

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

The state department of Agriculture has issued a warning to farmers to watch threshing machines to prevent an enormous waste of grain and great loss of time. Improper speed of the separator is often the cause of heavy losses in grain, says the statement. "Care should be taken to see that the separator is operated at the proper speed and that the engine has enough reserve power to handle the extra loads. When the speed varies too much, more or less loss of grain is unavoidable," it warns.

Fire, believed to have started from sparks from an engine, destroyed the plant of the American Potash company, the Catholic church and several other buildings at Antioch. The loss is placed at \$500,000. As a result of the fire the town will be without electric light for an indefinite period. This is the second big fire at Antioch in three months. The American Potash company's \$500,000 plant was destroyed by fire of similar origin with a loss of over \$300,000 a short time ago.

A bulletin issued by the state department of agriculture entitled "Nebraska at a Glance" shows this state ranks first in alfalfa, second in wild hay, third in wheat, third in corn, fifth in sugar beets. It also shows that in 1920 Nebraska produced 33.8 bushels of corn to the acre; 16.7 bushels of wheat; 34.6 bushels of oats; 14.1 bushels of rye; 29 bushels of barley; 98.7 bushels of potatoes; 2.86 tons of alfalfa; 1.02 tons of wild hay.

George A. Adams and Otis W. Hahn, well known Lincoln men, were selected as candidates to succeed Mayor Zehring and City Commissioner Wright on recall petitions circulated by backers of Charles W. Bryan, who was defeated for mayoralty election in the city council.

It is understood that the principal reason for the failure of the Midland Savings bank at Lincoln was its connection with the Pioneer State bank at Omaha which was closed just recently. J. E. Hart, secretary of the state department of trade and commerce has taken charge of the Lincoln institution.

The Masonic lodge of Liberty has received an ancient olive wood gavel left to the order by R. L. Gumaer, former member who died in Canada. The gavel was given to Gumaer many years ago when he attended a session of the Royal Solomon lodge in Jerusalem.

According to the quarterly report of 998 banks on May 23 compiled by J. E. Hart, secretary of the state department of trade and finance, Nebraska banks in the last quarter have made an average increase in reserves from 16 to 19 per cent in spite of the several failures during that time.

Instead of a warden the new state reformatory to be located at Lincoln will be presided over by a superintendent who will receive a salary of from \$2,000 to \$2,500 a year, according to members of the board of control.

Peter Petersen, farmer near Tekamah, has lost 400 acres of his farm as the result of the Missouri river cutting into his land. Other farmers along the river have also suffered heavily.

Broken Bow claims to have the only Twilight baseball league in the state. It is composed of three teams which will play two games a week for the next two months.

Work of remodeling the Hayward Military academy at Lincoln recently purchased by the state for the men's reformatory has been started.

Among improvements planned at Arapahoe this season is a modern sanitary sewerage system. Streets of the city are now being paved.

J. R. McCarl, nominated by President Harding to be controller general of the United States, is a resident of McCook, this state.

The Burlington railroad has about 5,000 extra box cars on its lines in Nebraska for moving this year's wheat crop.

Property at Omaha was damaged to the extent of more than \$50,000 by a cloudburst which swept over the city. The Pierce city council has granted permission to the Commercial club to use the city park for a tourist park.

Protestant churches of Gothenburg have united to hold union services in the city park Sunday evenings.

In a letter to Governor Davis of Ohio, Governor McKelvie predicted that Nebraska's expenditures for state governmental purposes will be held 10 per cent under the \$30,000,000 appropriated for the biennium. The letter was in reply to one from the Ohio governor who advised that the 'Buckeye state had recently enacted a civil administration code bill somewhat similar to the one in force in Nebraska.

"Arrange now to attend the Nebraska state fair, Lincoln, September 4 to 10" is the slogan that Lincoln business men have arranged to stamp on every piece of mail sent out of the city by them.

The 1920 corn crop cost an average of 49 cents a bushel to produce in one of the central Nebraska counties, according to figures compiled by the state college of agriculture. The average cost was figured from records kept by members of the county farm bureau and are considered conservative.

Honolulu, a village of less than 150 people, located near Beatrice, is being exploited as one of the best examples in the state for boosting. Recently a meeting was held there attended by 500 people, for the purpose of discussing the ice plant proposition, and before the meeting ended \$5,300 worth of ice books were subscribed for, and the plant will be built and be in operation by the middle of July.

The Peyote Church of Christ is the name of a religious organization incorporated by a number of Indians of the Winnebago reservation in Thurston county. The report that its members propose to use the drug known as peyote, is denied by promoters of the movement who have made it plain that the organization proposes to use bread instead of peyote and water instead of wine in the sacrament.

The Nye-Schneider-Fowler company, of Fremont, one of the largest elevator companies in the country, reported in financial difficulties, will be accorded every financial assistance possible to avert a crash, it was decided at conferences between bankers in Chicago and Omaha. The general slump in business is said to be the cause of the company's critical condition.

Thousands of acres of corn near Kearney are constantly under irrigation, this being the only place in Nebraska where the irrigation of corn is practiced. There have been few bad crops in the district and the irrigation project is growing constantly, to safeguard against droughts.

Taxpayers of Pierce assembled last week and adopted a resolution instructing the school board to proceed at once toward the erection of a new school building adequate for the present and future needs of the district. It is estimated that such a building will cost \$125,000.

Commissioners of Lincoln county have called a special election for August 3 to vote on the proposition of issuing \$105,000 bridge bonds. Most of the money will be used in repairing bridges that were damaged by the high water in the South Platte river last month.

Miss Nelson, licensed Aviatrice of Wichita, Kan., who was killed when she lost control of a racing car she was driving on the track of the Lincoln county fair grounds at North Platte, was the first licensed woman flyer in the United States.

Twenty-eight acres of a thirty-five acre field of wheat belonging to Roy Carlisle, near Bradshaw, was destroyed by fire. The fire is thought to have been caused by the carelessness of some smoker.

Forty Aurora Boy Scouts are planning to spend 10 days at Camp Sheldon, near Columbus, from August 9 to 16. They will be accompanied by members of the Rotary club.

Paul Green of Grand Island, who was piloting the airplane which crashed to the ground at Red Oak, Ia., killing Donald Seefelt, high school boy, died of his injuries.

Grand Island's soup kitchen experiment has been discontinued after having been in operation approximately one month. From May 28 to June 23, inclusive, there were served 3,021 meals.

Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Johnson, of Pottawatomie, pioneers of western Nebraska, recently celebrated their sixtieth wedding anniversary. Mr. Johnson is 84 years old and Mrs. Johnson, 81.

Sugar beets in the vicinity of Minatare were set back at least a month and small grain was badly damaged as the result of a terrific hail storm that swept the district.

Hot, dry weather has evaporated the water from lakes and ponds in Madison county so rapidly that monster carp and other fish are being caught by hand.

George K. Leonard, assistant secretary of the department of public works, forecasts a serious shortage of cars before crop movements are well under way.

Considerable red rust has been found on wheat in Cheyenne county. There is no black rust. But little damage has been done.

According to assessors, there is about 300,000 bushels of old wheat in the granaries of the farmers of Thayer county.

Citizens of Chadron, by a large majority voted to issue \$45,000 bonds for the construction of a septic tank and sewer system.

Crops in the Callaway district were severely damaged by a violent wind and hailstorm.

The anti-Saloon League of Nebraska is up in arms over an order recently issued by Judge Colby in the Gage county district court, directing Sheriff Emery to turn over all of the contraband liquor in his possession to the hospitals at Beatrice.

Announcement has been made that work will commence soon on Hebron's new \$12,000 public library building. The adopted plans call for a structure 36x38 feet. The board has about \$13,000 to spend for library purposes, left by the will of the late L. O. Seerist, philanthropist of the city.

The new Nebraska law which exempts \$200 of household goods from taxation has reduced the assessment of that kind of property in Hamilton county in the sum of \$630,000.

Considerable of the wheat yield in southern Nebraska is above the expectations of the growers; many farmers estimating the yield at from 18 to 25 bushels an acre. In some fields heads are short and not very well filled and the stand is somewhat thin. Similar conditions prevail generally in the whole northern and central Kansas wheat belt.

MARKETING LOSS CAN BE AVOIDED

Ruinous Conditions Can Be Averted in a Measure by More Careful Distribution.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS HELP

Effective Work Accomplished by Imperial Valley Melon Growers and Shippers in Co-operation With Bureau of Markets.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Market gluts are one of the principal causes of loss in marketing farm products, especially those of a highly perishable nature, such as soft fruits and vegetables, which cannot be held until conditions of supply and demand adjust themselves. Avoidance of these ruinous conditions is possible in large measure by more careful and widespread distribution, but all products are not marketed most advantageously by the same system, and the marketing plan varies somewhat in different areas from season to season.

Know Daily Distribution.
With respect to fruits and vegetables, and more especially those of high perishability, perhaps no more effective work in broadening distribution has been accomplished than that of the Imperial valley melon growers and shippers in co-operation with the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. The department opens a temporary office at Brawley, Cal., at the beginning of the shipping season. By means of a large chart in the temporary office of the department shippers are able to know the daily distribution of each day's shipments and diversions.

Shipper Has Information.
This information, in conjunction with the telegraphic report compiled by the department's representatives in the East and telegraphed to its Brawley office, showing receipts, prices, and conditions in from 20 to 25 of the major markets of the country, enables the shipper to have before him each day a complete picture of the market situation with respect to melons, and



Typical Farmers' Curb Market.

to distribute his shipments accordingly. There is no discrimination—every shipper has full knowledge of the entire situation. The day has passed when one shipper has advantage over another by reason of more complete information.

Widespread and accurate distribution cannot be accomplished without dependable information as to conditions of supply and demand.

DISPOSE OF INFERIOR Sires

Southern Live Stock Owner Even Discards Mediocre Roosters, Canines and Cats.

The excellent spirit with which livestock owners are co-operating with the United States Department of Agriculture in live stock improvement is shown by numerous reports from persons who dispose of inferior sires. One of the most thorough clean-ups is reported by a live stock owner in Webster parish, La.

"Within the last three months," he writes to the department, "we killed off seven roosters ranging from four to six years old. They were related to the female stock, and the offspring were weaklings and deformed. For the same reason we castrated two scrub boars, and killed off two cur dogs, and are going to get rid of scrub cats."

The present sires on the farm now include a purebred boar, four standard-bred Rhode Island Red roosters, and purebred Airedale dog. Cattle and horses also are raised, and, although no sires are owned, the cows and mares are being bred only to purebreds.

AVOID OVERCROWDING CHICKS

Growing Fowls Need Plenty of Room in Sleeping Quarters—Ventilation Is Needed.

After the chickens are a few weeks old special attention should be given to see that their sleeping quarters are not overcrowded. Brooders that provided plenty of room when the chicks were first hatched will now be seriously overcrowded, and the chicks will be stunted and permanently injured if more room is not given. Until they are transferred to larger houses provide all ventilation possible.

TO FIGURE COSTS OF PRODUCING POTATOES

Investigations Made by Experts in Several States.

Simple Problem to Ascertain Various Items Figuring in Expense Column—Charge for the Use of Land Must Be Added.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Man labor, horse labor, fertilizers, and seed constitute about 80 per cent of the total cost of potato production in average practice, according to investigations by the United States Department of Agriculture experts in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and Maine. These items can easily be ascertained by any farmer who wishes to keep a check on farm profits, and it is a simple problem, using them as a basis, to find out the total operating expenses, including



Harvesting Potatoes.

overhead, taxes, etc. To this must be added the charge for use of land to get the total cost.

Labor and material costs are found by multiplying the number of man and team hours by the prevailing local rate and adding fertilizer costs (manure at approximately \$1.50 per ton) and seed at current market price at time of planting, whether purchased or produced at home. Since these costs are, roughly, 80 per cent of operating expenses, the total expense, including spraying, machinery, storage, taxes, insurance, and overhead expense, may easily be figured. In estimating the use of land the local cash rent basis should be used, if available, and, if not, the interest at mortgage rates on the conservative acre value may be taken.

FEED LITTLE CHICKS OFTEN

No More Moistened Material Should Be Given Than Young Fowls Will Eat Up Clean.

Young chicks should be fed a little at a time and often. They should be fed early in the morning and just before going to "bed" at night, and not less than two times in the intervening period. For the first two weeks they may be fed three meals of soft feed and two of hard, and after that age two of soft and three of hard, feeding less soft feed as they grow older.

No more moistened soft feed should be given at one time than they will eat up clean. Poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture say if any feed is left it should be removed or it will grow sour and cause bowel looseness and dysentery. The finely cracked grains may safely be used from the start, but the chicks do not as a rule grow as rapidly as when a part of the feed is ground. When the chicks are from four to six weeks old the frequency of feeding may be decreased to three times a day.

PUREBRED MOST PROFITABLE

Louisiana Dairyman Finds Registered Stock Superior to Grade Cows for Family Use.

Developments in the "Better Sires, Better Stock" crusade continue to show that there is a trend not only from scrubs to better stock but even from grades to purebreds. "I had three extra-good grade cows for family use," a dairyman in Iberia parish, La., writes to the United States Department of Agriculture, but, he added, "I concluded to get registered animals, since such stock is better and more profitable." This dairyman is also a breeder of standard-bred White Wyandotte fowls.

PLAN TO EXTERMINATE RATS

If Allowed to Grow and Increase in Number Trouble and Loss Are Sure to Follow.

If there are signs of rats about a poultry house a warfare should at once be begun against them. For a time they may cause little or no damage; but, if allowed to grow large and increase in number, trouble and loss are sure to follow and may occur suddenly at any time.

DAIRY

BEST DEVELOPMENT OF CALF

Good Supply of Milk or Skim Milk Most Important—Quantity Depends on Size and Age.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

No part of dairy farming is more essential than the proper feeding of young calves. Likewise nothing is more important for the best development of calves than a good supply of milk and skim milk in the ration. In the past few years the surplus of these products has been utilized as human food in the form of condensed and powdered milk and skim milk. Reports recently received by the United States Department of Agriculture, however, point to a temporary surplus of these products during the flush season, due to decreased export outlet. Until this situation is adjusted, it would seem advisable to utilize the surplus milk and skim milk as feed for live stock.

In raising dairy calves most dairy-men prefer that the calf remain with the cow for the first 48 hours. If it is taken away then the cow will be less nervous when she begins to be milked again for commercial purposes than if they are allowed to run together for a long period.

It is desirable that the calf be in a thrifty, vigorous condition when it is taught to drink. It may be left without food for 12 hours, at the end of which time it will be hungry, and with a little teaching will usually drink milk from the pail. Warm, fresh milk from the mother should be put in a clean pail and held near the floor in front of the calf, which will generally begin to nose about the pail. Once it gets a taste of milk, it will usually drink without further trouble. Sometimes, however, more vigorous measures must be taken.

The quantity of milk fed to a calf depends upon its size and age, and to some extent on the kind and condition of the feed, but experiments by the Department of Agriculture indicate that about one pound a day should be fed for every ten pounds weight of the calf at birth. Many beginners make the mistake of letting the calf have as much milk as it wants. This would be all right if the calf were fed every two or three hours, as when it runs with the cow, but as it is impracticable ordinarily to feed more than two or three times a day, it is best to keep the quantity well below the capacity of the calf and not risk overfeeding.

For the first four days milk from the dam should be fed. After this the milk may be from any cow or cows in



When Two or More Calves Are Raised Together They Should Be Tied Separately or Fastened to Stanchions When Fed Milk.

the herd, but preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Whole milk is preferable for the first two weeks, after which skim milk may be substituted, commencing with one pound a day and increasing to two or four pounds, depending on the vigor of the calf. No more skim milk should be fed than the calf will drink readily. In most cases at the end of the third week the ration should be approximately one-half whole and one-half separate milk.

At the beginning of the fourth week from one-half to three-fourths of the ration should be separated milk. During the week the change should be continued until by the beginning of the fifth week only separated milk is fed. In specially vigorous calves the change may be made a week earlier. After this time separated milk may be fed entirely, unless the calf is very delicate. The quantity fed can be gradually increased until 19 to 20 pounds a day are given. If milk is very plentiful, more may be fed, but otherwise it will not be found economical.

The time that milk should be discontinued depends upon its cost in relation to the value of the calf, its breed, size, vigor, etc. The season in which it reaches the age of six months, and the other feeds available at that time, must also be taken into consideration. Six months is probably a good average age at which to wean calves from milk. Where there is plenty of skim milk available this time may be lengthened. When the best of hay and silage and a good variety of grains are available, the calf may be weaned earlier than when such feeds are lacking. The season of good, succulent pasturage presents the best possible condition for weaning the calf.

SWIMS RIVER TO GET FUGITIVES

Sheriff Makes Sensational Capture of Two Men Charged With Murder.

ARE CAUGHT IN TRAP

Carrying Revolver in His Teeth Deputy Swims Stream and Lands Suspects After Battle in Which Many Shots Are Exchanged.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Pursued to an island in the middle of the North Platte river, with armed posses waiting on either bank of the stream, Abraham Sausito and Felipe Blanco, wanted here for the murder of Joe Cordova, were driven from their hiding place by an undersheriff, who swam the river with a six-shooter, and were captured after a battle.

The two men were brought back here to face the charge of murder. They are alleged to have shot Cordova to death during an altercation.

Following their flight from here the pair were traced to Bridgeport, Neb., by a posse under Sheriff Duncan of Cheyenne. Another posse, headed by Sheriff George Carroll of Bridgeport, was formed there and the men were trailed to the bank of the North Platte river.

Pursued Men in Trap.
The two posses approached the men from opposite directions, the Cheyenne party coming up on the south side of the river and the Bridgeport posse on the north.

Perceiving the trap, the two men plunged into the stream and swam to a wooded island in the center of the river, which is several hundred yards across at that point.

When the two posses arrived opposite the island, one on either side of the river, their quarry was safely hidden in the undergrowth of the island.

Deputy Sheriff Glenn E. Schultz then volunteered to swim to the island and drive the men from their covert. Stripping off all his clothing, and carrying only a six-shooter revolver which he was forced to carry in his teeth, he swam across the stream.

Battle Follows.
Reaching the bank of the island, he ran into the undergrowth and was lost to the sight of the two parties.

Almost immediately, however, the two men sought by the officers ap-



Carrying Only a Six-Shooter.

peared in the open with the deputy some distance behind them.

Immediately the two posses opened fire on the men and the suspects returned the fire for several minutes until they perceived they were surrounded, when they threw up their hands in token of surrender.

They were then escorted to the bank of the stream by the deputy and returned to the city where they were lodged in the county jail to await hearing in connection with the charge of murder.

CRIPPLE RIDES TO DEATH

Harry A. Swart, Helpless for Nine Years in Chicago Institution, Sought Watery Grave.

Chicago.—Harry A. Swart, a cripple, rode to his death in a wheel chair. For nine years he had been paralyzed and an inmate of the Home for Incurables in Chicago. He complained bitterly of his fate.

When he was missed at the home, attendants began to search for him. He was traced nine blocks to Lake Michigan. A policeman had assisted him across a crowded street. Several pedestrians had helped him along.

"He seemed so weak and helpless I was sorry for him, and asked him if he wanted me to push the chair for him," one of the pedestrians said. "I didn't know he was taking a ride to death. I heard a splash, and a man and chair disappeared over the seawall."

An attempt was made to rescue the cripple, but the body was held to the bottom by the heavy chair.