

# Records of Whitman County

MONDAY, FEB. 10, 1913

## Deeds

Frank A. Lee and wife to Ben E. Kelley, section 27, neq 33, pt section 34, lot 1 of 35, lots 1, 2, 7 of 26-14-10, except, \$22,500.  
Mary F. Cummings and husband to J. C. Stover, lots 6 to 12, inclusive, blk 11, Syndicate add, Guy, lots 3, 6, blk 4, First Syndicate add, Guy, lots 4, 5, 6, 7, blk 37, Second Syndicate add, Guy, \$1.  
W. M. Chapman and wife to J. C. Stover, lot 10, blk 17, 1st add, Guy cemetery, \$10.  
J. N. DesBiens to Esther Segread DesBiens, lot 15, blk 28, Malden, \$1.  
Christian Clark to John Mertens, pt 18-20-46, \$4000.  
Geo. T. Huffman and wife to J. H. Dederick, lot 4, blk 2, G. T. Huffman's 2nd add, Tekoa, \$80.  
Jas. J. Juvinal and wife to Nelson W. McGinnis, pt 22-19-44, \$4200.  
Alvira J. Mackey and husband to E. B. Metcalf, lots 1 to 10, inclusive, blk 4, lots 1 to 11, inclusive, blk 5, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 10, blk 6, lots 1 to 10, inclusive, blk 7, lots 1 to 10, inclusive, blk 8, Sunnyside add, Pullman, \$1.  
E. D. Lange and wife to E. W. Wagner, lots 1, 2, blk 6, Rosalia, \$1200.  
Nancy J. Hubbard to D. R. Hubbard, lot 5, blk 5, Pullman, \$1.  
Arthur J. Logsdon and wife to Chas. H. Peters, lots 1, 2, blk 10, Garfield, blk 8, Manning's add, Garfield, pt 32-18-45, \$9000.

## Real Mortgages

Ben E. Kelley and wife to Frank A. Lee, all 27, neq 33, wh, neq nwq, wh neq neq, lots 1, 2 and 34, lot 1 of 35, lots 1, 2, 7 of 26-14-10, except, \$15,500.  
Ben E. Kelley and wife to David E. Kelley, lots 1, 2, 7 of 26-14-10, lot 1 to 35, all 27, neq 33, lots 1, 2, nh neq, swq neq, nh nwq, swq nwq 34-14-40, \$6500.

## Chattel Mortgages

A. L. Carter et al. to Marion Freeman, live stock, \$540.  
Monroe McLean to P. M. Moore, undivided half interest in harvester, \$437.  
H. K. Lum, M. D., to F. M. Campbell, M. D., medical outfit, \$530.  
Frank Owens to National Bank of Palouse, live stock, implements, 2-3 crop on sh neq, seq 18-16-45, \$1800.  
N. S. Ridenour et al. to St. John Hardware Co., live stock, implements, 2-3 crop on nh swq, sh nwq 30-19-42, all 29-19-41, \$2500.

## Releases

Hans Mumm to E. D. Lange et ux., real mtg.  
Wm. A. Hardisty to Robt. L. Ragon et ux., real mtg.  
S. C. Sackett to Tea E. Landers et ux., real mtg.  
Louisa Mumm, guardian, et al., to Jos. M. Brown, real mtg.  
Hans Mumm to A. L. Hardesty and wife, real mtg.

## Bills of Sale

Frank A. Lee to Ben E. Kelley, implements, hay, live stock, etc., \$1.

## Miscellaneous

Ben E. Kelley to Frank A. Lee, live stock, option, \$1.

TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1913

## Deeds

J. A. Henning et ux. to John De Young, lots 4, 5, wh 6, blk 2, Spencer's add, Thbrnton, \$1700.  
Alfred L. Swift et ux. to Chas. B. Swift, nh nwq, wh neq 21-17-42, \$3600.  
Nicholas M. Whealen to Mary P. Crocker, eh swq 18-16-42, \$1900; to Sarah Truax, lots 3, 4 of 18-16-42, \$1600.  
Thos. J. Cooper et ux. to F. C. Parker, pt 6-18-46, \$600.

## Chattel Mortgages

W. A. Hamilton to Colfax National bank, 2-3 crop on seq 13-16-41, live stock, \$2300.  
E. L. Harmon to Farmers and Merchants State bank of Malden, crop on swq 19, 65 acres in nh nwq 30-20-42, \$500; live stock, machinery, \$500.  
H. Roffler to Farmers and Merchants State bank of Malden, live stock, \$300.  
T. L. Bilderback to Farmers State bank of Colfax, live stock, \$3500.

## Releases

Codd Investment Co. to John Kroll et ux., real mtg.  
Griswold, Hallett and Persons to Margaret C. Condon, real mtg.  
Walter F. Burrell, executor, to Isaac Chrisman et ux., real mtg.  
Gustave Artz to Albert Gerber et ux., real mtg.  
A. P. Johnson to Claude D. Westcott, chat.

## Bills of Sale

Jas. W. VanDyke Jr. to E. L. Harmon, crop on 212 1/2 acres in swq 19, nh nwq 30-20-42, live stock, machinery, \$839.  
Assignments  
W. H. Gillespie to Mary J. Gillespie, real mtg.  
Farmers State bank of Colfax to Wm. L. McBride, two real mtgs.

## Miscellaneous

L. C. Fisher vs. Wesley and Margaret Marsh, levy and attachment of fractional 1-20-40.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13, 1913

## Gov. Patents and Receipts

United States to Northern Pacific Ry. Co., eh seq 2-11-36, lot 4 of 18, nwq nwq, seq nwq 28, nh neq 32-13-36, swq neq 28-16-36, eh seq 8-15-38, nh neq, wh swq 24, neq neq 26-13-39, pt sections 18, 28 in 13-40, patent.  
S. R. Lee et ux. to K. T. Mykleburst, lots 2, 3, 4, blk 2, Wiley's 2nd add, Palouse, lots 1, 2, blk 1, Johnson's add, Palouse, \$1.  
N. D. March et ux. to Levi B. Hanson, nh neq, neq nwq, lots 1, 2, 3 of 19-16-45, \$1.  
Levi B. Sanson et ux. to Jas. E. Hyde, lots 1, 2, 3, neq nwq, nh neq 19-16-45, \$1.  
Frank K. Godfrey et ux. to Geo. A. Steiner, lots 1, 2, blk 15, Malden, \$1.  
B. Westerdike, executor, to A. A. Baker, nh neq, nh nwq 25-15-45, \$8400.  
Daniel Newton Haydon to P. H. Barlow, lots 5, 6, 7, 8, blk 37, Farmington, \$150.  
Napoleon Genero to Emma Genero, swq 24, nwq 25, sh seq, sh nh seq 23-15-41, \$1.  
Emma Genero to Wm. M. Genero, swq 24, nwq 25, sh seq, sh nh seq 23-15-41, \$1.  
John Crowley et al. to Lillie B. Lopenan et al., neq 19, nwq 20, pt swq 17-19-43, lease.

## Deeds

Geo. A. Steiner to Frank K. Godfrey, lots 1, 2, blk 15, Malden, \$900.  
Santiago Castaneda to Minnie Bille, half of north side of blk 19, west of E street, and lots 2, 3, blk 9, Breeding's add, Palouse, \$250.  
Mary Clair et ux. to J. A. Nelson, lots 3, 4, 5, blk 6, College Hill add, Tekoa, \$700.  
W. A. Ferguson et ux. to Colton State bank, blk 17, Ferguson's add, Colton, \$600.

## Chattel Mortgages

E. C. Potter et ux. to Colton State bank, eh lot 5, blk 8, Colton, barbers outfit, \$587.  
Roy Bairs to Colfax National bank, 2-3 crop on sh 34-18-42, live stock, \$1000.  
R. F. Hugunin et al. to Bank of Winona, live stock, crop on wh 30-17-19, \$600.

## Releases

Jas. J. Callahan to Robt. L. Vanice et ux., real mtg.  
Wm. E. Sprout to W. H. Barnhart et ux., real mtg.  
O. D. McKeen to Mary Clair et vir, real estate.  
Bank of Winona to C. C. Cline-smith, chat.  
Lutke Mfg. Co. to Garfield Trading Co., three conditional bills of sale; to H. E. Roberts, conditional bill of sale.

## Bills of Sale

Napoleon Genero to Emma Genero, live stock, machinery, implements, etc., \$1.  
S. J. Snyder to Matilda Snyder, live stock, implements, 50 acres of wheat, \$2000.

## Conditional Bills of Sale

Mitchell, Lewis and Staver Co. to Geo. Lenthall, plow and cultivator, \$20.  
Columbus Johnson to Farmers State bank of Colfax, real mtg.  
Farmers State bank of Colfax to Martin Harter, real mtg.  
Silas P. Syron to Colfax National bank, chat.

## Miscellaneous

Potlatch Lumber Co. vs. H. J. Phillips, lots 14, 15, blk 6, Thornton, Hen, \$44.  
Endicott Union Elevator Co., articles of incorporation.  
C. R. Sanders & Co., articles of incorporation.  
Catherine Haydon to the public, affidavit.  
Daniel Newton Haydon to the public, affidavit.  
Sarah Hanson to Levi B. Hanson, power of attorney.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14, 1913

## Gov. Patents and Receipts

United States to Mary E. Ekey, eh nwq 13-15-45, patent.  
Lucy M. Tash et al. to John M. Klemgard, sh nwq, nwq swq 21, neq seq 20-14-44, \$1.  
J. S. Klemgard and wife to J. M. Klemgard, sh nwq, nwq swq 21, neq seq 20-14-44, \$1.  
Maude L. Miller and husband to J. M. Klemgard, sh nwq, nwq swq 21, neq seq 20-14-44, \$1.  
Carrie Young and husband to John M. Klemgard, sh nwq, nwq swq 21, neq seq 20-14-44, \$1.  
Geo. F. Livingston et al. to W. B. Strong, lots 6, 7, blk 1, Chambers add, Pullman, \$2500.  
Sadie J. Swert and husband to C. W. Hodgen, lots 3, 4, blk 50, Gill's add, Garfield, \$1.

## Deeds

Edwin C. Scott et al. to S. J. Scott et al., neq neq 32-18-45, except, \$1.  
H. M. Love et ux. to Colfax Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, lot 3, pt lot 2, blk 10, Colfax, \$1.  
Geo. E. Evans et al. to John King, eh neq 19-17-45, \$1.  
G. N. Hensley et ux. to L. A. Jones, nh lots 5, 6, 7, blk 15, Prescott and Perkins Rivers add, Colfax, \$10.  
E. J. Trammill et ux. to Wm. A. Hardisty, nwq 3-19-45, \$4500.  
John L. Canutt et ux. to E. F. Canutt, pt 36-15-41, eh wh lots 1, 2, 3, 4 of 31-15-42, \$745.  
Otto Hoefle to J. P. Neitz, saloon outfit and supplies, \$600.  
Alex McPherson to F. H. Whitman, live stock, \$157.

## Real Mortgages

Commercial State bank to E. J. Trammill et ux., real mtg.  
Dorman Bros. to Robt. Godwin, chat.  
E. F. Canutt to Hanna and Hanna, real mtg.  
Malden Co-operative Company, articles of incorporation.

SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1913

## Deeds

L. R. Clinton et ux. to J. C. Northrup, eh 4, pt lot 1, except, blk 12, Fitch's add, Palouse, \$150.  
R. W. Thatcher et ux. to Olive Hand, west 100 feet lots 1, 2, 3, blk 19, Reaney's 2nd add, Pullman, \$1400.  
Edwin C. Scott et al. to S. J. Scott et al., neq neq 32-18-45, except, \$1.  
H. M. Love et ux. to Colfax Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, lot 3, pt lot 2, blk 10, Colfax, \$1.  
Geo. E. Evans et al. to John King, eh neq 19-17-45, \$1.  
G. N. Hensley et ux. to L. A. Jones, nh lots 5, 6, 7, blk 15, Prescott and Perkins Rivers add, Colfax, \$10.  
E. J. Trammill et ux. to Wm. A. Hardisty, nwq 3-19-45, \$4500.  
John L. Canutt et ux. to E. F. Canutt, pt 36-15-41, eh wh lots 1, 2, 3, 4 of 31-15-42, \$745.  
Otto Hoefle to J. P. Neitz, saloon outfit and supplies, \$600.  
Alex McPherson to F. H. Whitman, live stock, \$157.

## Releases

Commercial State bank to E. J. Trammill et ux., real mtg.  
Dorman Bros. to Robt. Godwin, chat.  
E. F. Canutt to Hanna and Hanna, real mtg.  
Malden Co-operative Company, articles of incorporation.

## Miscellaneous

Malden Co-operative Company, articles of incorporation.

## Releases

H. E. Rowan to E. H. Muntz and wife, real mtg.  
H. O. Waters to C. W. Waters et al., real mtg.  
S. Moore to P. M. Moore et al., chat.

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L. R. Clinton et ux. to J. C. Northrup, eh 4, pt lot 1, except, blk 12, Fitch's add, Palouse, \$150.  
R. W. Thatcher et ux. to Olive Hand, west 100 feet lots 1, 2, 3, blk 19, Reaney's 2nd add, Pullman, \$1400.  
Edwin C. Scott et al. to S. J. Scott et al., neq neq 32-18-45, except, \$1.  
H. M. Love et ux. to Colfax Lodge No. 4, Knights of Pythias, lot 3, pt lot 2, blk 10, Colfax, \$1.  
Geo. E. Evans et al. to John King, eh neq 19-17-45, \$1.  
G. N. Hensley et ux. to L. A. Jones, nh lots 5, 6, 7, blk 15, Prescott and Perkins Rivers add, Colfax, \$10.  
E. J. Trammill et ux. to Wm. A. Hardisty, nwq 3-19-45, \$4500.  
John L. Canutt et ux. to E. F. Canutt, pt 36-15-41, eh wh lots 1, 2, 3, 4 of 31-15-42, \$745.  
Otto Hoefle to J. P. Neitz, saloon outfit and supplies, \$600.  
Alex McPherson to F. H. Whitman, live stock, \$157.

## Real Mortgages

Commercial State bank to E. J. Trammill et ux., real mtg.  
Dorman Bros. to Robt. Godwin, chat.  
E. F. Canutt to Hanna and Hanna, real mtg.  
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## Chattel Mortgages

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## CO-OPERATION AMONG FARMERS

(By H. J. Waters, President Kansas State Agricultural College.)  
"United to relieve, not combined to injure."—Motto of the Arlington Co-operative Association.  
A man, a few girls and a cash register serving meals to a thousand people a day is the city man's idea of eliminating waste. Allowing some one else to take 55 cents out of every dollar that his products bring, while he is content to accept 45 cents, is the farmer's idea of business efficiency.

The cost of getting goods from the factory to the consumer has been greatly reduced in recent years by improved business methods. The cost of getting the products from the farm to the consumer has been increased through lack of improved business methods.  
High cost of living is not so much due to the high price the farmer receives for his products as it is to the high cost of getting these products from the farm to the consumer. There is no single remedy for the high cost of living any more than there is a sole cause for it. A remedy, however, that will bring large and immediate relief, and one that is simple to apply, is for the producer and consumer to establish direct business relations.

Farm products in general are not too high at the farmer's railroad siding or in the wholesale markets. Some products are not high enough. The present scarcity of meats, for example, is due to the fact that live stock prices have been too low to encourage the farmer to raise meat animals. This at once imposes upon our farmers a type of agriculture that wastes the soil.  
The value of farm land in the United States doubled in the last 19 years. This is as much increase in land values as had occurred in this country from the time Columbus discovered America until the year 1900.

At the present price of land and labor, it takes more than average business management in farming to pay a reasonable interest on the investment. If the burdens of which the consumer complains are to be lightened by compelling the farmer to take less than he now receives for what he produces, land values must be reduced or land owning farmers will become bankrupt.  
Indeed if the farmer is to build up a good system of rural schools, including a rural high school within a riding distance of all the country children; if he is to build and maintain good roads; if he is to provide in the country home comforts and conveniences equal to those in the town home; if he is to build in the country wholesome recreation, and if he properly supports his rural church; in short, if he is to develop in the country a type of civilization that will grip and hold on the farm a fair share of the best people born there, he will have to have larger returns than he now receives.

A part of this increased return must come through increased efficiency in production. The farmer must not attempt to shift burdens, that are strictly his own, to the shoulders of others. He must see

that his methods of farming are such as to bring the largest returns at the least cost. In a word, he must do his best to become a hundred per cent farmer. Then he must employ modern business methods in marketing his wares. Already the farmer is more successful as a producer than he is as a buyer or seller. He has not had and is not now getting a fair share of what the consumer pays for the products of his farm, but for this the farmer chiefly is to blame.

According to the investigations of the U. S. department of agriculture it costs approximately 55 per cent of what the consumer pays for his food to get it from the farmer's side track to the consumer's kitchen.  
Mr. Yoakum of the Frisco railroad has pointed out that last year the American farmer produced in round numbers nine billions of wealth. Assuming that the farmer sold two-thirds of what he produced and kept at home for his own consumption one-third, then the material he sold was worth at his door six billions and the consumer paid for it at his door 13 billions. In other words, it cost more to get this material from the farm to the consumer than the farmer received for producing it.

Unfortunately, it is true that when the farmer is most prosperous he is least interested in co-operation, because he gets along very well without it. Practically all successful co-operation has been born of dire necessity. The California Fruit Growers were producing their crops at a loss and the destruction of their industry was threatened when they found the remedy in selling collectively instead of individually. The truck growers of the eastern shore of Virginia were facing bankruptcy and found the way out of their difficulties through co-operative marketing.

It is to be hoped that we shall not wait until forced by necessity to co-operate in producing and marketing our crops and in utilizing the income in building a higher life on the farm.

## Five Principal Lines of Co-operation

The five lines of co-operation in which we are especially interested at this moment are:  
1. Production. Seeking the means of cheapening production through the joint ownership of expensive or little used machinery; in the purchase of valuable sires; uniting in producing enough of some special crop or stock in one neighborhood to attract buyers. Through breeding associations or cow testing associations; through the employing of expert assistants to help in these and kindred operations; through the employing of county advisers.

2. Rural Credit. To provide capital with which to purchase land; to farm better; to hold crops for more favorable markets; to make public rural improvements, etc.  
3. Manufacturing, such as co-operative creameries, cheese factories; co-operation in slaughtering animals, curing meat, in storing perishable products.  
4. Insurance. Co-operation in carrying insurance on farm buildings, live stock, crops, etc.  
5. Buying and selling. This includes distribution, selling to the best advantage in the markets already established and creating new markets, buying to the best advantage the things which the farmer needs for the conduct of his business or the support of his family.

All of these lines of co-operation are necessary and in the end are perhaps of equal importance.  
If I should be called upon, however, to single out the one of most fundamental importance, I should say it is rural credit. Perhaps the greatest single handicap of the farmer of today is lack of sufficient capital to conduct his business most advantageously. At the same time I believe these lines of co-operation will be developed in exactly the reverse order in which they have been named. That is to say, there is more prospect of immediate improvement in the methods of marketing than in the other lines named.

## The Grange and Farmers' Alliance Movement

The first large attempt at co-operation in this country was made in the latter part of the seventies, when the Grange established stores and undertook co-operative buying and selling. The result is familiar to all. It had both its rise and its downfall in a single decade.  
The next attempt was in the nineties, when the returns from the farm again had become unsatisfactory. This attempt originated with the farmers' organization known as the "Wheel," later known as the "Alliance" and still later known as the "Farmers and Laborers Union," which gave birth to the populist party. This movement, like the preceding one, was short lived.  
Land was still plentiful and cheap and as soon as consumption had caught up with production the price began to rise. The force that held the farmers together was withdrawn and they soon fell apart. Again they voted and did business as individuals without regard to their fellow farmers.

The third attempt of importance has not extended its influence much beyond the southern and northwestern states, but in these states it has become a powerful factor. It is known as the "Farmers' Co-operative and Educational Union."  
Those who best understand the present situation feel that we are at the beginning of another general movement in this direction.

All previous attempts grew out of the fact that the selling price of what the farmer produced had fallen far below the cost of production, or that the margin of profit was so narrow as to be wholly unsatisfactory. In these periods it was utterly impossible to get the farmers interested in any plan looking to increasing his output for the reason that he felt that he was already producing more than he could sell to advantage and therefore the greater his production, the greater his misfortune.

The story is told of a Colorado farmer who shipped a car of fat lambs to Kansas City to be sold and in return received a bill for the amount the lambs lacked of paying the charges. The farmer replied expressing regret that he had no money with which to pay the bill and added that he had several more cars of fat lambs if they would be of any service in liquidating the debt.

In the same period horses were not considered by the railway companies as sufficient security for freight and all such shipments had to be prepaid.  
Then, the cost of living was low, lower than it had ever been before. A sufficient increase in the price paid the farmer to make him satisfied did not impose serious hardships upon the consumer. This is what happened in the period from 1897 to 1907 and all went well. It was the period of the greatest expansion that the world has known. It will be known when history is written as the period of the great growth of cities throughout the entire civilized world.

The conditions under which we are living, however, are wholly different from those under which any similar uprising among the farmers has occurred. Now, we find on the one hand the consumer complaining of the high cost of living and the farmer on the other hand showing a poor balance due to the new value set upon his land and the increased cost of what he has to buy. The farmer can not be satisfied in his demand for better return on his investment by raising the price of food to the consumer, as has been done on all previous occasions. On the other hand, the burdens of the consumer can not be lightened by requiring the farmer to take less for what he sells. In a word, a demand has arisen for co-operation for the purpose of increasing the returns from the farm and of lowering the price of food to the consumer, both at the same time can best be accomplished by direct business relations between the producer and the consumer and eliminating all waste in getting the products from the farmer to the consumer. Obviously both the producer and the consumer should participate in the benefit of this re-adjustment, and neither should expect a monopoly of the advantages and profits.

A beginning can be made at once but its final consummation will and should require many years, perhaps a generation, and will call for the exercise of the utmost patience, forbearance and charity.

The immediate and entire elimination of the middle man would be disastrous. All unnecessary middle men finally must be turned into the productive industries, but not more rapidly than the industries can employ them to advantage.

## Co-operators Must Employ Business Methods

Any form of co-operation, to be successful, must employ the methods that have been found most successful in other business. The co-operators must be willing to employ as capable men as managers as are employed by those with whom they must compete. Moreover, in competing with corporations it will be necessary to employ the methods of conducting business employed by corporations. For example, if the farmers start a co-operative grain elevator at some grain center, they are likely soon to find themselves unable to compete with the corporation that owns the elevator there and owns also elevators at other points, because the corporation can outbid the farmers at the one point and make up at the other 10 or a dozen points what they have lost at the competitive point. Of course it is all very fine to say that the farmers should patronize their own elevators even if they can get a cent a bushel more for their grain at the competing elevator, but the average man is so constituted that he will sell wherever he can get the highest price and buy wherever he can get the lowest price, regardless of who is the buyer or seller.

To meet this kind of competition, the farmers' elevators should do exactly what the privately owned elevators have done—combine. There are some 1600 farmers' co-operative elevators in the United States, nearly all of which are in the great grain export states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Illinois. Their aggregate capital is probably 20 million dollars and their annual business is approximately 250 million dollars. Unfederated, a corporation operating three or four small elevators could drive any one of these farmers' elevators out of business. Federated, they would be safe against any competition that could be offered. Better still, if they were united, no attempt would be made to run any one of them out of business. They would be immune against attack. This same principle will apply to many other kinds of co-operation.

## Precautions to Take

Do not form co-operative associations hastily and especially is it important to avoid hastily engaging in new enterprises involving business details with which the members of the society are not familiar. If a community desires to establish a co-operative store, and perhaps there is less need for co-operative stores than almost any other form of co-operation, it is important first to study the history and management of the Rochdale stores of Great Britain; the Arlington stores of Massachusetts; the Johnson County Co-operative Association of Olathe, Kansas; the Lyons stores in Iowa; and the chain of stores operated under the Public Welfare League of Minnesota and Wisconsin, with headquarters at Minneapolis.

## Courses in Co-operation Taught at the College

The Agricultural College offers courses in co-operation to its students. We are trying to teach them that co-operation is absolutely essential to progress in every line of endeavor, that it will require the closest and most unselfish co-operation of all the farmers to build up a satisfactory system of rural schools, to revitalize the country church to build roads to improve the sanitary conditions of the open country, to form community centers and to create community tasks. The moral effect of co-operation is good. It promotes honest dealing and is the application of the principles of the Golden Rule to business. It gives every one something to do for the common good. It promotes democracy.

For those who can not come to the college for instruction along these lines, the colleges offers a correspondence course.  
Co-operative Selling of Pure Bred Seed and Stock

It would be very beneficial indeed if a larger proportion of our farmers produced pure-bred live stock and grain. The greatest single obstacle in the way of this accomplishment is the uncertainty and difficulty of finding a suitable market for the output at a price that will justify the extra labor and expense incurred. At present only the largest breeders, with much stock to sell, can afford the expense of extensive advertising and of exhibiting at the fairs to attract buyers from a distance. The small breeder has only the immediate neighborhood for a market. The general farmer, when in need of a sire or of seed, does not know where to turn except to the man who advertises or exhibits. This means that the small breeder sells to poor advantage and the most extensive breeder is required to make a large outlay to get customers for his wares. It would be comparatively easy to bring the buyer and the breeder together, greatly to the benefit of both, and to the benefit of the stock and crops of the country.

The Agricultural College could keep a list of the available pure-bred cattle, horses, sheep and hogs for sale. A competent officer of the college could inspect the animals offered for a very nominal cost to the breeder and give a prospective buyer first-hand and expert information regarding the merits of the animals and the quality of their pedigrees. This would enable the buyer in any part of the state to purchase good animals at a reasonable price and yet have a satisfactory profit for the breeder. All of this is now done by the college for the grower of pedigreed seed wheat, corn, milo, oats, etc. This service should be extended to the stock breeder. It is the sort of service the college could render to all the farmers of the state.

(Continued next week)

News has been received telling of the sad fate of the British South Pole expedition commanded by Captain Scott. The party reached the pole only to find that Amundsen had preceded them. Upon their return they were overtaken by one disaster after another, and the whole party perished, leaving records which have just been found.