

## FARM CO-OPERATION IS ESSENTIAL, DECLARES COOLIDGE

### MARKETING OF FARM PRODUCE IS BIG PROBLEM

U. S. President Emphatic in Statements Made to Delegates of Marketing Association in Convention at Washington.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 26. Delegates to the National Council of Farmers Co-operative Marketing Associations' Convention, being held here when he received them at the White House that co-operative marketing can and should be made a success in America because it provides the best means of stabilizing the country's agricultural marketing organization. The President, however, warned that co-operative marketing possessed no magical attributes, and asserted that it must start from the soil and be developed upward.

Continuing, he said: "There is a school of co-operators who seem to believe that the program can be started at the top and built downward. They want the government or the banks, or philanthropists, or Providence to lay out a scheme big enough to cover the country, set its machinery moving, guarantee it all needed capital, and then invite the farmers to sit in the places reserved for them and proceed to garner the profits."

"Let me say that I offer no such Aladdin-like project. I want society as a whole to help; but I want the farmers to do their share, and I warn them that this will be the lion's share."

The President's speech in full was as follows:

In welcoming the members of your conference, and wishing all success to your deliberations, I find myself disposed to refer to but one subject in order to enter a protest against some current misconceptions. I wish to urge consideration of some fundamentals that, if understood and appreciated would, I believe, clear away some of the greatest obstacles to effective co-operation in agriculture.

"There has been much tendency to surround co-operative organization and processes with mystery. It has been announced solemnly and sepulchraly from the hollow depths of self-constituted oracles that Americans are not the sort of people who possess the genius for co-operation. We have been assured that they are too individualistic, too loath to yield any part of their independence and initiative."

"People who indulge this kind of nonsense invariably assume that co-operation is a new and comparatively untried formula. Their whole treatment of it proves that they have not caught the idea. They have completely missed the forest because there were too many trees growing about. They have overlooked the fact that all human society is a vast system of co-operations and co-operations. From its simplest to its most complex manifestations, there is nothing to it but co-operation. It began with the discovery that two people together could roll a heavier stone or move a heavier log than could be done by one alone. That was the beginning of co-operation and of social organization. A long time later, these aborigines made the further discovery that with the help of a lever they could handle a still greater weight. That was the beginning of tools, machinery, the factory method. All the way down, from those earliest discoveries to the Ford achievement of a motor car every 15 seconds, the material advance of the race from savages to chauffeurs has been more by the development of co-operation and the adoption of new tools for it to use."

"The truth is and it cannot be too often or earnestly emphasized, that co-operation is the earliest of man's kind discoveries, the one that has

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served him beyond all others in making material progress. Doubtless its earliest application on a considerable scale was in making war. But all government, all systems of finance, money, banking, exchange, merchandising, division of labor, factory production, systems of transportation—every one of these as we know them or as our ancestors have known them from long before history began to write its records, have been nothing more or less than co-operation. There could be no civilization without co-operation. To charge that any particular people lacks in capacity for co-operation is to charge that it has not been civilized. To allege that against the American people is to deny all the obvious facts about the country. It is to deny the existence of the States and their co-operation in the Federal union. It is to reject all the manifest truths of everyday experience. America has accepted and adopted co-operation far in excess of any other nation.

"But it is urged that farmers, somehow, are different; that their mode of life and work makes co-operation harder in effect. This is not the fact. Farmers in other countries co-operate successfully, as do many communities of them in our country. I undertake to say that a study of the successful agricultural co-operations in this country, and along with it an equally fair and inclusive examination of the numerous failures in the same field, will demonstrate that co-operation has just as good a chance in America as anywhere else. In the past, it is true, there has been no such pressure for it here as in less favored countries."

"So long as the great majority of farmers were making a good living from their yearly-year production and at the same time laying by fortunes in the increase of their land values there was little need for experiments in co-operation. But with the epoch of high taxes, high wages and increased cost of living that came with the war, the increase of land values to unprecedented figures has become rather a liability than an asset. If there had been no war with its urge for increased production, we would by this time probably have quietly entered upon a new phase of our agricultural experience wherein we would have become an importer rather than an exporter of farm products. In that situation our farmers would have been able to increase their prices to a level commensurate with the scale of wages, living costs and general economic conditions of the country. Whenever we become an agricultural importer, country that will be the effect. But there will be a transition period, marked by alternations of exporting and importing, during which we may expect at times violent and wide fluctuations in prices."

In such a period it will be of especial advantage to the farmer to be able to hold his products for the most advantageous market. To be compelled to sell hurriedly will involve danger of serious losses. So it is particularly to be desired that our agricultural marketing organization be placed as soon as possible on a basis of the utmost stability and security. This, I believe, we shall best accomplish by developing the broadest and soundest programs of co-operative marketing."

"Firmly as I believe in this procedure and unqualified as is my confidence in the ability of our farming community to formulate and administer such a programme, I want to make plain that I am no blind believer in any magical attributes of the co-operative proceedings. A good deal that is positively mischievous has been put about in this regard. There is a school of co-operators who seem to believe that the programme can be started at the top and built down. They want the governments, or the banks, or philanthropists, or

Providence to lay out a scheme big enough to cover the country set its machinery moving, guarantee it all needed capital, and then invite the farmers to sit in the places reserved for them, and proceed to garner their profits. Let me say that I offer no such Aladdin-like project. I want society as a whole to help; but I want the farmers to do their share, and I warn them that this will be the lion's share."

"Co-operation must start from the soil. It must have its beginning in small and modest units. It must train the people who are to use it to think co-operatively. That will be a process requiring time and attended with failures. As the people learn the lesson their particular projects in co-operation will gain strength, will command increasing confidence, will expand the benefits to their members. The co-ordination of these local units will follow, bringing them at last with such a working articulation as experience shall prove practicable."

"Let me illustrate by the analogy of a great industrial organization. The United States Steel Corporation could never have been started from the top, and all at once. It had to be started in hundreds of places and forms and over many years. The industry had to come first, its consolidation afterwards. Mr. Carnegie built one great section of it; other men in all parts of the country founded other sections of it. It is hardly conceivable that any of these men in the early and formative years could have envisioned the enormous concentration to which their activities were tending. They were not thinking of that."

They were founding the industry in all its branches and ramifications, in all parts of the country, in a vast variety of corporate forms. These widely scattered and seemingly unrelated units at last were brought together under the common control into a unity of management and policy. But let it be emphasized again—the industry had to be founded before it could be federated. The units required creation before they could adopt combination."

"It will be the same in the development of a great fabric of marketing co-operations. They must begin with small things and must have the sincere, courageous, determined support of their members. Granted that much, they can be quite safely relied on to take care of themselves. Their greatest danger is in too ambitious beginnings, too eager expectations, which breed early disappointment and discouragement. The record of failures in combination is larger than the record of successes. But so, for that matter, is the record of failures in nearly every other field. On the other side is the impressive showing of successes whereby industries, communities, regions, have derived vast benefits from the development of co-operative efforts. It is not needful

to enumerate these cases in this presence; the men and women are here who know them better than I, for they have contributed of their talent and courage to make these accomplishments possible."

"To precisely such men and women as you who are gathered here, we must turn for the kind of agricultural leadership the country needs. We want combination preached as a principle, not a panacea. It will not perform miracles. It will not accomplish the impossible. But it is a sound, tried, demonstrated principle that must be introduced at the basis of our agricultural establishment. It demands that the individual shall surrender some part of his complete independence for his own and for the general good. It means that a certain authority must be delegated and when delegated it must be supported."

"There must be faith, good will, patience. It must be understood that no very spectacular achievements will be wrought. The co-operative association which establishes grades and standards, encourages the good and eliminates the poor varieties, increases the efficiency of production, provides a unified product adapted to its market, organizes its distribution, creates confidence in its products, and its methods—that kind of an association is doing 'the best that co-operation can do. It will serve both the seller and the buyer. Under wise leadership it will succeed. More than anything else, we need a generation of farmers trained in co-operation; and to get that we need able, courageous, determined leadership, and, most of all, leadership that will not desert the farmer, but will stay by him."

"Believing that you who are assembled here today are particularly the representatives of that leadership, I extend to you my greeting and commend to your most careful consideration the supremely important set of problems to which you have dedicated your own experience and talents. As a last word, let me assure you again of the profound sympathy which your Government feels for all your efforts and its eager purposes to help in every practical way the achievement of the ends you are asking."

Among those who addressed the conference were R. W. Bingham of Louisville, Ky., former Governor of Louisville; Carl Williams of Oklahoma City, and A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Producers, Limited.

### WHAT A BEGINNER IN BEE KEEPING SHOULD READ

Experimental Farnis Note.

The winter months afford the beekeeper an excellent opportunity of increasing his knowledge of bees and bee management through reading. There are, at the present time, so many good books and journals devoted entirely to bee-keeping, the beginner is often at a loss to know which to choose. Mr. C. B. Gooderham, Dominion Apiarist recommends one of the following for general reading: "The Honey Bee," by Langstroth and Dadant; "Beekeeping," by Dr. Phillips; or "Productive Beekeeping," by F. C. Pellett. In addition to one of these, every beekeeper should have a copy of the "A. B. C. — X. Y. Z. of Beekeeping," which is the best reference book obtainable as it deals with practically every phase of beekeeping and has, in addition, special articles for beginners. These books can be purchased from any dealer in bee supplies.

It is also advisable that the beginner subscribe to at least one good bee journal, any one of the following can be recommended: "The Beekeeper," published at Peterboro, Ontario, price \$1 per year; "The Western Gardener and Bee Keeper," Winnipeg, Manitoba price \$1 per year; "The American Bee Journal," Hamilton, Ill., price \$1.50; "Gleanings in Bee Culture," Medina, Ohio, U. S. A., price \$1.15, for the French reader, "L'Abéille," Casier Postal 176, Quebec, P. Q., price \$1.

The beginner is also advised to obtain the following Dominion Experimental Farms bulletins and circulars: Bulletin No. 33 "Bees and How to Keep Them;" Bulletin No. 22, "Wintering Bees in Canada;" Circular No. 105, "Bee Diseases;" Circular No. 52 "Facts About Honey;" Circular No. 18 "Beekeeping in Canada."

These may be had free upon application to either the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, or the Bee Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

### JOINS RADIO FANS

Constantinople, Jan. 26—Modern Turkey is climbing onto the radio band wagon. The Anatolian Telegraphic Agency recently commissioned a German firm to install the first radio sending and receiving plant.

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### NOTICE OF SALE

There will be sold at Public Auction at the Court House in the Town of Woodstock, in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick on Wednesday the First day of April, A. D. 1925, at the hour of two of the clock in the afternoon of the said day:

All the right title and interest, claim and demand of Charles H. Gough and James Gough of the Parish of Woodstock in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, in all those lots, pieces or parcels of land bounded and described as follows: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the Parish of Woodstock in the County of Carleton, aforesaid and bounded and described as follows, namely:—Commencing at a point on the bank or shore of the St. John River, two hundred and twenty-two feet south of the right angle direction south two hundred and twenty-two feet; thence West to the upper side of the Highway road; thence South a distance of three rods; thence North fifteen rods; thence North three rods and then West to the base line of rear of the said lot; thence North two hundred and twenty-two feet or to land conveyed to William Gough by deed bearing even date herewith and thence Westerly parallel to said Sprout line, four hundred and eighty rods or to the place of beginning, containing forty acres more or less being land conveyed to James Gough by Charles H. Gough et al by deed dated the even day of April A. D. 1912, and registered in Book 104 on page 596 of Carleton County Records."

Also that certain tract of land situate in the said Parish of Woodstock in the first range of lots on the River North by land granted to St. John on the West side; bounded George Wood, southerly by land applied for by John Cook, measuring in width fifty-five rods and containing two hundred acres more or less, the part herein conveyed being the eastern half of said lot fronting on the main Highway Road leading from Fredericton to Woodstock; bounded on the West by a centre line being half way from said river to the second tier of lots, the said line running a true course from North and South lines containing one hundred acres more or less and being same land deeded to one Martin Gough by Oscan A. Dugan and wife by deed recorded in Carleton County Records' Book "B," No. 4, on page 294.

Also that certain other lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the said Parish of Woodstock bounded and described as follows: To Wit:—On the South by land owned by one Brophy; On the east by the River St. John; on the North by lands owned by William Gough; and on the west by land owned by Speer containing three hundred acres more or less and being same land deeded by David Gilman to Martin Gough by deed recorded in Book "G" No. 4 of said Carleton County Records on pages 115, 116. With all the buildings and appurtenances of the said Charles H. Gough and James Gough. The same having been seized and levied upon by me under and by virtue of writs to me directed and issued out of the Carleton County Court against the said Charles H. Gough and James Gough.

Dated at the Town of Woodstock in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick this 22nd day of January, A. D. 1925.

ALBION R. FOSTER,  
Sheriff of the County of Carleton.  
33-3c.

### NOTICE OF SALE

To John Noddin of the Town of Hartland in the County of Carleton, millman, Walter M. Noddin of the same place, millman, Ernest C. Noddin of the same place millman, Vernon F. Noddin of the same place, insurance agent, and Caroline Noddin of the same place, single woman, and all others whom it may concern:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that under and by virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain indenture of mortgage bearing date the 14th day of February, A. D. 1921, and registered in the office of the Registrar of deeds, in and for the County of Carleton in book 122 on pages, 259, 261 and 262, as number 65,183, and made between the above named John Noddin, Walter M. Noddin, Ernest C. Noddin, Vernon F. Noddin, and Caroline Noddin of the one part, and William W. Curtis of the said Town of Hartland, gentleman, of the other part, there will for the purpose of satisfying the monies secured by the said indenture of mortgage, default having been made in the payment thereof, be sold at public auction in front of the office of Jones & Jones, barristers, in the Town of Woodstock in said County of Carleton, on Monday the 23rd day of February, A. D. 1925, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the lands and premises mentioned and described in said indenture of mortgage as follows:

"All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the said Town of Hartland in the County of Carleton and Province of New Brunswick, and bounded and described as follows: to wit: Beginning at a stake standing at the southeast corner of land owned and occupied by C. J. Connolly; thence easterly along the northern side of Rockland Road, twenty-four rods to a stake; thence northerly twenty rods to a stake; thence westerly twenty-four rods to the north-east corner of the aforesaid C. J. Connolly lands; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the aforesaid Connolly lands twenty rods to the place of beginning, or to the northern side of the aforesaid Rockland Road; and being the same piece of land conveyed to the aforesaid J. N. Noddin by William S. Hurst and wife by deed dated July 15th, A. D. 1897, and registered in the records of Carleton County as number 39,269 in Book X, No. 3, on pages 432 and 433; Reserving therefrom, however, a piece or parcel of land conveyed by the said John Noddin to Vernon F. Noddin on October 31st, 1916, by deed and recorded in the records of Carleton County as number 63,120 in Book No. 118 on pages 581 and 582 and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a post on the northern side of the Rockland Road; said post being at the southeast angle of the lands owned and occupied by J. C. Connolly; thence northerly along eastern line of said Connolly lands one hundred and twenty feet; thence easterly and parallel to said Rockland Road sixty feet to a post; thence southerly and parallel to said Connolly eastern line one hundred and twenty feet to the northern side of said Rockland Road; thence westerly sixty feet to the place of beginning."

Together with the buildings and improvements therein and the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining.

DATED this fourteenth day of November, 1924.

(Sgd.) WILLIAM W. CURTIS,  
Mortgagee.

JONES & JONES  
Solicitors for Mortgagee.

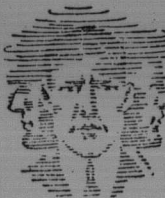
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