

If you are wondering what to do with your long evenings, if you do not care for golf, or do not have the money to follow the little hard ball, if your nerves get all raw and ragged as the warm days approach, join with us in our move for "Home Gardens" and "Back Yard Poultry" production.



Where Town and Country Meet



The poultry business of America is a billion-dollar business. It is more than a money business, it furnishes a means of expression for those men and women who are chained to city desks. The Omaha Bee is going to tell you about Omaha's back yard poultry fans during the next four weeks.

EDITED BY C. H. BLAKELEY.

Omaha Poultry Association Is in Flourishing Status

Purpose Is to Advance Industry

Aim of Organization Is to Advance Fowl Culture of This Area.

Sponsors Annual Show

The Omaha Poultry association is in good financial condition, according to Harry Knudsen, vice president. The association has \$5,000 worth of equipment, all paid for and in good condition. The poultry association is incorporated for but \$3,000.

Third in America.

The record made by the poultry association in building the great Omaha Poultry show is an enviable one. The local show occupies third place in America. The association is planning on holding a big picnic early this spring and another later in the summer. The association is getting organized for the show next fall.

Amended Constitution.

The association at the meeting last Thursday night passed an amendment to the constitution doing away with associate memberships on the grounds that associate members were not taking active part in the affairs of the association. The members approved a proposal to increase the stockholders from 20 to 50.

Purpose of Organization.

S. E. Munson, secretary of the association, said:

"Our aim for the association are to advertise Omaha and this section of the United States from a poultry standpoint; to educate poultry raisers in the production of better poultry and poultry products in a more economical manner with better returns for their work and to give an educational show each year to illustrate these lessons."

Officers of the Year.

The officers this year are: Frank W. Judson, president; Harry Knudsen, vice president and show manager; S. E. Munson, secretary; Henry A. Rasgorshek, treasurer; A. J. Dollinsky, E. H. Bullock, John Keeline, N. T. Thorson, vice presidents; Foster Jackson, superintendent of managers; Frank W. Judson, George H. Lee, John W. Welch, Arthur L. Edson, Harry Knudsen, Henry A. Rasgorshek, N. H. Hale, Foster Jackson and S. E. Munson."

Rosebud Country Has Vast Riches

Resources of Corn and Alfalfa Land Unequaled: Now Barely Scratched.

In the recent interview with Eugene Barnum, secretary of the Greater Rosebud association, he made some statements about the territory which were very interesting. The following article is a part of his formal statement—Agricultural Editor.

Rosebud soil is wonderfully rich and productive.

All of the northern portion and all that portion sloping toward the north is Pierre clay and Pierre loam soil, rich in nitrogen, and retains moisture tenaciously.

The southern portion lies in the Larim formation, a black sandy loam and Rosebud silt loam, with a few spots of dune sand, similar to parts of Nebraska. The deep clay subsoil is an inexhaustible reservoir of the essential elements, which contribute to crop production. The richness, depth and character of its soil is unsurpassed.

The average annual precipitation is 22 inches or more. About 16 to 17 inches, on an average, falls between April 1 and October 1, when most needed to grow crops.

The rosebud country has more days of sunshine, good corn growing weather in corn growing season, than any other spot in the midwest corn belt.

The average killing frost is 10 days to two weeks later in the Rosebud country than in the north half of Iowa and northeast Nebraska. Actual demonstration from the 800 crop of 1924 in Greer county and 1909 in Tripp county, to the bumper crop of 1923 and the good crop of 1924, without a failure, has proven conclusively that the Rosebud country is one of the best corn countries.

It is a vast empire of 3,500,000 acres, not developed, only scratched.

It has potential riches in as great a measure as did Iowa, southeastern South Dakota and northeastern Nebraska. There is no country that offers or can offer so great opportunities for all the branches of diversified agriculture practiced in the middle-western corn belt as does the corn and alfalfa lands of the Rosebud.

Why, then, are these wonderful lands lying idle and undeveloped? The homesteaker does not know. The truth has not been broadcast. A considerable portion of these counties is allotted Indian land, and most of these Indian lands are unoccupied. Some have been bought at Indian land sales and thousands of acres are offered each year as inherited or heirship lands.

Successful Farmer Considers Agriculture Good Vocation for Young Man Willing to Work

By H. B. POTTER. Staff Correspondent The Omaha Bee.

To look at Mr. T. E. Price of Florence, Neb., today one never would think that he quit a salesman's job some years ago partly because of ill health and went to live on a farm to regain it.

T. E. was born on a farm, but he left it with his parents at too early an age to have learned even the rudiments of the business. When he was 7 years old the family moved off the old place and when young Price grew to manhood he went on the road as a salesman for the Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company.

His selling experience in this position, and that gained in other business connections early in life, probably has helped him in the farming game. Seemingly salesmanship (or lack of it) is the great stumbling block in the path of most farmers, ranking next to poor judgment on the production end. He himself said, when asked if this were not so:

"Very possibly. At least, what so-called city training I had till I was 29 and came on the farm served to make me understand that the "big" city fellows are just human beings, after all. One handicap the average country boy is under is in thinking that a prominent person is someone to be afraid of. If a country boy were told to call on Walter Head in Omaha and try to sell him milk, he'd probably drop dead from fright at the prospect of even approaching him.

"What about the help problem, Mr. Price?" "I have no trouble keeping help. Each man working for me the year round, and I keep three or four all the time, gets three weeks' vacation with pay, just the same as my wife and I get ours. We never dock our men for sickness.

"I believe in paying good wages to my men, too, and that helps to keep them satisfied. One of my men has been with me 12 years. He has charge of the dairy end of our farm, which consists of 400 acres on the home place.

"Another man has been with us three years. He is a clean-cut young fellow, well educated and a gentleman. One couldn't ask for a better man.

"We have one man now who is working here temporarily, and pay him 40 cents an hour and dinner. He lives in town.

1,400-Acre Farm.

"We have 1,400 acres all told, with 10 stables, including the home place. Of this acreage, all but 500 is in rented farms. We rent any amount a man requires for his operations, 60 to 200. With the general run of tenants, the land peters out after a few years; then we take it back and build it up again.

"We use sweet clover almost entirely in rehabilitating the soil. We have proved beyond doubt that sweet clover will do its work better and in less time than any other leurne. "The renter will not keep up the fertility of his soil. His thought processes impel him to crop the land as long as it will produce anything. His crops dwindle from 50 bushels of corn an acre down to 15 or 20. Then he moves on.

"We have repeatedly offered tenants all the sweet clover seed they can use, but nine times out of 10 it is refused.

"After the renter leaves we put in a tractor and clean up the farm. Then we rotate sweet clover with other crops, often sowing it with small grains, and in two years the soil is again producing its maximum.

"Sweet clover makes the best pasturage, bar none. I will venture the assertion that I can pasture more cows on five acres of sweet clover than any other man can pasture on 40 acres of ordinary bluegrass. Naturally, it is understood that the pasture is sensibly used and not allowed to deteriorate through excessive tramping by the cattle.

Builds Own Herd.

"I build my own herd and haven't bought a cow in nine years. And I have a high standard of eligibility. Every cow in my herd must

show me an average profit of \$20 per month minimum or I won't have her on the place. The cows are entered in a testing association and in that way I have daily records on each one.

"The cows are all grades, but we keep a pure-bred bull, changing periodically. I have never bought cows shipped in from other states. For one thing, nine cows out of every 10 shipped in here from the northern states are culs. Selling cows from these sources is all right for the individual dealer, but the buyer doesn't get any better cows for the money. He is going to pay just about so much for first-class cows, whether he buys Nebraska or Wisconsin stock. The northern dairyman is not going to sell his best cows, except for a high price, and there are plenty of cows with excellent records in this state to supply all those who wish to buy good individuals to add to their herds.

Keeps Books on Farm.

Books are kept at the Price farm on every item of production, sales and home consumption. When I spoke of poultry, Mrs. Price gave me many points as to egg production of the home flock, stating that approximately half of the eggs from the 75 hens on the farm were used on the table by the two families who live on the Price farm proper.

The 75 hens produced 152 eggs each, average for the flock, or 11,400 eggs for the year. About half were sold through the usual channels.

"We look upon our hens as a side line. They receive better than average care in that you could not find them roosting in the trees or on a wagon tongue at daylight. But the man who will study modern methods and practice them unquestionably can make a good living from poultry on a small acreage. I have a friend who has 1000 hens and some fruit on a five-acre tract and he is making an average of \$200 per month.

"Knowledge of poultry and proper care, good houses that are well ventilated, and cleanliness are the chief requisites of success for the man who yearns for a small place of his own in the country.

Farming Good Business.

"Now, Mr. Price, before I go, tell me what you think of farming as a business for young men."

"If a young man is willing to work hard, has good common sense and perseverance and at least average intelligence, this is a good business for him to get into. If he can command some capital, so much the better, but youth counts most.

"For the older man who would leave the city for the farm, if he has little or no capital he has a hard row to hoe. I don't say even he can't succeed, but it won't be easy. If he rents a place he should have a cow, chickens, a sow and enough cash to keep him at least six months.

"A man who contemplates going into the farming business should have, or acquire, the ability to save as well as produce. He should learn the value of a dollar.

"A conversation I overheard here on the farm between two men will illustrate my point. One man was complaining bitterly that he couldn't save money and get ahead.

"I can't save a cent, and at that I buy only what I want."

The other man's reply told the whole story in one sentence:

"Well, I save money because I buy only what I need."

"If any intelligent man will work hard (you can repeat that every time you mention a successful farmer) and has the courage and initial capital to really carry on for five years he will be able to pay a nice sum down on his own homestead at the end of that period.

"Farming is no business for a quitter. They just become farmer-tramps, if they don't give it up altogether.

standard varieties and highly advertised. The orchard plots should be preferable slope towards the north-west.

Need Wind Break.

A south wind break is desirable to protect the young orchard, or even an older orchard for that matter, from the hot, dry, southwest winds. In setting out the orchard trees should not be crowded. Trees set 20 or 25 feet of each other become crowded and branches are liable to interlock by the time the orchard comes into bearing. It is possible to utilize some of the seemingly great spaces between the young trees by using "fillers" of shorter lived trees such as the shorter lived varieties of apples, cherries or plums. These fillers will have performed their service and will be ready to be removed by the time the orchard begins to bear.

Free Contest

The Nebraska Seed Company's retail store at 15th and Howard will have a window display this week which will keep you all guessing. There will be a display as follows: 5 lawn grasses, 5 field seeds, 5 of flowers, 5 vegetables, 5 different kinds of fertilizer and five different breeds of baby chicks. The contest is: How many varieties of seeds and how many of the breeds of chicks can you identify?

Many Awards

Stop at the window any time, day or night, during the week, and fill out your classifications. The ten high winners will be given a number of suitable awards. Try it even if you are not an expert.

Nebraska Seed Co. Corner 15th and Howard

Champion Male at Omaha Show, 1924



Owned and exhibited by H. H. Byers, now in pens of D. L. Bullock, Omaha, Neb.

H. H. Byers Goes to Peoria, Ill.

Breeder of Champion Poultry to Be Missed, Says Knudsen.

H. H. Byers, secretary of the National White Plymouth Rock association, who has been prominent in the affairs of the Omaha Poultry association, has joined the George Lee company and is now moving to Peoria, Ill.

"Mr. Byers will be missed by the poultry fans around Omaha," said Harry Knudsen. "He bred and exhibited the champion male bird of the Omaha poultry show last year. This bird and a few of his choice show stock are all that is left of the one-time fine flock built by Mr. Byers. "This bird is now under the care of D. L. Bullock of Omaha, who is using him with some of his own pens."

The Home Garden a National Institution

During the war an agitation for home gardening arose which has culminated into a national institution. Perhaps no other line of agricultural industry has become so thoroughly organized as has the home garden movement. It is a splendid thing to be able to look out of the back window and see the results of hard work, springing forth into fresh green patches of new life. Those who have never planted and attended to the back yard garden do not realize the pleasure which one can derive from this sort of work.

Beginning next Sunday we are going to have a series of stories about "Back Yard Gardening," which will deal with Omaha's own garden fans. We know many persons

who have already dragged out the old hose, have given the plows a close going over. The spirit of springtime is here. Not many days hence one can drive through the residential part of the city, upon some cool evening, and see the army of home food producers under full colors. We are longing for those evenings to get here. True, we may have a blizzard before this editorial gets into print, but the real garden fans won't mind that. It is time now to begin getting ready. Look over the old seed bags, scout over the city for fresh ideas, put the soil in good order now by doing the early fertilizing. Oh, boy! when spring gets here we will have much to do and we sure want to be ready.

TIME TO PREPARE FOR ANNUALS HERE

Prof. N. E. Hansen was my instructor in horticulture while at college. I consider him the leading authority in America upon the subject of flowers. The article below was taken from his bulletin, "Flowers Every Day in the Year," No. 298, South Dakota State college, Brookings, S. D.—Editor's note.

Along in March preparation must be made for the annual flowers by repairing old flats and making new ones in which to sow the seeds.

Zinnias have been improved to wonderful size and beauty the last few years. To secure better harmony of colors, it is best to sow seed of each color by itself, rather than mixed seed. The zinnia will give more bloom for the money perhaps than any other flower. Sow the seed in flat boxes and transplant once before setting in the field the first of June. Zinnias do quite well from seed sowed outdoors after danger of frost is past.

The aster is a standard favorite with florists and amateurs. The seed of choice varieties is expensive, so it is best to sow the seed in flats and transplant.

Tall nasturtiums can be grown without support as they pile up into a low hedge when sown in single rows. These give more abundant blossoms

on poor sandy soil than on soil that is too rich.

The colendula has been improved greatly in recent years. The rich orange color of colendula orange king makes it a general favorite, so much so that it is now being grown by florists to supply the market during the winter.

Sweet peas are indispensable in every garden. They have been developed to marvelous size in recent years, both for indoor and outdoor planting. It is well to plant sweet pea seed early and the season may be lengthened by planting a few seeds in pots and transplanting into the garden as soon as danger of frost is over.

Bachelor's buttons, centaurea cyanus, are indispensable in a flower garden, as they furnish the deep blue color which is so useful in bouquets.

Candytuft and sweet alyssum are annuals that do well by sowing at intervals in the garden and furnish an abundance of small fragrant white flowers.

Balsams are obtainable in many colors and do well from seed sown outdoors.

Snapdragons have been greatly improved in recent years and make a wonderful display both in garden and greenhouse.

California poppy (eschscholtzia) should be included in every garden to furnish the deep orange color.

AYRSHIRE COWS HAVE GOOD RECORD

Ernest M. Pollard of Nebraska, Neb., says: "I have been milking a string of Ayrshire cows which have made a good record. The following statement shows my tests:

Production record of seven pure-bred Ayrshire cows from January 1, 1924, to January 1, 1925. For part of the year I milked less and for part of the year I milked more than the seven. But the average for the year was seven cows:

Amount received for cream	\$ 172.20
Amount received for five	320.00
Total	\$ 492.20
Amount paid out for grain	132.45
I bought	325.45
Leaving a net profit of	\$ 35.30

I kept an accurate account of all grain fed the cows and the statement increases what they consumed. I had no way of determining, as it was hauled in from the field and I had no way of telling how much there was. I sold all my bull calves but one. I have one heifer also. They are worth at least \$120. If these were added to the production of the seven cows, which I have not done, it would increase the average production by at least \$17.00 per cow.

I am now milking 10 cows and am shipping \$120 worth of cream monthly, even at the present low price for cream."

STOCK FEEDERS USE SUBSTITUTES

Norfolk, Neb., March 7.—Owing to the high price and low quality of corn, cattle feeders are becoming interested in substitutes.

Cottonseed cake and oilmeal are two concentrated feeds that have been tried out by feeders in this vicinity and declared to have fulfilled the requirements.

George Scheerger, owner of the Battle Creek mill, who usually feeds a bunch of steers, has had experience with these feeds. Two years ago Mr. Scheerger fed a bunch of 2-year-olds which showed a gain of 500 pounds after five months and 10 days on feed. This is considered a remarkably good gain. He fed them all the corn they would clean up with alfalfa hay and 2 1/2 pounds of oilmeal daily. He declared he considered it good economy to feed the oilmeal or he would not have done it.

S. D. S. C. Poultry Make Good Record

Brookings, S. D., March 7.—Records kept on the poultry flock at South Dakota State college during the past year show that the average production per hen was 135 eggs. The records also show that the college flock averaged over \$2.00 in profit per hen over feed cost.

This compares very favorably with the average production in the United States which was 65 eggs per hen, according to the last United States census figures. South Dakota's average per hen is probably less than 50 eggs.

The college flock consist of about 700 hens maintained for student instruction and experimental purposes. About 150 of these hens are known to be low producers but are kept for breeding and experimental use. The flock is composed mainly of the following breeds: Single comb white leghorns, buff orpingtons, barred rocks, single comb Rhode Island reds, and white wyandottes. A few birds of about 15 other varieties are kept for instructional purposes.

Test Your Corn.

We sound this warning, not because we feel that our readers need advice, but just for the good of the order as it is. If you have failed to test the supply of corn which you are to plant this spring you are neglecting one of the most important things that should be done upon the farm.

Tell your farmer friends about the farm page in The Omaha Bee. If you like the page write the editor and tell him about it. If you don't like it tell us what kind of news you would like to have.

Fine Eggs for Hatching

Eggs for hatching from my wonderful Exhibition and laying Excelsior Strain Rose Comb, Rhode Island Whites, \$1.50 per 15. A. P. Hansen, 1610 South Fifty-second St., Omaha, Neb. 1-A.

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