

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

(From Farm Bureau News)

Production of foodstuffs has for generations been considered as the farmers' job. Somehow or other it was presumed that the farmer would be able to make a respectable living out of the products of his soil. How he was to secure that living seemed to be of no concern to any but himself. American farmers seemed to prosper beyond all other farmers of the world; and we all rejoiced because our national life was gradually surpassing every other nation.

But the development of railways, sniplines, telephones, telegraph, storage and all other factors of our new business brought us in closer company to all the world farmers. Business organizations which had formerly been content to make profits on American farm produce, saw opportunities to gather profits from other nations' farmers. The American farm goods were thus brought in closer competition with similar goods from other lands. Substitutes for the lard of the hog grower competed with lard. Wool from Australia and South America came to the same mills as did American wool. Eggs produced under unsanitary conditions in China sold to consumers in our large American cities in competition with eggs from our own farmers. Canadian wheat, and corn from Argentina came by carlots and shiploads. Business men concerned themselves with handling all these products, caring but little how the producer fared financially.

Such conditions could hardly continue long among producers who were of a thinking class; besides, their finances became reduced to that point where oppression was keenly felt. Gradually it came to the American farmer that his own safety lay in some sort of an organization which would bring to him a larger share of the dollar which the consumer spent for his produce. The co-operative marketing spirit was born in the minds of thousands of farmers in a single season. A desire to invest capital in all the agencies which handle farm produce became general among farmers. They were willing to assume the risk, furnish the capital, pay operating expenses and take the legitimate profit which had previously gone to other men.

The essentials of co-operative marketing as recognized by our best authorities are:

1. Capital must be paid a nominal rate of interest and must be considered only as an agent in doing business.
2. A member of an organization must be limited to only one vote regardless of how much capital he had invested.
3. Volume of business handled is the factor which makes for success; therefore the profits from the business must be pro-rated to the members in direct proportion to the produce sold by them through the company.

4. Each line of production must have its own company. Livestock men will not take an active interest in sales of wheat. Fruit growers cannot aid in marketing cotton.
5. The probable supply of the produce must be known to the selling agency of the co-operative company.

6. Members of the co-operative company must band themselves together for a considerable length of time. They must be loyal to their own company and enthusiastic for its success.
7. Unit organizations must lie in an area small enough that every member feels an interest in every other member's welfare in this special line.

8. The company itself must be organized as a non-profitable company. Its members are to be the parties who receive the profits of the company.

This is not a complete list of factors which make a successful co-operative company. Each individual company will find special needs within its own organization. Faith in the men who manage the affairs is positively essential. A willingness to yield a little personal advantage for the good of the company will often have to be made by influential members. Promoters of co-operative companies must be certain that the concern which they desire to promote is "a child of necessity and crystallizes around a vital economic question."

Members must be sure that they believe in the men and the movement, and are willing to furnish an amount of products sufficient to make a good sized business.

ARTHUR N. MEDLAR,
Department of Rural Economics, College of Agriculture,
Lincoln, Nebraska.

Official Proceeding of the Board of County Commissioners

(Continued from page one)

John Feller, freight advanced, \$837.85.
John Feller, freight advanced, \$602.42.
John Feller, hauling and unloading plank, \$58.42.
Beatty Contracting Co., repairs for bridge, \$194.36.
Wm. P. Kuhl, labor, \$110.14.
Wm. P. Kuhl, labor, \$45.
M. C. Ogburn, labor, \$22.48.
Chris Fey, labor, \$13.41.

On Protest Fund—

Elizabeth Leahy, error in assessment, \$3.30.

On Commissioner District No. 1—

Pollard Oil Co., supplies, \$196.96.

On Commissioner District No. 2—

Standard Oil Co., gas, \$17.20.

On Commissioner District No. 3—

Standard Oil Co., gas, \$37.25.

A. McPherran, labor, etc., \$38.33.

Standard Oil Co., gas and oil, \$32.33.

Raymond Ream, labor, \$15.

Wm. Woolcott, labor, \$50.

On Road District No. 6—

Chris O. Jensen, labor, \$18.

On Road District No. 8—

Geo. A. Lee, labor, \$8.50.

On Road District No. 9—

Joe M. Leedom, \$4.80.

On Road District No. 10—

L. N. Georgensen, labor, \$59.

On Road District No. 18—

Pat Gormally, labor, \$44.70.

On Road District No. 20—

Hans Bonnicksen, labor, \$54.

Hans Bonnicksen, labor, \$36.

Hans Bonnicksen, labor, \$21.

On Road Dis. let No. 21—

T. K. Hartnett, labor, \$9.

Daniel Hartnett, labor, \$16.

On Road District No. 22—

Walter Johnson, labor, \$26.

Robert Hansen, labor, \$34.50.

Joe M. Leedom, labor, \$12.

On General Fund—

Mrs. Ella Owens, dirt taken for state road, \$100.

Kettler & Probst, supplies, \$22.18.

Kettler & Probst, supplies, \$7.42.

Remington Typewriter Co., paper, \$2.40.

Mrs. Ira Veach, pension, August, \$50.00.

Melford Lathrop, deputy sheriff, \$81.88.

W. E. Voss, office help, \$130.25.

Geo. Cain, sheriff, \$100.

Carl Andersen, re-districting board, \$10.

Nebraska Culvert Co., repairs, \$8.40.

Milburn & Scott Co., supplies, \$50.12.

Nebraska Culvert Co., grader, \$1738.00.

D. B. Stidworthy, insanity case, \$5.

W. E. Miller, telephone, light, etc., \$50.17.

Nels Andersen, 1st half and trip, \$457.00.

J. J. Lapsley, same, \$455.00.

Nebraska Culvert Co., repairs, \$9.

K-B Printing Co., supplies, \$4.

D. M. Neiswanger, supplies, \$25.66.

Russell Grader Co., supplies, \$111.33.

Farm Bureau, July and August, \$66.66.

S. A. Stinson, supplies for Sayre, and bedding for jail, \$100.86.

Duggan & Heffernan, supplies, \$73.85.

State Journal Co., marriage record, \$70.25.

D. B. Stidworthy, post mortem, \$100.

J. N. Mullins, assessing Covington, \$558.20.

Nebraska Culvert Co., repairs, \$32.40.

Hammond & Stephens Co., supplies, \$10.14.

Barber & Henderson, burying Mrs. Rounds, \$115.

Bertha Laird, pension July and August, \$50.

Fred H. Schmidt, coyote scalp, \$3.

City Garage, supplies, \$15.65.

John H. Ream, board of health, \$2.50.

Geo. H. Hanse, same, \$1.50.

M. J. Flynn, same, \$2.50.

A. C. Christensen, same, \$3.50.

G. W. McBeath, same, 75c.

Hunt Hardware Co., dynamite and caps, \$16.76.

W. J. Beacom, coyote scalps, \$6.

Mrs. Belle Barnett, boarding prisoners, \$36.

Fred Schriever & Co., supplies, \$2.40.

Welcher & Elliott, sharpen blade, \$40.

Carl Andersen, livery and chainman, \$16.

Joe M. Leedom, viewing, marking, etc., \$16.

Will H. Rockwell, 1st quarter, \$126.

Will H. Rockwell, second quarter, etc., \$228.80.

Geo. J. Boucher, salary, criminal costs, cash advanced, postage, \$233.44.

Aileen Stinson, salary, \$104.16.

Joe M. Leedom, viewing Way road, \$10.

On Road Dragging Fund—

Chris O. Jensen, labor, \$4.25.

E. M. Blessing, labor, \$28.05.

Chris O. Jensen, labor, \$15.30.

Thos. Gormally, labor, \$34.42.

J. W. Heffernan, labor, \$29.75.

Standard Oil Co., gas, \$30.10.

Standard Oil Co., gas and oil, \$5.25.

Sammies Oil Co., gas, \$40.17.

Geo. Hickox, labor, \$13.60.

Wm. Woolcott, labor, \$6.47.

C. D. Millard, labor, \$28.80.

Leo Zeisler, labor, \$28.05.

Carl Nelson, labor, \$31.45.

L. M. Georgensen, labor, \$37.41.

Raymond Ream, labor, \$56.25.

On Emergency Bridge Fund—

Will H. Rockwell, Bdg. and culvert work, \$36.

On Bridge Fund—

Bauer-Henry Lumber Co., plank, \$19.70.

Chris Ericksen, labor, \$4.

Walter Sorensen, labor, \$8.25.

Elmer Skow, labor, \$3.

Elmer Mast, labor, \$12.

Geo. E. Jensen, labor, \$6.

Harry Rasmussen, labor, \$2.50.

M. C. Madsen, labor, \$10.00.

Chris O. Jensen, labor, \$12.

P. Gormally, labor, \$13.60.

L. N. Georgensen, labor, \$48.75.

Chris O. Jensen, labor, \$32.25.

Thos. Gormally, labor, \$18.

Wm. Wilke, labor, \$18.

Nebraska Culvert Co., culvert, \$36.

Nebraska Culvert Co., three culverts, \$167.

Gus Konigal, labor, \$24.00.

Nebraska Culvert Co., culvert, \$67.

Monroe Willbur Lake Co., material, \$28.49.

St. Anthony Elevator Co., material, \$98.50.

J. W. Heffernan, labor, \$3.75.

Otto Zeisler, labor, \$19.

Claim of Ernest Mooney, \$100 damage to horse, rejected.

Claim of Inos Long, \$123.68, repairs, rejected.

Claim of Louis Grandgenette, work, \$109.57, rejected.

Board adjourned to meet September 12, 1921.

G.F.O. J. BOUCHER, County Clerk.

WHERE PHYSICIANS AGREE TO AGREE

(From Farm Bureau News)

In a medical book written by three prominent physicians the following statement is made: "After milk, the nearest approach to a complete food is the egg of a fowl, the white of which is almost pure albumen, while the yolk contains a large percentage of fat and a considerable quantity of albumen as well. The yolk is highly valued as a nutritious food, the large proportion of fats which it contains being in a very digestible form. The white is a very digestible form of albumen, when raw or slightly cooked, but when cooked so long that it becomes hard it is attacked by the gastric juice with much greater difficulty, and is therefore more indigestible."

TRACTORS OR HORSES

(From Farm Bureau News)

During the years from 1913 to 1918 the Illinois Experiment Station studied labor costs of tractors and horses in several Illinois farms. The various items entered into the cost of horse labor were feed, labor, interest, shelter, harness and miscellaneous. Tractor work was studied on 100 farms, considering data on the following factors: Custom work done, belt work done on own farm, increases in crop yields, saving in man labor, and saving in horse labor.

In summarizing their report of this work the authors made the following deductions, which should be of interest to those contemplating the purchase of a tractor.

"Horse labor makes up from 30 to 40 percent of all farm operating expense in the corn belt and is the one item, above all others, which can be profitably reduced by good methods farm organization and operation.

The total cost of horse labor on the farms under investigation in Hancock county, during the years 1913 to 1918, was found to be made up in the following proportions: feed, 72 percent; labor, 11.28 percent; interest, 8.03 percent; shelter, 3.10 percent; harness, 3.44 percent; and miscellaneous expenses, 2.2 percent. Thus the cost of feed is the most important item to be considered in studying the cost of carrying farm work horses.

The average annual cost of keeping horses during the years 1913 to 1918 inclusive, on the farms studied, ranged from \$87.09 to \$96.02 per horse. In 1917 it increased to \$130.94 and in 1918 to \$158.58.

The variations in efficiency of horse labor on different farms in the same locality were extreme, even though the conditions of production were essentially the same. Such variations may be responsible for differences of from \$1.19 to \$4.58 in the cost of producing one acre of ordinary corn-belt crops.

Reducing the costs of horse labor is effected by reducing the total carrying cost and by securing the largest possible amount of productive work per horse.

Reducing the total cost of carrying horses is effected mainly by: (1) economical feeding, care, and management; (2) raising good colts; and (3) reducing depreciation charges so far as possible.

Securing the largest amount of productive work per horse is effected mainly through: (1) a farm sufficiently large; (2) a good rotation of crops which will provide an even distribution of horse labor throughout the year; (3) the production of two or more classes of livestock; (4) the most convenient layout of the field system; and (5) a careful classifying and scheduling of all farm work so as to distribute the fixed, the semi-fixed and the movable horse labor as evenly as possible throughout the year.

Extreme variations in the distribution of horse labor throughout the year were found on representative farms. These variations were due largely to differences in the crop rotations practiced. Since crops utilize 71 percent of the total horse labor, a study of rotations is of great importance.

Approximately 25 percent of the total labor performed on farms may be classified as tractor, and approximately 75 percent as either non-tractor or doubtful tractor labor.

When only horses are used on a farm, the number required is determined by the peak load of labor, which in the corn belt occurs normally during the month of May in connection with soil preparation, corn planting and cultivation; but when a tractor is added to the equipment, the number of horses required is determined by the peak load of non-tractor labor, which occurs in June and July in connection with corn plowing, haymaking, and harvesting.

From an analysis of the cost-accounting data from farms using horses only, it is estimated that such farms could, in general, displace 22.1 percent of their horses if a tractor were added to the equipment and under the most favorable conditions could displace 34.4 percent of their horses. For the one hundred farms studied in the tractor survey the average horse displacement actually effected when the tractor was added was 20.6 percent. The horse displacement effected by the twenty-four farms which made the best use of their horses and tractors combined was 33.1 percent.

The principal advantage in the use of the farm tractor comes through the actual displacement of horses. The tractor may also have some advantage in relieving the horses which cannot be displaced of some of the heaviest work during the peak-load periods, and also in speeding up the work.

Of the one hundred farms included in the tractor survey, none reported increases in crop yield as an advantage secured by using the tractor. It is evident that such increases, if there were any, would be difficult for the farmer to determine accurately, especially for so short a period as that covered by these studies.

Relatively little saving in man labor was effected by the use of the tractor.

Judging from the experience of farmers as based on the costs of using both horses and tractors, as well as from all other data available, we may conclude that on the average corn-belt farms growing less than 240 acres of crop, the horse costs cannot be reduced enough to offset the cost of operating a tractor. This does not mean, however, that every corn-belt farm with more than 240 acres should use a tractor, nor that smaller farms will always find a tractor unprofitable, for other factors than area must necessarily be taken into consideration, but 240 acres is the best approximate expression of a.c.e.

FOR SALE
Forty-five acres of good bottom hay. C. Deloughery, Jackson, Neb.

The Herald for News when it is News.

LEGAL NOTICES

First Pub. August 11, 1921—4w

LEGAL NOTICE

John M. Moan, N. C. Hudson, first and real name unknown, William L. Joy, Hudson & Joy, a partnership, and all persons having or claiming any interest in Lot Fourteen (14), Block Five (5), Central South Sioux City, Dakota County, Nebraska, real names unknown, Defendants:

You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 6th day of August, 1921, Adah Armbright filed her duly verified Petition in the District Court of Dakota County Nebraska, against you and each of you, the object and prayer of which is to quiet her title to Lot Fourteen (14), Block Five (5), Central South Sioux City, Dakota County, Nebraska, and to remove the clouds occasioned by the claims of the defendant, John M. Moan, who is the same person as J. M. Moan, by virtue of a mortgage from Oscar S. amm to J. M. Moan; to remove the clouds occasioned by the claims of the defendants, N. C. Hudson, first and real name unknown, William L. Joy, and Hudson & Joy, a partnership, by virtue of a mortgage from James Seaton to Hudson & Joy, upon the land on which said Block Five (5) was platted, and to remove the clouds occasioned by the claims of each and every one of the defendants; plaintiff also prays for general equitable relief.

You are required to answer this petition on or before the 19th day of September, 1921.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1921.

ADAH ARMBRIGHT,

Plaintiff

LEGAL NOTICE

First Pub. August 11, 1921—4w

LEGAL NOTICE

John A. Schmidt, the heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Andrew O. Smith, deceased, real names unknown, C. Ehrlich Smith and Mrs. C. Ehrlich Smith, his wife, first and real name unknown; Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, Metropolitan Trust Company, a corporation, Emely Rydstrom, a corporation, Emely Rydstrom, husband of Emely Rydstrom, first and real name unknown, D. M. Inman, first and real name unknown, Charles M. Lind, and all persons having or claiming any interest in the Southwest quarter of the Northeast quarter (SW 1/4 NE 1/4) Section Thirty-two (32), Township Twenty-nine (29), Range Nine (9), East of the Sixth Principal Meridian, in Dakota County, Nebraska, and to remove the clouds occasioned by the claims of the defendants, the heirs, devisees, legatees, personal representatives and all other persons interested in the estate of Andrew O. Smith, deceased, real names unknown; Emely Rydstrom; A. J. Rydstrom, husband of Emely Rydstrom, first and real name unknown; C. Ehrlich Smith and Mrs. C. Ehrlich Smith, his wife, first and real name unknown, by virtue of the former ownership of Andrew O. Smith in said real estate; to remove the clouds occasioned by the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, and Metropolitan Trust Company, a corporation, arising out of defective acknowledgments of assignments of a mortgage on said premises; to remove the clouds occasioned by the claims of defendant John A. Schmidt, by virtue of an unrelaxed mortgage on said premises; to remove the clouds occasioned by the claims of defendants D. M. Inman, first and real name unknown, Charles M. Lind and Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, a corporation, by virtue of a tax sale on said premises, and to remove the clouds occasioned by the claims of each and every one of the defendants. Plaintiff also prays for general equitable relief.

You are required to answer this petition on or before the 19th day of September, 1921.

Dated this 10th day of August, 1921.

WILLIAM OEHLEKING,

Plaintiff.

ROAD NOTICE

First Pub. Aug. 11, 1921—4w

ROAD NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

The Commissioner appointed to locate a County road petitioned for by W. A. Leonard and others, described as follows: Commencing at a point where the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company intersects the south line of Section 19, Township 28, Range 9 in Dakota County, Nebraska, thence running north parallel with said railroad right of way on the west side thereof, and terminating at a point where the said railroad company intersects the east line of said section, and that said road be 66 feet wide, has reported in favor of the establishment thereof, and all objections thereto or claims for damages must be filed in the County Clerk's office on or before noon of the 21st day of October, 1921, or such road will be established without reference thereto.

W. A. LEONARD,

County Clerk.

World's Famous Horses Entered in Ak-Sar-Ben Fall Races

