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Cow Testing Association

Such an Organization Recommended for this Territory

RUSSELL SNYDER'S WORK

Some of the Interesting Facts Developed in this Work.—Some Facts and Figures

Mr. Russel Snyder, son of Mr. C. Snyder of Ravenna, has been in charge of the operations conducted by the Merrick Cow Testing Association, for the past five months. This work is carried on under the supervision of the state and national agricultural departments, and Mr. Snyder, who is a graduate of the Agricultural College of Nebraska, and one of the honor men of his class, has proven to have special fitness for the work, and is making a fine record in the work assigned him.

The Messrs. Snyder, father and son, were callers at this office on Saturday, and considerable interesting information was gained from the younger man as to the purpose of the Cow Testing Associations and the results achieved, and the possibility of organizing a similar association in this territory was discussed at length.

Mr. Snyder says that at least 325 milch cows located in adjacent territory is necessary for a practical and successful testing campaign. The charge is \$1.25 per head per year, the minimum charge being \$14. This means that a dairyman must pay at least \$14 a year to include his herd in the test. If he has to exceed 11 cows in the herd the charge is \$1.25 per head additional.

To show the interesting things a campaign of this kind develops, Mr. Snyder referred to three herds in the Merrick County Association. One herd of twelve Shorthorn milch cows returned the owner a net profit of but 95c for the first five months of 1913. This herd was owned, by the way by a man who did not believe in silos. Another herd of 12 Shorthorn cows, one-half mile distant from the first, fed on silage and alfalfa hay, returned the owner a net profit of \$111 during the same time. A third herd of 30 Shorthorn cows showed a net loss of \$58.69 in four months, at the end of which time the owner disposed of the entire bunch and replaced them with a herd of fifteen Holstein cows.

To show the difference, between the Shorthorns and the Holsteins, Mr. Snyder referred to a herd of 13 Holstein cows of only average quality, which showed a net profit to the owner of \$500 in five months.

The method of determining the performance of individual cows is quite simple. One day in each month the milk from each cow is weighed and tested for butterfat. The production for the month is determined by multiplying her daily production by 30, and the value thereof is computed at the average price prevailing for butterfat during the month. The different feeds consumed by the cow on the same day is weighed, and its value computed at the prevailing price, and its value for the month determined by multiplying by the number of days in the month. The value of the skimmed milk is figured on a basis of 22c per hundred, and is reckoned the calf and the skimmed milk pays for the expense of handling. The cost of feed is deducted from the gross product of the cow, thus determining the net loss or profit from each individual cow.

In the opinion of Mr. Snyder it is probable that at the end of the first year's test that every man who is milking Shorthorns will replace them with dairy breeds, probably Holsteins, which he considers without doubt the best all round breed for the average Nebraska farm. He has a high

opinion of the Holstein breed for milk production and says they do fairly well in the feed lot, and says that it is an established fact that Holstein veal commonly tops the market. The University feeding experiments show, he declares, that the Holsteins compare quite favorably with most of the best breeds of cattle.

In Mr. Snyder's opinion land is growing too high-priced in central and eastern Nebraska, to make it a profitable business proposition to keep a cow only for her increase. He says that it has been determined by thorough experiments in sections of the state where land is more valued at from \$100 to \$150 per acre, that it requires an acre and a half of such land to keep a cow seventy-five days, while the same ground, if in cultivation and producing corn silage and alfalfa will keep the same cow 366 days.

Mr. Snyder says that the Cow Testing Associations are proving popular among the farmers and it is considered that the money is well spent in maintaining them. The Agricultural department of the Nebraska University is doing everything to encourage the organization of these associations, and a movement is now on to organize associations at Dannebrog and Ord, this state, and he would like to see a movement started to this end in the territory between Ravenna and Broken Bow.

Mr. Snyder is thoroughly posted on the subject and is a very interesting man to talk to. He has youth and enthusiasm coupled with technical knowledge acquired in college and in the field, all of which admirably fits him for the work he is engaged in.—Ravenna News.

Would Abolish the Making of Liquor

Senator Works' Proposed Constitutional Amendment to This Effect

Proposed to Allow Three Years for Adjustment of Business

A constitutional amendment to prohibit the sale, manufacture and importation of distilled liquor containing alcohol, except for mechanical, scientific and medicinal purposes," was proposed by Senator Works.

The amendment would allow three years for the adjournment of the liquor business before it became effective. Senator Works said he had become convinced that the only way to deal effectually with the big traffic is to prohibit the manufacture or importation of liquor.

The Local Paper

Each year every local paper gives from one to five hundred dollars in free lines for the benefit of the community in which it is located. No other agency can or will do this. The local editor, in proportion to his means, does more for his town than any other ten men and in fairness, man to man, ought to be supported, not because you like him or admire his writing but because the local paper is the best investment a community can make. It may not be brilliant or crowded with great thoughts, but financially it is more of a benefit to a community than a preacher or a teacher. Understand us, we do not mean morally or intellectually, but financially; and yet, on the moral question you will find the majority of the local papers are on the right side of the question. Today the local papers do the most work for the least money than any people living.—Ex.

The Wicked Express Companies

We are constantly hearing complaint about the high cost of living. The pessimist, who is always with us cries out that we are taxed from the cradle to the grave; but the worst, it seems, is yet to come. The Pennsylvania state anatomical board, which has charge of the pleasant task of the distribution of the bodies of the unclaimed dead to medical schools has complained to the railroad commission that the express companies are about to double the rates for carrying this class of freight. The only explanation of it is that the express companies, being no longer allowed to practice extortion on the living, propose to take it out on the dead.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Chautauqua Comes Again Next Year

Business Men Take Matter in Hand and Change Methods.

The Chautauqua will be with us again next year. This was settled by a bunch of the business men at a meeting previous to the close of the Chautauqua season. The method which has been in vogue for the first time the Chautauqua was with us was found very unsatisfactory, that of guaranteeing the sale of a certain number of tickets by individuals, and so the business men have taken the sale of tickets in charge and as a whole sign a paper to the effect that they guarantee the sale of \$600 worth of tickets, said tickets to be on sale in from three to six places, the business men standing good for the total sale and to make good any number not sold. The Chautauqua just closed developed the fact that a number of those guaranteeing and paying for a certain number of tickets got cold feet and some of them sold their tickets at a discount in fear of having some left unsold, which completely disarranged sales, many purchasers holding off their buying until the last moment, thinking that they could secure them at a cut rate. By the new arrangement season tickets will be held at the regular price, and all cuts will be eliminated.

Several good features were inaugurated at the recent Chautauqua which give promise of doing much good for the community. Among them is the Supervised Play Ground idea, the Domestic Science stunt, in which the women, girls and boys, as well as men, will have part. The Domestic Science idea will be divided in two parts. Our B. of E. club composed of Loup City's best young ladies, and the younger generation, with the ladies of the P. E. O. standing as sponsors, will comprise the two sections of the Domestic Science work. These lessons will be furnished by the Chautauqua management, and cannot fail of making good along the lines of housekeeping.

While the Chautauqua just over was in some respects not up to former standards, yet there was enough good to amply repay those who attended and parted with their money, while the new ideas formed and to be put in operation will undoubtedly prove of untold value to both old and young of our community.

One of the nice suggestions of the last Chautauqua is that of supervised play. We believe that too much stress cannot be put on this important suggestion. The children on the play ground find their place to be that of rooters for other players, or observers from the side lines, has been known by the parents of small and weak children for all time. In the ball games the strong and hardy find themselves engaged on the team, but that only takes a few and it is the strong ones who are chosen. The ones in fact who can best forego the exercise, while the weak and small who most need the exercise are the ones who are put out of the game for the very good reason that the team is organized to win and there is no room on the winning team for weak folks. Thus we see that the object of this play ground is practically lost, whereas under supervised play competitive games are not introduced to the exclusion of the little folks, but when ball is introduced among boys of one age another game is started to interest those of different ages. The thought is that all should have exercise at play time. We saw little 4-year old children playing on the court house lawn together with the children of forty, and all seemed to be enjoying themselves. Some think that no one but Miss Proctor can interest the children in this way but we believe that any of the six teachers of our schools can interest the pupils in their department and that it will be a great help to the teacher in that all of us need exercise; and then the pupils who know their teacher as a play director will have quite a different idea of him or her than if they only know them as hearers of lessons and someone who tells them how to march in the halls.

The educational feature of directed play is not to be overlooked. Many good lessons will be learned on the school ground as to politeness, marching and trustworthiness, which is so important in the young man or woman. Supervised play will do away with the playground fights and other occasions of abuse when teachers and parents can not tell whether a child has been hurt or whether it is crying for effect.

Again, if we have supervised play on the school ground the influence of the boy or girl with the wrong ideas will not prevail but all such will be stopped by the presence of the teacher. If this plan is put into practice by the school faculty and by the school board this year they will ever have our esteem and appreciation. We are not sure that the faculty or any member of the faculty can inaugurate any such plan as suggested, but if the school board makes the order that so far as possible the intermissions of play shall be supervised by the teachers of the various departments then there will be unity in the effort and it will not be aborted in the start. Our coming superintendent, who, we are sure, is interested in supervised play will then have the backing that all teachers in charge must have.

The suggestion has been well received by many of the people of the town who have taken pains to look into the matter and an attempt has been made to give supervised play during the summer but it is to be conducted by housewives and business men whose contact with the children is somewhat remote and who for various reasons may find it impossible at all times to meet as intended but if the idea shall get hold of our school board and school faculty then we feel that a great thing has been accomplished.

Here is strength to the arm that puts the suggestion into practice. Other towns are taking up the suggestion as never before. Let Loup City not be behind.

Good Man Called Home

Earthly Career of Well Known Character Ends in Death of Wm. Cox

William Cox, whose death on a farm near Loup City, was briefly chronicled in these columns last week, was born at Oswego, Illinois, August 11, 1844, being 68 years, 11 months and 6 days old. He was one of ten children, of whom four brothers, James M., Joshua, Levi and Reuben, are well known in this section. He was married in 1870 at Plano, Ill., to Miss Clara Henning, who with three sons and one daughter, Charles, Fred, Loren and Hattie, survive him. Three other children born to this union are dead.

Mr. Cox came to Hamilton Co. in the early 80's and settled on a farm now owned by T. M. Scott. The family resided there until about ten years ago, when they removed to Aurora. Last winter Mr. Cox purchased a farm in Sherman county and in the spring went there with his wife to keep house for his son Loren, who was managing it. About a month ago his health began to fail and relatives were hastily summoned to his bedside. They returned after a few days believing him to be in no immediate danger. A sudden collapse due to heart failure ended his career at 5 o'clock Thursday morning July 17. The body was brought to Aurora for burial, funeral services being held at the Methodist church by Rev. Buckner Saturday afternoon. The universal esteem in which Mr. Cox was held was manifested by the large number of people who paid silent tribute to his memory on that occasion.

Of the life of William Cox it can be truthfully said that the world is better for his having lived in it. He was a man of generous impulses and seemed never to forget the hospitable ways of the pioneer. Like many in this county Mr. Cox had suffered vicissitudes in years gone by, but he bore adversity bravely and in later years enjoyed prosperity without ostentation. He was a man of fine habits and fine moral character, an independent thinker, clear-minded and logical. There was a charm about his daily life that won every heart. In temperament he was gentle and candid and yet remarkable for an uncompromising firmness in defense of his ideals. He gained the confidence of men when he seemed least to seek it. To be counted a friend of William Cox meant more than friendship as measured by the usual standards. Those who claimed this privilege regarded him more as a brother than as a friend. When he died, the grief that was felt over the close of his career was wide-spread and sincere. His best monument will be the good report that he has left in the community in which he lived for many years. He filled the various relations of life as son, husband, father, brother, friend, and filled them well. God never created a man that could do more.—Aurora Republican.

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