

Greenwood

Mrs. Ed Fisher is ill at this writing.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Peters spent Wednesday in Omaha.

Mrs. Charles Aufenkamp called on Mrs. Leo Peters Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Holt visited friends in Hiawatha, Kansas, last week end.

Mrs. Martha Platt of North Dakota, is visiting her brother, Gus Weitzel and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Glen Peters visited Thursday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brakhaage at Ashland.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Baker and son, Jimmy, of Lincoln, spent the week end at the D. S. Rogers home.

Mrs. Layman and son and Mrs. Wallace McDaniel of Ashland visited Mrs. Hannah Sheffer Wednesday.

The church supper Wednesday night at the M. E. church was well attended, more than 100 plates being served.

The M. E. Guild will be entertained at their next meeting on May 4, by Mrs. Ralph Clymer and Mrs. E. M. Hansen.

The Cemetery association will meet Wednesday, April 28th with Mrs. N. O. Coleman for regular business meeting.

The Ladies Auxiliary met at the American Legion hall Wednesday afternoon with Miss Edith Landgren and Mrs. Roy Comstock entertaining.

Mrs. Dan Kelly was taken to St. Elizabeth hospital in Lincoln Friday. She has been ill for some time past and went to the hospital for treatment.

Mrs. Josephine Sherman and daughters of Nebraska City and Frank Coleman of David City spent Saturday afternoon and Sunday with Mrs. Nannie Coleman.

Mrs. E. L. McDonald, Mrs. Ray McNurlin and Mrs. Phil Hill spent last Tuesday in Omaha. From there they went to Council Bluffs, where they visited Mrs. McDonald's mother.

Members of the I. X. L. club met at the King school house Friday night. Different kinds of games were played and a delicious luncheon of sandwiches, cake and jello was served.

Shower for Recent Bride

Mrs. John Lambert, Wesley Miller and A. E. Leesley gave a miscellaneous shower at the Leesley home in honor of Mrs. Woodrow Fulmer, a recent bride. Mrs. Fulmer was the recipient of many very nice gifts.

Dorcas Society to Meet

The Dorcas society will be entertained April 30th at the Christian church by Mrs. Travis Cameron and Mrs. James Bright. A program will be given and the ladies will quilt during the afternoon.

Shower for Friend

Mrs. Blanche Holz and Mrs. Lloyd Poter were hostesses at a shower for Miss Julia Colman last Saturday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry Meyers. Miss Colman, a bride-to-be, received many lovely gifts. Games were played during the afternoon, and the event climaxed with the serving of delicious refreshments.

Mrs. Josephine Burk Montgomery

Funeral services were held from the Greenwood Christian church Saturday afternoon for Mrs. Josephine Montgomery, pioneer resident of Cass county. Mrs. S. R. Parks sang "The Old Rugged Cross" and "Beautiful Isle of Somewhere." Burial was in Forest Lawn cemetery in Omaha.

Josephine Burk Montgomery was

Wheat Pasture Not Harmful if Halted in Time

Stock Should Be Taken Off Before the Wheat Starts to Joint, Says E. F. Frolik.

What about pasturing winter wheat? Will it reduce the grain yield materially? These are two questions Nebraska farmers are bombarding agricultural authorities with daily.

With permanent pasture in bad shape and the need for pasturing the small grain greater than in years, farmers looking ahead to harvesting time wonder if extensive grazing will do much damage to the plants. The necessity of getting as much grazing as possible is further emphasized by present feed prices.

Experimental work on the effect of pasturing winter wheat is rather limited, says Elvin F. Frolik, assistant extension agronomist at the college of agriculture. Farm experiences, however, coupled with experimental station data, indicate that limited grazing practiced judiciously may not decrease grain yields but may in some cases result in increased yields.

"Increased yields may result when growing conditions are very favorable and the wheat is liable to lodge," he explains. "The wheat, tho, should not be pastured in wet weather and not too closely at any time."

Stock should be taken off the wheat before it starts to joint. This is about the time the head forms in the boot at the base of the plant. If cattle or horses bite off this miniature head, it cannot be formed again on that particular stem.

"The normal deadline on pasturing winter wheat in this territory is considered April 25 which is the time the culm ordinarily starts growing above the ground," says Frolik. "Wheat plants examined at the college of agriculture this week showed this stage of growth had not yet been reached."

"The temptation to pasture wheat for several weeks to come will be encountered because of the continued feed shortage. Every attempt, however, should be made to take the stock off when the heads emerge above ground. Seriously reduced grain yields due to pasturing after this time will more than offset the value of the pasturage secured."

born March 29, 1849, at Des Moines, Iowa, and died at Greenwood, Nebr., April 14, 1937, aged 88 years and 16 days.

Mrs. Montgomery was the daughter of Dr. William and Lucinda Burk. Her father was a surgeon in the Civil war.

The surviving members of Mrs. Montgomery's family are a sister, Mrs. Lucinda Kattellwell of Protection, Kansas; three daughters, Mrs. T. J. Marshall, of Lincoln, and Mrs. William J. Traver and Miss Nell Montgomery of Omaha; and one son, E. A. Montgomery, of Greenwood. Besides the above, there are three grandsons, one great-grandson and two great-granddaughters.

Mrs. Montgomery became a member of the Christian church of Greenwood about 45 years ago, under the ministry of A. W. Henry. For many years she took an active part in the work of the church, but during the past few years has not been able to attend services.

Mrs. Montgomery was one of the pioneers of Cass county. The old homestead adjoins the Greenwood townsite on the east.

A truly good woman, "She rests from her labors and her works do follow her."

Although John would not openly admit that his son's new teeth were a matter of importance, nevertheless, he contrived to take Jack with him at his next appointment with Dr. Young. "What do you think of this fella?" asked John as he entered Dr. Young's office.

"Stout fella," replied the dentist. "Pretty healthy young animal. How old is he? About twelve months?"

"Be yourself, doctor," said John. "He's six months old this week and he has two teeth. Thought I'd better bring him up and have you look them over."

"I'd be glad to look at them," replied the doctor. "But there is little I can do for them at his age. Dr. Hayes, your physician, can do more for his teeth than I can."

"Is that so?" said John. "I didn't know physicians fixed babies' teeth."

"They don't," said Dr. Young. "That is, they don't fix them in the way you mean—they can fix them, however, so we dentists won't have to fix them later on."

"I don't follow you," said John. "I simply mean," said Dr. Young, "that the more attention that your physician and your wife pay to your child's diet and general health now, the less attention I will have to pay to his teeth later on."

"What are you trying to do, talk yourself out of a job?" asked John.

"No," replied Dr. Young. "I'm not. I have to work just the same as anyone else, but I certainly feel that something must be done to stop children's teeth from decaying. If you could see the school children who come into this office with their mouths wrecked because of improper early care, improper diet and lack of cleanliness—you would appreciate why I talk this way. You have every opportunity to build good teeth for this youngster. You can, by intelligent care, greatly prevent his teeth from decaying. It is a great deal better for parents to prevent than to repair."

"I know," said John. "that our physician and my wife are watching his teeth like hawks." "I know they are too," replied Dr. Young, "so I'm not worrying about him, but I do worry about many other children who are less fortunate."

"You don't have to worry about this youngster," said John. "he is as strong as an ox. He never had a bit of trouble cutting these first teeth; no temperature; no diarrhea; no crying. First thing we knew the teeth were in."

"Of course," replied the doctor. "he shouldn't have any trouble cutting teeth."

"Why," said John. "I thought teething always made babies sick."

"Many people have that idea, but it is a wrong idea," said Dr. Young. "Teething is a natural, normal procedure. Healthy children should not have any difficulty in cutting teeth. They may have excessive drooling, they may fret and bite their little jaws together for a day or two because their gums may be slightly irritated, but they shouldn't be sick."

"New foods such as cereals and vegetables are usually added to a child's diet about the time his first baby teeth come in. Sometimes these new foods cause diarrhea and fever. Hot weather and colds or other sickness may cause these conditions, and because the baby is cutting teeth at the same time the parents blame fretfulness on the teething. However, babies that are fed and cared for properly seldom have much difficulty in cutting teeth."

(Continued)

Deaths, mortgages and all sorts of legal blanks for sale at Journal office.

See the goods you buy. Catalog descriptions are alluring enough, but how about the goods when you get them?

FOURTH AND FIFTH GENERATION DESCENDANTS OF STEEL PLOW PIONEER FOLLOW IN FOOTSTEPS

OMAHA, NEB.—With celebrations in farming communities throughout the United States this year honoring the memory of John Deere who a century ago gave to the world the steel plow, it is revealed that fourth and fifth generation descendants of the founder of the far-fung farm machinery organization are serving the agricultural community of Nebraska and adjacent territory.

The descendants are Willard Deere Hosford, a great grandson and Willard Deere Hosford, Jr.

When the elder Hosford entered the employ of the John Deere Plow Company in Omaha, 31 years ago, Charles Deere, a son of the founder, was still at the helm of the entire organization. Five years later Mr. Hosford became assistant manager of the Omaha branch; in 1914 he was elected vice-president of the branch and in 1932 he became manager. His son is a salesman out of the same branch.

Both have made intensive studies of problems of the Omaha branch area, which serves Nebraska, Wyoming, Western Iowa and portions of South Dakota.

A firm believer in civic activity,



Willard Deere Hosford, fourth generation descendant of John Deere the elder Hosford has been a director of the Omaha Chamber of Commerce for some 25 years; he has served on the executive council of the Boy Scouts of America and is affiliated with other civic as well as philanthropic endeavors.

A short time ago, almost exactly 100 years from the time John Deere made his first self-scouring steel plow, the organization produced its seven millionth plow bottom.

John, Mary and Jack

DENTISTRY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

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CHAPTER IX

False Fireworm Another Danger to Wheat Fields

Underground Pest Damaging Wheat in Area Centering in Oxford; Gnaws at the Roots.

South central Nebraska wheat growers have another pest to contend with now. It is the false fireworm.

Prof. M. H. Swenk, chairman of the entomology department at the college of agriculture, has had several reports of winter wheat damage by the pest. Some wheat has been destroyed by the invader. Most of the damage is being done in south central and south western Nebraska, especially in an area in which Oxford is the center.

The false fireworm, which is shiny, waxy yellow in color, works underground at this time of year and gnaws at the roots and underground stems of the wheat plants, frequently cutting them off entirely. The pests come from dull, black, oval shaped flatish beetles about a half-inch long that occur in great abundance under wheat shocks and around stacks after harvest. They lay their eggs over a period of several weeks in the summer. The eggs hatch in six to ten days and the false fireworms which develop reach partial growth before winter.

Professor Swenk said Nebraska has been bothered by the false fireworm in past years. One of the worst outbreaks occurred in the spring of 1923, taking in all of southwestern Nebraska and adjacent parts of Colorado and contributing to a large acreage of abandoned wheat. During the past 30 years nearly one-half of the winter wheat crops, he said, in Nebraska have been damaged some by the pests.

Regarding control, the entomologist says there is nothing that can be done about injury at this time. The only remedies are rotation of wheat fields, delaying the sowing of wheat and poisoning the adult black beetles that lay the eggs which produce the worms when the beetles are active in the field in July and August. Poison bran mash is recommended as a control measure then.

URGES BURKE RETIREMENT

Omaha.—Congressman Jerry O'Connell of Montana and a labor meeting here that "I know Nebraska will express itself in the next election by retiring Senator Edward R. Burke."

O'Connell, who spoke in favor of President Roosevelt's court reform plan, said Senator Burke "is the most reactionary man in congress today."

"No man defined the new deal like he did and then turned around and worked against it."

"I know Nebraska regrets Mr. Burke's election just as I regret it, and I know Nebraska will express itself in the next election and retire him," the 27 year old Montana representative told the audience of 100 persons.

Congressman O'Connell referred to the decision of the supreme court of the United States upholding the Wagner labor act, minimum wage and mortgage moratorium legislation as "shotgun liberalism."

Blooming Bulbs Popular Indoors

Are Cheerful Sight Before Outdoor Flowers Bloom—They Are Easily Cared For.

Most brilliant flowers of the year are the spring blooming bulbs which we grow indoors in pots or window boxes. Their colors are amazing in their brightness, a quality which many a summer border can envy. Many of us do not fully appreciate these inexpensive house plants. Perhaps this is because the outdoor display of tulips and daffodils is but a few weeks away, and we are thinking of pleasurable hours to spend in the garden. Yet, early flowering plants are the most welcome, and we should have at least a few of them indoors.

The tulip family is a gay one, and a pot of these graceful flowers give a cheerful aspect to any room, and especially a dreary one, or where some sick person is convalescing. They come in a myriad of colors ranging from white and pale pink to a violet which is almost black.

The hyacinth has almost as many colors, but because the bloom is larger fewer plants are needed for the same effect. They have the same waxy sheen to them. The daffodil completes the triumvirate of most popular bulbs, and it is indeed a cheerful one.

Fortunately for the indoor gardener the bulbs are as hardy and easily grown in the house as they are outside, and they are little bother to care for. Unlike seed grown plants, the bulbs have a store of plant food in their tubers which nourishes them when soil conditions are not just right. Their principal requirement is water, a continuous supply, so that they can always be moist; also, a moderate amount of sunshine, and a little extreme dry heat as possible.

The practice of saving bulbs after the flowers have died, or planting them in the garden, is not advisable. This does not mean that they will not bloom again, but only that they have spent much of their energy in the first bloom and will never again be at their best.

Aggressive effort has been given in recent years toward educating the public in preventing fire—and here, too, progress has been made, but on nowhere near a comparable scale. Some of us have learned the simple lessons that will eliminate most hazards—many of us have not. It is a safe bet that at least one home out of two—and this includes new as well as old ones—contains flagrant hazards which the owner disregards.

In the law, ignorance is no excuse, and it would be a fine thing if that same principle were extended to cover the harboring of fire hazards. Each year, loss running into the millions results from improper storage of inflammable liquids, from needless accumulations of waste, from amateur tampering with electric fixtures, from carelessness with smoking materials. Such "little" things as these are responsible for a majority of all fires.

Remember that fire is a good friend—employed respectfully. Take no chances with it. Care will save you dollars—and, infinitely more important, perhaps your life.

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CRAWFORD TALKS AT DOANE

Crate, Neb.—R. P. Crawford, assistant to the chancellor at the University of Nebraska, spoke at the Doane college International Relations club banquet. His subject, "Thinking Around the World," was based on his recent world trip. The first part of his speech was a travelogue describing the points which he visited via the northern route—Scandinavia, Russia and Japan. He also raised a number of pertinent questions concerning the political situation abroad: Can the lower classes rise to the heights in Russia? Will there be a war between Japan and Russia? What will happen when the Japanese people really begin to think? Is the danger of fascism greater than that of communism? Will Russia be a supreme nation? He concluded by reading several selections from Russian-English primers.

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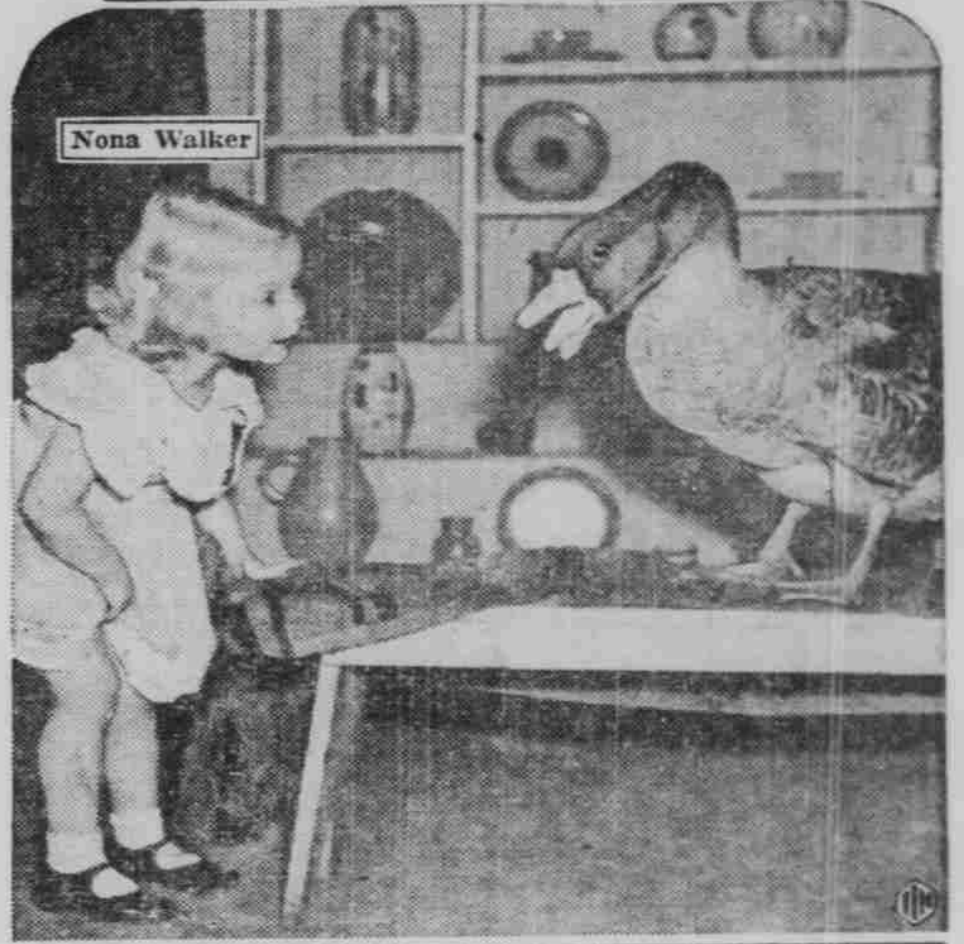
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You can appreciate why little Nona Walker, aged 3, was so surprised when she came face to face with "Fanny", the only living goose with a double chin, at the Women's National Exposition of Arts in New York.

Ewe and Lamb Clubs Becoming Popular Now

Need for Less Grain an Important Factor; Stocker-Feeder Clubs Formed.

Nebraska farm boys and girls are showing unusual interest in livestock clubs despite the unfavorable feed situation says Walter Tolman, assistant state 4-H leader at the agricultural college.

A record number of boys and girls enrolled in 4-H sheep clubs is expected. Most of the clubs organized thus far are ewe and lamb groups, with several hundred boys and girls enrolled. Among the leading counties in this activity are York, Holt, Box Butte, Lincoln and Grant.

Popularity of sheep 4-H clubs is seen in the fact that these animals need less grain than hogs or cattle. They fit into a soil conservation program also, in that they can utilize grasses planted under the 1937 federal farm program.

A return to breeding heifer clubs is being manifested. The original 4-H club variety. There has been but little interest in this activity in recent years. Leaders in enrollment include Keya Paha, Brown, Loup and Grant.

A new type of 4-H club, the stocker-feeder—is also striking a responsive chord. Based on farm stock raising, it is attracting numbers of boys in the sandhill area. Leading counties are Cherry, Grant, Holt, McPherson, Custer and Hooker.

Plattsmouth is the ideal large town shopping center for all Cass county people. Values here are the equal of those found anywhere—read the ads for bargain news.

Club and Social news are being featured in the Journal.

FIRE!

Civilization began with the discovery of fire by prehistoric man. And for many a human being, civilization, so far as he personally was concerned, has ended with a fire!

It is a curious truism that one of man's essential aides is likewise, under other circumstances, one of man's worst enemies. Controlled fire is a boon. Uncontrolled fire is a destroying demon.

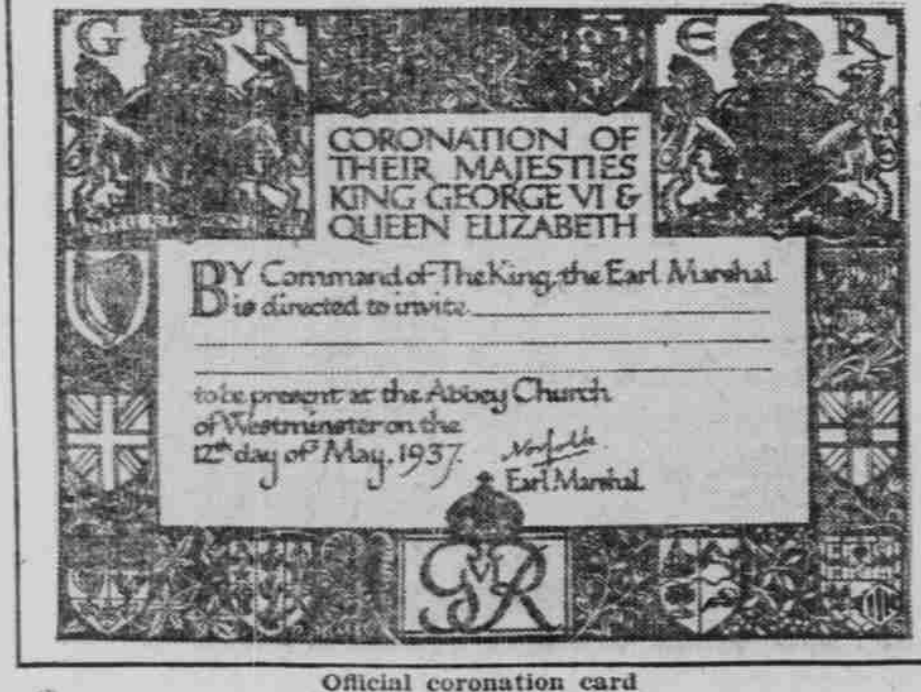
The problem of controlling fire is as old as history. Immense progress has been made in the direction of perfecting fire-fighting apparatus and equipment, and developing materials that resist fire. The fire department of yesterday is a ludicrous thing in comparison to the amazingly efficient fire department of today, even as the building construction of yesterday offered a veritable invitation to fire.

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Invitation to May 12 Ceremony



Official invitation to the coronation of King George VI in Westminster Abbey, London, May 12, is pictured. It is issued to invited guests by the Duke of Norfolk, earl marshal of Britain. The card carries shields of the new king and queen and of British possessions.

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