

Nooksack Lunde Oregon
DeKoi latest 34,000-pound
record cow for 365-day
test. This cow is owned by
Carnation Milk Farms,
Seattle, Washington. She
shows the type to "shoot
at" when breeding for
dairy performances.



Where Town and Country Meet

EDITED BY C. H. BLAKELY.



The Nebraska judging team that won first prize at the International Live Stock Show, has been honored by the leaders at the Stock Yards. The Omaha Chamber of Commerce should do likewise.

Pure Bred Sires Increase Profits for Dairy Owners

Burlington's Exhibit Proved Value of Blooded Stock in Increasing Production.

By WILL M. MAUPIN.
 When the Burlington's purebred sire train made its rounds of Nebraska it had of 31 equal number of sires. More than 70,000 people went through the train to see the exhibits, and certainly thousands of them carried away the "purebred sire" idea. That idea was the only thing offered. For obvious reasons only dairy sires and dairy exhibits were carried, but the same principle applies to all breeds.

Concrete examples were shown, too. The offspring of scrub dams and scrub sires showed absolutely no increase in milk or butterfat yield. But purebred sires and scrub dams produced offspring that showed an increase of 50 to 75 per cent over the dams. The high principle in production was shown in the offspring of purebred sires and purebred dams. This principle applies to hogs, sheep, and poultry. It was this incontrovertible truth that the Burlington spread by sending its purebred sire special over the state. It was my privilege to accompany this train, talk with the people and watch the results of the campaign. It was wonderful the way the people grasped the idea, too. Doubt was turned to certainty and suspicion vanished before a full understanding of the real purpose behind the special train.

Breeders Co-Operate.
 The breeders of dairy sires in Nebraska were enthusiastically behind the crusade, and without their hearty cooperation it could not have been so successful. The merchants of the cities visited were equally enthusiastic and they worked overtime to make each meeting a success. The farmers were quick to sense the value of the campaign, and their cooperation was essential to the huge success scored.

In my opinion, the greatest result of all was the interest aroused in dairymen. In the purebred sire idea, in the minds of the boys and girls. I think the proudest boy I ever saw was the lad at Holdrege whose Holstein bull calf was pronounced winner in a calf club exhibit that numbered 12. Boys and girls calf clubs were the recipients of purebred sires at a number of places, and the merchants exhibited enthusiasm in the work. Getting the boys and girls "dairy minded" is the big thing, after all. As the purebred dairy cow idea grows, so will the idea of purebreds in all other branches of the livestock industry.

There were four record milk cows exhibited on the special train, representing the four principal dairy breeds—Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein. The average yield of these four cows was greater than the yield of 21 average Nebraska cows. That astonishing fact really ought to percolate through the minds of men who are milking "just any old kind of cows" with the natural result that they "just know" that dairymen in Nebraska is not profitable.

Farming Is a Science.
 There is no department of the agricultural industry that may be made profitable by the old hit-or-miss method. Farming in all its branches is becoming a fixed science, so to speak. It is just as much a business as banking, merchandising or newspaper making. In it overhead, insurance, taxes and wages must be considered. The milk cow that does not return a profit over and above her keep must go to the block. The sire that does not produce offspring showing an improvement over the dam must be butchered and a real sire substituted.

This, in a nutshell, was the big idea put across by the Burlington by means of its purebred sire special and the experts who accompanied it. Of course we found here and there a man who had no use for "book farmers," and who knew all there is to know about farming and dairymen and breeding. He was not argued with. If he did not get the idea after looking over the exhibit and listening to men who have given a lifetime of study to the problems, he was admittedly hopeless. So was his outlook on life.

Selling the pure-bred idea to Nebraskans was one of the biggest things ever accomplished.

The "Aggie" Commission Adjourns to Investigate

The farm press is invited upon its opinion regarding the agricultural commission appointed by Mr. Coolidge. They all say that the commission has a real job ahead. Many of them believe that the adjournment was a mistake. The Dakota Farmer says:

Why adjournment? Members of the commission were appointed because they were supposed to know agriculture. Why take a "short course" now? They should have brought their information with them and not come in an attitude of wanting to be "hand fed" from sources that may not be in sympathy with agriculture. All the farmers want is "equality for agriculture." There now, go back to work.

The Nebraska Farmer expresses itself:

We feel, therefore, that the present agricultural commission to make a hit with the farmers, must go down to brass tacks and accomplish more than a diagnosis, the suggestion of some impractical plan, or the application of silver and tin. The declaration that everything will be all right in a few more weeks, and the commission's opportunity, and we admit it has no small job to be able to live up to it.

Where City Folk Can Help Farmers

Use More Pure Dairy Products

If the cities of Nebraska would join in concerted effort to use more pure dairy products they would be rendering a greater service than they imagine. One of the problems of the farmer dairyman is the marketing of his finished produce. Be it ice cream which has been put through the city factory for consumption, creamery butter, fresh milk, butter milk, cheese or any other product derived from the dairy business, it makes or breaks him according to the disposition of city consumers toward buying. If the city would make it a practice to use more dairy products it would solve one of the farmer's primary problems.

Why It Will Pay the City

Well and good say the city consumers, but we are not doing charity. We are like the farmer, we must limit the amount of money spent upon any one of our regular products for the daily menu. But granting that the city buyer is looking for only value received. Let's ask the question, are you getting the most for your money? When you use high class dairy products you are using one of nature's greatest foods. According to every source of information upon the food value of dairy products we find an unusual con-

Purebred Dairy Sires a Success, Farmers Report

Praise Voiced for Work of "Dairy Special"—Some Not So Well Pleased.

The 31 farmers who received purebred dairy sires in exchange for scrubs have all written to the agricultural editor. We are publishing part of the interesting letters which we have received. The completed report from them will appear on this page next week.—Editor's Note.

G. M. Wallace, Orleans, Neb., writes: "There is going to be a great revival in the dairy industry. More cows are coming in this part of the state, and in addition to having the largest co-operative creamery in the world, we are going to put in a cheese factory in the spring. The Holstein bull I swapped the scrub for is coming along fine and he is admired by all who see him."

Awakened by "Special."
 Clarke J. Mings, Ravenna, writes: "I am happy to inform you that the interest awakened by the dairy special has not only grown of its own accord, but has found numerous promoters. The community club has co-operated in every way to keep alive the interest that followed the arrival of the dairy train."
 James C. Adams, Minden, says:

Children Need Dairy Foods

Nothing can take the place of pure dairy foods in the child diet. Every child should have a liberal portion each day of milk, butter and other forms of dairy foods. Too often the child raised in the city is not able to get the required amount of these foods. One needs but look about them to note the undernourished child. In many cases it is not only the poor but the well-to-do families who through lack of appreciation permit the children to form habits of eating which satisfies the appetite but which does not build up the body.

Pure dairy foods will give the child a natural balanced menu which will supply it with the required amounts of protein fats, mineral and other foods needed to make uniform and healthy growth.

Backyard Poultry Philosophy

The farmer likes a chicken which fills the kettle when a stew is put on. But, remember, that a calf's leg will do this job. The hen, like the dairy cow, is made for a more specific purpose. Outside of her ability to produce eggs, she has been competition.

Breeders of Anconas are boosting them for farm fowls because of their egg-laying abilities. This seems to be a new line of sales talk to farmers. Are farmers really getting interested in egg production? We would like to hear from farm readers. Tell us about your egg business.

If you have never heard about selecting roosters for laying type, you "ain't seen nothin' yet." All the poultry journals are talking it. But, really, the theory is sound. Why not have a rooster built to lay eggs? He is half of the flock and according to accepted theories of heredity, some of his daughters will resemble him in conformation.

Iowa State college reports an interesting sketch about use of milk in poultry diet. Speaking of its coming short course, February 27, it says: Last year a flock of hens averaged 42 eggs on one method of feeding and another flock of the same kind of chickens, but with a different method of feeding, laid 143 eggs. The difference was that the poorer flock had water to drink and no animal protein, while the other flock had milk to drink as its source of animal protein.

The Pacific coast states ship their eggs to New York City for marketing. But don't forget that those fellows out there do not ship small uneven eggs. They do not sell dirty eggs. They never offer eggs which have had the dirt washed off them (a good market buyer can tell when eggs have been washed). California doesn't throw away the off-market eggs either. Go into any farm house in California or Oregon and you will find eggs served in a half dozen different styles. The farmer cooks sort them out and use the off-market ones. Most backyard and farmer poultrymen of the corn belt states get a dozen eggs for breakfast. They do not sort them properly. Then when the buyer gets the supply from the farm he must take the loss. He doesn't pay for bad eggs either.

Quality Butter in Demand.

W. E. Liverance writing in Creamery Journal says: At the present time, manufacturers of undergrade waters are feeling the stress of conditions that exist in all butter markets. There is an over supply of available butter but that excess, outside of storage warehouses, consists wholly of grades below the class of extras; for fancy butter, there is an ever present demand regardless of any conditions that may obtain. The result is that the range of quotations has become wide and continues to spread which is forcing makers of poor butter either to suffer large accumulations of their product or to accept relatively low prices for it with corresponding losses.

Prize Winning Nebraska Steer



This steer, owned by the University of Nebraska, will be shown at Denver this winter. He won reserve champion place at the international livestock exposition at Chicago. He will be sold after the Denver show to the highest bidder. The animal husbandry department at Lincoln would like to see some Nebraska hotel buy this steer and bring him back here to serve Nebraska patrons. Write the university for further information.

Why Not The Up-Town Men Next?

The South Omaha market in accordance with its regular custom, has shown its formal appreciation of the work done by Nebraska's world championship judging team. We talked with the team and the head of the department of animal husbandry from the university and they were delighted with the reception. We asked them if it would be possible for them to come again to Omaha as the guests of the Chamber of Commerce. They would consider such an invitation favorably. As Mr. Gramlich says: "We are not swelled up over our victory, but it may be some time before Nebraska has an occasion like this." The agricultural committee of the Chamber of Commerce is understood to be considering such an invitation. Let's do it. We cannot forget the honor brought to our state by this unusual team of farm boys.

BETTER DAIRY METHODS URGED

What is needed in the dairy business above all other things right now is a higher class of dairy products. With close to 60,000,000 pounds of butter stored, besides the usual amount carried in cold storage, good butter is still scarce. If farmer-dairymen are to realize a profit from their year's dairy work they must take better care of the milk at the farm.

Good management means better handling of the cows and of the product. In many instances creameries refuse to accept the butter-fat, owing to the manner in which it has been handled. A cooling system for milk and butter-fat can easily be installed on the average farm. It is best states that the poorest flock had "got a dozen eggs for breakfast." They do not sort them properly. Then when the buyer gets the supply from the farm he must take the loss. He doesn't pay for bad eggs either.

Bridgeport (Neb.) Co-Operative Pays Well

Bridgeport, Neb., Dec. 20.—Market milk to the co-operative cheese factory at Fairview, near Minatare, has proved the most profitable investment for farmers with cows.

The factory has just completed making payment for the October deliveries of milk upon a basis of 47 cents per pound of butterfat, as opposed to 27 to 36 cents per pound paid by creameries. The factory has reached a daily output of 500 pounds of cheese a day, and is yet behind in its orders. Payment to farmers are not made until all expenses are paid and all stock is sold for the month. This record is such that there are already two smaller companies in the North Platte valley in process of organization.

More About Our Diversified Farming

Given a chance to show diversified farming, Nebraska can equal any of the states. Notes from all over the territory bear witness that even small garden plants like onions bring in cash returns. From Bridgeport comes the report that farming in the North Platte valley is profitable when rightly done and the right crops raised, as shown by experience of R. L. Graham and his brother near Torrington. They have just marketed seven carloads of onions and sold a large quantity of potatoes, besides raising 27 acres of beets. The onions netted \$200 per acre, the potatoes returned more than \$60 per acre, and he had 18 1/2 tons of 16 cent sugar beets to the acre.

Feeding Colts Pays Dividends

Buyer Gives Hints on Raising Draft Horses for Sale.

"I have just finished buying 157 head of draft horses in Iowa," said David Kahn, one of the best known horse dealers in New York City. "I have been after horses that stand 16 1/2 hands or over, that will weigh 1,700 pounds or over, in working condition. A very large proportion of the horses I have seen lack size because of lack of feed when they were young. I wish every farmer could realize that it is expensive economy to neglect foals, yearlings and 2-year-olds."

"Many horses that I refused to consider wear from sires and dams that I know have plenty of size," he continued, "and were raised by the same farmers from whom I purchased fine draft animals several years ago. I have 10 colts that would have developed into \$250 geldings if they had been fed out. I could not afford to purchase them at \$150 now because they lacked size."

Foals should learn to eat grain before they are weaned and should have hood shelter, ample forage, including plenty of clean clover or alfalfa hay, and a little grain, say four or five pounds per day from weaning time until turned out on pasture as yearlings. If the pasture is good, yearlings will not need grain between 12 and 18 months of age, but they should have good shelter to run under, a fair amount of clean clover or alfalfa hay and five or six pounds of grain per day during the second winter when they are rising 2-year-olds. This will keep them growing steadily until 24 months of age, if pasture is good.

Higher Buying Value

"Within the short span of 25 years the rich agricultural territory surrounding Holdrege has undergone many changes. Located in a belt that was well adapted to the growing of wheat, this crop was the principal source of wealth that the settler wrung from the soil. Prosperity and adversity came to those earlier farmers, mostly according to the size and price of this chief commodity. When nature was favorable and good crops were grown for a number of years people moved in. Then came dry weather and many went away, selling their holdings to those who had the determination to stick."

"Why do we find such a change over the conditions that existed but a short time ago? Here are large and comfortable houses and modern equipment on farms at every hand, good excellent highways radiating in every direction. The total value of the products from the farms in this locality are worth more this year than any year in its history with the exception of the wartime period and even then represent a higher buying value."

Learned to Diversify

"The reason for this apparent good condition is not only because the soil of this region is hard to improve, but the farmers have learned to diversify and grow a greater variety of improved crops. Sudan grass, cane, grain sorghums, alfalfa and sweet clover have been chiefly responsible for this change. They have brought more livestock and with livestock has come more improvements and the pit soil. The latter being easily constructed in this soil which has that feature of standing without caving and only requiring a light coat of cement plaster on the walls."

One Club Each Year

"A crowd of 5,000 people attended the Burlington Better Sires special train. The purebred sire was turned over to John Erickson, as caretaker, the bull remaining the property of the Commercial Club and Dairy Calf Club. The 'The Full Full Full Pure Calf Club' is also sponsored by the Holdrege Commercial Club. Twelve purebred Holstein calves were put out among 12 boys under a contract through which the first heifer calf will be turned back to the Commercial Club. These calves will in turn be used in starting other clubs. The plan is to purchase more calves for another club until enough clubs have been started so that the increase will be sufficient to start one club each year."

The Slow but Yearly Increase from the Purebred Sire Will Surely Have its Effect on the Bringing of the Dairy Cattle in this County to a Higher Standard.

At the same time the boys are being trained in the proper care and the appreciation of better dairy stock.

"Very truly yours,
 V. J. HEINE,
 County Agricultural Agent."

WINTER IS BEST TIME FOR MILKING

There is no time like winter for milking on the farm. The farmer has more time to do his work and will take better care of the cows and calves. When spring comes around the calves will get started off on

grass with plenty of size to utilize it for growth. Plan this fall for milking next winter. Have your cows freshen in late fall. Profits are wanted, not quantity. Perhaps the cows will give a little more milk during the spring months, but it costs more to get it when the farmer is busy on other work, and besides you can feed succulent feeds which will balance the ration even though grass is gone.



Dairy Advertisers
 Tie Up With Our Agricultural Feature Page
 If you are selling a product to farmers, dairymen or other dairy interests, you will want to "tie-up" with the intense reader interest of this page by placing your advertisements here.

A limited number of advertisements will be accepted for our Agricultural Feature Page "Where Town and Country Meet" each Sunday. Phone AT-lantic 1000 and our agricultural editor will give you a list of scheduled features that are coming.

BEST IS CHEAPEST IN BUYING MILK

If you are buying a pair of shoes you expect \$10 worth of value for \$10 spent. If you are buying butter you will not get something for nothing by purchasing poor quality. This is true of every dairy product. When buying ice cream, milk, buttermilk, or any other product made from the dairy business, ask for the best; it is the cheapest in the end.

Why do most farm hands dislike to milk cows?

The Burlington Route Serves NEBRASKA

The Pure Bred Sire Train recently operated by The Burlington Route, which awakened the entire state to the advantages of pure bred stock, is an example of the thought and assistance The Burlington Route gives to those it serves.

Pennsylvania Anthracite
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