guerrilla might be but I could picture some of them coming over and hiding in the Johnson woods, and I knew they were dangerous.

Then we heard quite a little about "Copperheads." We had a few, as most communities did. They were those of our north who did not sympathize with the prosecution of the war, but I didn't know what they might be. Later I found that there was not enough of them here to organize, as they did in Ohio and some other places, but they were talked

and over by the corner of the Davis woods that were in plain sight from the house and pictured how the Confederate army would look coming up that way from the village. I could reason that if that army got through they would come right up the river to the town, and then they would come to our farm, for they would want our cows and horses, and I couldn't tell what else might happen. In after years as I heard people talk about those times, I came to see that I was not the only one who had day dreams at about that time. Older ones were worried sometimes then.

It is known to many New York farmers that "Nine Mile Swamp" is a tract near Waterville, extending about nine miles across the county from Sangerfield to Hubbardville, ending at the George Lamb farm where the



J. M. Seeley, League member of Port Jervis, N. Y., with his grandchildren.



Guernsey herd belonging to League member, J. M. Seeley, Port Jervis, N. Y.

se Barcomb, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Davison, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Hamilton, Douglass Hamilton, Kenneth Farr, Mr. and Mrs. Keith Hamilton, Harry Russell and Mrs. Wesley McNeil and Iren Rabidean.

Ice cream and cake were served by the women of Mooers Forks local.

Sub-District 14-A

An enthusiastic meeting of this sub-district was held in the Court House at Cortland, N. Y. on Sept. 3. The singing of the Dairymen's League song and America was the opening feature of the meeting. Mrs. Leon Smith was at the piano with Dr. Stafford leading.

Thirteen delegates and ten associate delegates responded to roll call. President Bennie introduced Miss Stapler of the Home Department who spoke briefly. Director George R. Fitts said that the chief aim of the League was

analyzed the work which was done by the Emergency Committee.

Sub-District 10-B

The regular meeting of Lewis county members was held at the Forest Church Parish House at Lyons Falls, N. Y. on August 26. County President Rodenhurst and Director and Executive Committeeman J. A. Coulter were speakers. Many questions were asked by those present and answered by Mr. Coulter and Mr. Rodenhurst.

Sub-District No. 8

Community singing of America opened the meeting of this sub-district held in the Cedar Lake Club House on August 29. Director and Executive Committeeman H. H. Rathbun explained that the campaign of the Emergency Milk Committee had been a success even though the required

about and vehemently condemned by the citizens who were for the government. I could picture them as almost anything dreadful and could find a place for them in the Johnson woods. Those were exciting times and parents may have been too much wrought up to realize just what they were saying before their children. At any rate those things were on my mind a great deal and when we came up through the Johnson woods on a Sunday afternoon on foot, as we sometimes did, you can guess that I didn't get far from father's coat tails if he didn't have me by the hand. All through the week, and especially if we traveled that road, these things troubled me, but I did not feel like saying anything about them. I was too scared and too diffident to talk about the situation.

Well do I remember when Lee's army was in Pennsylvania. Father "took" the New York Weekly Tribune. The train brought it up from New York to Deposit and the stage brought it over, I think, each Thursday. Some way was managed to get it from the office and mother read the news while father ate his supper. I listened, probably too much. At dusk I went out at that particular time and peered around the corner of the house

state potato meeting was held last summer. It is in one sense the source of the Chenango river, although it is the east branch of that river that starts there. Or, if you please, you can go further and follow up a little stream that is marked Sangerfield River which has its origin in the northeast, possibly in the edge of Brookfield town or near to it. In the Civil War days this swamp was more pretentious, heavily wooded and according to accounts almost inaccessible. It was there and on the borders that a family by the name of Loomis held sway and with many confederates did a thriving business "appropriating" horses and other valuables, the horses probably going into army service. At length the people took the matter into their own hands and really annihilated the gang. That is a story by itself however, but it aided in making things interesting for the small boy of that day for many miles around.

Ask for Regional Credit

(Continued from page 13)

of Potsdam, president of the American Jersey Club; Peter G. Ten Eyck of Albany, chairman of the Albany Port District Commission; Representative in Congress Robert Low Bacon of Westbury, Long Island; C. R. White of Ionia, president of the New York State Farm Bureau Federation; A. L. Brockway of Syracuse, vice president of the New York State Agricultural Society, and Roy P. McPherson of Leroy, secretary of the New York State Horticultural Society.

number of contracts were not signed, because all producers were rubbing elbows together. Director John D. Clarke told how the League was triple checked, 1st by its own auditors, 2nd by the certified public accountants and 3rd, by the Federal Farm Board. The attendance at this meeting surpassed all previous records.

One Dairymen to Another

By R. C. Frazee

Taxes

Mr. Frazee, writer of these letters, is a practical dairymen and League farmer at Delphi Falls, N. Y. Mr. Frazee writes from actual experience and invites letters and comments from his brother dairymen.

Last night the Syracuse Post-Standard published the list of unpaid taxes in 1931 for our town, thus bringing forcibly to my mind an important subject. Today a statement by Bernard Baruch that the total cost of all government in the U. S. this year will be fifteen billions of dollars, to come out of a wealth producing income of \$45,000,000,000. One-third going for taxes, how can anything prosper?

It seems to me that three main things are the cause of our own plight as dairy farmers. Low prices for milk, unpaid debts and taxes. Now what can we do about any of these.

1. Low milk returns. The drive for a united cooperative in the New York milk shed has failed, leaving the League with more surplus than ever, what can be accomplished towards better prices for milk is now almost entirely up to our management, supplemented of course by suggestions and criticisms from locals, sub-districts and individuals.

2. Debts. These must and will of necessity remain unpaid as long as low prices exist. Also we are unable to replace needed equipment or buy new. Nothing much we can do here.

3. Taxes. Here is where we can and must do something. At the last meeting of our local before the June convention I introduced a resolution to our supervisor politely demanding a 25% reduction in our county and town taxes (which are our main ones). This resolution was enthusiastically passed, copies of it were to be sent to all locals in Madison and Onondaga counties, and the matter brought up by our delegate at the next sub-district meeting. Everyone, including the inhabitants of small towns, were to be given the chance to sign copies of this resolution.

What happened? Nothing. Our delegate introduced the resolution, but no action was taken at the sub-district meeting, our local secretary had copies printed but sent none out to other locals because our delegate got no action. Here you have a course of action that was pretty sure to get some results, enthusiastically approved by all the farmers in attendance, laid on the table through the inertia or oversight of the sub-district delegates, whom I think sometimes have an undue sense of their own importance.

I believe that here is a practical job for every local. If we do not make any protest over our taxes until we are unable to pay them (and I know from the published lists that thousands of dairymen are unable to pay), how can we blame our supervisors for spending and spending and spending on new cement roads that are not needed, on cement roads where macadam would do, on macadam where gravel would do, on high salaried deputies not needed, and so on down the line. It also seems to me that old age pensions and unemployment relief should be divided into two classes, judging by the cases I know about. The really deserving cases should get what they are now, enough to live on comfortably; but the lazy, shiftless cases who now live the life of Riley should receive a bare subsistence ration at about one-third the cost.

Just because our own local has temporarily fallen down on its job

Organization and Cooperation Better

(Continued from page 1)

attended by such well known leaders as James C. Stone, chairman of the Federal Farm Board, Dr. George F. Warren, Cornell economist, L. J. Taber, master of the National Grange, Fred J. Freestone, master of the New York State Grange, Dr. C. E. Ladd, Dean of the New York State College of Agriculture and H. E. Babcock, former general manager of the G. L. F.

Some of the high spots of the speeches at the dinner were as follows:

Mr. Stone: "Agriculture can obtain equality with industry through unity of action and cooperation."

Dr. Warren: "In order to have the economic machines run we must have the medium of exchange that is stable in value."

Mr. Taber: "A better day for agriculture will come as a result of a better marketing system and on giving to the farmer a larger share of what the consumer pays for the necessities of life."

Dr. Ladd: "The only effective way to meet the changed conditions in agriculture and to solve the new problems is through the help of agricultural research and experimentation."

Mr. Babcock: "Leaders of New York State agriculture are drafting a program to bring the industry out of the present economic situation whole and sound."

Mr. Freestone: "The Grange is growing steadily and becoming a more powerful and important factor in agriculture every day."

In his talk at the dinner, Dr. Ladd said:

"Through organization and cooperation with other groups we must obtain legislative and business equality and give larger opportunity and reward for the farmer. This does not mean any special advantage or privilege for agriculture, but it only means that the farmer shall have the same machinery and the same legislative tools that other groups enjoy. This goes back to the first step in our program—education and organization."

Stone Defends Farm Board

Chairman Stone of the Federal Farm Board spoke in part as follows:

"No law—the agricultural marketing act—passed in the last 50 years has been more discussed and cussed. And a lot of business men cussing it have never read the law. I suggest you who haven't read it get a copy of the law, read it carefully and see what actually can be done under the act.

"It means just what its name implies. It does not mean relief; the word relief isn't in the law. It took Congress 10 years to pass it and we had the best minds from agriculture and business to testify before the congressional committees. We tried to give the farmers an even break with industry.

"Farmers for years have been at a great disadvantage and I tried to approach this job with that in view. I tried to analyze as a business man the products I raise on my own farm in Kentucky.

"Tobacco is my paying crop and four tobacco companies buy 95 of every 100 pounds I sell. In these four companies are 175,000 stockholders, almost as many stockholders as there are producers.

"Yet four men can sit down at this table tonight and tell me what I will

through no fault of its members is no reason why every other local should not successfully tackle the job. It will get results. But don't put the politicians in your local in charge of the job.

get for my tobacco for the next three years. Is the law of supply and demand working adequately in this case?

"Do you wonder that farmers are not getting their proper share of the dollar?"

"It is just as much your business Mr. Banker and Mr. Businessman as it is the farmer to try and do something with this law. I talked with 150 bankers in New York and they all had criticism to make. Yet only one of those bankers had read the complete marketing act.

"The Federal Farm Board gets most of its publicity from its stabilization operations. We started that stabilization as an emergency operation. We started stabilization to save from ruin hundreds of banks.

"Wheat prices were going down and millions of bushels were backing loans in hundreds of banks and intermediate credit corporations. We bought wheat and sold at a price 25 cents above the world market.

Somebody Made \$100,000,000

"Somebody made \$100,000,000 more than if the wheat had been sold at the world price. And we now have less than 300,000,000 bushels of wheat on hand, of which I am very proud.

"The grain trade spread insidious propaganda against cooperative marketing among the farmers for those cooperatives were treading on the grain dealers' toes. I represent those men who need those cooperatives."

Mr. Stone praised H. E. Babcock, former manager of the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange, and Fred H. Sexauer, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., as the type of men most needed to aid agriculture rise from its present plight.

He defended the salaries paid officials of the Federal Farm Board, giving figures to show that the cost for executives of the board compared with sales is only 17 one-hundredths, while an average for more than 300 businesses from leather tanning to stone quarrying is 2.7 per cent.

Saw Misery of Farmers

"I can speak with authority on this subject of cooperatives and individual marketing for I have been in both sides of the business. I was a commission merchant once, but I quit when I saw the misery of the farmers in my state, who did not have the benefit of a cooperative for higher prices.

"I don't want anyone to legislate me rich. I only want a chance to operate my business with equal opportunity for others."

Regarding the milk situation, National Grange Master Taber, in his talk at the Barnum dinner said:

"The price of milk on the farm is dropping lower and lower, yet the agencies which put 52 per cent of the milk bottles into the American home and manufactured 60 per cent of the nation's ice cream last year made more than the year before.

Farmer is Awakening

"Rural America must realize that new methods are needed to deal with the new problems. The American farmer is awakening and has grasped the realization that the machinery of weed destruction is the machinery of organization."

Speaking at the Labor Day exercises on Monday, United States Secretary of Labor William A. Doak, paid tribute to the labor and industrial leadership of America for its stability in the face of unprecedented industrial distress.

"Strikes, lock-outs, and labor disturbances," said Mr. Doak, "have been negligible through the last year or

BB's at 100 During September

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

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

two even in the face of social restiveness and the pleading and preaching of false prophets. This is indeed healthy and hearty evidence that our economic and industrial goodwill is of lasting substance—that labor and management, so to speak, fully realize their inter-dependence."

Nearly five hundred boys and girls of the 4-H Clubs were guests of the Fair and occupied their own fine building. On Thursday, a memorial tablet was unveiled to the memory of Berne A. Pyrke, former Commissioner of Agriculture and Markets of New York State. The building will be known as Pyrke House.

Nearly three hundred youths, members of the Young Farmers of New York State, representing more than one hundred high schools held their annual three day session on the grounds beginning Saturday, September 3.

The agricultural museum attracted the usual crowds. John McDermott, of Cortland, N. Y., state champion old-time fiddler gave frequent concerts of old-time tunes and bragged about his eighty year old vest which he had on.

The night show was well attended through the week.

Announcements of prize winners in the cattle exhibits will be carried in Professor Savage's column in this and next week's issues.

New York led all the states of the Union in forest planting last year, followed by Michigan and Pennsylvania in that order, says a statement from the Federal Department of Agriculture, which adds that more than a hundred million trees were distributed by state forestry departments, an increase of thirty per cent over the preceding year.



J. M. Seeley, Port Jervis, N. Y., in front of his farm home

The Dairy Industry in New York State

(Continued from page 3)

	Wages of farm labor by month with board, New York.	Weekly earnings, N. Y. factory workers.	Wholesale prices of all commodities.	New York farm prices all principal products.	Farm price of milk.	Price of dairy ration (concentrates).	Farm price of hay.	Farm price of dairy cows.
1920	221	227	230	217	220	220	163	189
1921	163	207	150	144	155	123	122	127
1922	162	202	152	134	133	128	107	120
1923	185	220	157	142	150	146	97	130
1924	193	223	152	128	128	143	101	121
1925	197	228	162	147	153	144	84	137
1926	202	234	154	156	156	128	93	162
1927	201	236	149	151	166	139	81	196
1928	198	237	151	153	167	156	65	227
1929	201	242	150	157	173	147	72	233
1930	182	232	126	142	152	127	85	185
1931	143	213	107	103	109	91	75	137
1932:								
Jan.	—	196	98	76	78	75	50	121
Feb.	—	194	97	75	82	71	48	118
Mar.	—	195	96	75	82	73	47	109
Apr.	—	188	96	76	84	75	47	112
May	—	182	94	77	92	72	45	108
June	—							

Taxes on farm property, and interest on mortgages and notes probably did not decline.

The sharp decline in dairy cow prices was favorable for those wishing to replenish herds, and unfavorable for those having surplus cows for sale or having to pay notes for cows purchased at high prices at an earlier date. Very serious in reducing net returns was the very low price of discarded cows sold for meat. The shrinkage in inventory values of cattle alone on New York farms between January 1, 1930 and January 1, 1932, was 47 per cent, or about 88 million dollars, even though numbers in herds were being maintained. Further declines continued into 1932.

A Year of Steady Development

Because of the spectacular nature of these drastic economic changes, there is danger of losing sight of the steady development taking place in the industry.

Poorly located country plants, having an unprofitably small volume of operations are being eliminated.

Increasing fall freshening of cows is taking place as a step in adjusting production to demand, even though, pending completion of the adjustment, and in the face of decreased demand for fluid milk the added winter surplus milk has been burdensome.

Eradication of bovine tuberculosis has continued at a rapid rate.

There has been an increased consciousness of the losses from contagious abortion, and an

awakened interests in its control.

The necessity for the maintenance of high sanitary standards surrounding the distribution of milk has been further emphasized, as illustrated by the decision of the health officials of New York City to prohibit the retail sale of loose or dipped milk, after sufficient time has elapsed to economically effect the change.

The sanitary supervision of production and distribution of milk has been continued by municipal and state government authorities.

While there has been some financial impairment of distributors, this has been limited mostly to weak or

poorly managed concerns, the greater number of firms whether of cooperative or corporate type, having maintained strong and efficient business organizations.

Barring the effects of price wars in some cities, and the difficulties incident to a decreasing demand, there is reason to believe that added efficiency in the distribution of milk has taken place. Certainly there has been a large increase in the use of motor transportation from country plant to the city, with economies in handling.

Producers have suffered most acutely, almost to the point of tragedy in many cases, because of the losses from the sharp drop in prices that can neither be passed on to others, nor compensated adequately by further economies in production. In so far as it is possible, however, additional adjustments are being made in production practices, to meet the changed conditions.

Dairy Industry is Sound

Fundamentally, the dairy industry has come thus far through the depression in a reasonably sound condition. Numbers of animals both old and young are being maintained; the pasture and feed crop resources are unimpaired, save for temporary conditions, mainly weather, affecting production adversely, which will result in decreased supplies of home grown feed through the 1932-1933 feeding season; the same skilled management is on the farms as in previous years.

On the distribution side, plant, equipment and personnel are still adequate. Moreover, there has developed in the past year a more widespread understanding of all the problems involved in the permanent success of the dairy industry, from the farm to the con-

May Exchange for Stock

Some members have already sent in requests to exchange their new certificates of indebtedness known as the "Series of '41" for 7% preferred stock of the Dairy-League Cooperative Corporation.

As announced previously in the News, the Treasurer will make such exchange any time upon request. Because of the excellent earnings of the Dairy-League Corporation since it was organized two years ago, the preferred stock has become a desirable investment both from the standpoint of yield and safety of principal.

In spite of conditions, earnings of the Corporation during the past year have shown a very substantial gain.

Approximately \$450,000 worth of preferred stock has been sold to date. The preferred stock pays 7% but carries no control or voting rights. Control of the Corporation is vested in the common stock which can only be owned by the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association.

Par value of preferred stock is \$50. Interest is payable January first and July first.

sumer, than has hitherto existed. All of the factors mentioned, together with the overwhelming advantage of proximity to market, may be expected to hold the dairy industry in New York in a reasonably even course, and help it weather whatever storms may come during the next few years. Milk is a fundamental necessity, and the entire public has an important interest at stake in the stability of the industry.

This discussion of the dairy industry in New York State is furnished the News by the New York State Department of Agriculture and Markets, R. L. Gillett Director, and is a part of the Department's Agricultural Bulletin No. 267, to be published in the near future. —ED.

Easier Job Than Farming

Henry Hatch, a Kansas farmer, tells of a neighbor who went to Topeka with a truckload of hogs. He drove by the state insane asylum grounds, and when just opposite a tire blew out. While making the change an inmate, a trusty, came up on his side of the fence. "Are you a farmer?" he asked. The trucker admitted he was. "Have you ever been crazy?" was question number two. When told he did not know that he ever had been, quick as a flash came back this bit of advice: "Better try it, it's a helluva sight better than farming." — Capper's Weekly.



LEAGUE TRUCKS USED IN JAMESTOWN CITY OPERATION

The League city operation in Jamestown, Chautauqua county, N. Y., began with the purchase of C. R. Nelson Creamery Company in 1930. Later, for greater economy in distribution the Ferndale Dairy and the Seiberg Dairy were acquired. At present there are 18 retail routes serving the city. There are also many wholesale accounts to stores, restaurants and hotels. The Jamestown market is the only direct League outlet for fluid milk in the southwestern portion of New York State. F. W. Smith, formerly connected with the Onondaga Milk Producers' Cooperative Association at Syracuse, is manager of the Jamestown business. The milk is delivered direct by trucks or by producers in the Jamestown Milk Shed.