

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

Many Lincoln politicians and business men have vigorously criticized the state board of control for purchasing the old military academy at Lincoln for the new reformatory. It is false economy to buy an old building, even for \$37,500, the critics declared, when nobody knows just how much more it is going to take to make it into a reformatory where prisoners are to be kept. It is a poor location, others said. The building will have to be practically torn down and rebuilt in order to put it into shape for a reformatory, it was declared.

Hastings has a boy scout hero in Raymond Coffey, 14, who rescued George Bacon, weighing 225 pounds, from drowning in Crystal lake, while scores watched him without offering assistance. Coffey is a member of St. Mark's Boy Scouts and learned rescue work as a part of his scout training.

Varsity Derby Sultana, a 2-year-old Holstein cow, bred and owned by the state college of agriculture, has established a new state butter record by producing 867 pounds in 365 days.

Considerable black stem rust has been found in the late Turkey red wheat in Clay county. But very little leaf rust and practically no stem rust was found in the fields of Kanred wheat. Clay county farmers shipped in seven car loads of this new rust-resistant wheat last year and with what was grown in 1920, now have 11,000 acres of Kanred wheat that is expected to out yield the Turkey Red from five to six bushels per acre.

According to figures given out by the state department of agriculture the loss during 1920 by the death of live stock on farms in Nebraska was \$11,140,119. Some of the losses were due to accidents and natural causes, but the greater loss was due to disease which the department says are controllable.

Farmers of the Bruning district have agreed upon the following wage scale for harvest hands:—Single hands, \$2 a day or 30 cents an hour; machine men, engineers and separator men, \$5 to \$7 a day. Threshing prices were fixed as follows: Wheat, 8 cents a bushel; oats, 5 cents, barley, 6 cents at oats weight.

A project is being discussed at Neligh of digging a big ditch on Willow creek which if done will reclaim a large section of Antelope county land. It is proposed to extend it down to the county line and about two miles over into Pierce county with lateral ditches to take care of the land on the bottom.

Farmers of Box Butte county predict that wheat will average thirty bushels to the acre, which is far above the average for the county. Corn is doing exceptionally well and there is the largest acreage of potatoes that has ever been planted in the county.

R. C. King, cashier of the Bank of Graf, has been appointed chief of the bureau of banking, state department of trade and commerce, at a salary of \$3,000 a year.

Announcement has been made that state aid will be secured if possible for the construction of the proposed Broken Bow, Callaway and Gothenburg highway.

Damage to roads and the destruction of six bridges along Sweet Creek by the recent floods in Buffalo county will cost taxpayers about \$35,000, it is said.

Aurora now has three and one-half miles of paved streets. The big paving job which has been under way for the past year has been finished a few days ago.

The potato crop in the Minatare district of which the acreage is almost three times that of last year, is being menaced by the potato beetle.

A fund has been raised by the business men and citizens at Table Rock for a free band concert each Saturday night by the town band.

The Hay Springs post of the American Legion is fitting up a commodious headquarters.

The Central City chapter of the Red Cross has forwarded \$400 to Pueblo flood victims.

Valentine now has a baseball headquarters with sleeping rooms for visiting teams.

Sutherland is organizing a new band. It will start with sixteen pieces.

Announcement has been made that thirteen types of automobile lens have been approved by the state department of public works, preparatory to the going into effect of the new state lens law July 23.

William Mattox, farm hand, who shot and killed his employer, John G. Schrier, on the latter's farm near Pender, was taken to Omaha for safe keeping, because of fear that neighbors of the murdered man might resort to mob violence to avenge the act. An argument over Mattox's employment and pay was the cause of the shooting.

The first of the new wheat crop to be marketed in the De Witt district was from the field of Ben Steinhilber, which averaged twenty-three bushels to the acre and tested 63 pounds. It sold for \$1.08 per bushel.

The 1920 corn crop cost an average of 49 cents a bushel to produce in one of the central Nebraska counties, according to figures compiled by the state college of agriculture. The average cost was figured from records kept by members of the county farm bureau and are considered conservative.

Lincoln has been selected as the site for the men's reformatory by the state board of control. The board announced it has purchased the former Hayward military academy located two miles southwest of the capital city. The building, which has been vacant for years, together with ten acres of ground, was purchased for \$37,500. The recent legislature appropriated \$300,000 for establishment of the institution. Sixteen towns in the state contested for the location of the reformatory. In choosing Lincoln the board stated it took into consideration the welfare of the prisoners and the saving to taxpayers.

It is believed that the selling at auction of the plant of the Hebb Motors Co. at Havelock last week for \$110,000, was the greatest financial crash in the history of the state. Nearly \$5,000,000 vanished from Nebraska with the crash. Of this amount \$3,250,000 is stock in the company—a total loss. The stockholders will not realize a penny upon their money. The total indebtedness, according to the receiver's report is approximately \$1,500,000.

The state of Nebraska is after the man who is making a business of trade in illicit booze, according to an address made by Governor McKelvie at Norfolk before 200 sheriffs, mayors, county attorneys, roadmen and other law enforcement officers who were enrolled into the State Law Enforcement bureau, which the governor stated is endeavoring to help local authorities to enforce state laws. Similar meetings are to be held in other parts of the state.

The state has entered into the fight being made against the Norval language law in Platte county by the Nebraska District Evangelical Lutheran synod of Missouri. In an answer to a petition for an order enjoining state and county officials, from enforcing the new law, Attorney General Davis declared that it was not in the province of the court of equity to undertake to restrain officials from enforcement of a criminal statute.

Farmers and business men of Hay Springs have petitioned the state railway commissioners, for additional sidetrack facilities for handling the immense potato crop that will be harvested this fall. Conservative estimate of the acreage in the locality is 2,000 acres, and many say 300 to 500 cars will go on the market this fall.

On account of a dangerous and contagious disease known as white pine blister rust, existing in certain sections of the country, Prof. Myron H. Swenk, state entomologist, has declared a quarantine against importation into the state of all live white pine or other pine bearing needles in bundles of five each.

Officials estimate that more than 200 prisoners at the penitentiary will be eligible for transfer to the new reformatory which is to be made out of the old Mayward Military academy just west of Lincoln. Members of the board of control say that work on the new building will be done by convicts.

Grain reports issued by the C. & N. W. railroad shows 5,453,150 bushels of corn, 1,219,265 bushels of oats and 854,600 bushels of wheat being held for shipment by farmers and elevators on the eastern division covering about 900 miles of railroad.

More than 1,500 Nebraska national guardsmen will go to Camp Dodge for training together with the Iowa national guard from August 17 to 31. It was announced by Adjutant General Paul, at Lincoln.

The shortage of farm help in Saline county has caused women to go into the fields. Many men from Crete are assisting in the harvest of the wheat crop, which is beyond expectations.

The Nebraska State Fair, which opens at Lincoln September 4, promises to be the greatest exhibition ever held in the state, according to Secretary Daniels of the fair board.

A daily automobile passenger service has been established between Lincoln and Grand Island on a specific schedule of arrival and departure for all intermediate points.

A ton and a half cake was the principal feature at the celebration of the forty-seventh anniversary of S. N. Wolbach, pioneer merchant at Grand Island.

In many parts of Nebraska farmers declare corn is farther advanced than ever before at this time of the year.

Work on Havelock's new \$30,000 school building is rapidly nearing completion.

The report that the family of Clyde Dickson, farmer resident of Adams, had lost their lives in the Pueblo flood has been found to be an error, a letter having been received at Beatrice from Mrs. Dickson to the effect that all escaped with their lives.

According to the new Fremont directory, that city has a population of 16,020, an increase of 1,500 people, since the last previous directory was issued before the war. The new directory contains 6,408 names. The government census gave Fremont a population of 10,000.

Nebraska boys and girls' clubs will have an enrollment of more than 4,000 this year. Records in the office of the college of agriculture at Lincoln showed a total enrollment of 3,820 on June 15, and several clubs had not yet reported.

Wheat harvesting this year in Nebraska is one of the earliest in the state's history, owing to the unseasonably hot weather in May. In average years the last week in June and the first in July is the official opening. Farmers in southern counties are fully a week or ten days ahead of schedule,

POULTRY MANURE QUITE VALUABLE

Accumulation Beneath Perches of Fowls Receives Only Occasional Attention.

IS FREQUENTLY THROWN AWAY

Is Worth 30 to 40 Cents Per Fowl Per Year If Properly Cared For—Especially Rich in Nitrogen and Phosphorus.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The average poultry raiser attaches little or no value to the manure produced by his flock. Its gradual accumulation beneath the perches of his fowls receives only occasional attention. In many instances, and even when cleaned out more frequently, it is thrown away. When its removal becomes necessary he considers it one of the unavoidable and unpleasant evils that go with the business.

Rich in Nitrogen and Phosphorus.

But poultry manure has a very real value, and may become a profitable by-product of the plant. It has been determined by the Maine experiment station, working in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture, that the average night droppings of the medium breeds amount to 30 pounds a year for one fowl. On this basis 100 fowls would produce 3,000 pounds, or 1½ tons. The analyses of this manure show it to be especially high in two of the three principal fertilizing elements. If the plant food contained in a ton of average fresh poultry manure were bought at the price paid, usually, for it in the form of commercial fertilizers, the outlay would be about \$10.

Taking into account the fact that the quantity of manure produced in



A Roosting Platform Helps to Conserve the Night Droppings.

the daytime is at least equal to that produced at night the specialists find that one average hen produces about 60 pounds of manure in a year. However, only the night droppings are available for use, as the day droppings are widely scattered over the yards and ranges. The night droppings from 1,000 hens would be worth about \$150 a year. As hen manure, as it usually is cared for, contains only about one-half its original value, the loss through this form of neglect must be very large for the entire country.

The town or city backyard-poultryman has two real incentives to induce the saving of his hen manure. In the first place his poultry house should be kept clean if his fowls are to be healthy, and, in the second place, the manure may be used immediately during a large part of the year in the orchard, or around berry bushes. However, if this immediate use is resorted to the manure should be applied somewhat sparingly. It is from two to three times richer in phosphoric acid than the ordinary farm manures. This, of course, is due to the kinds of feeds used, and also to the fact that liquid and solid matter are together.

It can be handled most satisfactorily if mixed with loam to remove stickiness in the summer. In the winter it should be mixed with a fair proportion of loam, sawdust, or coal ashes, sifted dried earth, land plaster, or gypsum. Wood ashes and lime should never be used as they set free the nitrogen, which must be avoided.

Keep in a Dry Place.

To put manure on the ground in the winter would mean to lose one-half or more of its value. The better plan is to store it in barrels or boxes until time to use on a growing crop. When stored this way the container should have several large holes bored in it to admit air. Some plants having several thousand fowls have large bins of concrete for saving this manure. Untreated, a large part of the nitrogen escapes into the air as ammonia gas.

The Maine experiment station recommends using with every 30 pounds of poultry manure 10 pounds of sawdust, 10 pounds of acid phosphate, and 8 pounds of kainit. The acid phosphate and the kainit prevent the loss of nitrogen, and the sawdust absorbs the excess moisture. If sawdust is not obtainable, dried earth in about the same proportion may be substituted. After being treated in this way the manure should be put in a sheltered place until used. If the materials are kept handy the business of mixing soon becomes a routine task.

REDUCE CHICK LOSS BY CONFINING HENS

Close Coops at Night to Keep Out Rats, Cats, Etc.

When Mother Is Given Range Young Birds Are Chilled by Wet Grass and Die—They Must Be Kept Growing Constantly.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Chicks hatched during the winter should be brooded in a poultry house or shed while the outside weather conditions are unfavorable; after the weather becomes settled they should be reared in brood coops out of doors. It is best to make brood coops so that



Coops Used on Government Farm at Beltsville, Md.

they can be closed at night, to keep out cats, rats, and other animals, and enough ventilation should be allowed so that the hen and chicks will have plenty of fresh air.

The hen should be confined in the coop until the chicks are weaned, while the chicks are allowed free range after they are a few days old. Where hens are allowed free range and have to forage for feed for themselves and chicks, they often take the latter through wet grass, where they may become chilled and die. Most of the feed the chicks get by foraging goes to keep up the heat of the body, whereas feed eaten by those that are with the hen that is confined produces more rapid growth, as the chicks do not have so much exercise.

In most broods there are one or two chicks that are weaker than the others, and if the hen is allowed free range the weaker ones often get behind and out of hearing of the mother's cluck and call. In most cases this results in the loss and death of these chicks, due to becoming chilled. If the hen is confined, the weaklings can always find shelter and heat under her, and after a few days may develop into strong, healthy chicks.

The loss in young chicks due to allowing the hen free range is undoubtedly large, say poultry specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture. Chicks frequently have to be caught and put into their coops during sudden storms, as they are apt to huddle in some hole or corner where they get chilled or drowned. They must be kept growing constantly if the best results are to be obtained, as they never entirely recover from checks in their growth, even for a short period. Hens are usually left with their chicks as long as they will brood them, although some hens commence to lay before the chicks are weaned.

NEWS GIVEN BY RADIOPHONE

Farmers and Others Interested Able to Learn Market Conditions and Prices.

Agricultural market reports by radiophone is the latest innovation announced by the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture. This service was launched recently at East Pittsburgh, and with the necessary radiophone apparatus, farmers and others within a few hundred miles of Pittsburgh will be able to learn agricultural market conditions and prices immediately after the close of the markets. The reports are sent from radio station KDKA over a wave length of 330 meters.

The department's experimental radiophone service follows shortly the inauguration of sending agricultural market reports by wireless. Sending the reports by radiophone would greatly simplify their receipt by farmers and others direct, inasmuch as the operation of a radiophone set does not require a knowledge of wireless codes. Instead of coming in dots and dashes the market news would be received in English, the same as conversation over an ordinary telephone.

INFERTILE EGGS KEEP BEST

Get Rid of All Roosters as Soon as Possible After Hatching Season, or Separate Them.

The poultry flock can get along perfectly well without the rooster just as soon as you are through saving hatching eggs. The sooner the male birds are taken from the flock and marketed, or killed, or placed in separate runs, the better. Infertile eggs are always best for market; for the summer market this holds doubly true. The infertile eggs keep better than the fertile ones. One more thing: The male birds will not increase egg production one whit; they are that many extra mouths to feed while the hens are hustling to pay their own keep.

DAIRY POINTS

GOOD OF BULL ASSOCIATIONS

Animals Are of Better Quality Than Ordinary Run of Sires Privately Owned.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

A survey recently made in connection with the "better sires—better stock" campaign carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture shows a general ratio of 1 bull to every 18.9 cows. Experience, however, in Pennsylvania, the state which leads in the number of bull associations, shows that 93 bulls are sufficient for the 5,604 cows belonging to members of the bull associations, or an average of about 1 bull for every 60 cows. These figures are taken from the bull-association directory recently issued by the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture.

If the members of these associations owned their bulls individually, at the usual ratio of 1 bull for every 18.9 cows, they would need 296 bulls instead of 93. Yet the 93 bulls give the required service as effectively as 296



The Type of Animal That Is Gaining Popularity Because of the "Better Sires—Better Stock" Campaign.

would do, and in fact better, because the resulting offspring are better. The association bulls are of better quality than the ordinary run of sires privately owned, and their daughters are apt to be better-producing cows.

Even this does not tell the whole story. After an individually owned sire has been used for about two years it is usually necessary to get a new one. In eight years, therefore, these Pennsylvania farmers, if they owned their bulls separately, would have to provide themselves with four times 296 bulls, or 1,184; whereas in the bull associations at the end of two years they simply move each bull to another herd. The original 93 bulls, if they all live and do well, can be used for the whole eight years. There is quite a difference between the cost of 93 bulls and that of 1,184, to say nothing of the difference in their usefulness.

The members of bull associations sometimes pay less and always receive more for their money than cow owners who go it alone.

PROMOTE FRIENDLY RIVALRY

Milk and Cream Contests Are Important Feature in Improvement of Supplies.

Friendly rivalry among milk producers and among dealers is an important feature in the improvement of the milk supplies of cities, United States Department of Agriculture experts assert. Any factor which encourages this rivalry must be given careful consideration by sanitarians and all milk authorities. Since the inauguration of milk and cream contests, in 1906, this method of promoting friendly rivalry has been recognized. At this time, besides State and National contests, a number of cities use such means for grading milk supplies.

Milk and cream contests promote competition among the dairymen, lead to the grading of milk supplies, and through publicity encourage the efforts of producers as well as educate the consumers regarding the value of good milk and where the best can be obtained.

UNDERSTAND NEEDS OF COWS

Animal Possesses Individuality and Feeder Must Know Her Condition and Desires.

No dairy cow has ever produced her maximum, unless her feeder knew her. Knowing her means more than simply calling her by name and reciting the names of her ancestors. It means understanding her every need, desire and condition. For after all, the dairy cow is an individual, and as such possesses individuality.

COTTONSEED MEAL FOR BULL

Cause of More Trouble in Raising Vigorous Animal Than Any Other One Thing.

Bulls should never be fed any cottonseed meal. Among all the troubles of raising and caring for bulls there is probably none other like cottonseed meal. There are many cases of temporary sterility and probably some of permanent sterility due to the use of cottonseed meal in the feed.

HUBBY LOCKED IN TRUNK BY WIFE

Stood for His Arguments Until He Playfully Punctuated Them With Kicks in Shins.

Baltimore, Md.—Mrs. Catherine Levandowski stood for her husband's arguments, but objected when he playfully punctuated them by kicking her on the shins. So, catching him off his balance, she toppled him over backward into an open trunk and slammed down the lid.

Then with increasing calmness, she locked the trunk and threw away the key.

But finding a sympathetic audience when she went out on the street to tell the neighbors how her husband



Slammed Down the Lid.

abused her she began to lose her calmness, and in her growing eloquence began to utter strident, affecting cries of "murder," and "police."

When Patrolman Andrews of the eastern district was attracted by her frantic screams to the now excited block of Alice and Ann streets, Mrs. Levandowski told him that her husband had just assaulted and attempted to murder her. She neglected to mention the detail of the trunk.

Entering the house with drawn revolver the patrolman expected to find Mr. Levandowski smashing the furniture and snorting fire. But the house was silent as a grave. After cautiously poking the muzzle of his weapon behind beds and into closets he was halted by a gentle tapping and scratching. Tracing the sound to its source, he found the locked trunk but no key. Finally the lock yielded to the persuasion of his club and he dragged out the offending husband, an apparently limp and broken man. But the cool air soon revived him, and he is now lodged in a comfortable cell.

REFUSES MAN'S DEATH BRIBE

New York Negro Turns Down Offer of \$200 to Let Would-Be Suicide Drown.

New York.—Spurning the \$500 offered by a drowning man to be permitted to sink, Harry Green, negro, of New York city, knocked Massion Baron unconscious and carried him to shore.

Penniless and without a home, Green lay on the Erie docks at the foot of Duane street. He saw a man ashed his coat and jump. He followed, waited until the man's head appeared, then caught him by the hair.

"I want to die," Green said the man shouted. "Let me go and take \$500 from my belt."

"I didn't see how I could collect if he drowned, so I saved him," Green told police.

"This shows what a fool you were," Baron said to Green as he unwound from his waist a belt containing \$750. Baron told police he had paid a large sum for a coat and hat checking privilege in a cafe, but was losing money.

Lived Together, Despite Divorce, and Both Happy

Although his wife divorced him April 20, she failed to say anything to him about it, and they have been living together happily ever since. Anthony Rosewell of Chicago told the judge. Rosewell asked that the decree granted to Anna Rosewell be set aside.

"I don't know anything about it," he told the judge. "We have been living together happily since the decree was granted. A friend told me about it."

The wife will be called before the judge to explain the unusual domestic situation.

Joy Rider Given Ten Years in Jail

Joplin, Mo.—Arrested after a wild ride in a stolen motor car which collided with a street car, turned over and burned, C. J. Larrabee, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary upon pleading guilty to taking the machine. Larrabee was but slightly hurt in the crash.