

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

Hauling hogs by airplane from Nebraska to the Chicago markets was one of the visions of Professor E. C. Paustian of Mitchell, S. D., at Nebraska Wesleyan. He regretted that records had been kept for high-bred calves but that statistics were only now in the making for the human life in rural districts. "Every problem which confronts the leader in a rural community is an opportunity," he said. "Here is a chance for some original work. The farmer is no longer a hayseed or clod hopper."

York's tourists camp is said to be the best equipped place in Nebraska for the overland traveler, according to visitors. The camp is located in the city park. Some of the equipment in the park includes gas for cooking, shower baths, hot and cold water, large pavilion for shelter in case of storm, under which cars can be packed and bedding spread. The last convenience is a washing rack for tourists to use in cleaning their cars.

The Fremont Milling company has sold 1,000,000 pounds of flour to be shipped directly to Glasgow, Scotland. The sacks of flour carry the company's private brand. This is a very unusual deal as inland mills are usually forced to handle such trade through exporters, who used their own names to withhold the source of the products to the foreign consumers.

With an explosion that shook the town and shattered window lights for a block, the acetylene welding plant of the Sims garage at Aurora blew up and Gus Stohl and Otho Anderson who were in the room were knocked down. The partitions of the garage were demolished. The damage totaled about \$1,000.

Nebraska City, Auburn and Tecumseh bands, totalling seventy-five members, play in each of the cities every third Sunday. A day at the Johnson county fair has been resigned "Nemaha day" and music will be furnished by the Auburn band. At Auburn there will be a "Johnson day."

The Danish Lutheran church of Blair has extended a call to the Rev. J. M. Wintner of Kumamoto, Japan, to become its pastor. The Rev. Mr. Wintner was educated in Dana college, at Blair, and was ordained and sent as a missionary to Kumamoto twenty-three years ago.

Max Warnke, a farmer living near Sterling, has purchased fifteen acres of land and has a crew of men busy erecting a fence about the premises, building a swimming pool, dance pavilion and refreshment booth. A baseball diamond will be laid out and an amphitheatre provided.

Mayor Green has arranged for free hose baths to be provided by the fire department for all Fremont children who want to participate. About 100 youngsters turned out for the first showers given and hundreds of persons crowded round to see the fun.

The island park of Ord has been developed into a playground. A new bath house has been built and pumps, fireplaces and tables have been installed. Contributions have been made by some of the town's business men.

Recognition by the New York Art gallery has been accorded Mrs. John W. Johnson of Harvard, formerly of Hastings. Three of Mrs. Johnson's paintings were landscapes and one a girl's head.

Omaha Elks have closed the deal by which they come into possession of the vacant property at Eighteenth and Dodge streets. On this property they will soon commence the erection of a \$1,000,000 home.

Miss Allie Burke, of Geneva, has received an appointment to the department of vocational training of the United States government, and has left for Washington, D. C.

At a recent meeting of the Congregational church at Geneva plans were made to start a fund for the erection of a new church building.

The wheat crop in Kieth and Perkins counties is exceptionally fine this year, and will average close to twenty-five bushels to the acre.

Blair's municipal ice plant turned out its first batch of ice. The plant has a six-ton capacity and has a day and night shift.

The old ice pond at Emerson is being cement lined and will be used as a swimming pool. It will be 90x300 feet.

A light yield of wheat is reported in the Pawnee City community, but a bumper corn crop is practically assured.

The first complaint of a shortage of cars to move the new grain crop has been received by the state railway commission. An elevator man of Princeton, Lancaster county, complained by telephone to the state railway commission that unless he received some cars before night he would be in a serious condition. He had bought 10,000 bushels of wheat at \$1.05 a bushel and could get no cars to ship.

The Ullyses flour mills have received an order for 70,000 pounds of flour to be shipped to Scotland some time in July. The mills are running day and night to fill the order and to keep up the local supply.

To have 2,200 volts of electricity pass through his body and yet live to tell the tale, is the peculiar experience of Ruby Smith. Going to the building in which the switch and other equipment of the Belvidere electric light plant is located, he took hold of the lock on the door and was knocked down. He will recover.

A schedule of wages for rural teachers has been prepared by a committee appointed by the Frontier county farm bureau. The wage scale suggested is intended to encourage teachers who wish to continue in the proportion to experience and qualification. Teachers, those with at least four years high school, including two years in normal training, and with two years experience in teaching are to receive the maximum of salary, 100 per cent; those with one year's experience in teaching, 90 per cent; and those with no experience, but 75 per cent of the usual salary.

State Auditor George Marsh was turned down by the district court of Lancaster county in his fight against the code department when the court allowed the claim of J. L. Jacobs of Chicago, the "efficiency" expert hired by the government to put the code into operation, after the claim had been denied by Marsh. The amount of the claim was \$2,473. It was for special services performed by Jacobs in installing the code departments in operation in Nebraska.

Governor McKelvie wrote a letter to the principal banks and other financial institutions of the country, in which he set out for them the conditions of Nebraska from an economic standpoint. The state, the governor declares is getting back to normalcy fast. The farmers have just about liquidated their post-war losses, he says, and are getting on their feet again.

Wells-Abbott-Neiman company, of Schuyler, the largest flour-manufacturing concern between Minneapolis and the Pacific coast closed for reorganization. The plant will be reopened in three weeks under the management of a committee of preferred stockholders. Lack of ready cash was given by stockholders as the reason for the action.

It has become necessary for the management of the Crete swimming pool to make a large canvas awning or cover for the pool. There is such a crowd of swimmers during the day that it has become necessary to provide shade over the entire pond.

Guy Fansley, a young farmer, narrowly escaped being killed while working around a threshing rig on the farm of D. Brunson, near Friend. His clothing was caught by the flywheel of a large tractor engine and was torn off his body.

The United States land office at Alliance has received notice that ten tracts of land, aggregating about 1,100 acres located in Cherry county, 50 miles southeast of that city, will be opened for homestead entry on August 22.

The site of a tourist camp has been selected by the Community club of Geneva and it will be put in order at once. The grounds of the Third ward school building have been turned over for this use by the board of education.

County Superintendent M. E. Barbee of Hebron has appointed Frank Babka and Lowell Scheiferdecker, both of Belvidere, to represent Thayer county at the boys school encampment at the Nebraska State Fair, September 4-9.

The first consolidation of schools effected in Cheyenne county under the new law was successfully carried out at Lorenzo. Three districts have united and a large school will be erected at Lorenzo.

A heavy windstorm which struck Bloomfield, blew out the plate glass front at the Prescott & Son furniture store. Many trees were blown down and damage is reported to growing crops.

K. C. Christensen's seven year old boy had both legs badly cut in the mowing machine at his home near Blair. It is thought the lad's limbs can be saved.

James H. Hewett has been nominated for receiver of public moneys at Alliance, Nebr., and Jules Haumont for register of the land office at Broken Bow, Nebr.

The state convention of rural letter carriers will be held in York August 8 and 9. Governor McKelvie will address the association on the second day.

The steeple of the Methodist church at Cambridge was destroyed by fire when struck by lightning during the worst electrical storm in years.

The potato crop in the vicinity of Hemlingford is about twice last year's acreage with about two-thirds of a stand.

Friend is now making arrangements for a three days Baseball Tournament to be held there August 24, 25 and 26.

Chinch bugs are reported as existing in damaging numbers in the southern part of Thayer county.

Columbus is to have a new band stand, and the estimated cost of the structure is \$5,000. Beneath the band stand will be the public comfort station with restrooms and lavatory for women and children and another for men.

During the Ak-Sar-Ben festivities to be held in Omaha September 13-24 there will be a reunion of the 34th Division of the American Expeditionary Forces. It is anticipated that this will bring together 8,000 to 10,000 of the boys who saw overseas service during the World's War.

The interstate aero meet, the first ever held in Nebraska, has just closed at Nelson, and was a great success. No accidents happened during the three days' program.

Figures made public by the weather bureau show that the average maximum temperature in Omaha for the first thirteen days of July this year is 4 degrees higher than the average for July days during the past forty years. The average July temperature for the last forty years was given as 86, whereas the average so far this year has been 90.

PALATABILITY OF VARIOUS PLANTS

Some Interesting Information Revealed in Series of Feeding Tests at Beltsville.

SILLO FERMENTATION STUDIED

Wild and Tame Sunflowers Devoured Readily When Removed From Silo—Cabbages Were Untouched by Cattle When Siloed.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
A series of experimental feeding tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture at its Beltsville (Md.) live-stock farm, revealed some interesting information as to the effect of siloing upon the palatability of various plants found on a farm or range.

During the last summer and fall about 150 different plants and combinations of plants were packed in barrels in a silo. The purpose was to study the effect of the silo fermentation upon the fiber, and other features of the plants. It was thought possible that silage would overcome objectionable qualities of certain plants, in addition to breaking down the fiber of some which were too woody for stock feed.

Test Palatability.
The various lots of silages were taken to Beltsville to test their palatability as cattle feed. The tests were not protracted enough to give final conclusions, but a number of interesting results were obtained. Both wild and tame sunflowers were eaten readily when they came out of the silo, although the peculiar flavor and woody stalk of the former make it distasteful in its natural state. Russian thistle was eaten in the course of about 12 hours, and the same was true of ragweed, which cattle seldom touch in the field. Canada thistles, and castor bean plants without seed were eaten quite readily. Jack bean vines and pods were eaten rather reluctantly. The cows ate siloed Australian salt bush, but not the native plant. Siloed onion tops were fed to four cows; two ate them and two refused them. Buckwheat also provided a choice morsel. Cabbages, which in their natural state are eaten avidly by cattle, were absolutely untouched when siloed, the product being in many respects similar to sauer kraut but without the salt. Giant rye grass went untouched.

Cattle Fed Regular Rations.
The cattle were not compelled to eat any of the siloed products to satisfy hunger, as hay was fed them

ing power longer, and the cost of treatment may be lessened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of crude oil. Both the crude petroleum and the coal-tar products often contain foreign particles, so should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all the cracks and crevices, giving special attention to the roosts, dropping boards, and nests, and the treatment should be repeated two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days.

PLANT LEGUMES IN ORCHARD
Good Practice That Crops Be Kept Growing Between Trees in Summer and Early Fall.

Good orcharding practice requires, in many instances, that crops be kept growing between the trees during late summer or early fall. For one thing the soil will need humus and protection from the burning rays of the sun. It is a good practice to plant cowpeas, soy beans, or other crops that thrive in late summer and early autumn to protect the soil and to add fertility to it for the next season.

Most of the legumes are well adapted for summer crops in orchards. Cowpeas are in many instances better than other summer legumes for this purpose.

Usually, planting peas or soy beans in rows between the trees and giving them a cultivation or two is better than broad-cast sowing. However, some prefer to sow broadcast.

KEEP GARDEN FREE OF TRASH
Cornstalks, Tomato Vines, Potato Tops, Etc., Should Be Gathered Up and Burned.

Neatness, cleanliness, and order in the garden help in the fight against insects and diseases, specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture emphasize. As a general rule, the residue of the garden such as cornstalks, tomato vines, potato tops, etc., should be burned. Do this promptly, so that insects and disease spores may not be harbored by the rubbish. Just as soon as any crop is gathered, remove the trash, spade up the ground, and plant something else. Keep the garden free from weeds at all times, and this can best be done by frequent cultivation which destroys the weed seeds as soon as they sprout.

WINDBREAKS ARE BIG ASSET
Soil Is Prevented From Drying Out Quickly and Protection Given Grain and Trees.

Windbreaks are in many ways a farm asset. They tend to prevent the soil from drying out quickly and they protect grain and orchards from injury by the wind. A belt of trees near the farm buildings protects them from extreme cold and from summer's heat. Trees make the farm a pleasanter place in which to live. The windbreak may be also a source of wood supply for fuel or for sale.

SELECT SEED CORN IN FALL
Autumn Is Favored by Many of Best Seed Men of Country—Supply of Seed Assured.

Many of the best seed men of the country have come to the conclusion that fall selection of seed corn is best from every standpoint. One thing is certain, if it is selected in the fall, the farmer is certain of having seed corn

between siloed rations and they had the regular portions of grain. The tests were not entirely conclusive, especially as the quantities were so small that the animals did not have an opportunity to get accustomed to unfamiliar flavors.

The department may make more extensive tests another season on some of the materials, as there was no opportunity with barrel lots to gain any knowledge as to the beef and milk producing value of the feeds.

BEETLES ARE MOST HARMFUL
Covering of Cheesecloth Will Afford Necessary Protection for Vines and Plants.

The striped cucumber beetle and the 12-spotted cucumber beetle attack cucumber, squash, and melon vines through the East. The best protection is to cover young plants with cheesecloth-covered frames, which may be made on barrel-hoop arches. When "the insects actually get access to the leaves, a solution of arsenate of lead and bordeaux mixture is effective.

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KEROSENE WILL HOLD INSECTS IN CONTROL

Mites and Lice Seriously Affect Health of Fowls.

Specialists of Department of Agriculture Recommend Thorough Applications of Some Preparation to Interior of House.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
Mites, as well as lice, are troublesome and harmful to poultry. They do not live upon the birds like lice, but during the day hide in the cracks and crevices of the roosts and walls of the house and at night they come out and get upon the fowls. Mites suck the blood, and if allowed to become plentiful, as they certainly will if not destroyed, will affect seriously the health of fowls, and consequently their ability to lay eggs. Specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture recommend thorough applications of carbolineum, kerosene, or some of the coal-tar preparations sold for this purpose, or crude petroleum, to the interior of the poultry house.

Commercial coal-tar products are more expensive, but retain their kill-



"Delousing" His Brood Coop With Kerosene.

ing power longer, and the cost of treatment may be lessened by reducing with an equal part of kerosene. Crude petroleum will spray better if thinned with one part of kerosene to four parts of crude oil. Both the crude petroleum and the coal-tar products often contain foreign particles, so should be strained before attempting to spray. One must be sure that the spray reaches all the cracks and crevices, giving special attention to the roosts, dropping boards, and nests, and the treatment should be repeated two or three times at intervals of a week or ten days.

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DAIRY TALES DAIRY

PROFITABLE DAIRY IN SOUTH

Home Demand Supplied for Products and Soil Fertility Built Up and Maintained.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
More than 3,500,000 pounds of butter was made by 63 creameries in the Southern states in the year ending December 31, 1919. Thirty of the 54 cheese factories scattered throughout the mountain region turned out 481,000 pounds of Cheddar cheese. Silos, modern dairy barns, and purebred dairy cows are becoming common. "Fifteen years ago dairying as an industry had been scarcely started in the southern states," said a specialist in the dairy division, United States Department of Agriculture. "The South probably has made more progress in the last 13 years than any other section of the country. The increase in the number of dairy cows from 1907 to 1920 was more than 50 per cent. The increase for the entire United States during the same period was 13.8 per cent."

While the increase in number of cows has been large, it is pointed out by men working co-operatively with the federal government and the state agricultural college that the improvement in quality has been of even greater importance. Purebreds have been shipped in every year in large numbers, and great interest has been shown in the use of purebred sires. There are now 48 bull associations in these states. The latest census figures available show there are 5,184 head of purebred dairy cattle in South Carolina and 9,586 in Virginia.

"Dairy development began in the southern states shortly after 1906," said one of the specialists, "but the improvement was slow at first. It was difficult to convince growers in my territory that there was anything for them in dairying. But an object lesson was found that finally convinced them. On one side of a road was a field of cotton that yielded two bales per acre; on the other side a field gave half a bale. The farm that grew two bales to the acre had kept cows for five years, and the manure had produced the change. Farmers were taken from miles around to see these two fields.

"This little demonstration illustrates the purpose for which dairy cows were



Purebred Holsteins on a Louisiana Farm—Cows Have Been Dipped Regularly for Ticks Without Loss in Milk.

recommended in sections of the South—not to make dairying a major industry, but rather to establish a system that would supply the home demand for dairy products, and at the same time build up and maintain soil fertility, both by supplying manure and by enforcing a proper rotation of crops. This would make possible the production of cotton and other staple crops at greater profit. This was the aim of the southern dairy extension work, the first large scale extension project attempted, which was started under the direction of the dairy division of the Department of Agriculture in 1906, and carried forward co-operatively by the department and the state agricultural colleges.

One of the first things corrected was the poor feeding methods. Cottonseed meal and hulls formed the basis of the ration; farmers had no knowledge of balanced rations; silos were few in number, and it was not known generally that they could be built by farm labor. A few silos were erected in 1906 as demonstrations, and the idea began to grow slowly in popularity.

The value of silage compared with cottonseed hulls was very striking, even in the days when hulls were only \$4 or \$5 a ton. A dairy farm near Bloix, Miss., where 40 tons of silage were fed instead of cottonseed hulls, reported a saving of \$250 for the winter.

"From a local standpoint," writes one of the federal agents of the dairy division, "the establishing of dairying in the boll-weevil districts of Mississippi has been one of the greatest achievements. Anyone acquainted with the despondency of farmers in 1912 in southern Mississippi, and who was enabled later to see the change wrought by the dairy cows, will agree that enthusiasm for dairying is well founded in a region that was floundering for some means of a livelihood, now changed to a country in which the farmers are supplying whole milk for New Orleans and other points. This means new methods are being used."

BOY LIVES WITH SHOT IN HEART

Life in Balance for Several Days; He Leaves Hospital Two Weeks Later.

SHOT WHILE AT PLAY

Doctors Say It Is the Most Remarkable Case in History of Hospital—Seven Buckshot Pellets Lodged in Heart Muscles.

Paterson, N. J.—Alive with seven pellets of buckshot in the muscles of his heart, and apparently suffering slight, if any, ill effects, is the remarkable case of twelve-year-old Lawrence Setterfield, of Bloomingdale, N. J., according to doctors of the Paterson General hospital.

The boy was accidentally shot on May 1. He left the hospital two weeks later, having prevailed on his parents and the staff doctors to let him do so, declaring he was all right, and did not want to stay indoors any longer. His pleading won the consent of the attending surgeons, but not before a further X-ray examination was made.

The result showed the pellets all remaining in the muscles of the heart. They could be seen moving around when the boy was taking long breaths, according to the statement made by Dr. Samuel Thompson, of the hospital staff.

Remarkable Case.

"When this little fellow was first brought in," Dr. Thompson said, "he hovered between life and death for several days. When he left here he was apparently none the worse for his accident. I find his case one of the most remarkable ever entered in this hospital, or that has occurred in Passaic county during my memory. It is almost beyond belief."

On Sunday, May 1, the boy, with his two cousins, Thompson Yatman, six years old, and William Yatman, fourteen years old, were playing around the grounds of the Yatman home in Bloomingdale. Thompson went into the Yatman barn and brought out an old shotgun belonging to his father. It was the old story, "we did not know it was loaded."

The children began the usual boyish game of "bandits." The old shotgun in the hands of Thompson, youngest of the three, was discharged. Part of the load of shot struck William Yatman in the left leg and a scattering of the shot penetrated Lawrence Setterfield's left side, lodging in the heart muscle.

Life Hung in Balance.

Hearing the report, the father of Thompson and William ran out of his house and found his eldest son and his nephew lying on the ground partly



Was Accidentally Shot.

unconscious. Commandeering an automobile he rushed them to the General hospital at Paterson.

Setterfield's case was diagnosed at once as "extremely critical." For two days his life hung in balance. As the little fellow accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Setterfield, walked out of the hospital, the surgeons who attended him shared his happiness.

Though William, his cousin, was less seriously wounded, he did not leave the hospital, being still confined to bed. The heart is surrounded by a muscular structure that propels the blood by alternate contractions and dilatations.

Sues Doctor Who Cut Up Son's Body.

Denver.—Declaring that the physician had no right to perform the autopsy, Mrs. Florence B. Loomis, mother of William C. Baker, has brought suit for \$15,000 against Dr. Matt R. Root, who used the knife to determine the cause of the boy's death so he could report to the city authorities.

Boy Has Committed Nine Burglaries.

New York.—Fourteen years old, with nine burglaries already to his credit, was the record of which Howard Ward boasted when arrested. Howard and a chum, Oscar Anderson, were arrested after pedestrians said they had seen the boys at work on a safe in a shoe store.