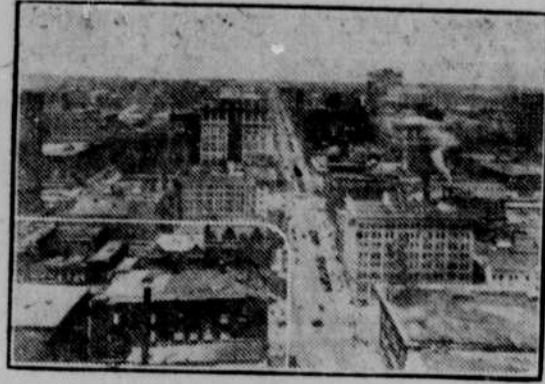


Scientific farming is as sound as is the application of science to manufacturing, business and the arts. The articles below upon hog lot sanitation are taken from actual applications of the so-called scientific methods of hog raising.



Where Town and Country Meet



Business men who are interested in farming should be liberal contributors to boys' and girls' club work. The training of the young toward scientific methods of agricultural development will help to solve America's agricultural problems better than any other program.

Hog Lot Sanitation Will Solve Disease Problems Say Experts

Worm Real Menace to Pig Raiser

Peril to Young Swine and Mortality Is High for First Four Months.

1925 Campaign Planned

By E. G. MAXWELL. It is the belief of representatives of the Agricultural college that the question of round worms in pigs is one of the most important facing Nebraska swine growers today. There is no doubt that on many farms in our state it is becoming increasingly difficult to raise a profitable proportion of the pig crop to maturity. From birth on to the age of three or four months, the mortality rates are conspicuously high on many farms and this may constitute a serious feature during a series of years. The solution of the problem is entirely a sanitary one. It is a question of sanitation throughout and by the term "Sanitation" is meant the creation and maintenance of an environment which is safe to animal life.

Not a New Disease.

Some may ask why the round worm was not heard of years ago. There is little question of the fact that these parasites have been with us for a long time. The round worms hatch from eggs so small that they cannot be seen with the naked eye.

These eggs pass out of the body of the hog and the lots and hog yards become contaminated. It is necessary that the eggs pass out of the intestine of the pigs in order that they may develop to their infectious stage.

"What are the symptoms which seem to be most noticeable and which are the symptoms often spoken of by the hogmen?" is the question often asked. In the first place there is every indication of the fact that the pig troubles come from filth diseases including intestinal troubles, bull nose and round worm invasion.

In addition there is sometimes an infection of the skin causing scabby conditions. Usually when the little pigs are from three to five weeks old they begin to scour. They also show signs which would indicate a starved condition although they may have been getting plenty of food. The hair gets rough and the pigs thin. The trouble, of course, is that their food does them no good. Then there is the familiar symptom of "humps." Some investigations carried on within the last few years have shown that in the majority of cases, "humps" are the sign of the fact that round worms are present in the pigs and bring on this condition.

A Campaign on Ascaris.

In 1923 the animal husbandry department of the state college instituted an intensive campaign in round worm control. This campaign was carried on in 10 counties in 1924. A series of four letters explaining the proposition was sent to every farmer in these 10 counties in the early spring of 1924.

Blue print plans of individual hog houses were furnished to all lumber dealers in these counties for free distribution to farmers who were interested. Numerous publicity articles appeared in the papers dealing with this subject.

A number of meetings were held at which the United States Department of Agriculture film "exit ascaris" on round worm control, was shown. These meetings were supplemented with meetings right out on the farms and suggestions were given farmers for adjusting their hog raising operations in order to avoid round worm infection.

160 Nebraskans Report.

Reports were received from 160 farms in Nebraska where this disease prevention system was used in 1924. On about half of these farms the big houses were cleaned with boiling water, sows were cleaned and were allowed to farrow in these clean houses. They were moved with the pigs directly from the clean pens to fields where there had been no hogs previously for a number of years and were kept there until the pigs were at least four months old. Following out this system in this way an average of slightly less than six healthy pigs were raised per sow. Some runs appeared. This is nearly one pig above the Nebraska average.

The other half of these 160 farms cleaned the sows and farrowed them in little houses on clean ground. The pigs were never allowed near the old yards until they were at least four months of age. These farmers raised an average of 6.5 pigs per sow or 1.5 pigs more per sow than the average Nebraska farmer raises. There were practically no runs produced where only little houses were used.

This campaign is to be conducted in 1925 in a number of additional counties. The work is under agents and of the county extension agents and it is expected that several hundred

farmers will carry on this round worm control system this year.

Douglas County Report.

A goodly number of Douglas county farmers became interested in the project and followed the recommendations for worm control. Among those who have successfully tried the system are: Herman Borman, Leroy Gans, Philip Fianeur, Stafford Brothers, S. C. Warren, E. P. Noyes, Edwin Wickland, Speck Brothers, Charles Grau, D. J. Desler, W. W. Magee, H. T. Stollenberg, E. H. Arif, Charles Rosacker, C. H. Grau, Major Leedy, F. W. Voss, Timm Brothers, C. B. Ritchie.

The following comments are typical of those received from 10 farmers reporting on their results:

"My opinion is that using some plan to raise your pigs on clean ground is the only way you can afford to raise them at all. By keeping them in fresh surroundings a great deal of trouble with all kinds of hog ailments is avoided."

"This fall crop of pigs was farrowed and is being raised on entirely new ground, resulting in absolutely the healthiest and biggest pigs for their age we have ever raised. Also a big feature about these pigs is that there has never the slightest cough been noticed, convincing us to the only way to raise hogs for profit is to get them started on clean ground."

"The value of hog lot sanitation is the difference between profit and loss if practiced thoroughly."

"The average number of pigs per sow raised by those reporting on their success with the hog lot sanitation projects was six, approximately one pig more per sow than the average Nebraska farmer raises."

Hog lot sanitation does three things for the hog producer:

- 1. It allows him to produce a normal crop of pork with less brood sows (less expense).
- 2. It assures him of a crop of pigs that will gain economically.
- 3. It produces a uniform bunch of shots. Every farmer knows what that means on the market.

Sweet Clover Is Big Aid to Land

Plant Has Been Found Profitable to Nebraska Farmers.

By R. N. HOUSER, Extension Agent.

Not long ago the sweet clover plant which was growing along the roadside was recognized as a weed. Today there is plenty of evidence to show that this same plant has power to improve the soil to the extent of adding many bushels in yield to the acre. On many farms scattered over Nebraska, the seed of the sweet clover plant has been sown in the wheat and oat fields in the spring. Following the small grain harvest in early summer, this plant grows with great rapidity, until within a month it has covered the stubble fields with a mass of dark-green foliage.

This is what takes place: The sweet clover plant is taking nitrogen from the soil air and storing it in little nodules on the roots in the soil. Great tap roots of the plant are boring down into the hard subsoil, puncturing it so that air and water may pass freely, aiding in the decay of vegetation and making available the plant food materials in the soil.

If we will stop to consider, we can easily see how the act of sowing sweet clover in the small grain crop brings about added wealth. First, there is the crop of hay or the pasture at the end of the first year, but best of all, when the new plant comes up the next spring and is turned under preceding the planting of corn, the corn crop which follows may be increased all the way from 5 to 15 bushels to the acre, depending, of course, on conditions.

At the end of the operation, the farmer has not lost a crop by carrying out this system, but has pursued his usual practice of farming. Such a system will not only maintain soil fertility, but will eventually bring back many so-called worn-out fields. Plan now to sow sweet clover in your small grain fields this spring.

TO SMOKE FRESH MEAT

Smoking: Hang the meat in the smokehouse for 24 hours before starting the fire, but be careful that it does not freeze. Hang so that the pieces of meat do not touch. The meat should be hung four or five feet above the fire. A piece of sheet iron hung between the meat and the fire, will do much to keep the direct heat from reaching the meat. Corn cobs make an excellent smoke. After the fire is started pile on wet corn cobs and close the door to the smokehouse. Do not make a large fire, for too much heat is not desirable. Smoke for several hours, every other day, for about a week, keeping the house well closed up between times. When the meat is thoroughly smoked, wash it in lake-safe water, then dry and hang in a warm place for use as needed.—From The Dairy Farmer.

Ten thousand one hundred dollars for one animal. That should make the fellows who have hung on to their five-bred herds, sit up and smile. Sure, times are getting better. That bull was worth the price, too.

Sanitation Work Is Profitable for Hog Producers

No. 1. A herd of worm-free pigs raised under sanitary conditions prescribed by the state extension division. Owned by Herman Borman, Chalco, Neb.

No. 2. A group of coming farmers who are getting started right by the state boys' and girls' club leaders. They have been making hog lot inspection tour.

No. 3. This poor fellow is another one of those unfortunate "who never had a chance." Read about his troubles in the little autobiography below.

No. 4. Warm, sanitary meals every 15 minutes. That's enough to make a hog out of anything, let alone a litter of fine Chester White pigs, which are just naturally destined to be hogs if given a fair chance. This bunch is owned by A. C. Stollenberg, Florence, Neb. He is an ardent booster for the sanitation work.



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OUTLAWED, LOST WITHOUT A CHANCE

The scrub pig in the picture above would perhaps say, "Never had a chance, that's my excuse for not having been in the pork barrel months before this picture was taken." About a year ago he was a normal, healthy pig, just born and ready to see what life had in store for him.

But he did not remain healthy long, for with the first meal he swallowed germs of bulbous and necrotic enteritis and eggs of the mange mite and the intestinal round worm.

About a week later he had a swollen bulbous and soon his belly was sore on the outside with mange and on the inside with enteritis. And before he was much older the round worms grew big enough to hook onto his intestines and sap his body of the food that he ate.

Too Much Company. In order to feed all this company they attached themselves to him, he developed an enormous appetite, but he didn't grow and finally he became so sick of them all that he almost quit eating. On his first birthday he weighed 40 pounds, about what he should have weighed at the end of the first two months if he had been given a chance to become a hog instead of a host to so much company.

Thousands of pigs never had a chance in the filth of the hog lots which have been used for years. The Nebraska agricultural extension service as encouraged a hog lot rotation system, coupled with a few other precautions, which have made pig raising as successful as when the hog lots were new and the ground was clean.

Farmers who had been compelled by losses to quit raising pigs are now raising them again, but on clean ground and from sows that have been cleaned before they farrowed. These farmers and many of their neighbors have adopted the project as an established practice and no longer think of it as an experiment.

Nehawka Youth Has Built Up Herd of Champion Hogs in Seven Years

Boys' and girls' club work has had a number of boosters who have stuck to the project through good years and bad ones. Now comes the story of Harry Knabe of Nehawka, Neb. It was back there in 1918, when pigs were higher than gold bricks, that County Agricultural Agent L. R. Spikes of Cass county started Harry on his career as a hog breeder. The agent, with Harry's father, encouraged Harry to join the local pig club.

Wins Championships. By 1920 Harry had made such strides in the business that he was made manager of the hog work upon his father's farm. In 1919-20-21 Harry won the county pig club championship. In 1921 he won the state championship and a free trip to the international livestock show at Chicago. He founded his herd upon one sow called Pansy, and at a sale held upon his father's farm in 1923 every sow offered traced to the original sow.

In a recent letter received from Harry he enclosed the following clipping, which tells how he won at Kansas City last fall.

Brought High Price. "At the time of the American Royal I shipped 66 head to Kansas City and sorted out 16 head after arriving. A standard carload is 50 head. The lot was very uniform; they averaged 272 pounds and were eight months of age. They placed first in the heavyweight class and were made grand champions of the show, winning for me \$245 in cash prizes. They sold for \$11.25 per cwt., or \$24.50 above

the top of the market. With the premium money I won and the extra selling price I figure I made about \$580 by showing them. They were mighty good property, even at the present high price of feed. Most of the 50 head of barrows were sired by my herd boar, Yankee King, and about all of them traced back to my old foundation sow, Pansy. These barrows were bred practically the same as the junior champion boar at the Nebraska state fair and the national swine show.

"I like Hampshires, for the sows are good mothers, farrow large litters and raise a large percentage of the pigs they farrow. They grow rapidly for me and I always get the top price, or nearly the top price, for them, for I have shipped only one carload which failed to top the Omaha market, and that time I got within 10 cents of the top. I also have found that Hampshires are a healthy hog, and they are one of the greatest rustling hogs you can find."

Zero weather has its effects upon prices. The principal markets of the country report a sharp rise in prices for the month of December. They attribute the rise partly to inclement weather, which has caused light runs.

Christmas is over, suppose we will have to begin getting ready for the Fourth of July next. All jokes aside, this is a fine time of the year to get ready to plant corn. Get the corn in and begin sorting. Next month begin testing. Then when spring comes you will be ready.

Former Omaha Business Man Is Now Big Hog Producer in South Dakota

Russell F. Read, Once Bowling Alley Proprietor, Led State in Number of Swine Raised in 1924; Prosperity Returning in Rosebud Country.

A business man can make a go of farming if he applies business rules to farming. There are many examples of men who have turned tired of the city and who have grown to farming through choice.

The other day Russell F. Read of Winner, S. D., breezed into the office. Read used to own and operate the Omaha bowling alley at Ninth and Harney streets. Mr. Read has been popular with bowling fans for more than 10 years. He was among the contestants at Sioux City, his team of business men from Winner having won third place in the national tourney. He owns and operates a large alley at Winner.

Dakota's Biggest Hog Raiser. However, the unusual thing about Read isn't his ability to develop good bowlers. A few years ago, about the time that most farmers thought hogs

were the last thing on earth desirable, Read went out and bought up some of the best sows of the Hampshire breed. He began to raise hogs upon his ranch, which is located about six miles from Winner. In 1924 he raised more hogs than any other hog breeder in South Dakota. He has over 800 head of purebred Hampshire sows upon the farm. Next year he is planning upon selecting a carload of barrows, to be shown at the international livestock show at Chicago.

Bred 110 Sows. For the coming season he has over 110 head of purebred sows already safely settled. He plans upon having a sale the 17th of February, at which time he will put down his herd. These sows are handled under conditions similar to the Nebraska lot sanitation project. Read has 150 acres under hog fence and the hogs run at liberty

Staking His All Upon a Turn

The farmer who expected to ride a cloud to Hollywood is no worse than some other misguided human beings.

By C. H. B. It is Friday morning—February 6. Day of days, an epoch-making day for the poor deluded religious fanatics who expected the final judgment to come upon them early this morning. The farmer back in New York state who sold off his hogs, cattle and other farm animals, paid his debts, and is now sitting up there on that rocky hill waiting for a cloud to come along and give him a free joy-ride to Hollywood before the final flight to the land of the great beyond, what do you think of him? Naturally you think "Why he is a fanatic; he is perhaps mentally unbalanced upon the question of religion." That may have been the reason for his action. However, many perfectly sound men, hard-headed, steady men have been doing things about as preposterous as the thing done by the religious fanatic.

Those Who Seek the Materialistic Paradise. Often the very men to fall for some smooth-tongued slicker who comes along with a proposition which promises "immediate release from drudgery" in other words Heaven on earth, the materialistic paradise, are conservative men. Every neighborhood has its shining example. Just sit still and think for a moment. Gaze back over the "oil kings" who have graced your neighborhood, look at the fellows who have jumped astride the topmost crest of some land boom and who rode "er high and kicked 'em in the neck every jump just as long as the boom lasted but who is now running a medicine wagon, or shoveling coal or just "waitin' for something to turn up. The religious man deals with eternity, that intangible thing which is mysterious to all human beings. The common lunatic who suddenly turns from a path of constructive living to "high financing" is dealing with material things. They come and go as the sands of the beach. As a general thing we are only mildly interested in human beings so far as their everyday life is concerned. It is only the unusual thing that interests us.

Farmers Are Still Good "Prospects". Just now the farmer is beginning to get back into the field of "Prospects." And now is the time for the farmer to do some tall thinking.

Perhaps you are one of those who believe that the farmer now-a-days is far beyond the old long-whiskered carthog carrying kind who used to come to town and trade his money for gold bricks and other equally useless farm equipment. Don't be fooled into believing that the modern farmer is proof against "modern gold brickers." He is not. In fact the more modern we find the farmer the easier he is to knock over for a row of windfalls.

City Workers Bucking the Wheat Pit. The other day we were getting a shave down in an Omaha barber shop. Were the barbers talking about

the next barbers' convention? Not at all, they were talking about their profits in corn and wheat. Why an old chadoper fresh from the farm couldn't make heads or tails from their conversation. One fellow says, "I got 10,000 bushels of wheat that I'm going to hold until May. The very idea of letting it go now." Another fellow who looked like a truck driver, was sitting in the chair across from yours truly. He burst forth with "Gats is my meat, you guys are all going in too strong for wheat, going to get froze out."

About that time we went into a trance and the chin-scraper yelled, next. We found ourselves in the street, just thinking. Since then we have been listening in on these city wheat raisers. Every office has a "grain expert." They are talking wheat, corn, oats, etc., just as natural like as does the hired man and the farmer's oldest kid. Too deep for us. Don't see where these city desk-flickers have any business selling and buying farm products. And just think about it. They are buying more wheat than their families need. One clerk bought \$500 worth of corn for a family of two. Then when corn began to come up he must have seen his mistake for he says to me, "I sold my corn last night. Cleared \$150 on the deal."

Now Is a Good Time to Watch the Credit Game. The farmer who deliberately plunges into debt for things that will not improve his farm is just as foolish as the barber who thinks he can buck the Wall street market and get away with it.

While we are talking about credit to the farmers we cannot overlook calling attention to the man who extends credit to the farmer. Too often these men urge farmers to take on more than they can carry. Often they don't know enough about the farmer and his problems to be permitted to extend and encourage credit.

We need more of the old-fashioned farmers, who will stay old-fashioned and won't borrow all at once and join the mad mob of get-rich-quickers who are continually upsetting agricultural growth.

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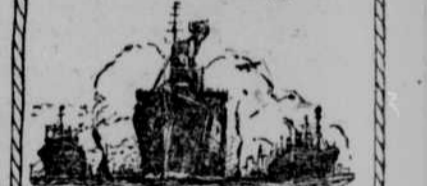
See Samples of This Coal at Hayden's Grocery Dept.

HOME CURED PORK SAUSAGE

Pork sausage: Use three parts of lean meat to one of fat. To each hundred pounds of meat use two pounds salt, two ounces sage, one ounce ground nutmeg and four ounces black pepper. Cut the meat into small pieces and put through the grinder. Spread the meat out into a flat layer, after grinding, sprinkle on the mixture evenly over the whole mass, and put through the grinder again. Pack tightly in a clean crock and store away.

Sanitation for hogs is as necessary as it is for any other animal.

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