W. N. U., OMAHA, NO. 18--1921.

Money is not the main thing. Knowing how to take care of it is of more importance.

If you use Red Cross Ball Blue in your laundry, you will not be troubled by those tiny rust spots, often caused by inferior bluing. Try it and see.

Perils on Land.

"It takes courage to be an aviator."

"One kind of courage," replied Mr. Chuggins. "And yet it would be a comfort if I could sail my flivver into the clouds where there wouldn't be any risk of meeting a reckless bootleg bandit or an irritated traffic cop."

Automatic Scarecrow Shoots.

A new device of interest to farmers whose crops are seriously damaged by birds is an automatic scarecrow, consisting of a gun, which by a clockwork arrangement fires at any desired interval during daylight, shuts down during the night, and resumes business at sunrise.

Abandoning Totem Poles.

Alaska is losing its totem poles. Because of the gradual decline in observance of native customs, totem poles are no longer erected, and the elements are wearing down those remaining.

The largest collection of totems in the North, it is said, is to be found in the abandoned Indian village of Old Kassan, 25 miles from Ketchikan. The village was deserted several years ago, after a disastrous fire, the natives moving to New Kassan.

Old Kassan's totems are of many sizes and descriptions. Some are of imposing proportions, with the four distinct emblems of the bear, the crow, the toad and the eagle represented. The poles are carved, from base to pinnacle, with gorgeous language. The totems are carved on cedar, which is slow in perishing.

Apparently.

He—"Do you really believe ignorance is bliss?" She—"I don't know. You seem to be quite happy."

Birth Rate of France Increases.

Vital statistics show that the birth rate increased in France in 1920. At Marseilles, for the first time in years, the number of births greatly exceeded the number of deaths. At Chalon-sur-Soane total of births for the year was 689 and that of deaths 520 only, whereas the figures for 1919 had been: Births, 420, and deaths, 571. In Toulon the number of births exceeded by 118 that of deaths, something that has not happened in 30 years. From Orleans satisfactory figures have also been communicated, and at Dieppe the number of births exceeded by 30 per cent the number of deaths.

Influenza and Consumption.

Dr. Charles H. Marcy of Pittsburgh, stated before the medical society of Pennsylvania, that he had studied 583 cases of tuberculosis, the onset of whose symptoms was referred to an attack of influenza. The number of patients known to have had tuberculosis prior to the onset of influenza was comparatively small. In the majority of these cases the influenza had reactivated old quiescent lesions. In 34.3 per cent of the series studied the onset of tuberculosis dated from the influenza.

Page a Tailor.

"I see you are not dancing with Ruth any more. What's the matter?"

"My tailor bill got to high. Every time I left her I had to have my clothes pressed.—Iowa Frivol.

No Wedding Bells for Him.

"And when you asked her to wed, she declined." "Yes, she dismissed me without ceremony."

COWPEA USEFUL TO HELP SOILS

Crop Increases Productiveness and Also Improves General Physical Condition.

GREATLY BENEFITS ORCHARDS

About 85 Per Cent of Fertilizing Value of Crop Is Contained in Hay and 15 Per Cent in the Roots and Stubble.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The ease with which cowpeas are grown and their marked effect on succeeding crops have made them one of the most popular crops grown for soil improvement. Besides increasing the productiveness of the soil, the bulletin says, the cowpea also improves its general physical condition making heavy clay soils more open and sandy soils more compact. The cowpea has the distinct advantage of making a good growth on soils which will not produce profitable yields of other legumes or cereals. It is an excellent green-manure crop for vineyards and orchards.

Plow Under Stubble.

Except on the poorer soils, results indicate that it is decidedly more profitable to utilize the cowpea as hay or pasture and then plow under the stubble than it is to plow under the entire crop. About 85 per cent of the fertilizing and soil-improving value of the cowpea is contained in the hay and about 15 per cent in the roots and stubble. Feeding experiments indicate that much of the fertilizing value of feeds is recovered in the manure. It is possible, therefore, to obtain the feeding value of the cowpea as hay or pasture, and, in returning the manure to the soil, to save

Cowpeas and Johnson Grass Seeded Together.

a large part of the fertilizing value, provided the manure is well handled. When the entire crop is plowed under, a more beneficial and lasting effect is obtained, but this advantage is not sufficiently great to equal the feeding value of the cowpea.

Plow Under Entire Crop.

Light or sandy soils that have been cropped for a long time and need humus receive greater benefit from plowing under the whole crop. When, therefore, the improvement of the land is the sole object, the entire crop should be plowed under to obtain the greatest value. In utilizing the entire crop for soil improvement, it is best to plow it under when green, before being killed by frost. The green plants decay more readily and are superior to dry plants in their fertilizing effect.

The results of analyses made by the North Carolina agricultural experiment station show that one ton of cowpea hay contains 47 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of phosphoric acid and 29 pounds of potash.

BETTER CONTAINERS NEEDED

Millions of Dollars Worth of Perishable Products Destroyed Annually in Transit.

Perishable products worth millions of dollars are destroyed annually on account of breakage in transit of the containers in which they are packed. More than one railroad has appealed to the United States Bureau of Markets to help to remedy this situation, a high official of a southern railroad stating recently that, in his opinion, shippers should be compelled to use containers of adequate strength, and that proper car-loading methods should be exercised.

It is vastly to the interests of the shipper to use containers of a strength that will carry perishable products safely to market, and the bureau of markets has made many investigations and experiments to determine just what strength retainers should be to accomplish that result. These investigations are still in progress, but the information already collected is sufficiently complete to enable the bureau to advise shoppers with regard to the best containers to use in shipping specified fruits and vegetables.

SUBSTANTIAL FLOOR FOR POULTRY HOUSE

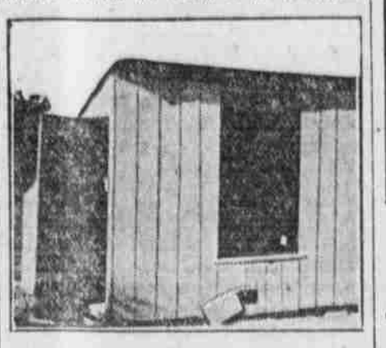
Specialists Say There Is No One Best Kind.

Everything Depends on Soil and Use of Structure as to Which Is to Be Preferred—Cement Is Most Sanitary.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cement floors for poultry houses are championed by some poultry growers, while others declare a good dirt floor is the only kind to use. The fact is, poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture say, that there is no one best kind of floor. It all depends on the soil, and the use of the house as to which type is to be preferred.

On light, sandy, well-drained soils a dirt floor is satisfactory, especially for small or colony hen houses. Such floors should be from 2 to 6 inches



A Plain and Suitable House for Poultry.

higher than the outside ground surface, and it is advisable to renew them every year by removing the contaminated surface down to clean soil, and to refill with fresh sand or fine gravel and earth.

A board floor is generally used where the level of the floor in the house is from 1 to 3 feet above the ground surface, and in portable houses on land which is not well drained. Board floors harbor rats, and rot quickly, and should be raised some distance off the ground so that cats or dogs can get under them, and also to allow a free circulation of air to prevent the wood from rotting.

Cement floors are adapted to permanent laying houses, to brooder houses, incubator cellars, and to all permanent houses where an artificial floor is required, and can be built on the ground level. These floors are easy to clean, very sanitary, rat proof, and comparatively inexpensive, if one has a cheap supply of gravel or sharp sand.

BROWN-TAIL MOTH IMPORTED

Inspection of French Nursery Stocks Results in Uncovering Many Nests of Insects.

Federal and state inspection of French fruit and rose stocks during recent months has resulted in the interception of 85 nests of the brown-tail moth in 32 shipments, in contrast with 63 infested French shipments which have arrived in this country during the last nine years. The finding of so many nests in such a brief period indicates that the French inspection service is much below the standard of previous years. To meet this situation, all French shipments of rose and fruit stocks are being fumigated at the port of entry under the direction of the Department of Agriculture, as well as inspected at destination by state inspectors. Furthermore, a warning has been sent to the French nurserymen and the French inspection service to the effect that if shipments continue to arrive infested with nests of this injurious insect, it may be necessary to cancel all existing permits to import French stocks.

Interceptions have been made by the state inspectors of Connecticut, New York, Indiana, Iowa, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Maryland and federal inspectors in New York city, Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

COWPEA HARVESTER.

The bean harvester, of which several types are commonly employed in harvesting field beans, will work well with cowpeas planted in rows, according to specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture. The most successful of these harvesters are constructed so that the long knives run under the vines, cutting off the stems beneath the surface of the ground.

CONTROL OF BLISTER MITE

Very Thorough Spraying, Covering Every Part of Tree, Is Recommended as Satisfactory.

Early spraying will control the blister mite on apple trees. The trees should be sprayed when the trees are dormant or when the leaf buds are swelling with lime sulphur spray in about the proportion of one gallon of the concentrated lime sulphur to nine gallons of water. The spraying must be very thoroughly done, covering every part of the tree. Unless the spraying is done early the result will not be satisfactory.

The Builder.

Knicker—Is a full house tax exempt?

Bocker—Not always; you have to give your wife a present if you loose.