

There's Town And Country Meet

EDITED BY C. H. BLAKELY.

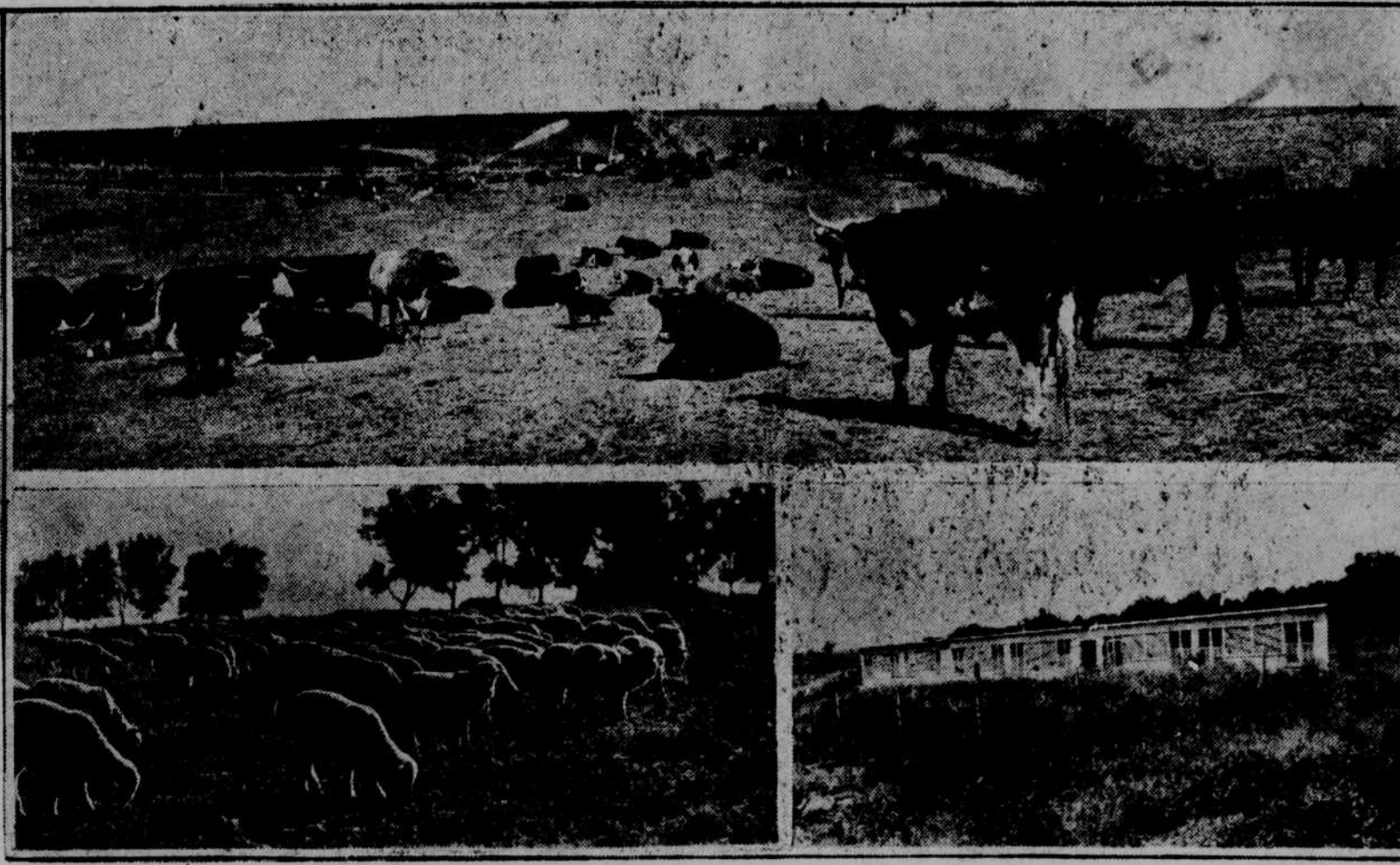
Out Where the Farm Commences

(With apologies to "Chuck Conner" and Captain Billy's Whiz Bang.)
 Out where the pitch-forks are a little longer;
 Out where the barn-yard begins to get stronger;
 That's where the farm commences.
 Out where the duties are not much lighter;
 Out where the milk is a trifle whiter;
 Out where the livestock are a wee bit plottier;
 That's where the farm commences.
 Out where Maggie is a little bluer;
 Out where Old Joe shovels compost;
 That's where the farm commences.
 Out where the old red rooster is crowing;
 Out where water into the milk is flowing;
 Out where Gus the bull is throwing;
 That's where the farm commences.
 Out where the robins daily are mating;
 Out where the hoes are always waiting;
 That's where the farm commences.
 Where there's more of throwing and less of wheeling;
 Where there's more spud sowing and less of peeling;
 And a man finds work, now this is revealing;
 That's where the farm commences.

Diversified Farming Is Found Beneficial on Nebraska Farms, But It Is No Cure-All for Ills

By C. H. B.
 The newspapers of the cornbelt have been accused of publishing "hoax" news. The farmer began to slip from the mighty peak of glory, along about 1918.
 Some papers took up the story of the flight to the bottom of the pit and set up a chorus of yells and lamentations which were presumably written for the express purpose of "doing something for the farmer."
 However, the doing part of the program has never arrived. Many organizations jumped into the fray and began to show the American farmer that his salvation depended upon one big word—"diversification." That was the salvation of the farmer. He must diversify. Perhaps we have been guilty of just leaning toward the crowd and saying "Well, sure, diversify that may do the trick."
 However, down deep in our hearts we have had heaps of trouble with our better judgment. That better judgment has been saying, "Diversification is a cure-all is 'the bunk.'" It is just another case of grabbing at a handful of hay when one pops above the surface for the third time. So we began to investigate the diversified farmer.

Diversified Farming Includes Livestock Raising



One of the virtues of diversified farming is found in the desirable problem of checks and balances. When cattle feeding proves unprofitable it is a nice thing to have a bunch of sheep on feed to take up the slack. Sheep, cattle, hogs and poultry form the background against which one can sketch out a program of diversification. They won't all lose all the time.

Studied Western Farming.
 We have told you before about our trip over the northwest, the Pacific coast states, Old Mexico, Texas and other southwestern states. We told you that things were sure tough with those specialists. Big fruit men, the large wheat ranchers of Washington, Oregon and northern California. The prune growers, the cattlemen of the southwest. Those fellows who have been having their eggs tied up into one big basket, so to speak, are now wallowing among the debris of a real mess-up.
 If there is any place on earth where diversified farming should be the "cat's whiskers," should be the sure shot method of getting there, it is here in the corn belt.

Horticultural World Owes Much to Indians for Finding Vegetables

By GEORGE F. WILL.
 (Taken from The Dakota Farmer.)
 Very few of us realize the debt which the horticultural world owes to the American Indian. The many products of purely American origin have become so firmly bound up with those of European and Asiatic origin that it is often very difficult to trace their descent.
 Among the horticultural products of American origin are, corn first of course, was beans, most of our field beans, squashes, pumpkins, potatoes, tomatoes, sunflowers and tobacco. These plants were all brought under cultivation by the aboriginal inhabitants of America and were handed on by them to the white race. In many cases the methods of cultivation were given to the whites with the seed. In the chronicles of the Plymouth colony it is related how friendly disposed Indians taught the people to plant the corn in hills, and to put a fish, an alewife, in each hill with the seed.
 At a time when the ancestors of most of us wandered through the forests of central Europe, clad in skins and subsisting by the chase, there was a very high civilization in Mexico, Peru, Central America and perhaps our own southwest. In this civilization, agriculture held a most advanced position; great storage systems were in use, large acreages were under cultivation, and irrigation was practiced very generally. The native plants had been developed and differentiated by breeding and selection into many varieties of different uses.
 Before the dawn of history, gradually from these centers of high civilization the cultivation of crops had spread over most of two continents. Horticulture traveled north from Mexico through the Pueblo region out into the plains, thence along river courses until it had spread north and south to the Atlantic seaboard.
 Probably 300 or more years ago there were dwelling along the Missouri river in North and South Dakota the Arrikara and Mandan tribes of Indians, numbering many thousands of people and occupying from 25 to 50 large permanent villages. There were no horses in those days, and agriculture was the means of producing by far the greater part of their subsistence. Large areas on the river bottoms were under cultivation, the villages were full of storage pits which were described by many of the early travelers. The first visitor, Verendrye, a French fur trader, who came to the Mandans in 1738, was greatly struck by the great amount of produce stored in the village, and Lewis and Clark nearly 70 years later depended upon the Mandans for a very large part of their food for the winter. As late as 1832 we are informed by a German traveler, Maximilian, that the village of the Mandans, then reduced to about 1,000

Backyard Poultry Philosophy

"It's the most natural thing in the world to blame the other fellow," says the American Poultry Journal in an editorial upon the recent rumpus over poultry flu.
 "Whenever anything goes wrong, look around for someone to cast the blame on," the article continues.
 "That's what happened to poor old Wooden Hen—Mrs. Foster Mother. When chickens shipped in live poultry cars recently contracted infectious bronchitis, some of the 'authorities' right away threw the blame on 'weak stock due to artificial incubation.'"
 "Producers of poultry, the practical poultry growers, had long ago supposed that the old hoax was dead. But, it will have to be killed all over. The following statement from an editorial in 'The Wisconsin Farmer' should do the killing:
 "Testimony by competent feeders and battery fattening experts in this state is to the effect that the average springer now put on feed is larger and heavier than ever before, more mature for its age. They have found this out in dollars and cents."
 "We have no facts to warrant any assertion that the hen will rear chicks which are thrifter or more resistant to disease than 'machine made' chicks. Indeed, the weight of evidence, if any at all, is on the other side."
 "If there is any weakness in the stock this year it is probably due to other causes. Among them are: A late hatching season last spring, which resulted in a large amount of small, late stuff, and high prices of feed which resulted in a lot of thin stuff."
 "There is one other point that buyers and shippers of poultry should not overlook. They are not getting as good quality stock today as formerly, a condition which naturally follows the wide spread practice of culling."
 "Farmers everywhere are culling their stock, keeping the thriestest stock for themselves, and selling the poorer grades to the market man. The average buyer knows nothing about grading chickens and buys them at so much a pound regardless of quality. One of the biggest men in the trade recently remarked that he didn't have a man in his employ who knew anything about grading a chicken, and he intended to engage one of the boys who had shown his skill in the student judging contest at the recent Chicago show."

Just now our papers are saying prosperity is coming back to the farmers. We believe it in fact we're coming, but listen, dear reader, it's coming, it's not here yet, just around the corner. Our diversified farmers are better off than the one line specialist for certain lines of the diversified program have taken up the slack from the bad years. But the old demon of loss is running like a bull calf with the halter slipped back on his neck. The diversified farmer is just hanging on until that wonder state of bliss known as permanent property turns the corner.

What They Are Saying.
 We went out over the county with Farm Agent Maxwell the other day. We were looking for a perfectly satisfied diversified farmer. We found one, but—here is his own story. His name is Gus Sumnick. He lives at Waterloo, Neb. Gus says, "Sure, I'm a diversified farmer. I'm a seed corn crunk, raise sweet clover, feed cattle, hogs, and some of my boys tackle the sheep business now and then. I raise about 125 head of pigs each year. Last year I sold \$140 bushel of seed corn at \$1.40 per bushel. "Don't wait a minute," said Maxwell, "don't you feed a lot of cattle out here?"
 "You see I have made my stake. I am not worrying a whole lot about the future for myself, but I have been pretty busy raising a family. I only have 11 children. Wish I'd had tried to raise a little bigger family. It is great stuff, this getting a bunch of kids for which you feel responsible."
 "Well right here is where that cattle feeding comes in. Feeding our own feed to cattle will make us money nine times out of 10. This year happens to be the one off year. If I can just break even, sell my feed at a fair price, make the hogs and seed corn pay me even during this tough year, I don't give a whoop about the little work which we have lost. It has furnished something that has helped us keep my boys busy. They are learning how to feed cattle and what's more they are working like Turks to keep down this loss."
 "The proposed amendment to keep farm boys and girls from working upon the farm is sure all wrong," says Gus. "Why it's an awful job to keep them working enough now-days at best. They come in at night, clean up and grab a bite to eat and are off to the city for a night's frolic. The next day if they didn't have some responsible work to do they would sure get the wrong slant upon life."
 "My feeding operations will lose me a little money this year but I have made it up in my other lines of farming."

Gus grinned and continued, "Well, we put in 80 head last fall at an average of \$5.40. Put them in along about the 20th of October—have been piling the corn and alfalfa to them ever since."
 "The other day I sold 19 head of the tall-enders at \$7.50 upon the Omaha market. Two of them died—have 59 head still boarding with me. It cost me about 50 cents a head, a day to keep them around, they are

SWEET CLOVER AIDS CORN CROP

John Hall of Valley, Neb., owned a piece of land which was being farmed by his son. The question of testing out the value of sweet clover as a soil builder came up one day away back in 1923. Mr. Hall provided seed enough to plant nine acres along with oats. The balance of the oats field was left as a control gauge.
 In the spring of 1923 the field was seeded with the oats and sweet clover in October after the oats had been taken off a crop of 20 loads of sweet clover hay was taken off and sold for \$65 to a local dairyman. He said it was the best feed that he had ever obtained.
 In the spring of 1924 the field was plowed and planted to corn. The nine acres where the sweet clover had been planted averaged 45 bushels to corn to the acre. The rest of the field only averaged 30 bushels of corn per acre. This is only one of the many thousands of testimonials piled up in the county Agricultural agent's office showing the value of sweet clover.

FARM MORTGAGES SHOW INCREASE

The farm mortgage business has been picking up since 1919 at the rate of 145,000,000, a report compiled by the Farm Mortgage Bankers' association declares.
 In 1916 the total farm mortgage of the United States was \$3,500,000,000. There are 6,448,339 farms in the United States. Today these farms are estimated to be worth \$66,354,309,556. They are mortgaged for \$15,000,000,000. According to the report, the debt has been rapidly increasing since 1920.
 In a national magazine the other day we saw an article upon "Roadside Markets." Now the party who wrote that article knows about as much about farming as we know about gold mining.

STATE SEED LAW DETAILS GIVEN

Every spring requests are made by farmers as to how they may be affected by the Nebraska seed law, where they can get seed tested and the expense of having seed tested.
 Agricultural seeds in bulk or packages of 10 pounds or more, sold, offered or exposed for sale, shall be labeled, giving common name, purity per cent of weeds, name and number per ounce of noxious weeds, morning glory, wild mustard, quack grass, wild oats and dodder, germination, name and address of vendor, locality where grown, if Turkestan and Italian alfalfa, and Chilean and Italian red clover.
 There are two clauses in the law relating to mixtures and special mixtures. Exemptions from labeling are seeds for food purposes, to be cleaned before sold, to be sold out side the state, seeds of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, speltz, buckwheat, flax, kafir, milo, cane, sudan, millets, Canadian field peas, cow peas, soy beans, vetches and rape grown and sold by grower on his own premises. Grower is held responsible for representations, however, and if seeds advertised it must be labeled. Does not exempt farmer on small seeds, such as alfalfa, sweet clover, even if not advertised.
 It is unadvised to sell, offer or expose for sale or distribution in Nebraska seed containing more than one seed of Canadian thistle in five grains of seed, and Canadian thistle in any amount shall be shown on label. Seeds shipped to any point in the state, regardless of point of origin, are subject to seed law. Samples will be tested free by seed analyst, state house, Lincoln, Neb. A teaspoonful of seed of each sample is required.

POPULATION TO OUTSTRIP FOOD SUPPLY BY 3,000 A. D.

Chicago, Feb. 14.—The world will have more inhabitants than it can feed and shelter by the year 3000 A. D., if the present rate of population increase continues.
 This was the statement of Frank E. Hand, supreme vice chief ranger of the Independent Order of Foresters, in an address here.
 "The population of the globe has already reached 1,845,000,000 souls," said Mr. Hand. "Scientists estimate that the number of inhabitants doubles every century. At this rate there will be 4,000,000,000 people on the planet by the year 2000. By 3000 A. D. the world's population will have reached the staggering total of four trillion people."
 "For every four more people living in Europe at the time of Napoleon's consulship there were more than nine at the outbreak of the world war. The population of the United States advanced from 3,929,214 in 1790 to 108,708,708 in 1920."

PUREBRED COW GREAT PRODUCER

Bridgeport, Neb., Feb. 14.—J. G. Woodman has on his farm near M. G. Hill what he claims to be the champion brood cow in the state, in the shape of a purebred Jersey cow, 10 years old, that has given birth to 11 calves, seven heifers and four bull calves. She has given birth to five heifers calves in 21 months and all but one are living and doing fine. On April 27, 1923, she dropped three calves, all heifers; 10 months later she gave birth to another heifer calf, and on January 27, 1925, the fifth heifer calf in 21 months was born.

YELLOW OR WHITE SWEET CLOVER? California Has Model Egg Market

By H. N. HOUSER.
 "Shall I use the yellow or white blossom sweet clover?" is a question asked by many who are trying sweet clover for the first time. There is a difference of opinion among farmers as to which variety is the best. The two most important uses of sweet clover are as a soil builder and as a pasture plant preferably as a supplement to native pasture. According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the root development of the white blossom variety is greater than that of the yellow blossom variety. Therefore, for soil building purposes, the white blossom variety is probably to be preferred. The yellow blossom variety is smaller, less upright and more coarse than the white blossom sort and is therefore preferred by many for pasture. Sweet clover has not proven to be particularly adapted for hay as it is rather hard to cure and mowing may kill the crop. This is especially true of its second year's growth. For average farm conditions, either the white or yellow variety will ordinarily prove satisfactory. Sweet clover is the leading crop that we have from the standpoint of getting stand on poor, rundown soil and putting it back quickly into a good state of tilth and fertility.
 A deep layer of snow had lodged under it and a row of big trees which fronted the building from the south was shading the house so much that the snow could not melt rapidly and run off. The roof was full of holes where the moisture could drip into the scratch litter.
 We are making no recommendations. We wonder how many buildings like this one are being used throughout the country.
 Saw something else that looked rather peculiar while driving around the county last week. Saw a lot of big nice hens wading mud which was half knee-deep to a rooster. If some of our poultry raisers could only sell the idea that moisture is the most deadly enemy known to the hen they would be doing worlds of good. Some poultry expert please write us a good article on the care of laying hens during cold muddy weather.
 A well-balanced farm in any country has provisions made for raising poultry. However, the farmer who depends upon a flock of hens that are "cut loose to rustle" will find them an expensive proposition.
 If the chickens have a cold, catch them and shove their heads into a pail of kerosene. Do not hold them under until they have opportunity to get a lung full of the oil. Just in and out. This method of treatment is recommended by many poultrymen.
 Several persons have written The Omaha Bee about the booklet entitled "All Breeds of Poultry." This book is published by The American Poultry Journal at Chicago, Ill. The Omaha Bee does not have them for distribution. Send direct to the above address.

BABY BEEF CLUB ORGANIZED

Paxton, Feb. 15.—A very interesting and enthusiastic meeting of the Paxton commercial club was held at which County Agent Biedermann gave a very interesting talk on boys' and girls' club work as it is being conducted in the county. A baby beef club has been organized in the east end of the county with 18 boys and girls as members. A pig club will also be organized in little later. After Mr. Biedermann's talk ways and means by which the commercial club could help make this work more interesting were discussed by the members of the commercial club. A resolution which stated that this organization was heartily in favor of boys' and girls' club work and wished to support this work to the limit was adopted by a unanimous vote of those present.
 A committee of three members was appointed by President Peitlicker to work with the county agent in making this work a success. It was also decided to hold a banquet on April 15 and to invite the club boys and girls. The object being to let them know that the business men and farmers of Paxton and vicinity are interested in them. The commercial club also plans to offer several interesting prizes for the best calf and pigs shown this fall.

LIVESTOCK NEEDS GOOD CLEAN AIR

"The average cow actually breathes about 1,180 gallons of air per hour, but in order to keep the air fresh, new air must be supplied at the rate of about 500 gallons per minute. The hog breathes about 345 gallons per hour and needs about 172 gallons per minute.
 "Poultry need a space of about four cubic square feet per hen. The henhouse should be supplied with fresh air, being careful to avoid draughts," declared Dr. C. D. Rice of the veterinary pathology department Iowa State college.
 "Farmers who need help about their problems of ventilation of building can get it by writing to the extension division of the University of Nebraska or asking the county agricultural agent to call upon you and explain ways and means of improving your system now in use."

CANADA BUTTER SHIPPED TO U. S.

Tokio, Feb. 14.—Canadian butter according to officials of the Department of Agriculture, threatens to drive butter from the United States out of the Japanese market. Statistics show that imports of butter from western Canada are increasing rapidly, while there has been a corresponding decline in the amount of butter shipped to Japan from the United States.

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