

The slogan for Nebraska dairymen is, "Not More Cows, But Better Cows, and Better Fed Cows." It has been shown that feeding of dairy cows with proper rations has increased production as high as 50 per cent. The use of a good sire will bring the herd forward.



Where Town and Country Meet



The interest shown by business men from Lincoln and Omaha at the farm conference proves that city business men are willing to co-operate with agricultural workers. The week at Lincoln was marked by many business men's meetings. They are co-operating with the farmers.

EDITED BY C. H. BLAKELEY.

Organized Agriculture Step Forward in Progress of Nebraska

Program of 1925 Spurs on Farmers

State Pulling Itself Into Prosperity Column by Sheer Hard Work, Say Experts.

Buckling Down to Job
By C. H. BLAKELEY.
State college closed the greatest week in the history of "organized agriculture" Friday. In a final review of the week's activities upon the campus at state college, it would be only a platitude for me to call it a successful venture in co-operation. It has been more, it has been a week which will long be remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present. The many good addresses, the discussions and meetings held by various organizations which are attempting to build a better and greater Nebraska, were only steps in a progressive movement which will travel on in the march of events for the year 1925.

Distinguished educators came to the convalescence. Farmers from Missouri, Vermont, Illinois and many other states traveled to the conference to tell Nebraska farmers about personal experience relating to successful operation upon their farms. Bankers, railroad presidents, expert and scientific research workers have contributed to the cause of organized agriculture. Organizations are filled with hope, spurred on by concrete programs for 1925. The year which is ahead of us will find Nebraska farmers ready.

High Spots of Week
In Walter Head's reply to the toastmaster at the stockmen's banquet, he said, "I am to talk upon the subject of how finance has affected agriculture during the last few years. If I were to state the question I would put it: how farming has affected finance, because it is exactly that, farming as it has gone the last five years has determined the status of our financial institutions in Nebraska."

Dean Davenport said, "Every other industry in the land has suffered along with agriculture. The packers were hard hit, the merchants and many other lines of business, but they didn't dare squawk, for fear of losing their reputations. The farmer is the only fellow who doesn't care for his reputation."

Dr. Van Es, in his talk upon control of tuberculosis, brought out some new research work which should be of interest to farmers. Briefly, his work proved that hogs get the majority of localized infection from contact with infected flocks of poultry, rather than from hogs or cattle infection. He discovered that 15 farms out of a survey of 16, had infected flocks. This was a check back to the original farms from shipments that showed local infection. Eleven of the 16 farms showed mammalian infection, 13 showed fowl or avian infection, while but 13 showed mixed infection. Eighty-eight and fifty-one one hundredths per cent of the animals retained for inspection in this experiment were infected with poultry tuberculosis. He explained that the changes for human infection from animals is only potential here in Nebraska, but urged that immediate action be taken to keep the low tuberculosis record of the state where it is at the present.

Farmers Pulling Out
W. J. Heine, county agent of Phelps county, sat beside me at the stockmen's banquet. Heine operated one of the largest cattle ranches in the Rocky Mountain country in South Dakota a few years ago. I asked him why there were not more farmers present at state college this week. He claimed that the Nebraska farmers are doing their own work nowadays, and it is impossible for them to get away from the farm. He said, "The majority of the farmers in Nebraska are already doing just what the experts have been telling farmers in general to do. They are buckling down to the job and working themselves out of the situation which uncontrollable conditions have brought upon them."

County Agents Shock Troops
I asked Mr. Heine how the state is able to get hold of such men as he to be county agents. He replied, "Well, it takes a bunch of seasoned hands to hold down a job here in Nebraska. Our farmers want men who have actually made good farming. I am quite different from the rest of the boys. Most of all the men who are working in extension work in Nebraska have been successful farm operators in the past. A new age is dawning in the field of agriculture. Extension work, an age where experience is going to count."
To look over the seasoned men who represent organized agriculture from the front lines of farm bureau work it is not at all wrong to call them "the shock troops of organized agriculture." These fellows are the punch hitters, the boys who must get out to the front and absorb the attack when things get hottest.

Day of City Draft Horse Is Past, Trucks Now Supreme, Says Expert

Prof. D. W. Kays of Columbus, O., who is in charge of all the draft horse work for the Ohio College of Agriculture, spoke on "Motorized America" at the farm conference in Lincoln last week.
Mr. Kays believes that the horsemen had just as well face the facts now as to dodge them. He claims that America has been motorized and justly so. He pointed out that the horse has three competitors so far as the large cities are concerned.
The city of Chicago was used as an illustration. In Chicago the underground tunnel cars are doing much work which was formerly done by horses, the motor truck is doing still more, and belt conveyors have helped. In Boston and other eastern cities the truck has even made inroads on the railroad business. When asked the reason for the growth of the truck business, shippers exclaimed, "better service." By better service they mean quicker delivery, fewer charges for demurrage and the ability to handle regularly small shipments of perishable goods, thus preventing waste in spoiled products. As an example of the latter he pointed out the lettuce business in New England.
Mr. Kays gave some figures illustrating the growth of the motorizing of

business in Ohio. In less than a dozen years the number of motor vehicles in that state has jumped from 10,000 to 1,095,700.
"I am one of America's most ardent horse boosters," Mr. Kays said, "but it is only foolishness to claim that the business has not slipped back."
He believes that horsemen should begin to realize these facts. "We should seek stabilized market conditions," he said, "but we need not expect that the horse will ever come back to the streets of our big cities as a leading factor in handling traffic."
Peak in 1909.
"The horse business reached its peak in Ohio city traffic in 1909. Since then the three largest cities have dropped back. The county which has the most horses is a strictly rural county. In the rural county the horse is still holding his own," said Mr. Kays.
While Mr. Kays praised the work being done in traffic management with trucks, he said his investigations also proved that the business is being handled by too many inefficient operators. The cost of upkeep and running a truck is a business proposition. The novice should make a study of this part of the business, declared Mr. Kays.

Magee Discusses Sweet Clover at Lincoln Meeting

Legume Necessary in Loess Soils of Eastern Nebraska, Bennington Man Says; Common Strains Best.

Wayland W. Magee of Bennington talked about sweet clover at Lincoln last week. Some of his remarks and a review of the outstanding features for handling sweet clover for seed in eastern Nebraska were given.
Magee said:
"In the loess soils of eastern Nebraska there is a necessity for the growing of some legume which will also furnish humus, early and abundant pasture, and which can be cheaply seeded and harvested with little labor and the equipment on the ordinary farm."
Hubam and Grundy county have been found less satisfactory than the common biennial white or yellow strains which are best grown from hulled and scarified seed.
"Experience shows the best practices of handling in the Missouri river counties and the counties farther west in the state to differ. In

oculation is a local problem, but lime must be present anywhere to insure healthy strands. First year pasture and hay crop are finer leaved and more satisfactory than second year. Nebraska's uncrowned king must be clipped back to furnish the best seed results, and the clipping done high enough to leave sprouts, as the plant has no crown. Weed mower equipment or binders have been found satisfactory as has heavy pasturing.
Handling Seed Crop.
"A grain binder rigged with seed pans; extension dividing board, a trailer platform and a cut-down reel can do the work. A binder mounted on a low wagon run with Cushman engine, a corn binder, a self rake reaper or a header have been used, but the common experience points to the necessity of guarding against the shattering of seed.
"Dampness helps the seed to hold on through the processes of cutting and shocking. The transporting in light bottomed racks or sleds and the use of a grain separator or clover huller to trash the seed is recommended as is the use of a feed grinder for hulling and destroying foxtail before the seed is cleaned. The straw has some feeding value.
The Yield of Seed.
"The fertility and the amount of lime in the soil, together with stand, moisture and amount of fungus and animal pests, and the time of cutting, all influence the seed yield, which is normally between two and 10 bushels to the acre."

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DAIRY RATION

Howells Farmer High Man in Corn Yield Competition

Emil Prusa Gets 72 Bushels Per Acre at Profit of \$29.44 Each; Results Show Interesting Facts.

By R. P. CRAWFORD.
Emil Prusa of Howells, Neb., was high man in the Nebraska corn yield contest, the results of which were announced at the meetings of organized agriculture. His yield was 72 bushels per acre. Prusa, of course, was also champion in the eastern section of the state.

For central Nebraska, Burt Mott of Hastings received first place with a yield of 54 bushels. William Sundermeire of Phillips had a yield of 55 bushels per acre, but due to his high cost of production, which was also taken into consideration in making the awards, he did not gain first place.

In western Nebraska, W. C. Pritch was highest with a yield of 37 bushels. Prusa received his training at the agricultural college at Lincoln.

Eighty Enter Contest.
The contest, which was the first of the kind in several years, was conducted under the auspices of the Nebraska Crop Growers' association and the agricultural college. Eighty Nebraska farmers entered the contest and 39 completed it, 20 in eastern Nebraska, four in central Nebraska and 15 in western Nebraska. Each farmer entered 10 acres in the contest and the yield was carefully checked, either by the county agent or by a representative of the agricultural college. The actual yield per acre counted 65 per cent in the contest, cost per bushel 20 per cent, quality 10 per cent and proper reports 5 per cent. Samples of corn were analyzed by the college to determine the quality.

Several significant features relating to cost of production were made public. Prusa netted \$29.44 for every hour he spent in the field, Burt Mott \$3.77 an hour, and Pritch \$5.58, these figures allowing for charging off all production costs, including rental of land.
Profit Per Acre \$29.44.
"At first sight these figures seem almost contradictory. The more labor a man puts in, the higher the yield, but the lower his return per hour. It indicates, however, that a man who has the time can use it profitably. Prusa's profit per acre was \$29.44 after deducting rent, labor and expenses; Mott's profit per acre \$27.28, and Pritch's \$19.48. Prusa put in 312 hours of labor on his 10 acres, Mott 35 hours and Pritch 35 hours. In computing the figures, two-fifths of the corn was charged off as land rental in eastern Nebraska and one-third of the crop in central and western Nebraska. The returns per hour of labor put in ranged all the way from

Lower Cost of Production Needed

By C. H. B.
This week at Lincoln there were several speakers upon the program who had been assigned subjects which had a title that led one to believe that the speaker was going to come to the front with a cut and dried program to cure the ills of agriculture. A few farmers and organized workers were disappointed that such was not the case. Most of the speakers treated the subject rather broadly.
Dean Davenport, that venerable student of farm economics, said: "I've lived to see five wars. After each of these wars the American public has done the same thing—it has gone wild. The last one was worse than the others." The consensus of opinion of the vast number of financial speakers, hollered down, is simply this: The farm situation, arising from deflation since 1920, will be a slow-healing sore. It will be necessary for it to run the regular course of events. There are few remedies to remove the wrongs that have been done, unless we consider the influence of time. Farmers were told that they would have to work out their own salvation. They can and are doing this very thing.

All of the authorities told the farmer that he could solve his business, by making a study of his business, \$12.21 down to 10 cents, while the cost of production per bushel ranged all the way from 23.3 cents up to \$1.23, the figures showing profits per hour and per acre do not represent average Nebraska farms, but rather successes attained by outstanding farmers.
All five of the high men in eastern Nebraska grew their corn crops on alfalfa or clover land, while the five low men did not indicate any leguminous crops in their rotation.

The agronomy department of the agricultural college will enter any farmers in the 1925 contest who desire to compete.

getting down to a program of production which did not involve too much cost. Co-operation and co-operative marketing was offered as a vehicle rather than a cure. Dean E. Burnett sounded the keynote to reconstruction when he told the farmer that he should study the problem of farm turnover. His figures upon net turnover are enlightening. He has shown that renters are making as high as 30 per cent net turnover on invested capital, while many farmers who own the land are making but 10 per cent turnover.
The fact was brought out at the conference that we are dependent upon world conditions in regards to prices for farm products. If there year we will get good prices. If there is a shortage like there has been this year of the world has a good crop of the vast number of financial exporting nations, in competition with the rest of the world, and any study of agriculture must be based upon that fact. The very fact that we received good prices this year is not an assurance that we will get good prices next year. The supply of world sources will be the determining factor and not man-made laws to regulate our surplus. It was instilled into the minds of the audience from every platform that we should study each particular farm and lower costs of production. By such work alone can we compete with world markets. This sort of a program is general. It does not give us a tangible foundation to lean upon, but it surely inspires us to look closely to the running of the farm which we happen to be managing. Selling the surplus at a profit is only one of the problems which is too difficult for farm economic speakers.
General remedies and practical work can be tied up with theory, but first, last and all the time, it is up to the individual. It is the old rule of the survival of the fittest, and lower cost in production seems to be the one sure means of meeting all kinds of competition.

Home Economics Work at Lincoln Is to Be Lauded

Prominent Speakers Brought to School to Build Foundation for Love of Home Life.

No review of the work done by Nebraska's Agricultural college would be complete without taking into consideration the work done by the home economics department.
Music was made an important part in each program. Many child songs were sung. Methods of developing love for music in the home were discussed.

Prominent speakers from outside the state appeared upon the program. Miss Bess Rowe, field editor of The Farmer's Wife, spoke upon the Nation's measure of a home.

Miss Rowe said:
"Children will long remember what you do to them even after they have forgotten what you have done for them."

Alma L. Binzel spoke upon democracy's obligations to parenthood, some of the high points of her discussion were:

"Democracy's need is for worthwhile citizens who satisfy their own desires in ways that are wholesome for the individual and his various groups.
"The fundamental ways—habits of satisfying desires are formed during the early years.
"The habits of these early years are formed under the guidance of parents whose intentions are usually good but whose methods are sometimes mistaken.
"In consequence there is more unhappiness, illness, inefficiency and delinquency among children and young people than is necessary.
"Some of these had results are to-

day being corrected by pre-school, habit, child guidance clinics.
"In such clinics parents are taught what they should have done to prevent what may still be done to correct the results of their mistakes.
"Such delayed instruction is costly to child, parents and democracy.
"Democracy must offer them its schools, the education that will prevent mistakes.
"Only when it does so can democracy expect increases in happiness, health, efficiency and law-abidingness from its oncoming citizens.
"Democracy owes to parents education for their important work before it holds them responsible for the product of the home; fine children."
Speaking upon the subject, "Habit Formation in Relation to Rewards and Punishments," she said:
"Behavior patterns are either inherited or learned. For both kinds bonds are established between situations and responses through the nervous system.
"Children's nervous systems vary in case and quickness of establishing such bonds. They vary also in strength, hence length of the time the bonds will be held.
"When the bonds are well established so that the response comes readily, the habit may be said to be formed or learned.
"The way of learning is chiefly by trial and error or fumble, and success in the satisfaction of desires felt by the child.

Feed Tankage, Says Professor Loeffel
One of the best talks of the week was given by Professor Loeffel of the University of Nebraska. He spoke upon pasture feeding hogs. Mr. Loeffel showed that hogs made a far better gain when placed upon either alfalfa or sweet clover pasture while being fed. His experimental work this year brought out very clearly the value of tankage as a feed. The low price of tankage compared with high priced corn makes it a cheap feed and he claims it would be profitable for feeders to use it freely at this time.

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