



CONDITIONS THRUOUT THE GREAT STATE OF NEBRASKA

INDICATIONS FOR MAMMOTH CROP OF SPRING WHEAT, IF SEASON FAVORABLE, BUT CORN WILL REMAIN KING OF CROPS

Two weeks ago I mentioned that the acreage planted to corn in western Nebraska will probably be no larger this year than it was last, although the amount of land planted to crops will be larger than ever before. It now seems probable that the number of acres planted to corn in the state as a whole will be considerably less than in any recent previous year.

With farmers in this country crowding every acre possible into wheat this spring in order to secure the government's guaranteed price, which applies to this year's crop, it is possible that they may be overlooking a better bet. There will be cattle and hogs to be fattened next fall and winter, and no matter what the price of corn may be, it will be purchased for that purpose. The price is sure to be fancy, and there can be no doubt that the average yield of corn, in this state at least, will be much in excess of spring wheat.

The average yield per acre in Nebraska last year was 17.7 bushels of corn and 11.5 bushels of spring wheat, or a yield of about two-thirds as much spring wheat as corn. Deducting the acre planted, the net yield of spring wheat was only a little more than three-fifths that of corn. In thirteen counties the yield of corn was double that of spring wheat and more than double in twenty-three counties; while in the southeast part of the state, which was drought-stricken last year, the yield of corn was the same per acre as spring wheat in five counties and one bushel per acre less in two counties.

I am making the guess that the average net yield per acre of spring wheat in the entire state this year will be less than three-fifths that of corn, with a probability that it may not exceed one-half. If that turns

out to be the case, it is more than probable that the farmer who puts in a good crop of corn and cultivates it well will be ahead of the man who devotes all his ground to wheat this year.

Viewed from Patriotic Standpoint
Viewed from a patriotic standpoint, it was the farmer's duty last year to grow all the wheat possible; not so this year. The price of pork is already soaring and advices from Washington are that the experts of the Department of Agriculture predict it will continue to go up.

Within two weeks from the time that the government fixed price on pork was revoked in March, it went up about \$2 per 100 pounds, wholesale. But hams, pickled pig's feet and all pork cuts will not stop there, according to department data. "Farmers are rushing plans to plant spring wheat to sell at \$2.26 a bushel, the government guaranteed price," said Professor E. H. Wilcox, of the farm management bureau.

"Corn is being crowded out. According to farmers' present plans, the crop will go 50,000,000 bushels short."

"Farmers will then have to feed \$2.26 wheat to fatten hogs, instead of corn at \$1.50 a bushel."

"Potatoes also may be crowded out by wheat. A boost of perhaps 25 per cent in potato prices may also be expected."

SUGAR PLANT IS NOW MANUFACTURING POTASH

Eighteen to Twenty Tons per Day Made as By-product at Scottsbluff Sugar Factory

The sugar factory at Scottsbluff is making from eighteen to twenty tons per day of potash salts as a by-product. The output is of course very small as compared with the 900 to 1,000 tons per day manufactured by the Holland, Antioch and Lakeside plants near Alliance, when running at full capacity, but the process used is interesting and was described as follows by the Star-Herald in its issue last week:

We live and learn. A Star-Herald representative being duly alive last Wednesday and visiting the Scottsbluff sugar factory, learned something. That is, he tried to learn something, but still there is a certain mystery about the process of extracting potash from the waste material of that institution that he hasn't just straight through his head, despite the fact that Chief Chemist R. L. Colwell labored patiently and with long suffering to explain; and that is this stunt of burning of water. Chemist Colwell explained that there was a sufficient amount of carbon contained in the water after the evaporation to produce its own fuel, but to see this fluid churning about in the pit and then entering the 169-foot-long furnace, water like that of Daniel is heated "seven times hotter than it

was wont to be," at least putting out the aforesaid fire, suggested some rather unpleasant topic that the reporter in his job heard expounded from Hard Shell Baptist pulpits.

Despite the fact that he had heard of the potash improvement and from a distance watched the various operations of construction, the news man had always had a sort of hazy idea that when "evaporation" was talked of, and the giant tank mentioned, that it was something on the order of a settling basin and that all that was required was to allow the water to run over shallow pans and then go and scoop up the potash crystals in a washtub and sell them. He had purchased potash in the drug stores for a throat gargle and knew of evaporation because of the fact of watching the salt gather in shining flakes after a "header" in the Mexican gulf and a few minutes spent in the sun thereafter. It was all wrong, all wrong.

Under the guidance of Chemist Colwell, a visit was first paid to the evaporators being used in the process of refining molasses. As the reporter gathered, a sugar factory, after a sugar beet falls into its clutches, is like a meat packing plant. With a packing plant in handling a hog nothing is wasted but the squeal. With a sugar factory, by the same token, nothing is wasted, because a beet has no squeal. From the very outset of the transition of a beet into sugar, therefore, provision is made. First, the water that is used in the process from the Scottsbluff and Gering factories is stored in the gigantic tank awaiting the close of the sugar campaign; the molasses is also pushed to one side until the first and chief operation is carried out, then attention is given to both, and that it is which is occupying the attention of the factory now and will continue to do so until some time in May.

In the refining of an additional quantity of sugar from the molasses there is again a by-product of water which goes to the potash plant after having certain undesirable contents removed by filters. This water which has a reddish brown complexion makes its first appearance in the pit aforementioned, and is automatically "scooped" into the furnace by an endless chain running over large wheels and reminds one of the good-bye view of a stern-wheel steambot.

There are portholes along the base of the furnace, and Mr. Colwell opened some of these, showing how this same water was faring en transit. At the start there seemed to be

Jump from Bed in Morning and Drink Hot Water

Tells why everyone should drink hot water each morning before breakfast.

Why is man and woman, half the time, feeling nervous, despondent, worried; some days headachy, dull and anstrung; some days really incapacitated by illness.

If we all would practice inside-bathing, what a gratifying change would take place. Instead of thousands of half-sick, anaemic-looking souls with pasty, muddy complexions we should see crowds of happy, healthy, rosy-cheeked people everywhere. The reason is that the human system does not rid itself each day of all the waste which it accumulates under our present mode of living. For every ounce of food and drink taken into the system nearly an ounce of waste material must be carried out, else it ferments and forms ptomaine-like poisons which are absorbed into the blood.

Just as necessary as it is to clean the ashes from the furnace each day, before the fire will burn bright and hot, so we must each morning clear the inside organs of the previous day's accumulation of indigestible waste and body toxins. Men and women, whether sick or well, are advised to drink each morning, before breakfast, a glass of real hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it, as a harmless means of washing out of the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels the indigestible material, waste, sour bile and toxins; thus cleansing, sweetening and purifying the entire alimentary canal before putting more food into the stomach.

Millions of people who had their turn at constipation, bilious attacks, acid stomach, nervous days and sleepless nights have become real cranks about the morning inside-bath. A quarter pound of limestone phosphate will not cost much at the drug store, but is sufficient to demonstrate to anyone, its cleansing, sweetening and freshening effect upon the system.

about a fifty-fifty chance that it would put out the fire, but the next porthole showed that the fire was gaining, and before the other end of the furnace was reached the reporter became convinced that there was no chance for extinguishment. His belief was verified a few moments later when the end of the kiln appeared and he saw what had gone in as water come out a dark and discouraged looking ash.

This was scooped into barrows, weighed and then spread upon the floor of the cooling room, where it smoldered and smoked and some of the carbon, which had failed to go up in smoke during its transit through the furnace, gave its expiring rasp. Then to the rollers, where the ash is flattened out, and if that was not enough, it is shifted to the grinder which is stentorian piece of machinery, and possibly because it from the storage basin, from which

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is, gets the last whack at the potash and hopes to secure credit for the whole works. From the grinder the finished product is let down in a proper chute and sacked—200 pounds of land encouragement to each bag.

Some eighteen or twenty tons of potash are produced each day, the material coming from the Steffen process with the molasses and also

an electric pump is steadily sending a stream to the factory for filtration and for further evaporation, adding to the impetus already given it by wind and sun.

It's an interesting process from start to finish, showing the wonderful strides made in the larger manufacturing institution to take care of waste to the end that there shall be no waste.

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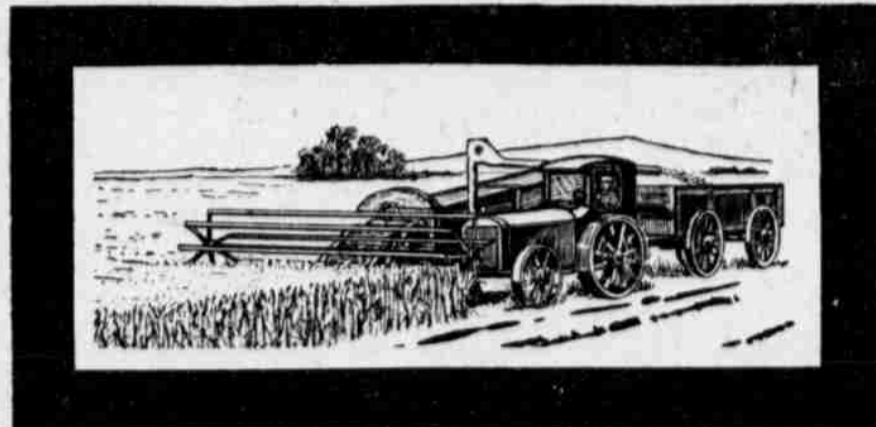
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