THE REVIEW'S SPECIAL FARM NEWS DEPARTMENT

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Editor

Live News About Crawford County Farms and Farmers

WHY KEEP SHEEP ON THE FARM.

H. J. Schnaidt, of Ames, was awarded the first prize in a contest conducted by the American Sheep Breeder for submitting the most accurate and greatest number of reasons for the keeping of sheep on the farm. Mr. Schnaidt's paper was as follows:

Why the average American farmer should keep at least some sheep upon his premises.

1. The initial investment in foundation stock is small.
2. Expensive buildings are not necessary.
3. Expensive machinery is not required.
4. Less productive land can be utilized.
5. Sheep will eat and relish almost every class of weeds.
6. By eating "Ragwort" the source of "Pictou" cattle disease is eliminated.
7. By cleaning out the fence rows sheep destroy the winter protection of many injurious insects.
8. Due to the fineness of the mastication of their food, very few weed seeds are found in sheep droppings.
9. Sheep are of great value in clearing brush land.
10. Sheep are dual purpose animals.
11. Crop yields are increased by the constant and uniform distribution of rich manure.
12. The excreta of sheep is rich in nitrogen and potassium.
13. Less plant food is removed from soil by sheep, than by grain crops.
14. The cost of maintenance is small
15. Sheep make profitable use of fodder left in corn fields after corn is harvested.
16. Sheep can be made marketable without grain.
17. Wool and lambs are more easily transported than grain crops.
18. Rapid and frequent monetary returns.
19. Reasonably large percentages of profits under normal conditions.
20. Wool and mutton advanced in price before the war and a sudden drop in value is not to be expected.
21. Less labor is required on a sheep farm than on a grain farm.
22. Labor on the farm is more evenly distributed throughout the year.
23. Sheep require little care except during the usual slack periods.
24. Children as a rule like sheep and this is a good time to develop future shepherds.
25. A flock of sheep on the farm furnishes a fresh supply of meat at any time of the year.
26. Because of the comparatively low cost per animal, sheep are more easily improved than most other types of livestock.
27. Sheep are more prolific than horses and cattle.
28. The western sheep ranches are rapidly disappearing and it is up to the small farmers to make up the deficiency.
29. The population of the United States is increasing while the number of sheep is steadily decreasing.
30. As a patriotic duty in the present world crisis, we must produce more wool and mutton.

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PRODUCTION OF PORK WITHOUT CORN A PROBLEM.

Burlie Dodson, member of the Wisconsin Live Stock Breeders' Association in a recent letter to the press says:

The problem of pork production without corn seems to present itself more strongly to us in Wisconsin at this time than ever before. Our supply of old corn held in reserve from last year's crop is about exhausted, and our new crop is practically a failure for storage in the crib. We are obliged to depend upon other grains and feeds for finishing our hogs for the market.

Too many of us labor under the impression that it is unprofitable, in fact almost impossible, to produce pork without the use of corn. However, some of us who have tried out our various other small grains, together with good pastures of rape, clover and alfalfa, have proven that we can, and do, produce a fine quality of pork at a profit with no corn being used.

In all parts of our state oats, barley, wheat, rye and peas are grown successfully and these together with those great byproducts of our Wisconsin dairy farms, skim milk and butter milk, provide rations from which pork can be grown as rapidly as when corn is used. For the past ten years the writer has grown pigs to very heavy weight for their age without the use of much or any corn. We of course begin with pigs that show a disposition to give us results for what they eat. It doesn't pay to begin with any other kind.

We sow oats, wheat and barley together, equal parts by weight. Sometimes we add a peck of peas to each hundred pounds of the foregoing mixture. This we harvest and thresh and then grind for the pigs, adding to it six to ten pounds of oil meal per one hundred pounds of the ground grains. We feed it to the pigs in the form of a good, thick slop. In cold weather we feed it warm.

If we find that we will have to buy some feed we get good middlings and add about a one-third part of this to the home grown mixture. If we have rye, it is also added to the mixed grains before grinding. The rye should not constitute more than one-fourth to one-third of the ration.

This ration we begin to feed to our pigs as soon as they will eat from the trough and continue to feed to them until they are ready for the market. We always feed our young pigs three or four times a day until they are five months old. From that age to eight months old we feed some soaked barley in the troughs, and crowd the pigs with all they will eat.

We always keep soft coal and water in self feeders where the pigs have access at all times and also keep plenty of fresh clean water before them. We make it a regular practice to treat our pigs for worms, as no one can produce profitably with any kind of feed if the pigs are bothered with worms.

The foregoing is our method of feeding pigs for the market and it is a good way to feed the stock used for breeding purposes. We do not use and do not believe in the use of self feeders until the pigs are at least five months old.

In conclusion I want only to emphasize that pork can, and at this time should be, produced on the grains we can and do produce on our Wisconsin farms. It can be done profitably.

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MINISTER RAISES HOGS.

Spencer News-Herald: Rev. J. A. Peterson, of Rembrandt, does not consider himself much of a farmer, so it has been said, but don't pass judgment until you have read this item.

Last spring, Rev. Peterson, finding he had about an acre of land lying idle on his property at Rembrandt, purchased three sows for $61.50, and pastured them on his land. This fall his three sows weighed 615 pounds and he marketed them for sixteen dollars a hundred or $98.40; this made him a small profit over all expenses, but don't overlook this fact, he still had fifteen pigs left on his acre of land weighing on an average of one hundred pounds apiece. Last Tuesday Clark McCoy, who lives on what is known as the Boese farm north of Linn Grove, offered Rev. Peterson $20 each for the pigs, and after duly considering the possible weight, etc., accepted the proposition.

Rev. Peterson spent $11.00 for four sacks of shorts during the season, used about ten bushels of soft corn and pastured them for the balance of the food they needed. The profit made off the three sows amounts to over $300.00.

Motto—Buy sows.

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Owing to the condition of the roads an auto ride to the B. A. Samuelson farm in Wheeler township, Sac county, was anything but pleasant last week Wednesday. I had promised myself a visit to that farm and I decided to go, mud or no mud. I went and was fully repaid for my visit. My first thought, as I drove into the farm yard was, here is the home of a successful man. On every hand are evidences of prosperity and progressiveness. Large cattle and horse barns, the latest type of hog houses, silo, cement feeding floors, comodious home and all that go with those things are there to convince a visitor that it is well with the Samuelson family. On alighting from my mighty 4d touring car, I approached the rear door of the dwelling and, in my best manners, inquired of the charming young lady who came to the door, if Mr. Samuelson was at home. Fancy my feeling, after driving about nineteen miles through the mud, to find the gentleman I wanted to interview away from home. The young lady brushed away the clouds by explaining in her good natured way, that Mr. Samuelson was delivering a hog to the famous Adams ranch, and could she assist me in locating Joe? I answered yes, could you blame you? "We" found Joe and I found him a storehouse filled with useful information concerning the farm and the live stock thereon. Last spring Joe was taken in as a partner and now the firm name is B. A. Samuelson & Son. Don't think that Mr. Samuelson was born rich or had riches thrust upon him, what he has he has made by industry and business ability. When he purchased eighty acres of the home farm, something over twenty years ago, all that he had to pay on it was a promissory note, but like many other successful men, he did not lay around dreaming of the riches that might come, but he took another hitch in his trousers and went to it, with a determination to succeed. He has fought a good fight and financial reward is his, but far better than the financial gain is the good name and reputation he has built for himself. Those who know him longest sing his praises loudest. The name of B. A. Samuelson attached to any statement is like putting the government seal upon it. Just about as soon as he was able to buy a hog he bought a pure bred Duroc and has lived happy ever after. Right now the firm of B. A. Samuelson & Son have 300 head of Durocs on the farm. By the way, about seven years ago 120 acres of more farm land was needed to provide those big type Durocs sufficient room to turn around on, and it was purchased. One hundred and sixty head of brood sows have been bred for spring litters which will go a long way to make up that shortage in hogs we hear so much about. The hogs on this farm have the reputation of being very prolific. As evidence of that fact I will tell you that I saw one old girl, six years of age, which farrowed 31 pigs this year, in two litters, and she is now bred for a spring litter. Another, a four year old, equalled this record. The entire herd of brood sows this year each farrowed on an average eleven pigs. I'll say they are prolific. After looking over the herd of brood sows I came to the conclusion that it was not necessary to see them all, to determine the quality; when you see one, you see all, they are a very even bunch. If there was a poor individual in the herd Joe succeeded in keeping it out of sight. I had a look at the litter mate brother to the hog which sold at the recent McAndrew sale for $1,300. He cost just $850 in real clare to goodness money—stage money don't go with Mr. Samuelson. This young male has been given the name of King Orion Cherry Jr. I believe he is the longest Duroc for his age that I have ever seen. He is thin in flesh, but gives promise of developing into a mammoth sized hog. He divides the honor of standing at the head of this famous herd with Great Wonder 1st. Here is another great sire and hog with plenty of quality. His feet and legs are unbeatable. He was purchased at the J. D. Waltemeyer & Son's sale, October, 1915. He topped the spring pig sale, and was considered a real find for Mr. Samuelson. Here is the most outstanding fact that I found on this farm, while Mr. Samuelson has been breeding hundreds of Durocs for years he has never had a boar sale; has always disposed of them at private sale. This year he sold eighty head of male pigs at private sale. He has had thirteen bred sow sales, however, and will have his next sale in the month of February, at which time he will sell eighty head of bred sows. He will also have a dispersion sale of Red Polled cattle May 20th. At that time he will sell forty-six head of choice cattle, which he has been raising for a number of years. While he has been very successful with his cattle, nevertheless, will close them out and devote all of the efforts of the firm to raising Durocs. For many years not a bushel of grain was sold from this farm, but in place of selling, it has been necessary to buy grain. And still men tell us there is no money in raising live stock. Maybe so. While this farm had more than the average set of buildings on it, last summer one of the best combination corn cribs and granaries I have ever seen was built. It is 40 feet long and 39 wide, with a driveway, 15 feet in the clear, through the center. There is a set of scales and dump in the driveway. The floor in the driveway was made of cement. The corn cribs are twelve feet wide with a two foot ventilator running from floor to top of cribs, entire length of cribs. This is the first time I have seen such a ventilating system and it seems the best even. There are four bins in the second story which will each hold 1,500 bushels of grain. It is 30 feet from foundation to plate. There are two rooms, one on top of the other, in the stairway, and I noticed a lot of mill stuff stored in these rooms. A new cement feeding floor, 40x40, was built near this building and there are two other large feeding floors on the farm. A very pretty garage, 18x24, was also built last summer, and it has many devices in it, which lack of space will not permit me to describe. It is well worth a trip for any farmer, to make to this farm, to look over the buildings and live stock. The farm is located on the main traveled road four and a half miles north of Kiron. Just as I was leaving the farm Mr. Samuelson returned. He said he thought newspaper men only went out on nice days, and I told him that he was wrong, that we selected the bad days and took plenty of brilliant sunshine with us, to scatter around about us; thus making life one grand sweet song. Joe told me to drop in some time about noon. Will I do it? Watch me, Joe.

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I was in the vicinity of a public sale near Manilla last week and decided to call. While there I saw a stack of straw sell for $99. There were about eighteen tons in the stack. I have seen larger stacks burned in Iowa, to get rid of them, and have known town men to get the straw for the price of the hauling. How things do change.

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The recent snow, which covered the ground to a depth of several inches, was a real blessing, coming as it did just before the cold snap. It covered the winter wheat and thus prevented freezing it out. Last winter a heavy coat of ice formed over the wheat fields and, as a result, much of the winter wheat was winter killed. Last week about finished the snow in the roads, as I discovered, and made sleighing a thing of the past, at least for awhile.

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Here is a brief method of operating a farm to make it pay a larger profit: Build a silo, have ten acres of alfalfa pasture to every 160 acres of land you farm; cut out the two horse machinery, use four horses; have a dairy herd and keep a record of what each cow does, disposing of the unprofitable ones; raise "baby beef;" keep pure bred chickens to supply the table with eggs and meat and also to pay the grocery bill; don't overlook the hogs; raise corn, oats and clover; subscribe for and read two farm papers, one daily paper and two county papers. If you hustle and take an interest in your work, as we believe you will, you will be able to retire after fifteen years labor on the farm and come to town and live at ease while the boys, if they are wise, will stay on the farm and wax fat and become the heads of large families and the owners of a bank account of enormous size. This advice costs you nothing, and, while it may be worth no more than it cost, yet it won't take much of your time to read the article over again and then think it over several times before passing it up.

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Shorthorn cattle averaged $800 a stock, of Jasper, Minn., at the sale pavilion of the Sioux City stock yards last week Tuesday. Forty-four head were sold. The top cow bid was $2,075 and the top on bulls was $1,775.

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Miss Rosena Hesla, of Buena Vista county, has husked as high as 125 bushels of corn in a day and can easily average 100 bushels a day in corn that will average forty to sixty bushels an acre. Zero weather had no terrors for her, she donned her overalls daily and did not stop at the end of each row of corn to roll a cigaret or use the powder puff. She is the daughter of one of the county's wealthiest farmers, but that did not furnish an excuse for not doing her bit. All-in-all, Rosena is "some" girl.

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Sioux City Journal: Cattle which are undergoing the stock feeding tests at the stock yards are gaining from two to four pounds per day, states Rex Yockey, county agricultural agent, yesterday. The demonstration has been in progress thirty days so far, and has four months yet to run. The stock which is making two pound gains is being fed on oats. The highest increase is the result of feeding ground barley. No corn is being used.

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About two weeks ago I mentioned that a California peach orchard had been made to produce at the rate of $140 per acre. Now how do you suppose I learned of that fact? I will tell you. It came in a personal letter I received from England. A young man, a relative of mine, had sent this information to England, no doubt, to boost for California. You will have to give it to those California people, they certainly boost their state. I am going to send a copy of this issue to California and also a copy to England. I want to inform them that among other things, Iowa is "some" fruit state. Average returns per acre on apple trees in Scott county of from $374 to $463 this season were reported to the state horticultural convention by G. R. Bliss, of Davenport, county crop agent, in a report to the society. These returns per acre, however, are not as high as in 1915, when they went as high as $700 per acre. And no one has accused Scott county of being the banner Iowa apple county either. If I wanted to rub it in, I would say that most any of the former Iowa citizens who are spending their made in Iowa money in "sunny California" would trade a bushel of oranges for a half dozen of the Iowa grown apples. As my friend Post would say, there is a reason. The reason is that the flavor of our apples so far excel the California grown apple tha there is really no comparison between them. Speaking of flavor, reminds me that our potatoes far excel the California spud in flavor, and ham from an Iowa hog, but why go on—the poor devils in California who are reading this are feeling bad enough, without reminding them of roasting ears on the cob, etc., etc.

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Tie a string around your finger to remind you that you can save fifty cents by paying for the Review a year in advance, providing you do so before next March. Better make a dollar by paying two years in advance.

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H. W. Bumann, who is located about two miles south of Denison, was a caller at our office last Friday. He has a new—to us—method of feeding the soft corn. He parches it by building a fire around a pile of ear corn, and after it cools off feeds it to the hogs. They like it and eat it up clean. You know there has been some complaint that the hogs refused to eat the soft corn. Mr. Bumann seems to have found a way to make it more palatable to them.

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An entire new set of buildings are taking the place of the old worn out buildings on the Wood farm, about one mile and a quarter west of town on the Denison-Schleswig ridge road. A two story residence has been built, also a good barn and foundation made for a hog house. Other improvements will follow as soon as weather will permit work on same. The building site selected for the buildings is back from the road a little farther than where the old buildings are located. We believe the new improvements will work wonders in beautifying the place as well as supplying a long felt want. Charley Gremonprez has rented the farm and will move onto it about March 1st.

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Schleswig Leader: Another land deal that will be of great interest to the people of this community was the one which was closed Tuesday morning when Henry Naeve sold his fine farm adjoining the town on the east to his son, Louie. This is considered one of the best farms in this locality; it comprises 220 acres and was put in at $300 per acre. Possession is to be given March 1st, next. Louie has been farming near Omaha the past year, but this fall sold his interests down there and will now again become a resident of Schleswig. He is to be congratulated on being able to secure so valuable a farm so close to one of the most thriving little towns in the state. Just what Henry Naeve's intentions are for the future we have not been informed, but we all trust he will decide to remain with us, as he is too valuable a citizen to lose from our midst. He may continue to make his home on the farm with his son.

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Ed Bumann, son of Henry Bumann, of Denison, left here about five years ago and has been living in Fresno county, California. He returned the latter part of last October to husk corn in good old Iowa. After gathering in much of the coin of the realm he will hasten to California to put it into circulation. It was ever so.

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H. B. Hendricksen called at the office last week Friday to pay his subscription to the Review two years in advance, thus saving a dollar, as hundreds are doing. Mr. Hendricksen is a Jackson township farmer and does not get to Denison often, but he said, "Denison is a mighty good town." So say we, all of us.

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G. B. McAndrews, of Vail, was an Omaha visitor last week and while there attended a sale of Shorthorn cattle. It had not been his intention to buy, but one of the fieldmen of an Iowa agricultural paper seemed to be aware of the fact that G. B. ought to have some, so he bid in a male and female and turned them over to Mr. McAndrews to pay for. G. B. was game; he walked up to the clerk and signed his John Henry to a check and now he has the nucleus for a pure

(Continued on Page 7)

For Sale

Duroc Jersey Boars

The famous "GOLDEN MODEL" breeding. The best feeding type known to the Duroc breed. I have some

Dandy Good Boars

left and can sell you a boar not related to anything that I have sold before.

Come and See Them Before Buying

B. W. HUNT
Phone 39J. Denison, Ia.

MALONE BROS.
AUCTIONEERS

Will cry sales in this vicinity. Dates may be arranged at the REVIEW office. Your satisfaction is guaranteed.
ARRANGE DATES EARLY

PUBLIC SALE

Having sold my farm I am going to move to town and will sell at auction on my farm in Stockholm Township, in Section 9, three miles east of Kiron and two miles west of Boyer, on

Thursday, January 3

Commencing at 10 O'clock A. M. Sharp

10 Head of Horses

One span of bays, 7 and 8 years old, weight 3200; one span of blacks, 8 and 9 years old, weight 2400; one span of bays, 3 years old, weight 2600; one span black and a bay, 4 and 5 years old, weight 2300; one span of ponies, 9 and 10 years old, weight 1800.

29 Head of Cattle

Eight good milch cows; one heifer, with calf; seven heifers, two years old; two steers, two years old; nine spring calves.

70 Head of Hogs

Consisting of forty spring shoats and thirty fall pigs

Farm Machinery

Four farm wagons, Great Western spreader, one Good Enough gang plow, two sixteen-inch stubble plows, two disc harrows, two corn planters with 80 rods of wire, one John Deere riding cultivator, three walking cultivators, two mowers—Deering and McCormick, two Deering binders, two harrows—26 and 18 foot, Sterling seeder, one top buggy, one surry, two bob sleds, one slide scraper, one wheel scraper, one ten h. p. Fuller & Johnson engine, one four-hole Marseilles corn sheller, three disc cultivators, hay rake, two hay racks, one circular saw, Marseilles corn elevator, fanning mill, pump jack, hog oiler, two feed bunks, three sets work harness, two sets fly nets, one saddle, twenty-five bushels 1916 seed corn. 1500 bushels corn in crib, and other articles too numerous to mention.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS—Sums of $10 and under, cash. Sums over that amount a credit of one year's time will be given on approved notes bearing 8 per cent interest.

FRED QUADE, Owner

COLS. ERNE & REINKING, Aucts. JOHN KOVAR, Clerk

Public Sale

Having decided to quit farming, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction, at my place known as the Bumann farm, 9 miles south and one mile east of Denison, 4 1-2 miles east of Buck Grove, and 5 miles west of Manilla, near Milwaukee overhead bridge, on

Friday, January 4

Commencing at 10 O'clock A. M.

3 Good Horses

Consisting of black mare 6 years old, weight 1450; one span of black geldings, 4 and 5 years old, weight 2400 pounds.

22 Head of Cattle

Comprising six milch cows, one fresh now and the balance fresh soon; two yearling Polled bulls; twelve yearling calves and one young calf.

15 Hampshire Brood Sows

All Bred to Good Hampshire Boar

All Kinds Machinery

Deering binder, new Deering mower, new seeder grass seed attachment, 2 wagons, wagon and rack, disc, bob sled, McCormick hay rake, Avery corn plow, John Deere corn planter, 16-inch riding plow, harrow cart, 3-section drag, three sets harness--two sets are work harness and one set driving harness, two sets flynets, water tank, hog waterer and barrel, and one grindstone.

Five Dozen Chickens, Including One Rhode Island Red Rooster. 300 Bushel Seed Oats and 15 Bushels of Ohio Seed Potatoes.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

TERMS—All sums of $10 and under, cash; sums over that amount a credit of one year's time on approved notes bearing 8 per ct. interest

GEORGE FREY

MALONE BROS., Aucts. DAN HEMPHILL, Clerk