

Fewer Farms Are Being Occupied in Colorado Now

Poor Crops Blamed for Decrease—Nonirrigated Districts Suffer Worst—Influx Lightest in Years.

Julesburg, Colo., July 8.—The movement of people away from the farms in Colorado has more than equaled the movement of people from other states and from Colorado cities to the farms in the past 12 months, for the first time in many years.

Rains Dispel Fear of Drouth in S. D.

Waterloo, S. D., July 7.—Any tendency toward drouth in any part of South Dakota has been dispelled by heavy rains during the latter half of June, according to H. D. Herbrandson, agricultural statistician, division of crop and livestock estimates.

Lowered temperatures have favored all small grains, wheat, oats and rye. Mr. Herbrandson said, "Corn is virtually as far along as in a normal season, although wet weather has permitted many fields to become weedy. Rye is filling and will be ready to harvest in two weeks. The crop is very spotted. Flax gives good promise, as does also the potato crop."

Complete reports from 13 counties show 12,768 farms reported as being farmed this year, compared with 13,543 farms reported in the same counties last year, a decrease of 775 or 5.7 per cent.

The decrease is heaviest in the non-irrigated districts of eastern Colorado, especially where the season was unfavorable for crop production last year.

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Large Shipment of Cream. Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee. Wymore, Neb., July 8.—Some idea of the cream business in southern Gage county may be had from the fact that American Express records here show that 2,451 cans of cream, each holding 10 gallons, were shipped from the Wymore office during June.

Farmers Union Notes. Omaha.—The application of the grain company organized by the Farmers union for a seat on the Omaha Grain Exchange was turned down by the directors of the exchange on July 4 for the second time.

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Boys and Girls Clubs Are Success This Year

Lincoln, July 8.—Local leaders of boys and girls club demonstrations are taking hold of the denatration phase of the club work this year and making something out of it, says Carl Jones, assistant state agent in boys and girls club demonstration work at the agricultural college extension service.

Assistance is given to local leaders and to clubs by leaders' conferences and through direct instruction to the club members from state agents. Mr. Jones is assisting with the pig, calf and rope club demonstrations, Miss Jessie Greene has the canning and cooking work, Miss Mary Borson works with the clothing club and Miss Allegra Wilkens has the hot lunch and keepwell demonstration.

Several county tours have been planned for these clubs in training the teams for county, sectional and state contests this fall. By such a process of elimination the state champion teams will be chosen to represent Nebraska in interstate and national contests.

Good Results Are Shown in Hog Sanitation Work

Lincoln, July 8.—One hundred farmers of the state are keeping up the work in the hog sanitation project being encouraged by the agricultural college, according to M. B. Posson, state extension agent in animal husbandry work. Forty of these men are conducting complete and thorough projects and without exception are getting splendid results.

Plans are being worked on most of the farms and are going out on pastures of alfalfa or clover. Definite results cannot be announced before fall, although indications point toward greatly increased profits on the farms of farmer-co-operators.

Nebraska Spring Pig Crop 5 Per Cent Over Last Year

Lincoln, July 8.—Nebraska's spring pig crop is 5 per cent larger than last year's, according to the report of the state extension agent in animal husbandry work, M. B. Posson, state extension agent in animal husbandry work.

Posson reports that the number of sows that farrowed is 9 per cent greater than last year, according to a survey made by the division of crop and livestock estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture made public by A. E. Anderson, agricultural statistician.

Poison for Prairie Dogs

Supply depots for the distribution of prairie dog poison were arranged for in Fall River county, South Dakota, during the month, through the efforts of Sam L. Sloan, county agent. Thirty

With the County Agents

Douglas County. Omaha.—Forty-five women attended the afternoon meeting on the last day of the four-day dress construction school held at Elkhorn last week, according to Earl G. Maxwell, Douglas county agent. Eight delegates from four different communities were present throughout the four days, under the guidance of Mrs. Hattie Legg of the extension service. They cut patterns and each made a complete dress for herself.

At a meeting held at the courthouse last week the Douglas County Co-operative Cow Testing association was formed, officers elected and plans made to begin testing July 5. The following officers and board of directors were elected: Charles Grau, Breton, president; John C. Forburg, Elkhorn, vice president; C. F. Kiehl, Benson, secretary-treasurer; Otto Boettger, Charles Rosacker.

Building of ridge terraces to prevent fields from washing and becoming cut with gullies is being urged upon the farmers by Earl G. Maxwell, county agent, who declares that this method insures the fields against soil erosion and the terraces will last many years.

Case County. Weeping Water.—Making of green improvement in diet and kindred work of hog habits and other kindred work of the various committees working according to Ida M. Wilkens, home demonstration agent for the county. A number of the hog school classes are being held at their work through the summer.

Farmers are being advised by L. R. Snipes, county agent, that whenever a tract is obtained to help in the harvest, the farmer should keep him for harvest, both wheat and oats. "If you look at those who are not keeping them, you will see why," the county agent said.

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1922 Hay Nearly All Marketed, Survey States

General Quality of 1923 Crop Only Fair, Shippers Say—Prices Remain on Firm Basis.

The 1922 hay crop has been practically all marketed, according to a survey just completed by the United States Department of Agriculture. On June 15, 1923, the date of the survey, the reports indicate that about 90 per cent of the marketable surplus of the 1922 timothy crop had been marketed, 88 per cent of alfalfa and 97 per cent of the prairie. The timothy surplus is slightly larger than at the corresponding time last year, while the amount of alfalfa and prairie is slightly less than remained unsold on June 15, 1922.

Reports from the principal consuming areas indicate that dealers' stocks of hay are generally below normal for this season for the year. Considerable local forage is available in most sections, but the amount probably is not so much as last year because of dry weather. In some sections of the east and south commercial industries are reported to be slightly more active this year, and southern consumers are said to be in a better financial condition, on account of higher cotton prices, than they were at the beginning of the 1922 crop year.

The quality of the 1923 crop, as reported by shippers throughout the United States, will be only fair, with the exception of a few of the important alfalfa producing states in the southwest, where hay is produced almost entirely by irrigation.

Timothy hay will be short in many sections because of insufficient moisture, while in sections where the moisture has been excessive, it will be rather weedy.

Wet Weather Hurts Alfalfa. Throughout Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma the first cutting of alfalfa has been seriously damaged by wet weather. Most of the hay from this cutting will be of inferior quality. This excessive moisture, however, has been beneficial to the prairie hay in that territory, and reports indicate that an increased acreage ranging from 5 to 20 per cent will be harvested. The increased acreage to be harvested was reported as follows: Missouri, 5 per cent; Oklahoma, 10 per cent; Kansas, 10 per cent, and Nebraska, 20 per cent.

Hay prices throughout the 1922 and 1923 crop year were well maintained on a fairly firm basis. The range of timothy prices was slightly below that of the previous year, but fluctuations were less violent.

Alfalfa prices displayed much more strength than those for timothy, and the average price at the close of the year was on practically the same level as No. 1 timothy prices. The decline in alfalfa prices to a large extent was due to the fact that a large part of the crop was apparently delayed this year by the late marketing of new hay caused by excessive rains in the southwest. This higher level of alfalfa prices was reflected in the prices of prairie hay, so that at the close of the season, both alfalfa and prairie hay were quoted on a basis of \$5 per ton above the quotations at the corresponding time last year.

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have found the latter method more satisfactory, Mr. Sloan declares.

The public school grounds at Waverly have been surveyed under the direction of I. D. Woods, extension engineer, and it is suggested that the majority of men are likely to reject the idea as impractical, but the county agent says that those who fought the last great war are dead. There are nevertheless a few who shudder when they think of the pest.

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Conditions Are Poor on Indian Farm Lands

Four hundred Thurston county Indian farms have been given a firm business survey under the cooperative efforts of the officials of the Winnebago and Omaha Indian agencies, the extension service, and the Thurston county farm bureau.

Data gathered in this survey includes crop rotations, the state of the soil fertility, the leasing system, the housing problem, and social conditions in general.

Only a partial summary and digest of the survey records has been made to date. Enough has been done to disclose a sad state of affairs. The Indian owner is too poor to provide adequate shelter for the tenant and livestock. Meanwhile his rolling land is being eroded and washed away, while practically all grain and hay are being sold and hauled from the farm.

A few of the Indians have been induced to require their tenants to grow sweet clover on the light colored hillsides. After two years of sweet clover these light colored spots have been found to have taken on a much darker color, and on being planted to corn have produced twice the yield harvested previous to the treatment.

People Urged to Eat More Homegrown Vegetables. Des Moines, Ia., July 8.—Eat more home grown fruit and vegetables, is the plea of R. S. Herrick, secretary of the Iowa State Horticultural society, in a statement in which he declared that domestic science experts write the menus of hotels and restaurants with too much stress on the horticultural products of far-off states and countries; and to the detriment of home products.

"It too often happens," Mr. Herrick said, "that our domestic science experts in menu writing are inclined to follow the old adage, 'distance lends enchantment.' They seem to have the idea that something grown a few thousand miles away tastes a whole lot better than something grown in our own gardens or which could be purchased from our own growers."

The words 'home grown' should mean to the consumer, freshness, crispness, maturity and first class quality in every respect. Our growers of horticultural products are beginning to realize the importance of better cultural methods, but what is the use of growing a thing if there is no market for it, Mr. Herrick said.

"Let's help our growers of horticultural products by calling for home grown things to eat."

The Business Barometer. This Week's Outlook in Commerce, Finance, Agriculture and Industry Based on Current Developments.

By THEODORE H. PRICE, Editor Commerce and Finance, New York.

Another week has passed. None of the failures rumored or predicted have occurred, and the market has been covered by the recovery in prices since recording a decline in the early part of the week.

The answer seems to be that men are more alarmed by the unknown than the known and are being misled by the fact that Europe over the Anglo-Franco-German situation communicated itself to some bankers here whose policy advice was confined to mean more than they would have said if they had been asked to give an opinion on the matter.

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Fields Prepared Early Give Best Grain Results

Land Plowed in July Has Greater Yield Per Acre Than That Tilled in September.

Aggressive farmers, those planning for a maximum wheat crop next year, are now turning their attention to the all important question of early preparation of their fields. Officials of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement association, which gives its entire efforts to aid in producing a better quality of wheat, have declared that early and proper preparation for the next crop is the greatest single factor contributing to a successful and profitable yield. Experiment stations and actual practice have clearly proven that land prepared in July for wheat will produce from two to seven bushels more per acre than on which the work is delayed until September.

This is due largely to the fact that early plowing destroyed weeds which if allowed to propagate consume the available plant food and moisture. In addition such plowing affords time for the land to settle. It is pointed out that wheat demands a firm seed bed and for that reason it is always wise and profitable to use some sort of a packer immediately after the plow. A disk harrow, with the blades set straight, has proven effective in lieu of a regular packer. Loose soil, especially that which is the result of late preparation, can be depended on invariably to produce a poor wheat crop.

Successful wheat growers find that if time does not permit early plowing or listing that disking immediately after the binder or header destroys the weeds, saves moisture and renders the soil easy to plow at a convenient time later. July disking, followed by late August or early September plowing or listing, can be followed by the same results.

Early listing for wheat is especially desirable in sections where the rainfall is limited, and frequently produces better yields than other methods. With listing, a substantial amount of moisture is saved because the ground can be covered rapidly. The use of green manure, especially in sections where the rainfall is limited, and frequently produces better yields than other methods.

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Rough-Hewn Dorothy Canfield

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