

GET BIG HARVESTS

STATE INSTITUTION PRODUCES BIG AMOUNT OF PRODUCE.

NEWS OF THE STATE HOUSE

Items of General Interest Gathered From Reliable Sources at State House.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. They did some farming at several of the state institutions this year. Reports have already been published about the huge corn crop and the big potato harvest that Steward Helms and his assistants raised at the Lincoln state hospital for the insane. H. C. Gerdes, a member of the board of control, just back from a visit to the Norfolk insane asylum, says that the agricultural products of the season at that institution were in part as follows: Corn, 2,500 bushels; Oats, 2,700 bushels; potatoes, 2,500 bushels; alfalfa, 100 tons; prairie hay, 20 tons; ensilage, stored in silos, 175 tons; carrots, 300 bushels; turnips, 300 bushels; beets, 50 bushels; cabbage, 10,000 head; onions, 200 bushels; tomatoes, 250 bushels. In the live stock department there are 40 fine Holstein cows, 7 yearling heifers, 34 calves, 1 bull and 117 head of hogs. This is believed to have been the banner year for farm products in the history of the Norfolk hospital. The record has not been approached, at least, during the past ten years.

Increased Revenue from School Lands

Increased revenue from state school lands in sixteen counties is planned by the board of public lands and buildings, which has ruled that a revaluation of the lands shall be made in order to accomplish that end. Altogether about 450,000 acres of land owned and leased by the state will undergo the reappraisal in these counties. Some of the property is still under lease at a value fixed upon fifteen or twenty years ago when the general belief was that western Nebraska was little more than a desert. In some of the counties the rental is little more than 1 per cent per acre. Under this plan the state revenues are expected to be increased many thousands of dollars each year, and if the appraisements can be made in time the ruling will go into effect January 1, 1916. The board ruling affects lands in the following counties: Arthur, Cherry, Cheyenne, Deuel, Dundy, Franklin, Grant, Hooker, Kearney, Kimball, Lincoln, Logan, McPherson, Morrill, Perkins and Thomas.

Questions Before the Supreme Court

Assistant Attorney General Charles S. Roe has filed a brief in the supreme court in support of the rule adopted by the state banking board against issuing charters to state banks to be operated by national banks officers in connection with a national bank. The brief was filed in the case of W. Chamberlin and others who were refused a charter to start a savings bank at Clarks. Judge Cornish of the district court of Lancaster county issued a writ of mandamus compelling the state banking board to issue the charter. The banking board appealed to the supreme court. The applicants for the charter allege the board is exercising not only legislative powers, under the guise of a rule or regulation, but in addition an autocratic power of prohibition rather than the administrative power of regulation.

State Employee Files Claim

A formal notice has been served upon Secretary of State Pool that Dr. L. A. Bordner of Wymore, employed as an inspector for the state stallion registration department was hurt while in the line of duty and that the state owes him for his injuries under the employers' liability and workmen's compensation law. Dr. Bordner was hurt while cranking his automobile, a machine which he owned and used on his inspection trips. His arm was broken, according to this story, and he was disabled eight weeks.

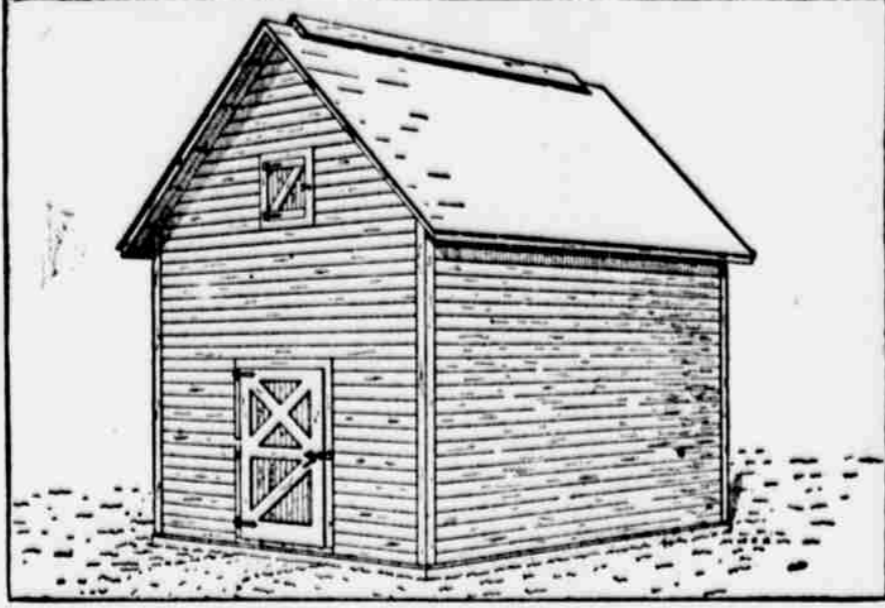
From 39 to 100 per cent greater and better yield of potatoes was secured from northern grown seed than from home grown seed this year on farms of the Sage County Farmers' Association members under the direction of the county agricultural agent.

Plan to Fill Up the Ranks.

Immediate steps to round out the membership of the national guard and make it not only up to but beyond requirements will be taken by General Hall. The commanding officer of the organization will take trips to Gordon, Gothenburg and intermediate towns to look over the organizations which are clamoring for admittance. General Hall has made a clear distinction between preparedness—as far as he is able to reflect the president's wishes—and what some people term "peace." He argues that preparedness does not mean war by any means. He believes it is insurance against war, and that it is the same kind of protection to the nation that police forces are to the cities and sheriffs' staffs are to the counties of the state.

Adjutant General Hall expects shortly to visit two or three places which are asking for national guard companies. Gordon, Crawford, Gothenburg and Franklin have all put in a bid for recognition. General Hall will investigate the situation and the probable support for a company at each place.

ECONOMY IN ICE-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION



Wooden Ice House, Insulated With Sawdust or Mill Shavings. (Perspective View.)

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Generally speaking, the construction of an ice house is a question of economy for the dairyman. The cost of harvesting and storing, interest on the money invested, repairs, and depreciation on the building should offset the saving in the melting of ice; beyond this it is not good policy to go.

The location of the house should be such as to shield it as much as possible from the wind and from the direct rays of the sun.

The function of an ice house is to prevent the outside heat from passing into the interior and melting the ice; therefore the problem is to minimize the passage of heat by interposing in the walls a material or a construction which will resist its transfer from the outer to the inner side of the building. There is no material known that will entirely prevent the passage of heat; however, there are materials which offer a high resistance and are termed nonconductors or insulators. The best insulators appear to be those that contain the greatest amount of entrapped air confined in the smallest possible spaces.

Formerly it was the practice in constructing buildings for the storage of ice or for cold-storage purposes to provide a series of air spaces some of which were as much as 12 inches wide, the supposition being that they were dead-air spaces. As a matter of fact, however, as the air in contact with the cooler surface fell while that in contact with the warmer surface rose, it produced a circulation tending to equalize the temperature of the sides of the air space. Therefore an air space 1 inch wide is practically as good as one 12 inches wide. Air circulation is valuable, however, between the insulated ceiling and the roof of an ice house in order to break up the heat radiation through the roof.

No entrance or exit of air should be allowed to take place in a room where ice is stored, especially at or near the ground line, as the cold currents of air at the bottom will filter through. If the walls and foundations are kept absolutely tight at the bottom, an opening at the top has but little effect, as the warm air entering will remain at the top of the room. When it is necessary to remove ice from the house, the door should be kept open as short a time as possible, and where a covering material is used the ice should be carefully covered. In a properly insulated house a great advantage is that no covering is required. The ice is packed on the floor of the room, depending on the insulated walls and floor for protection from the outside heat. But in the cheaper houses it is better to cover the ice with some material, such as sawdust or mill shavings. A layer of the insulating material should be placed directly on the floor and the ice stacked thereon; there should also be a layer packed between the ice and the walls. Ice should never be placed directly on the ground, soil being a fairly good conductor of heat, especially when wet, as the floors of all ice houses are sure to be. The larger percentage of waste, however, is due to the entrance of heat through the insulation of the walls and floor; consequently they should be carefully constructed.

Insulation. As sawdust and shavings are shown in some of the typical designs, it is not to be understood that they are the best insulators for this class of buildings. They are used because they are cheap and can be had in any part of the country, and if kept dry are good insulators. It is a very difficult problem, however, to keep them dry, and when they are to be used great care should be exercised in the construction of the walls in order to keep out the moisture.

Planing-mill shavings are better than sawdust for insulating purposes; they are elastic, do not settle readily, and do not absorb moisture so readily as sawdust; and, most important, are free from dirt, bark, or chips. When used as filling for walls or ceiling, they should be well packed into place to prevent settling.

Sawdust has in the past been used to a great extent in rural districts for insulating walls of small cold-storage buildings, due to the fact that it is available in most country districts and usually without cost. It is not a very satisfactory material for insulating purposes, however, as it is always more or less damp. Furthermore the dampness not only destroys its insulating value, but it favors the growth of mold and rot, first in the sawdust itself and then in the walls

of the building. The rotting and the consequent heating cause the sawdust to settle and leave open spaces which further weakens the insulation. When sawdust is to be employed it should be thoroughly dried before use.

There are several makes of commercial insulators that are a great deal better than either shavings or sawdust and are cheaper in the end, but their initial cost is somewhat greater. They are nearly uniform in their insulating value, and moisture has but little effect upon them. They are practically fireproof, occupy but little space, and will retain their efficiency indefinitely. To get the best results, however, they should be installed by experienced men.

Drainage. Provision should be made for thorough drainage. In houses that have the floor below the level of the ground, sufficient drainage usually can be obtained through the soil, especially if the soil is porous. It may be necessary, however, with a clay soil, to excavate a foot or two and fill in with cinders or gravel, and to place a 3-inch porous tile under the floor. This drain should be properly trapped or sealed to prevent warm air from entering the building through the floor. In place of the tile a satisfactory drain may be constructed in houses having a ground floor by digging a ditch under the floor of the house and filling the ditch with broken stone or gravel, well packed into place. This drain should be led out with sufficient fall to carry away the water.

All floors should be sloped downward toward the center of the room to prevent the ice from falling against the walls of the building and in houses having water-tight floors to carry the water to the drain.

Ventilation. There is bound to be some or less melting of ice, no matter what the construction of the building may be, and this will cause moisture to settle on the walls and ceiling of the room. If the building is of wood construction the moisture is absorbed by the wood, and rot and decay follow. Therefore wooden houses should be provided with means of ventilation which can be controlled at will. The ceiling of such houses should be sloped up to the center in order to assist the circulation and carry the warm, moisture-laden air to the ventilator. In those houses in which some form of commercial insulation is used that will take a cement finish on the interior no ventilation is considered necessary. The building should be so constructed that there will be a circulation of air through the outer walls and at the eaves to the ventilator on the roof, as these air currents tend to break up the heat radiation through the walls and roof.

Waterproofing. It is of the utmost importance that brick, concrete, and wooden buildings be waterproofed. Brick and concrete work may be rendered waterproof by painting the outside of the wall with white lead and oil or by coating the walls with a preparation of paraffin or asphalt, or by some of the patented compounds. The preparation containing paraffin or asphalt should be applied hot, and the walls should also be heated previously to application.

There are on the market several water-excluding paints and compounds for preserving wood. Creosote is considered one of the best preservatives, provided the wood is thoroughly impregnated with it, but on account of its odor it should not be used in houses where food products are stored.

BE ECONOMICAL IN FEEDING

Policy for Farmer to Give Fowls Such Grains as He Has on Farm, Thus Eliminating Cash Outlay.

With regard to feeding poultry it is always wise to be economical and yet give sufficient of the right food. It is policy to feed such grains as one has on his farm, and supplement with certain feeds which can profitably be purchased for the fitting of the birds for market.

By thus doing we eliminate any heavy outlay in cash, may utilize inferior grain and only purchase those which in better growing and fitting will be incorporated into the foods and make the balanced ration.

Good Horses in Demand. Good horses are in such demand now that it will pay any farmer with good horse-sense to sit up and take notice.

MANY VICTIMS OF CONFLAGRATION

TWENTY PERISH IN A FIRE IN SCHOOL HOUSE.

CRUSHED IN JAM AT DOOR

Explosion in Basement of Catholic School Causes Many Fatalities—Victims Leap From Third Floor.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Peabody, Mass., Oct. 28.—Twenty children, most of them girls ranging in age from seven to seventeen years, lost their lives today in a fire which destroyed St. John's parochial school. Another girl has injuries which are regarded as probably fatal, while others were less severely hurt. The 600 children had entered their class rooms for the morning session when the fire was discovered, and although a majority of them were guided to safety by sisters of the Order of Notre Dame, who were their teachers, panic seized a large number as they neared the front door, and in the rush to escape they lost their footing and their bodies blocked the exit. It was in the front vestibule that nearly all the bodies were found.

Ten Bodies Identified.

Of the nineteen bodies at an undertaking shop ten have so far been identified.

All of the sisters escaped but the mother superior, Marie Carmelita, who was seriously burned. At the convent house it was said that her injuries probably were not fatal, although she is prostrated by the disaster and the suffering of her charges.

Origin of Fire Unknown.

How the fire started may never be known. An early theory that a boiler exploded and caused it having been dismissed, the state police officials are of the opinion that a store room in the basement, where a gas meter was located, was its source, but investigation of the theory was difficult as the place where the store room had been was destroyed.

The first word of the fire is believed to have come from a tardy pupil, who smelled smoke and reported it to the mother superior. The children had just finished morning prayer when the gong sounded for fire drill. Mother Marie hurried to tell the sisters of the actual danger, and the movements of the fire drill were quickly started. A few days ago, in a practice drill, the building was emptied within two minutes. It would have been cleared in almost the same time today, in the opinion of the Rev. Nicholas G. Murphy, pastor of St. John's Roman Catholic church, but for the falling of a child believed to be a cripple in the front vestibule. Over her body child after child, fearful of the flames and pressed on by the crowd behind, stumbled and fell. The opening was choked and further escape in this way stopped.

Some firemen reported that the death list might reach as high as fifty. Many of the children were caught in the jammed door and crushed.

The instant following the explosion the children ran for the doors and windows in wild disorder.

The big main door at the front of the three-story brick building opens inward and before the first to reach there could swing them back they were crushed against it by those behind.

Before fire apparatus had arrived neighbors came to the rescue with blankets and everything that could be used to catch the children as they jumped.

The firemen found it impossible to force open the big main doors owing to the mass of little bodies crushed against them from the inside.

The sister teachers controlled the situation until the mishap at the front door which proved so fatal. Mother Superior Marie Carmelita said during the fire that she had made certain that all the children had left the upper floors before she did. No bodies were found above the first floor.

Genevieve Phillips, one of those who escaped, said:

"There was no confusion and everything went smoothly until we came to a point about half way down the stairs between the first and second floors. Looking down over the heads of the children ahead we saw a terrible scene. The younger children from the first floor were piled up in front of the doorway. The sisters were doing their best to get the children through the doors.

The classes of pupils, marshaled by the sisters in the rooms and halls, had filed through the corridors and started down the stairs in orderly procession, notwithstanding curling plumes of smoke, until the blockade occurred at the door. Then, with cries from those below in their ears, the children in the rear of the lines scattered to the rooms on all three floors of the building. Those on the lower floor dropped safely to the ground. From the second floor most of the children, supervised by the sisters, jumped into the coats of firemen and bystanders.

Table Dainties from Sunny Climes



From tropical Hawaii, home of the sweetest, most luscious pineapple, comes the one; and California, where the tenderest asparagus grows, supplies the other. The Libby care and cleanliness back of both is a warrant of a product that will please you. Insist on Libby's at your grocer's.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago

Teddy Bear Saves Child.

A teddy bear saved Grace Mower, five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mower, from injury. Mr. Mower is the agent of the St. Paul railway and the family lives on the second floor of the depot building.

The little girl was playing in one of the windows when the screen gave way and she fell to the brick walk. She held the teddy bear tightly in her arms and thus fell on it, preventing death or serious injury.—Cottonwood (S. D.) Dispatch to New York Sun.

Particular as to Diet.

De Quincy, the writer, during the last 30 years of his life invariably made his dinner of a slice of mutton and a dish of rice. He insisted that the cook cut his meat in a diagonal rather than a longitudinal form, declaring that, "otherwise, consequences incalculably distressing to my system will arise and will prevent me from attending to matters of overwhelming importance."

The Household Boss.

He—Ann, I intend to put my foot down on the next purchase for this house.
She—All right, William; you'll put it down on a new carpet.

Follies of youth are drafts on old age, the payments of which are imperative.

PLAY THRILLS; BOY STRICKEN

Cuban Has Stroke of Apoplexy While Absorbed in Watching Detective Melodrama.

Sherlock Holmes and his exciting adventures, proved too much for U. Kinderland, eighteen, a Cuban youth who lives at the Hotel Ansonia, relates the New York Sun. At the end of the third act the boy toppled in his seat with an attack of apoplexy and had to be carried to the lobby, where he was revived. Later he was removed to the hotel.

It was just at the most exciting moment of the play when the incident occurred. Sherlock Holmes sticks his cigar in a corner of the gas cellar and eludes his captors by causing them to watch the cigar while he escapes through a door at the other side.

Kinderland had been observed watching the play with intense excitement, and when the climax came and the detective knocked over a lamp, precipitating utter darkness, he succumbed.

On the Right Track.

"How did you arrive at that conclusion?"
"By means of a train of thought."

How the fact that town dogs are bathed regularly must make the country dogs snicker.



Nothing Stops This Man

The man with vigorous, virile health, and a clear mind, who brushes away obstacles, and rejoices in overcoming difficulties, is bound to succeed. His is the joyous outlook on life.

Physical and mental conditions like these come largely through proper eating—"Food makes the man."

Now it is a fact—attested by food experts—that the modern dietary is woefully lacking in the very elements that put success into a man. They are the mineral salts—Phosphate of Potash, etc. White bread is almost wholly lacking in them. But there is one food that richly supplies these vital elements, and that food is

Grape-Nuts

Made from whole wheat and barley, Grape-Nuts contains all the nutriment of the grain, including the valuable mineral salts. It is easily digested, is concentrated and has delicious taste. A daily ration of Grape-Nuts along with other food helps build vigorous bodies and keen brains.

"There's a Reason"
—sold by Grocers everywhere