Sound Business Principles Urged for Co-Operation

Members Must Maintain Active Interest, Says South Dakota College President.

By Associated Press.

Newell, S. D., July 20.—The necessity for co-operative action as an aid to the new farm program of balanced and diversified agriculture in South Dakota, and the relation of dairying to this program were discussed by President Charles Pugsley of South Dakota State college in an address prepared for delivery at a community picnic here.

"In the field of political action," he declared, "farmers as a class have interests diametrically opposed to those of most other groups, hence the cause of legislative aid from joint action is slight, and the farm population must act for itself to elevate its condition as a class."

Centering the attention of his audience on the development of farmers' co-operative enterprises, the speaker asserted that any privately owned and operated business that cannot compete with co-operative business should fail.

Want No Favors.

"Co-operators are asking for only a fair field," he continued. "They want no favors. They never have monopolized and controlled the business of the entire country. They do not need to. They serve as regulators and governors on the business machine. That is the history of co-operation in all countries.

"Co-operative business organizations must observe sound business principles if they expect to succeed. The most important factor in the success of any farmers' organization is the active and continued interest of individual members, and the best way to maintain that interest is to have active and well organized local groups meeting regularly.

"The members must select and direct their officers and business managers. I do not mean that they shall interfere with the details of government and management after they have chosen their governors and managers. That would be disastrous. But I do mean that unless they are genuinely interested in selecting the right kind of officers and managers, and then continuing that interest constantly, failure is almost certain."

Insufficient Capital.

Speaking on the same topic in an address at Spearfish Friday night, President Pugsley pointed out that there is a great tendency for co-operative concerns to keep too small a surplus and working capital. A portion of the profits attained during prosperous times, and in periods of rising prices, should be set aside for use during periods of falling prices, he said, in order to avoid lapses in business and assessments to cover losses.

Production of livestock in a region like South Dakota is in the long run the most profitable way of balancing agriculture, President Pugsley indicated in dealing further with the central topic of his recent addresses. It is fortunate, he said, that livestock prodution demands a proper rotation of corps.

Pleads For Dairying.

"Dairying in particular must always occupy a prominent and strategic place in any plan to balance agriculture," he said. "Every farm can profitably keep a sufficient number of dairy cows to furnish a supply of milk, butter and cream for the farm family. In addition to this, practically every farm can produce profitably at least a small surplus to send to market.

"By this means much waste forage of the farm can be utilized and much labor which would not otherwise be profitably employed can be turned into money. In addition there are a very large number of farmers who are admirably adapted by temperament, desire, and training to the dairy business.

"South Dakota offers great opportunities to farmers of this type and they should have every encouragement."

Iowa Farmer Optimistic.

Des Moines, July 20.—Iowa county correspondents reporting to Charles D. Reed, director of the Iowa weather and crop bureau, show a decidedly more optimistic feeling for crop conditions for the week ending Wednesday, July 16.

One-third of the corn crop will not mature, the bureau estimated, but the present condition of wheat, hay, oats, berries and garden truck is "very satisfactory."

Model Orchard at Fair.

Des Moines, July 20.—How to grow Iowa apples successfully will be one of the features of the Iowa state fair here next month. Model orchards will be shown and advice on planting methods given, the fair board announced.

Cuticura

Clears The Skin Of Blemishes

If you have pimples or red, rough skin you can rely on Cuticura to help you. Gently smear the affected part with Cuticura Ointment; after five minutes, wash off with Cuticura Soap and hot water. Dry without irritation.

Samples Free by Mail. Address: "Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 35T, Malden 48, Mass." Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Products Are Reliable.

Growing Condition Improving, United States Crop Bureau Report States

Des Moines, July 20.—Normal temperature with ample moisture in the central and eastern states made better growing conditions for the week ending Wednesday, July 16, according to the weekly report of the United States weather and crop bureau, made public here. Nights, however, were still rather cool for the best growth of warm weather crops and it was too dry in the west gulf area. Heavy rains were beneficial in most of the central plain states, the report said, and parts of the southwest but the drouth was intensified in the more western states.

Of the Iowa corn situation the report said:

"In Iowa the corn made staisfactory progress with conditions fairly favorable for cultivation, although it continued very uneven with lowlands weedy and plants yellow."

Corn made good progress in the principal producing states despite rather cool nights, the report declared, and growth was excellent in the upper Ohio valley sections. The crop improved in Missouri and made good advancement in the east portions of the central plain states. It was too dry in the west portions.

Oats continued to improve and the harvest in following closely that of wheat.

Winter wheat harvest progressed well toward the northern limits of the belt, the federal report said, although there was some delay from heavy rains. Mostly favorable weather was experienced, however. Threshing is in progress in the lower plains area.

Conditions continued favorable for spring wheat in the north central states. The crop looked well and was filling nicely in the southern portion of the belt, the report said. Moderate rains there would, however, be helpful.

Holstein Cattle Fill Honor Roll

Take 30 of 33 Places on June List—North Platte Cow Leads.

Lincoln, July 20.—Ninety-six pounds of milk per day has been the average production of Beauty Gerban Rebecky, a Holstein owned by the North Platte substation of the state agricultural college here, during the first four months of her 1924 milking period, according to the Nebraska honor roll for dairy cows kept by the college.

This cow also topped the list of 30 cows in the June honor roll by producing 6.185 pounds of butter fat in the two days she was tested. N. F. Hengerveld Segis Rose of the same herd, led the junior 3-year-olds class with a record of 5.212 pounds of butter fat.

K. P. K. Vandervort, owned by Woodlawn dairy of Lincoln, topped the senior 3-year-old class with 5.167 pounds of butter fat in the two-day test. Dossie DeKol Pontiac Colantha, owned by H. L. Severe of Palmyra, again led the junior 4-year-old class with 4.455 pounds of butter fat.

Clothilde Topsy King of the North Platte station herd made the best seven-day record during June with 32.3 pounds of butter. Varsity Derby Empress made 29.992 pounds, Varsity Piebe Queen made 26.96 pounds and Varsity Piebe Quintelle made 28.17 pounds of butter in the week test. All three are owned by the state agricultural college here.

In the yearly test Jessia Gerban Lyons, owned by the Nebraska school of agriculture at Curtis, produced 772 pounds of butter as a senior 3-year-old. N. Bopsep Gerben Hengerveld of the North Platte substation herd made 737 pounds of butter as a senior 2-year-old.

Thirty-three of the 500,000 dairy cows of Nebraska attained the distinction of a place on the June honor roll. Thirty were Holsteins, two were Guernseys and one was a Jersey. Seventeen of them belonged to the University of Nebraska agricultural college, six to the Woodlawn dairy, four to the North Platte station, three to Union college here, two to H. L. Severe and one to the school of agriculture at Curtis.

TWENTY BOTTLES OF BEER FOR WIFE

Berne, July 20.—A good wife is worth more than 10 bottles of beer.

Therefore when a Rumanian peasant named Tamas, at a village fete at Territet, offered to sell his young wife for 10 bottles of brew, another peasant, protesting that the price was too low, raised the ante to 20 bottles. The deal was concluded in the presence of eight witnesses.

When the purchaser came to claim the "purchase," however, an irate mother chased him away. Tamas and his wife, who considered the transaction binding, have taken the case to court.

LEAGUE'S SECRET SPRINGS LEAK

Philadelphia, July 20.—Joe Hauser, the hard-hitting first sacker of Connie Mack's Athletics, had his wedding all planned and it was going to be on the "Q. T."

But when he and Miss Irene Kaye of Milwaukee, arrived at the Church of the Seven Dloroes, Wnydmoor, for the ceremony, they found there had bene a leak somewhere and every member of the American league team was on hand. But a good time was had by all.

Farmers Find Use of Lime Brings Big Alfalfa Crop

Shenandoah, Iowa, July 20.—When it comes to applying lime for alfalfa growth, Page county farmers find only one fault. They say it requires "too much hard work" to harvest the crops.

One farmer put two tons of lime to the acre before he sowed alfalfa last fall and has harvested 12 good loads of hay from eight acres. He believes that all his money and labor was paid for in the extra hay he got with the first cutting.

"Lime is fine for alfalfa," another farmer said, "but it certainly does mean work putting up the large crop. I may have to cut down on the use of lime in order to lower labor expenses."

State College Plans Exhibit at Iowa Fair

Ames, Ia., July 20.—Nearly every phase of modern agriculture studied at the Iowa state college here will be embodied in the college exhibit at the Iowa state fair, a college bulletin announced. The exhibit will include agricultural publications, concrete fence posts, manless plow, electrical power plants, child nutrition, animal feeding, drain tiling and many others.

Each exhibit division will be in charge of competent persons, who will demonstrate and explain the work of the respective departments, the bulletin announced.

Nebraska Leads in Corn Output

Crop Condition in Country Said to Be 72 Per Cent Normal.

Lincoln, Neb., July 20.—In spite of a none too good crop, Nebraska excels several of its eastern leghbors in production of corn this year, according to A. E. Anderson, of the department of agriculture division of crops and livestock estimates.

The Nebraska corn condition exceeds that of the leading corn belt states, even though it is 14 per cent below the average for this date, Mr. Anderson declared. He has just returned from Washington, where he sreved on the crop reporting board. The condition is much poorer in eastern corn belt states, he said.

The average condition of corn in the six leading corn belt states is 67 per cent of normal and the average condition in Nebraska is 74 per cent of normal, according to the statistician. A year ago Nebraska corn was 86 per cent of normal and the ten-year average for July condition is 88 per cent.

The July condition of the corn in the other leading states is as follows: Ohio, 67; Indiana, 61; Illinois, 66; Missouri, 62; Iowa, 72. With the possible exception of Missouri, the crop in the foregoing states is not as far as advanced as Nebraska corn, nor are the fields in as good state of cultivation, Mr. Anderson reported.

The condition of corn in the country as a whole is 72 per cent of normal. This is not only 13 per cent below the 10-year average, but it is the lowest July condition on record, according to the government statistics. The unusually cold May, followed by excessive rains in June with continued cold weather caused the low condition in the corn belt states, the crop experts declare.

With the County Agents

Fremont—To date the supply of men for harvest has kept up well with the demand in this county, according to the county agent. Early this week there was a surplus of men applying for work in the fields. This was probably due, the agent believes to the unfavorable weather that caused some delay in grain cutting. The local farm bureau office is remaining open 10 hours a day, including noon hour, to receive calls of farmers who want help.

The boys and girls clubs of this county are now very active in their various projects, the county agent reports. One club has reported the installation of several new members, bring its total membership to 12. Members of the pig club of Farden City are laying plans for a demonstration team to go to the state fair. About 18 members of the Blue Ribbon Calf club of Scribner have a fine lot of baby beeves on feed preparatory to showing them at the state and local fairs.

Wahoo—From 19 to 20 harvest hands are being placed each day through the farm bureau office here, according to the county agent, who has charge of the office. He declared that there seems to be plenty of help available at $3.50 per day.

County agent Walter F. Roberts has started a new service to farmers of this county, offering to refer prospective tenants to farmers or land-owners who wish to rent their farms. The agent has had many calls from persons who wish to rent farms, he said, so that he is able to serve both parties.

Dakota City—Good crowds for communities in this county attended the moving picture shows put on by the county farm bureau last week, the county agent reports. At each community pictures showing the activity of the Farmers union were shown.

The Dakota County Baby Beef club held its annual weiner roast at a local beach during the week. Members of the club and their parents, together with a few guests, attended the picnic.

Plans are being laid to begin the area testing of cattle for tuberculosis in Dakota county about October 1, the county agent announced today. It is hoped that the work will then be continued until the county is listed as an "accredited county." Where there was formerly only one "accredited" county in the United States (in Michigan) there are now 26 in the country.

Lincoln—County agent Purbaugh gave recommendations for ridding poultry of the numerous diseases and parasites that cut down their laying, and gave instructions to farmers for culling their flocks. He declared that there is no subject so timely as care of the poultry.

Fullerton—In spite of the fact that the county agent made no report of damage to wheat in this county from the Hessian fly, he urged farmers to get the circular prepared by the state agricultural college on prevention of fly damage. This, he said, was in order that the damage may be avoided in the future.

At the roll call during the recent meeting of the county girls' canning club, the members responded with the number of pints of vegetables or fruit they had canned since the last meeting. It was shown that a total of 220 pints have been canned by the youngsters. They discussed the canning of fruits at the meeting.

The Pleasant Valley Pig club is discussing the formation of a demonstration team to compete with those from other counties at the state and other fairs. The Genoa boys pig club is also planning demonstrations for the fairs and are also talking of a rally day.

Fremont—R. N. Hauser, the county agent has forwarded to farmers of this county a Hessian fly control bulletin issued by several national authorities on wheat. In a letter accompanying the bulletin, the agent declares that the control of the fly is not an individual problem for each year, but a community problem for a period of years. Professors of entomology in practically every state agricultural college of the wheat belt have joined in writing the circular which the county agent sent to the Dodge county farmers.

Blair—The wheat harvest has started in this county, and there is a tendency for the crop to be rather "patchy," or unevenly developed and ripened, the county agent declared. Some farmers are cutting the ripened grain and leaving the patches that are still green although this makes considerable trouble for the harvesters, he said.

The agent and the farm bureau have had no trouble in locating sufficient farm labor for the harvest season and there has even been a slight surplus of labor to date, the agent added. He asked that farmers place their calls in advance, however.

The threshermen of the county met at the courthouse here and discussed problems relative to operation of the average thresher rig this season. After considering the cost of operation and the investment on the machines, they reached what they determined what they thought a "fair price for threshing." This price was agreed upon as 4 cents per bushel for oats threshing and 8 cents for threshing wheat. In case the farmer furnished the fuel, prices were reduced to 3 and 7 cents respectively. It was generally agreed that the price for barley threshing would be the same as for oats, considering at the same time the condition of the crop.

Syracuse—Following a recent trip to the agronomy farm of the state college at Lincoln, Fred Lyon, leader of the corn club in this county, assisted by the members, is making a collection of cereals and grasses which is to be used later in the club project and for exhibition.

At a recent meeting of the county girls' canning club, one girl was awarded the honor of having the best can of cherries, put up by herself. The girls were all scored on their health habits and other routine business was taken up by the club.

At least two farms in this county have been found to be infested with chinch bugs, the county agent reports. Damage on these farms has so far not been great, and the farmers are taking measures to prevent further migration of the crop destroyers. The county agent has already given farmers recommendations regarding the Hessian fly infestation.

Effective work is being done in lining up farmers in this county for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis, the county agent reported. Several precinct chairmen in charge of obtaining petitions necessary to bring the work into the county, report almost unanimous approval by the cattle owners of the federal-state plan of testing for the disease and indemnification of farmers having diseased cattle.

Committeemen report that the stage is all set for the Otoe county Farmers Union Annual Picnic, which is to be held in Syracuse, August 21. Baseball and a "political spell binder" are numbered among the events on the program that is now released. Members of the committee have requested every farmer in the county to leave his plow or team and attend the picnic.

Dakota City—The first trace of hog cholera for this season has been found at the Will Rush farm in Summit precinct, Mr. Rush promptly vaccinated his herd. The county agent issued a warning to farmers to vaccinate their hogs before the disease begins its spread.

The last meeting of the dress construction school for women of the county was held here and women interested in the project during the last winter finished their aprons. Ideas gathered by the women during the course were discussed.

Seward—County Agent L. A. Wilson today issued a bulletin on control of the Hessian fly. He gave the same recommendations that have been advocated by the agricultural college, stating that the control should be a community project rather than one for the individual farmer.

Geneva—Farmers in this county expected to be through cutting tomorrow what appears to be one of the best wheat crops harvested in this county for several years. The county agent said that "while it appears that the wheat crop is unusually good this year it should be the basis for reports of extremely high yields." "It seems that every year when threshing begins reports get out that the wheat yield is much higher than the average," he said. "No doubt Fillmore county will yield on the general average a little more than in some years past, however, and the crop will probably be a little better."

Whether is proving ideal for harvesting and the farm bureau has been very busy receiving requests for laborers and directing laborers to harvest fields, he said. There were times when the calls for men exceeded the supply of helpers on hand, but generally the office has been able to supply all the labor needed, the agent declared. Material available for the harvest help is generally good.

A county-wide tour for Fillmore county farmers is planned for some time in August, the county agent announced today. On this tour farmers will drive to demonstrations of the various farm practices that are being conducted by the co-operators with the state agricultural extension service. Families of the farmers have been invited to make the trip, which will cover dairy, poultry, corn, kafir corn, cane, potato, livestock and pastures projects.

St. Louis Grain.

St. Louis, Mo., July 19.—Futures: Wheat—July, $1.24⅛; September, $1.25⅝.
Corn—July, $1.11⅞; September, $1.07⅞.
Oats—July, 56c.

Chicago Cheese.

Chicago, July 19.—Cheese—Market higher; twins, 17¼@17½c; twin daisies, 17½@17¾c; single daisies, 19@19½c; Americas, 18⅝@19c; long horns, 18½@18¾c; brick, 18½@16c.

Increase in Corn Price of Benefit to Feeder of Hogs

Iowa Crop Bureau Director Foresees Steadily Higher Cost of Pork to Consumer.

By Associated Press.

Des Moines, July 20.—Neither the farmer nor the speculator will benefit extensively from the recent upward jump in the price of corn, Charles D. Reed, director of the Iowa weather and crop bureau declared here. The real advantage to be gained by the farmers from the high corn price will be the increased value of hogs, Mr. Reed said.

"Almost all of the 1923 crop of corn on which the present price is based," the bureau director said, "is no longer in the hands of the farmer or speculator. It has been fed to hogs and from approximately 7,000,000 of these, the farmer will derive the fruit of the present high market.

Unitl the price of corn increased to the dollar point and over, Mr. Reed said there was a forecast of a slump in hog prices. He said it was his belief that the present price of corn would be maintained and that the quotations on hogs would show a steady increase.

May Be Tariff on Corn.

Asked whether the importation of Argentine corn would have a tendency of lowering the corn price, Mr. Reed said it could have but that it was unlikely the tariff commission would fail to increase the tariff on corn, thereby shutting out the foreign corn.

"The east and the south will strenuously oppose any effort of the western farmers to increase the tariff on corn," Mr. Reed declared "but from a westerner's viewpoint it would be manifestly unfair not to do so in face of the fact that the east has been protected continuously on its manufactured products since the war.

"The present tariff on corn amounts to 15 cents per bushel. The commission has power to increase this amount to whatever it considers equitable, without congressional advice or sanction. I do not expect to see the commission go 'hog wild' on the matter but do believe after it has heard representatives of both sides to the question, there will be an increase authorized."

7,000,000 Bushels In Elevator.

Figures given out by Reed show that the amount of "visible," corn in terminal elevators July 1 amounted to 7,000,000 bushels. This was approximately 4,000,000 more than on July 1, 1923. In 1922 there were 29,000,000 bushels in terminal elevators on July 1 and in 1921, 24,000,000.

The amount in dollars and cents that the farmers will realize through the corn price increase, cannot be estimated accurately at this time, Mr. Reed said.

Butter Fat.

Kansas City, Mo., July 19.—Butter fat, 2c lower at 39c; light broilers, 1c higher; other produce, unchanged.

ENGLISHMEN TO BE GIVEN AWARDS

New York, July 20.—The scholarships for English journalists will be established in the Walter Hines Page School of International Relations by the English Speaking union, it was announced today by the control committee of the proposed school. The scholarships will be of one year's duration and granted with the understanding that the recipients will spend a part of the year at the Johns Hopkins university, where the new school is to be founded.

The scholarships will have a value of $2,500 each and will be put into operation the first year through the provision of $5,000. It is understood that if the experiment is successful, a principal fund of $100,000 will be raised by the English Speaking union to establish permanent journalistic scholarships in the new Page school. They, too, will bear the name of Walter Hines Page and will be the union's contribution toward one of the practical uses to which this school will be put and for which friends and admirers of America's late ambassador to Great Britain are seeking an endowment of $1,000,000 from the American public.

Omaha Produce

Omaha, July 19.

Creamery—Local jobbing prices to retailers: Extras, 42c; extras in 60-lb. tubs, 41c; standard, 41c; firsts, 40c.

Dairy—Buyers are paying 31c for best table butter in rolls or tubs; 28@30c for packing stock. For best sweet, unsalted butter, 32c.

BUTTERFAT.

For No. 1 cream Omaha buyers are paying 30c per lb. at country stations; 36c delivered at Omaha.

FRESH MILK.

$2.00 per cwt. for fresh milk testing 3.5 delivered on dairy platform Omaha.

EGGS.

For eggs delivered Omaha, on loss-off basis, $6.75@6.90 per case. For No. 1 fresh eggs, graded basis, $7.20@7.40, generally, $7.20 per case; seconds, per dozen, 20@21c; cracks, 19@20c.

Prices above are for eggs received in new or No. 1 whitewood cases; a deduction of 25c will be made for second-hand cases. No. 1 eggs must be good average size, 44 lbs. net. No. 2 eggs, seconds, consist of small, slightly dirty, stained or washed eggs, irregular shaped, shrunken or weakbodied eggs.

In some quarters a fair premium is being paid for selected eggs which must not be more than 48 hours old, uniform in size and color (meaning all solid colors—all chalky white or all brown, and of the same shade). The shell must be clean and sound and the eggs weigh over 26 ounces per dozen or over. Producers must necessarily deliver their own eggs to benefit by the latter classification.

Jobbing prices to retailers: U. S. specials, 30c; U. S. extras, commonly known as selects, 27c; No. 1, small, 23@24c; checks, 22c.

POULTRY.

Prices quotable for No. 1 stock, alive: Broilers, around 30c; broilers, over 2 lbs., 25@30c; Leghorn broilers, 24@27c; hens, over 4 lbs., 18@19c; hens under 4 lbs., 15@17c; Leghorn hens, 13@15c; roosters, over 4 lbs., 18c; hens under 4 lbs., 8@11c; capons, 6 lbs. and over, 35c; capons, under 7 lbs., 24@25c; ducks, f.f.f., young, 12c; old ducks, f.f.f., 8@10c; geese, f.f.f., 5@10c; pigeons, $1.00 per dozen.

Under grade poultry paid for at market value. Sick or crippled poultry not wanted and will not be paid for.

Jobbing prices of dressed poultry (to retailers): Springs, soft, 36@38c; broilers, 38@40c; hens, 22@25c; roosters, 16@18c; ducks, 22@25c; geese, 15@20c.

FRESH FISH.

Jobbing prices quotable as follows: Fancy white fish, 24c; lake trout, 25c; halibut, 29c; northern bullheads, jumbo, 22c; catfish, 30@32c; fillet of haddock, 27c; black cod sable fish, 18c; roe shad, 28c; flounders, 20c; crappies, 20@25c; black bass, 32c; Spanish mackerel, 1½ to 2 lbs., 25c; yellow pike, 22c; striped bass, scarce; white perch, 12c; pickerel, 15c; chinook salmon, 27c; silver salmon, 23c; frozen fish, 2@4c less than prices above; ling cod, 12c.

CHEESE.

Jobbing prices quotable on American cheese, fancy grade, as follows: Single daisies, 22¼c; double daisies, 22c; square prints, 23c; brick, 22c; limburger, 1-lb. style, $3.65 per dozen; Swiss, domestic, 32c; imported Roquefort, 62c; New York white, 32c.

BEEF CUTS.

Jobbing prices quotable: No. 1 ribs, 26c; No. 2, 24c; No. 3, 16c; No. 1 loins, 36c; No. 2, 34c; No. 3, 20c; No. 1 rounds, 19½c; No. 2, 19c; No. 3, 13c; No. 1 chucks, 14c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 10c; No. 1 plates, 8½c; No. 2, 8c; No. 3, 7c.

FRUITS.

Jobbing prices:

Apricots—Washington, 4 basket crates, $2.15@2.25.

Strawberries—Wisconsin, 16-qt. crates, $3.00@3.25.

Lemons—California, extra fancy, per box, $7.00; fancy, per box, $6.00; choice, per box, $5.50; limes, 100 count, carton, $2.00.

Pears—California Bartlett, per box, $4.50.

Raspberries—Black, 24-pint crates, $3.50@3.75; red, $3.60.

Blackberries—Per crate, $3.50.

Peaches—California, box, $1.75; Georgia, bushel basket, $2.75@3.00.

Plums—California, per crate, $2.25@3.00.

Loganberries—Per crate, $3.50.

Pineapple—Per crate, 30 size, $5.00; last of the season.

Grapefruit—Florida, extra fancy, $3.25@5.00.

Oranges—Valencias, extra fancy, per box, $2.75@7.00.

Bananas—Per lb., 7½c.

VEGETABLES.

Jobbing prices:

Sweet Potatoes—Alabama, 50-lb. hampers, $3.75.

Honey Dew Melons—6 to 12 in crate, $3.00.

Watermelons—Crated, 6 melons, 2½c per lb.

Asparagus—Home grown, 80c per dozen bunches.

Cauliflower—Home grown, $1.50 dozen; California, crates, $2.00; Denver, per lb., 15c.

Cantaloupe—California standards, $4.00; ponies, $3.00; flats, $1.25@1.75.

Cabbage—3c per lb.; crates, 2c per lb.

Lettuce—Head, per crate, $6.00; per dozen, $1.75; leaf, per dozen, 40c.

Roots—Beets, carrots and turnips, market basket, 75c.

Onions—Spanish, crate, 50 lbs., $2.50; California, yellow, in sacks, 5c per lb.; home grown, dozen bunches, 30c.

Tomatoes—4-basket crates, about 16 lbs., $2.50.

Celery—California, 6 stalks, per bunch, $1.25@1.50.

Peppers—Green, market basket, $1.50.

Cucumbers—Home grown, market basket, $2.00; hothouse, dozen, $1.50.

Parsley—Per dozen bunches, 50@75c.

Radishes—Home grown, 20@25c per dozen bunches.

Beans—Green wax, market basket, 75c.

Potatoes—New crop, in sacks, 2@2½c per pound.

FEED.

Market quotable per ton, carload lots, f. o. b. Omaha.

Wheat Feeds — Bran, $22.00@23.00; brown shorts, $26.00; gray shorts, $28.00; flour middlings, $28.00; reddog, $33.00@35.00.

Cottonseed Meal—42 per cent, $48.00.

Hominy Feed—White or yellow, $40.00.

Digester Feeding Tankage—60 per cent, $50.00.

Linseed Meal—34 per cent, $47.10.

Buttermilk—Condensed, for feeding, in bbl. lots, 3.45c per lb.; flake buttermilk, 500 to 1,500 lbs., 9c lb.

Eggshells—Dried and ground, 100-lb. bags, $25.00 per ton.

Alfalfa Meal — Choice, new crop, prompt, $27.50; No. 1, old or new crop, prompt, $24.50; No. 2, new, $21.50.

FLOUR.

Prices quotable in round lots (less than carloads), f. o. b. Omaha, follow: First patents in 98-lb. bags, $7.60@7.10 per bbl.; fancy, clear, in 48-lb. bags, $5.85@5.85 per bbl.; white or yellow cornmeal, per cwt., $2.25.

Prairie hay receipts fair, bulk being old crop and consisting mainly of medium and low grades. Some new hay in, which is good quality. Prices slightly lower. Alfalfa hay market is bare, with very little demand. Prices quoted are nominal.

Nominal quotations, carload lots:

Upland Prairie—No. 1, $12.50@13.50; No. 2, $10.00@11.00; No. 3, $7.00@8.00.

Midland Prairie—No. 1, $11.00@12.00; No. 2, $9.00@10.00; No. 3, $6.00@8.00.

Lowland Prairie—No. 1, $8.00@9.00; No. 2, $6.00@8.00.

Packing Hay—$5.50@7.50.

Alfalfa—Choice, old, $18.00@20.00; No. 1, old, $16.00@18.00; No. 1, new, $16.00@17.00; standard, old, $14.00@15.00; standard, new, $13.00@15.00; No. 2, old, $11.00@13.00; No. 2, new, $11.00@12.00; No. 3, old, $9.00@11.00; No. 3, new, $9.00@11.00.

Straw—Oat, $8.00@9.00; wheat, $7.00@8.00.

HIDES, WOOL, TALLOW.

Prices are quotable as follows, delivered Omaha, dealers' weights and selections:

Hides—Seasonable, No. 1, 6¾c; ditto, No. 2, 5¾c; green, 5c and 4c; bulls, 5c and 4c; branded, 5c; glue hides, 3c; calf, 12c and 10½c kip, 15c and 8½c; glue skins, 4c; dry hides, 10c; dry salted, 7c; dry glue, 5c; deacons, $1.00 each; horse hides, $2.25 and $2.25 each; ponies and glues, $1.25 each; colts, 25c each; hog skins, 15c each.

Wool—Pelts, $1.00 to $1.50 each, depending on size and length of wool; lambs, 50c to $1.00 each, depending on size and length of wool; shearings, 20c to 30c each; clips no value; wool, 27@32c.

Tallow and Grease—No. 1 tallow, 6c; B tallow, 5½c; No. 2 tallow, 4c; A grease, 4c; B grease, 5½c; yellow grease, 5c; brown grease, 4c; pork cracklings, $40.00 per ton; beef cracklings, $20.00 per ton; beeswax, $20.00 per ton.

New York Cotton.

New York, July 19.—The general cotton market closed barely steady at a net advance of 10 points on July, but 25 to 53 points net lower on later deliveries.

Farmer Requires $1,119 Annually for Necessities, Claim

Sum Represents 60 Per Cent of Average Living Cost, Federal Survey in Iowa Shows.

Ames, Ia., July 20.—The average farm family in Iowa spends $1,119.20 in cash each year for living necessities, if a survey taken of 212 farm owners in four Iowa communities is a true index.

The sum represents but 60 per cent of their living, however, as 40 per cent of it, or $755.70 worth of products, is obtained from the farm itself.

Figures for the tenants of these areas differed somethat.

The survey, a preliminary report of which has just been issued, was taken by the bureau of agricultural economics of the United States Department of Agriculture and the rural sociology department of Iowa State college. It was taken in four Iowa districts—the Jorda s chool district, Boone county; Gilbert school district, Story county; the Boyer Valley and Douglas townships of Sac county.

Food Largest Item.

The primal purpose of the survey was to determine what it costs the average farmer to live and what proportion of his total living is obtained from the farm.

Food is the largest single item which enters into the expense column, the average for 212 families being nearly $690. Health maintenance costs $82.60 per family; purchase of furniture and furnishings came to $29.60 and the amount spent for advancement, such as books, college education, newspapers, magazines, recreation, came to $72.10.

The list of items under expense and the percentage of the total they represented, follow: Food, 24.7; rent, 16.2; clothing, 15.1; operating expense, 14; advancement, 8.1; health maintenance, 4.6; savings, 3.8; furniture and furnishings, 2; and personal, 1.5.

Few Have Bank Accounts.

The item of "savings" does not represent cash savings but includes in addition to savings in the bank, payments on insurance policies of all kinds and kindred expenditures.

Only a few of the families were found to have money in banks.

Married men spent more for their clothing than did married women, the survey showed. The yearly expenditures for men was $64.80, and $61.50 for women. Girls between the ages of 16 and 24 spent more than boys of the same age, for clothing.

The survey shows that farm houses in the area had an average of 7.8 rooms and there were 1.9 porches per house. Sixty-three per cent of the porches were screened and 36.4 were partially screened.

A surprisingly large percentage of homes had the commonly accepted conveniences. More farm homes had automobiles than telephones, however. Only 7.1 per cent of the homes were without automobiles.

85 Per Cent Have Telephones.

Telephones were found in 85 per cent of the houses covered by the survey.

Half of the houses studied had phonographs and more than 40 per cent had a central heating and lighting system.

The list taken of farm conveniences with the percentage of the 212 homes having them follows: Finished floors, 37.4; central heating plants, 41; central light system, 40.1; hot and cold running water, 26.6; bathroom, 27; indoor toilet, 25.2; sewer system, 15.1; power washing machine, 71.6; power vacuumn cleaner, 8.5; telephone, 8.5; piano, 60.8; auto, 92.9; and phonograph, 50.

The average farm home in this area had 63.4 books in their library, the survey showed. An average of 1.5 local papers and 1.1 daily papers are subscribed to while 2.5 farm magazines and 1.8 general magazines find their way in each of the homes.

8,500,000-BUSHEL POTATO CROP SEEN

Lincoln, July 20.—Production of white potatoes in Nebraska is predicted to be 8,505,000 bushels this year on the basis of a survey by the department of agriculture division of crops and livestock estimates. This survey showed an acreage of 105,000 acres and a condition of 90 per cent of normal.

Condition of the white potato crop over the entire country ranged 45 per cent to 90 per cent of normal. Main and Nebraska were the largest states in condition of crop, each reporting 90 per cent of normal. The general average of the country was 82 per cent.

Total acreage of white potatoes was estimated at 3,012,000 acres.

Improvement in Business Grows More Definite

Short Yield of Grain Crops to Relieve Financial Distress in Farm Areas.

By RICHARD SPILLANE.
Universal Service Financial Editor.

New York, July 20.—Improvement in business is more definite. Its tangible evidences are not pronounced, but confidence broadens steadily. That a short yield of the grain crops means prosperity may be challenged by the economist who will point to its effect on the cost of living and on the balance of trade, but its result immediately on the agrarian population is evident. Whatever the ultimate effect, it is unquestioned that the financial distress in the grain states promises to be relieved and the business situation in the west and northwest will be much improved this autumn and winter.

The outcome of the cotton crop is on the lap of the weather gods. The yield may be as low as 11,000,000 bales or as high as 14,000,000 bales. Whatever the size, the cotton grower is sure of a fine monetary return, the world's supply of cotton being very small. A disaster to America's crop would be a world tragedy and upset the textile industry in many lands.

A remarkable change for the better has come to the copper producers. The restricted production has brought stocks down to such a minimum that prices for the metal are likely to advance rapidly. The railroads are doing very well, all things considered. Much better conditions obtain in the automobile industry, the leather industry and various other branches of major production. Full evidence of these facts may not be seen for some months, but the proof today is sufficient to warrant a prediction of activity in nearly all the major branches of industrial production this autumn.

Money continues cheap. Prospects of betterment in the European situation is good.

At the moment, America is not thinking much of the presidential election and, unless there is a decided change, the campaign does not threaten to be so much of a disturbing factor businesswise as some persons expected.

The steel industry, while not active, and not likely to be for a month or two, is slowly improving.

Altogether the outlook is good.

CIVILIZED NATIONS BEST FIGHTERS

London, July 20.—Nations that are the most highly civilized are the best fighters, according to Professor Gilbert Murray.

"It is a strange thing," Professor Murray said, in an address at a conference of the league of nations union, "that on the whole the races that have come to the top in civilization and which have produced the greatest contribution to the nobler life of mankind, are the pugnacious races."

The task of the league of nations, Professor Murray asserted, is to save these pugnacious races from perishing by their own pugnacity.

Prosperity for Wheat Farmers of U. S. Foreseen

300,000,000 Bushel Slump in Northern Hemisphere, With Exception of This Country, Predicted.

By CHARLES J. LEYDEN,
Universal Service Staff Correspondent.

Chicago, July 20.—Prosperous times for the wheat farmers of the United States in 1924 are predicted by prominent millers, merchants and operators in the grain trade.

The significant feature is that production in the leading countries of the northern hemisphere, with the exception of the United States, is expected to be 300,000,000 bushels short of last year. This country will raise about as much as last year and possibly more, the spring wheat outcome yet to be determined.

The deduction is that the United States presently will dominate the world price.

It seems to be the general belief locally that, regardless of how much favorable weather the Canadian crop encounters from now on, it will not recover sufficiently to come anywhere near the freak yield of 470,000,000 bushels last year. The estimates on probable production in Canada this year range from 225,000,000 to 325,000,000 bushels.

Farmers Holding Wheat.

In this country, farmers of the winter belt, especially in the central west, have not been anxious to market their new crop grain. Southwest markets have been getting fair receipts, although rains are likely to hold the movement back this week. Cash grain men in Chicago say there has been very little wheat booked to come this way. It is possible wheat farmers will hold their grain back as corn farmers did the last two years.

Millers in the United States have been actively buying cash wheat the last few weeks. It is said flour trade is so good that accumulation of stocks is impossible and the necessity of hedging is relieved.

Speculation in wheat and other grains is gradually broadening. Last week over 500,000,000 bushels of grain were traded in, a gain of 100 per cent over the previous week's business.

Corn Shows Strength.

Corn displays remarkable strength. Prices registered further sharp gains the last week. Cash corn and the nearby deliveries in the pit are firmly established above the dollar level. Old corn back in the country is not plentiful and apparently farmers are holding onto it as long as possible. Offerings lately have been above the market quotations. The outlook for the new crop is still poor.

Some grain men are not so pessimistic about the final outcome of the growing crop. They state that a cold, wet spring as was experienced this year always means a late and mild fall. If such weather is realized, it is possible the corn will make a pretty fair recovery.

Oats have displayed sustained strength with other grains.

NEW MONTANA OIL FIELD OPEN

New York, July 20.—The United States geological survey announces that the opening of a new and important oil field in the Lake Basin district, near Billings, Mont., is indicated by the flow of oil obtained from there. The bearing of the Lake Basin discovery on prospecting for oil and gas in other areas is also dealt with in the survey's announcement.

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