

Nebraska Farm Tax More Than Double in Eight Years

27 Cents an Acre in 1914—67 Cents in 1922—Colorado Has Largest Increase; Arizona None.

By Associated Press.
Lincoln, June 10.—Taxes on farm lands in Nebraska have more than doubled in the past eight years, it is shown in a revised survey made by the United States Department of Agriculture and made public here by the Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station. The bureau of agricultural economics, taxes on Nebraska farm lands averaged 67 cents an acre in 1922, as compared to 27 cents an acre in 1914, which is an increase of 249 per cent. As an average for the entire United States, farm taxes were 71 cents an acre in 1922, compared with 31 cents in 1914, the survey shows.

Increase Due to Prices.

The increase is attributed in part to a disproportionate increase in assessed valuation based on high land prices during the war, and in part to increased cost of state and local government. Highest farm land taxes are paid in New Jersey, which shows a tax of \$2.22 an acre in 1922, compared with 96 cents in 1914. Lowest farm land taxes are paid in Alabama, which shows a tax of 25 cents an acre, compared with 13 cents in 1914.

In Indiana, a tax of \$1.60 was levied in 1922, compared with 67 cents in 1914; Michigan, \$1.58, compared with 66 cents; Iowa, \$1.49, compared with 68 cents; Idaho, \$1.40, compared with 59 cents; Ohio, \$1.24, compared with 51 cents; Illinois, \$1.23, compared with 56 cents; Wisconsin, \$1.23, compared with 55 cents; Massachusetts, \$1.20, compared with 63 cents; New York, \$1.13, compared with 59 cents, and Pennsylvania, \$1.11 compared with 58 cents. Taxes in all other states were less than \$1 in 1922.

Arizona Taxes Same.

Arizona reported that a tax of 7 cents an acre was levied in 1922, which was the same as in 1914, but the reports were so few on farms in that state and were so conflicting that they were considered of little value by the department.

The highest percentage of increase in taxes was in Colorado, which showed that a tax of 68 cents an acre was levied in 1922, compared with 20 cents in 1914, an increase of 240 per cent. Maryland showed the lowest percentage of increase, the tax in 1922 being 85 cents an acre, compared with 59 cents in 1914, an increase of 170 per cent.

Spencer Wants Ship Liquor Clause of Dry Law Modified

New York, June 10.—Some method should be found to permit foreign vessels to bring liquor to American ports in order to avoid the prohibitive shipping interests of the world, Senator Spencer of Missouri said today upon returning from a trip abroad.

He said he had often heard the hope expressed on the continent that the Volstead act would be modified, but he expressed the opinion that there never would be any material change. "Prohibition is here to stay," he said.

Wisconsin Man to Teach Sociology at State Uni.

Lincoln, June 10.—Announcement was made this evening of the appointment of Dr. J. O. Hertzler of the University of Wisconsin to a professorship in the department of sociology in the University of Nebraska. Dr. Hertzler will carry on the courses in theoretical sociology taught for many years by Dr. George E. Howard, who will limit his activities in the coming semester. Professor Hertzler spent a part of the week in Lincoln. He spent a year in the war service as instructor in the training camp at Macon, Ga.

Officers Are Elected by Holstein Association

Cleveland, O., June 10.—The following officers were re-elected at the annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, at the annual convention here.

President, former governor of Illinois, Frank O. Lowden; vice president, John M. Kelly, Baraboo, Wis.; wing, R. Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.; secretary, F. L. Loughton, Brattleboro, Vt.; superintendent of advanced registry, Malcolm H. Gardner, Delavan, Wis.

Largest Oklahoma Oil Well Is Brought in at Bristol

Muskogee, Okl., June 10.—What is said to be the largest well ever drilled in the state has been brought in by the United States Cities corporation and the Lorraine Petroleum company on their lease three miles northwest of Bristol. The well made better than 1,700 barrels the first hour and tonight was reported flowing 1,600 barrels an hour. The top of the sand was reached at 3,162 feet.

Detroit Gets 1924 Danish Lutheran Convention

Cedar Falls, Ia., June 10.—The Danish Lutheran Evangelical convention in session here, selected Detroit as the 1924 meeting place. William Hostrop, was elected treasurer of the synod, to succeed H. P. Rasmussen, who declined re-election.

Apple Crop Short.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.
Shubert, Neb., June 10.—Apples here were not seriously damaged by the late frost the first part of May, but the crop is short as compared with the previous year. Several hundred carloads are in sight for harvesting this fall. Good growing weather has been experienced for the past three weeks. All field crops are in good shape.

Hessian Fly Ruins Wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.
Table Rock, Neb., June 10.—There is much complaint heard here in regard to the Hessian fly in the wheat fields. Several farmers have already listed fields to corn, where the wheat is promised to be an almost total failure. The wet weather still continues and the cultivating of the corn awaits the coming of the sunshines.

Scientific Methods Used on Woodbine Stock Farm



By R. W. DAVIE.
If home can be made truly factinating in the city, where in some instances there is scarcely room to pass between the trees, it is certainly in a natural achievement in the country.

Two miles east of Woodbine, Ia., lies the Woodbine Herdstock farm, comprised of 530 acres, owned and operated by William S. Westcott. Mr. Westcott is a practical farmer who has worked from the ground up, and who sponsors everything relative to progression which, of course, elucidates the reason for his interest in the experiments being conducted by agricultural schools as a means of gathering further knowledge and dealing with agriculture in a scientific manner.

He has four boys, ranging in age from 6 to 21. The oldest son is at present attending Iowa State Agricultural college, which goes to prove Mr. Westcott's conception of farming, and his belief that it is necessary to procure an education in order to be fitted for this occupation. The younger boys are enthusiastic over farm life, as was shown by their interest taken in purchased Herford calves—feeding the calves and watching the result of their efforts, during the months that are required to produce baby beef, with the pride and satisfaction of men.

Aims Beyond Standard.

Mr. Westcott has 400 head of double standard purchased Herford cattle. He is feeding 200 head and has a hundred calves and about the same number of cows. He takes much care in selecting, from year to year, the choicest of his cows for breeding purposes, in an attempt to surpass—if possible—the standard that he has already attained. Usually he feeds his cattle five or six months. His two silos supply the ensilage which, with a portion of oilmeal, corn and alfalfa hay, he has found sufficient to give satisfactory results as economically as possible.

Silos Cannot be Dispensed with.

In his opinion, one can't praise too highly the value of alfalfa. Twenty acres of this crop is enough to supply his needs, producing a mammoth yield per acre upon his level, rich soil. He looks with enthusiasm upon sweet clover, believing it unequalled through experience that it makes very good ensilage, especially if not permitted to grow rank. While he says that it is a nutritious hay, if properly handled its other uses are most significant.

Tractors are Practical and Superior.

Tractors are practical and superior to horses as far as plowing the heavy bottom soils is concerned, according to Mr. Westcott; and one could hardly manifest otherwise after viewing three of them moving across his fields; each accomplishing in a single day more than double what could be done with a gang plow pulled by horses. It is possible, also, to plow at a depth, which has much to do with production of corn. Mr. Westcott relies mainly upon corn. His farm lies in the heart of the corn belt, his livestock raising opens an avenue to escape the market depression that sometimes comes when there is reported to be a bumper crop.

With the County Agents

Fillmore County.

Genevieve—A group of boys and girls club leaders was held at afternoon of the office of the county agents here. Fred L. J. Feltie of the college of agriculture of the University of Nebraska conducted the meeting.

A clothing club sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce and the county agent, Mrs. Lyman Brook will be organized during the week ending June 10. The club will be organized by Lee W. Thompson and Edna Egan, county agents.

Otoe County.

Syracuse—Dozens of what fields have been examined and animals in one of the past weeks, according to A. H. DeLong, county agent.

Hessian flies, according to A. H. DeLong, have been found in large numbers on Long said, a field on one side of the road was found to have been considerably damaged while another field, a few rods away would be practically free from damage.

Hog cholera appeared in Otoe county during the past week and animals in one of the big club herds were affected, according to A. H. DeLong, county agent.

At a meeting of the county agent, Helen Ashton and Nell Walker were the winners of a contest. Sixteen numbers are enrolled.

The Wyoming Pig club and regular organization has been formed, according to A. H. DeLong, county agent. Nell Madison is president, Earl Niday secretary and Wallace vice treasurer.

Cass County.

Weeping Water—Sweet clover pastures are in excellent condition and some pastures are being cut because the weather does not have enough stock to keep them pasturing. Ida M. Wilkins, county agent.

L. R. Spivey, county agent.

A larger, a farmer who lives near Pleasanton, has obtained a wood at lumber his furniture, lumber for his farm buildings, fences and firewood.

A tract of 76 acres of timber on his farm, according to Ida M. Wilkins, county agent, Spivey, county agent. Charles Warger, a baseball game, a horse show and a set cabinet of walnut obtained on the farm.

Thayer County.

Hebron—In addition to the demonstration work started on the Thayer county demonstration farm last autumn, there have been planted on the farm this spring eight varieties of oats, one variety of barley, 11 varieties of sorghum, 11 varieties of white corn, 11 varieties of yellow corn, 11 varieties of six rows of beans, according to L. C. Christie, county agent.

A crate fattening demonstration, conducted with 175 White Leghorn chickens in 12 weeks, by Daniel C. Wender, showed an average increase of 63 pounds in weight on the 12 week period, according to L. C. Christie, county agent.

The average weight of the chickens at the beginning of the test was 1.62 pounds, and at the end of the test the average weight was 2.15 pounds.

Frontier County.

Stockville—The Frontier County Farmers' union will hold its annual picnic at Crawford, Friday, June 15. It was announced by W. H. Campbell, county agent.

A baseball game, a horse show and other sports are on the program.

The service club of Havana rural community has organized again for second course work, according to W. H. Campbell, county agent. Mrs. Lee Waddell again was chosen leader.

Saunders County.

Wahoo—The third annual farm tour has been scheduled for Thursday and Friday, June 14 and 15, and will be conducted by Walter F. Roberts, county agent.

The Omaha Morning Bee: Monday, June 11, 1923—Page 6

60,000,000 Pounds of Butter Produced Yearly in State

Six Methods of Marketing Produce—Manufacturing of Milk Products, Easy to Ship, Increasing in Nebraska.

By Associated Press.
Lincoln, June 10.—Nebraska's 79 creameries manufacture more than 60,000,000 pounds of butter each year, and most of this is shipped to New York and other eastern markets, according to figures compiled by P. S. Page of the college of agriculture of the University of Nebraska. The reasons for this are given by Mr. Page as being that Nebraska, as well as neighboring states, produces more dairy products than can be used in the state, while eastern states cannot produce sufficient dairy products for home consumption.

Methods of Marketing Dairy Products.

Six methods of marketing dairy products are in use by farmers of the state, Mr. Page declared. These are direct deliveries of milk and cream by the farmer to the creamery, operation of cream stations, selling to independent buyers, co-operative marketing associations, shipping direct to creameries, and selling direct to consumers. Of these systems the shipping of cream direct to creameries appears to be most favored, the statement said. Another system, the cream station, is probably a Nebraska idea, and is a substitute for the cream route system which is in operation in several states. Under the cream station system a station is established in each dairying community; farmers haul their milk and cream to the station, where the creamery company hauls it to their plant.

Sun Helps Grain.

Wymore, Neb., June 10.—All wheat fields in this vicinity have made rapid progress toward maturity with the hot, sunny weather recently, and the grain is all headed out and ripening nicely.

Garden and Orchard Suggestions.

By Purley L. Keene.
Study Fruit List—At this time of the year salesmen of nursery stock are usually very active in taking orders for next year. Too frequently they are found selling varieties of fruit which are known to be tender. If you wish fruit purchases only the hardy varieties. On the other hand, if you wish to experiment you are entitled to try little known and tender varieties. Anyone interested should consult the fruit list of the South Dakota State Horticultural society. It consists of a list of fruit varieties recommended for general planting and for trial. In order to make this list more comprehensive the state is divided into six districts.

Apple Varieties.

A few general suggestions may be of service at this time. We find people planting Grimes, Jonathan, Delicious and King David varieties of apples when they should be planting Patten, Duchess, Wealthy and other hardy varieties. Varieties of Russian origin have proven the hardest, viz. Hibernal, Duchesse, Anisim, Longfield, Yellow Transparent, Wolf River, Tetofsky, Charlantoff and others. The Wealthy, Patten and Northwestern originated in Minnesota. Lowland Wisconsin, respectively, have proven of commercial value to these sections. While they are not of first grade hardness they are worthy of planting and especially is this true in the more favorable sections of the state. I would recommend for home orchards the following varieties: Hibernal, Anisim, Longfield, and among the crabs, Florence, Whitney, with a tree or so of the Early Strawberry and Sweet Russet.

Plums.

In regard to plums, all trees should be American roots. Of the old American varieties the following are recommended: Waco, DeSoto, Forest Garden. Among the varieties of more recent origin, the Opata, Sapa, Hanska and Waneta have proven to be among the best. Many others are sufficiently hardy for trial in the home garden.

Grapes.

The Beta grape is the only grape which is hardy enough for general planting without covering. The Concord, Warden, Moore's Early and other varieties of better quality than the Beta may be tried, but require winter protection by being covered with earth.

Other Fruits.

The Sunbeam, Ohta and Latham red raspberries give us hardiness and quality. Winter protection helps them. Perfection, Red Cross and Pomona are satisfactory varieties of red currants, while Carrie, Houghton and Downing are gooseberries extensively planted. Among the strawberries the old Senator Dunlap is an good as any.

Fruit Lists.

There are many varieties of fruit, some hardy, some more or less hardy and some decidedly tender in the various sections of the state. Plant only of those varieties which have proven to be hardy and valuable.

Seward County.

Reward—Farmers are beginning to cull their poultry flocks, according to L. A. Wilson, county agent, who has declared that this is the best time of year to cull culls in the fact that hens which are moulting in June will not be back laying before fall.

Lancaster County.

Lincoln—Eight dairy cows in the mature class (5 years of age) obtained honorable mention in the recent test in producing more than 4 1/2 pounds of butter per pound of milk. The test was held at the office of the University of Nebraska.

State Uni Entry Wins 7-Day Record in Dairy Cow Class

Quality Lincoln Gave 22.52 Butter Fat—Junior Two-Year-Old Sets New World Mark.

Lincoln, June 10.—The best seven-day record made in the mature dairy cow class in April was that of Quality Lincoln, owned by the University of Nebraska, according to a statement made public here today from the offices of the college of agriculture. She produced 22.52 pounds of butter fat, which is equal to 28.15 pounds of butter (80 per cent) in the seven days, the statement said. The next cow in that class was Kornuldyke Jennie Ullike Segis, owned by the Woodlawn dairy. Her production was 22.5 pounds of fat, or 28.12 pounds of butter.

Tree Fruit Not as Good as in 1922; May Rains Help.

Brownville, Neb., June 10.—Small fruit is raised in this vicinity in heavy volumes. The crop of strawberries was somewhat cut by the late frost, but the strawberry season has now opened here in good shape, and the fruit seems quite plentiful, owing to the frequent rains and good growing season since the first of May. The quality is average. From 30 to 50 crates of strawberries a day are being shipped out now, and the movement is expected to last for about three weeks' yet. The total crop is said to be 90 per cent of last year's crop. Tree fruit here is very fair, but not as good as last season. Over 150 carloads of apples and pears are expected to be harvested here this fall and shipped to eastern cities.

Are you reading the Brisbane column daily appearing in this paper?

The statement continued as follows: In the junior 2-year-old class N. P. Becky Bliss Beauty Countess led with a production of 22.89 pounds of fat, or 28.51 pounds of butter. She belongs to the University of Nebraska station at North Platte. She was followed by Jane Gerben Lyons of the Nebraska college of agriculture with 22.51 pounds of fat, which is equivalent to 28.15 pounds of 80 per cent butter.

Updike Consignment Service

ITS MEANING TO SHIPPERS:
TOP PRICES, QUICK RETURNS
With Check for Balance Due on Each Car
The careful handling of loss and delay claims.
A GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION
Telephone AT lantic 6312

Updike Grain Corporation

"A Reliable Consignment House"

OMAHA
Chicago Milwaukee
Kansas City

\$25,000,000 Austrian Government Guaranteed Loan 1923-1943

Seven Per Cent. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated June 1, 1923 Interest payable June 1 and December 1 Due June 1, 1943
Subject to redemption at par as a whole on any interest date after June 1, 1934, and in part through the Sinking Fund in any year. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$1,000, \$500, and \$100.
Principal and interest payable in New York at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., in United States gold coin of the present standard of weight and fineness, without deduction for any Austrian taxes, present or future.

Guaranteed severally as to principal, interest and redemption payments, in the proportion stated below, by the Governments of Great Britain, France, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark and Holland.

Before each issue forming part of the Loan is made, every guarantor State will deposit with the National Bank of Switzerland in the name of the Trustee its own bonds of like tenor and currency to cover the amount of its guaranty in respect of such issue. Thus, dollar bonds of the several States by which the service of this issue is guaranteed will be held by the National Bank of Switzerland in the name of the Trustee.

These Bonds are part of the International Loan to be issued in Great Britain, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Austria and the United States of America in bonds of various denominations and in various currencies for amounts sufficient to yield in the aggregate an effective sum equivalent to 630,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns, or about \$126,000,000.

The Bonds are to be secured by a first charge on the gross receipts of the Austrian customs and tobacco monopoly, which, for the first five months of 1923, have been at the rate of 150,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns (about \$30,000,000) per annum, whereas interest charges and sinking fund sufficient to amortize the Loan by maturity will not exceed 67,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns (about \$13,600,000) per annum.

The Austrian Government covenants to pay during the life of the Loan a fixed annual sum which, after deducting the annual interest on the Bonds at the time outstanding, is to be sufficient to redeem the entire Loan in annual installments by maturity. The quota available for amortization of the American issue, increasing from about \$600,000 in the first year to about \$2,200,000 in the last year, will be used in the redemption of Bonds of the American issue by lot at 100% and accrued interest, or if the Austrian Government should so elect, in the purchase of Bonds in the market, if obtainable at less than 100% and accrued interest.

GUARANTIES

Of the total authorized Loan, bonds to the amount required to yield an effective sum equivalent to not more than 585,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns (of which the present issue of guaranteed dollar bonds forms part) are guaranteed as to principal, interest and redemption payments by the undermentioned States to the extent in each case of the proportion stated:

Great Britain . . . to the extent of 24 1/2%	Belgium to the extent of 2%
France " " " " 24 1/2%	Sweden " " " " 1%
Czechoslovakia " " " " 24 1/2%	Denmark " " " " 2%
Italy " " " " 20 1/2%	Holland " " " " 1%
Total 100%	

In addition to the sum of 585,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns thus obtained, a further amount of upwards of 45,000,000 Austrian Gold Crowns will be made available through advances to be made by the Swiss and Spanish Governments as part of the authorized total of this Loan. These amounts together are now estimated to be sufficient for the requirements of the Austrian Government. The advances above described will rank equally on the pledged revenues, but will not have the government guaranties.

WE OFFER THE ABOVE BONDS, SUBJECT TO PRIOR SALE, AT, 90% AND ACCRUED INTEREST, TO YIELD OVER 8 PER CENT.

All orders will be received subject to the issue and delivery to us of the Bonds as planned, and to the approval by our counsel of their form and execution. The right is reserved to reject any and all applications, and also in any event, to award a smaller amount than applied for.

Amounts due on allotments will be payable at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. in New York funds to their order, on or about June 26, 1923. Trust Receipts will be delivered pending the preparation of the definitive Bonds.

Complete descriptive circular may be had on application to the undersigned:

J. P. Morgan & Co.
First National Bank, New York
Guaranty Company of New York
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Harris Trust & Savings Bank
Omaha Trust Company

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.
The National City Company
Bankers Trust Company, New York
Lee, Higginson & Co.
Dillon, Read & Co.
Peters Trust Company

June 11, 1923.