

CORNHUSKER ITEMS

News of All Kinds Gathered From Various Points Throughout Nebraska.

The home of Charles Zink, in an exclusive residence district of Lincoln, was partly wrecked by an explosion, the result, Chief of Police Johnstone says, of a bomb placed, he believes, by design close to the foundation of the house. The explosion wrecked the west wall of the basement and raised the house from its foundation, broke gas pipes in two and wrecked the furnace. Mr. and Mrs. Zink were asleep in a room almost directly above where the foundation was blown out, but neither was injured. The explosion was so loud that it was heard a mile away and aroused the neighborhood for blocks around.

Dr. H. P. Wekesser and J. J. Stroh of Lincoln are in Washington to confer with Secretary of Commerce Hoover over means for the relief of their friends and relatives in the valley of the Voga River, Russia.

The new receiving building for the state hospital for the insane at Hastings which has been under construction for a year and a half is now completed. It is equipped with a surgery and hydrotherapy department, and will house 125 patients.

With payment of taxes slow and little revenue in the state treasury promised in the near future, D. B. Cropsey, state treasurer, in a letter to Governor McKelvie forecasted the possible need of registering state warrants and paying interest until the treasury is replenished. He also recommended the utmost economy in the handling of various state institutions during the lean months and suggested curtailment of public road work.

The citizens of Denton and surrounding territory are petitioning the postmaster general to cause the present rural route of Denton to be revised and another route laid out. This is with a view of giving rural carrier service to all the patrons in the contiguous territory. They say that some of them not now served by rural route have no better service than that afforded forty years ago. The proposed plan will make two routes of thirty-one miles each. A territory of Denton is now unserved.

William Gray, a farmer residing twelve miles north of Callaway, threshed a field of rye which yielded forty-one bushels per acre. This is one of the highest yields of rye that has ever been threshed in Custer county.

Attendance at the Custer county fair this year made a new record, when more than twenty thousand people passed thru the gates. Hundreds of auto loads of visitors came from fifty to seventy-five miles to view the show, and the grounds this year were inadequate to take care of the people.

The third State Convention of the American Legion, Nebraska department, will be held in Fremont, September 23, 30 and October 1. Reduced rates from all points in Nebraska has been granted.

Ed Voos, who was working on a ranch ten miles southwest of Alnsworth, died as the result of injuries suffered when he was thrown from a mower which he was operating by a runaway team.

The steam boiler which supplies power for drilling at the Beatrice oil well, located a few miles from here, exploded. Ben Cameron, a tool dresser, was badly scalded.

The Scribner Agriculture Society will hold their annual fair this year, September 14, 15 and 16. Secretary Sievers announces many new features for this year's fair.

Major Floyd Shumaker, a Fremont boy who is stationed at Fort Sill, Okla., arrived in Fremont in an aeroplane from Fort Sill. He came to visit his mother.

The Franklin county fair will be held September 13 to 16. Several new buildings are being erected for the care of stock and poultry.

Fire at Hardy destroyed three buildings and the entire stock of the Fair & Byran Hardware Store. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

A crowd estimated at 2,000 people attended the first annual community picnic at the Griffith grove south of Maxwell.

The new \$40,000 Methodist Church at Stromberg has been dedicated. The building is modern in every particular.

The United States bureau of markets and the Nebraska bureau of markets and marketing are moving their field equipment from Kearney to Alliance to issue a daily potato bulletin at that place.

About thirty-five boys between the ages of 6 and 12, of Central City, will be made happy on September 2 when, accompanied by L. W. Carl, Y. M. C. A. secretary, they will be taken to Grand Island to enjoy the Ringling Brothers circus. Funds to finance the expedition were collected from business men and the Independent Baseball club.

The year's heat records were broken Monday in Nebraska when the thermometer climbed steadily until in the middle of the afternoon it reached 106 degrees.

Chief telephone operator at Plymouth, who gave the tip which caused the capture of Henry Slack and John Horton, prisoners who escaped from the penitentiary on the night of August 16 and were returned two days later, Miss Ruppel saw two men walking along the tracks out of Plymouth. From a description of the runaway convicts she made up her mind that these were the men wanted.

Charles W. Pugsley of Nebraska, has been selected by President Harding for appointment as assistant secretary of agriculture to succeed Dr. Elmer D. Ball, whose resignation, effective October 1, was announced at the White House. Mr. Pugsley, who was born and reared on a farm, was recommended by Secretary Wallace as possessing the qualifications needed in the department. His appointment also was recommended by republican leaders of Nebraska and farm organizations. Mr. Pugsley for several years was assistant professor of animal industry at the University of Nebraska. At present he is editor of the Nebraska Farmer.

Leo James Fisher, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Fisher, living on a ranch 10 miles southwest of Alliance, was drowned in a water tank on the ranch. The mother had left the child in the house for its afternoon nap while she and other members of the family were working a short distance from the house. When she returned 20 minutes later and found the child missing from the house a search was started. The body was found in the water tank in about 14 inches of water. Efforts were made to resuscitate the boy but to no avail.

The commercial potato crop in western Nebraska promises to be as large or larger than the crop of 1920, according to O. D. Miller, representative of the federal and state marketing bureaus at Alliance, who recently made a tour of the western potato counties. Assessors' reports show increased potato acreage in nearly every county, especially in the central and northern districts, which will be only partly offset by the poor stand found in a large number of fields in the dry land districts.

Upon the application of Carl Modest, holder of more than \$15,000 worth of stock in the big concern, the Peters Trust Co., of Omaha was named as receiver for the Wells-Abbott-Nieman Milling Co., of Schuyler. The bond for the Peters Trust was placed at \$50,000 by Federal Judge Woodrugh, who signed the order and announced that there will be a hearing within a few days.

The hot windy days the past week in Hamilton county has done considerable damage to the corn crop. One month ago, local observers predicted that the corn crop in Hamilton county would be phenomenal. Right now, it is being freely stated that the corn crop will be cut one-half. Much of the corn has ripened too rapidly and will be light and chaffy.

Earl Porter, president of the Aero Club of Omaha, which organization is fostering the air congress to be held in Omaha November 3, 4 and 5, announced that a second invitation would be sent at once to Marshal Foch to visit the congress.

Dorothy, small daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Chester Allen, sustained severe burns on the face, chest and hands when a dynamite cap was exploded by her brother, Arthur, while playing near a Bell grade school near their home south of Auburn.

A crowd variously estimated at over 3,000 attended a farmers' picnic 12 miles west of Grand Island. The main speakers were Mr. Osborne, on behalf of the Farmers Union and Mr. Heaton of the Federated Farm bureaus.

Sheriff J. C. Emery of Gage county is in receipt of a letter warning him that unless he resigns in the next twenty-six hours he will "receive a dose of lead." The sheriff has been conducting an active campaign against bootleggers.

A. J. Jorgenson of Sidney has been appointed receiver of the Nebraska State bank of Sidney, which was closed on order of the state department of trade and commerce.

The city council of North Platte has let the contract for a sanitary main sewer to the North Platte Plumbing & Heating Co., for \$53,000.

Corn has matured rapidly during the last ten days in Cuming county and has become hard, with no doubt of the crop yielding much better than last year.

After an absence of 15 years, James Druba of Geneva will visit relatives at Blatta, Bohemia, sailing on the "George Washington" from New York in September.

Excavation has been completed and work will commence immediately on the new city hall at Belvidere.

According to figures just made public, 9,200 Nebraskans are receiving \$4,204,452 pension money annually.

Fremont boosters, numbering about 50, have been motoring to the various sections of the state.

This year's convention of Nebraska Sheriffs was held at North Platte. Following the business session a picnic was held in a grove two miles from town.

Earl W. Porter, president of the Omaha branch of the Aero Club of America, announced that the Pulitzer trophy race for 1921 will be held at Omaha during the International Aero Congress, November 3, 4 and 5. Leading flyers from all parts of the world will enter the meet in order to take part in this race. The meeting is the first of the kind ever held in the United States.

DRAINAGE MAKES WET LANDS GOOD

Too Much Moisture in Soil Retards Cultivation and Reduces Yield of Crops.

PLANTING ALSO IS DELAYED

Drains May Be Either Open Ditches or Tile or a Combination of Both—First Make Careful Survey and Examination.

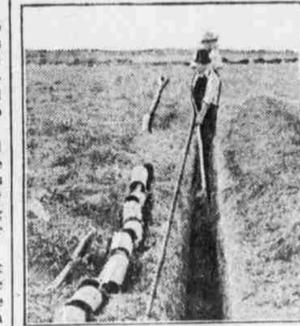
(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

The effect of too much moisture is readily apparent in farming a wet area, although persons not acquainted with drainage do not always recognize the presence of too much water in soils that are not saturated, say specialists of United States Department of Agriculture. The low part of the field is not ready for plowing and planting as early in the spring as the higher parts; hence, unless the spots to be abandoned, the farmer either must finish the task another day or leave the whole until such time as the wet place can be worked. Planting on all or part of the field is then delayed frequently seven to ten days later than on land better drained.

Undrained Land Slow to Warm Up.

The wet ground is cold, too, and the seed in it sprouts more slowly. The difference between the two parts of the two fields continues to grow as the season advances; the undrained land frequently cannot be cultivated until several days after heavy rains, and again coldness retards crop growth, as in the spring. The difference in temperature may be six to ten degrees between the drained and undrained soil. The effect of later planting and slower growth must be apparent in the harvest, especially where the growing season is cut short by frost. On a field not uniformly well drained the crop will mature unevenly, and not only will the yield be impaired in amount, but if uneven in quality the crop will be rated for market at a low value.

Farm drains may be either open ditches, or tile, or a combination of



Digging the Ditch Preparatory to Laying the Tile.

the two. The "blind ditches" of stones or poles covered with earth have been practically abandoned because they are not permanent, usually becoming clogged with earth in a few years. Open ditches are usually less costly to construct, especially when large capacity is required, and water on the ground surface will flow into them more readily, but for the smaller drains tile has a number of advantages.

Open ditches interfere with cultivation, especially where large machinery is used, but tile are buried deep enough to be out of the way of farming operations. The whole field may be cultivated when underdrains are used, but a system of open ditches necessarily takes up much tillable ground.

Before any expeditions are made there should be a careful survey and examination to determine the source of the water to be removed and its amount, the most economical arrangement of the drains, the grades obtainable, the proper sizes of drains and the amounts of tile and of labor.

Sometimes only a few drains are needed in the lowest part of the field; sometimes a uniform system is required with parallel lines underlying the whole area. In the latter instance experienced judgment is needed to decide what will be the proper depth and spacing for each kind of soil.

Free Flow From Outlet.

Of prime importance is the outlet, which not only must be the lowest point of the drainage system, but so located and arranged that it will discharge water at the time when drainage is needed and not be useless because of high water in the outlet ditch or creek. The construction work should be carefully done, under the supervision of someone at least qualified to see that the tile are laid properly. It is advisable to have a competent surveyor or engineer to aid in at least the leveling.

CHICKENS THRIVE ON WEEDS

Noxious Plants Growing in Fence Corners Make Good Eating for Confined Fowls.

Every summer one can find a lot of weeds that are going to seed in fence corners. If certain hens or chicks are yarded, it is a good idea to pull up these weeds and throw them into the pens. The birds will eat the seeds and leaves at least.

HEAVY FEED RESULTS IN BIG MILK YIELDS

Test Made With Purebreds on Government Farm.

Rations Made Decidedly More Liberal Than Those Called for by Any of Feeding Standards, Especially Grain Mixture.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

During the last two years a number of the purebred Holsteins at the government farm at Beltsville, Md., have been run on official test. In order to increase their milk yield their rations were made decidedly more liberal than those called for by any of the feeding standards. During the milking period they received daily about 12 pounds of alfalfa hay, 20 pounds of corn silage, and as much grain as they could clean up without getting sick; they usually ate eighteen to twenty pounds a day of grain mixture F. They were fed heavily also before their calves were



One of Holstein Herd on the Government Experiment Farm.

born; for 60 days or more before calving they usually received about 15 pounds of grain mixture F, 12 pounds of alfalfa hay and 25 pounds of corn silage, a ration containing approximately four times as much protein and two and one-half times as much total nutrition as the routine ration fed to the dry cows of the general herd.

The cows on test gave from 15,000 to 20,000 pounds of milk in the year; that is, three to four times as much as most of the cows in the general herd. A part of this larger yield is due to the fact that the test cows were better bred, but a part also is due to the larger quantity of feed they consumed, say specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of the tests. How much of the increased milk yield to attribute to each of these factors is a question of great practical interest.

NEED OF BUSINESS PRACTICE

Many Co-operative Associations Have Failed Because of Lack of Financial System.

Lack of proper financial systems has been the cause of failures in many co-operative associations, say specialists of the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, who feel that now is an opportune time for emphasizing the need of good business practice among farmers.

The bureau of markets has much information on systems of accounts and business practice for co-operative associations, and either directly or through extension workers it is prepared to give assistance in installing good accounting systems for co-operative grain companies, cotton warehouses, country creameries, fruit shipping associations, egg circles, co-operative cheese manufacturing and marketing associations, and co-operative grain elevators.

Short courses of study in market accounting have been prepared and are used in a number of colleges throughout the country, and are also given at field points where marketing associations are numerous. Systems of accounts are furnished upon request, and advice and assistance relative to their installation is given through correspondence and by means of bulletins especially prepared for this purpose.

LIQUID MANURE IS HELPFUL

Of Particular Value in Garden When Vegetables Do Not Make Proper Growth.

American farmers, generally, are not familiar with the great value of liquid manure, and the way to apply it. It is exceptionally helpful in the garden and especially when any particular vegetable is not showing the proper growth. When any plants seem weak and standing still, an application of liquid manure once a week for a few weeks will work changes that will seem almost miraculous. Liquid manure is a reviver of dying plants, for it supplies nutrition in an easily assimilated form. It may be easily provided, and should be provided for every garden.

METHOD OF APPLYING LIME

Some Farmers Obtain Good Results by Using Manure Spreader With Beater Reversed.

Lime may be applied either in the fall or spring. The proper method of application is important from an economical standpoint. Scattering with a shovel is wasteful and the distribution cannot be uniform. The method used by some farmers with very good results is to reverse the beater of the manure spreader by crossing the drive chains. Then the apron may be covered with canvas to prevent the loss of the fine stone. With this method it is easy to get a uniform distribution.

DAIRY TALES DAIRY

CHOOSING BREED OF CATTLE

Market for Dairy Products, Climatic and Other Conditions Have Important Bearing.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In selecting the breed of dairy cattle suited for his particular locality, the farmer should give close consideration of two sources of income from this kind of stock, say specialists of the bureau of animal industry, United States Department of Agriculture. One part of the income is represented by the sale of products, either milk or butterfat; and the other comes from the sale of surplus stock. Often the latter may amount to a considerable sum, even though the herd is composed of grade animals.

Another point that he should bear in mind is that no single breed is altogether superior to all others; it may excel in certain features, but not in all. It is best, therefore, to select the breed which comes the nearest to meeting the necessary conditions.

Most of the milk sold in towns and cities is subject to certain requirements as to quality, among which are standards for the butter fat and milk solids. For much milk, payment is based upon quantity by weight, without special reference to any butterfat content above the legal standard. Local requirements differ greatly as to the content of butter fat and solids.

Consumers, as a rule, much prefer milk of a deep, rich color, which usually is considered to be an indication of a large cream content. A distinct and deep cream line in the milk bottle is another feature by which the quality of milk is judged. Although generally the consumer does not want to pay more for a better quality of product, occasionally it is possible to create a demand for rich milk at a higher price.

Very often the benefits of co-operative effort are lost through the exercise of an inborn spirit of independence. Consequently, it frequently happens that in the selection of a breed no consideration is given to the fact that another breed already may be established in the locality. The predominance of a certain breed in a community offers many advantages.



Where There is One Breed in Community It is Easier to Dispose of the Surplus Stock.

A market is established which, because of the availability of large numbers of animals, attracts those who buy large consignments. Under such circumstances all surplus stock may be disposed of to better advantage, and co-operative advertising also may be used effectively. In addition, bulls may be bought co-operatively or exchanged with facility, thus very materially reducing the cost of service in the herd.

Any necessary additions to the herd can be obtained, without expense for travel, from neighbors' herds with whose history the buyer is thoroughly familiar. These advantages apply not only to the breeder of purebred cattle, but also to the owners of grades.

In this country there is a very wide range of conditions, as to both topography and climate. On rich, level pastures all breeds thrive, but on rough, hilly land, where pasturage is scant, they do not show equal adaptability. In the extreme cold of the North, with its long winters, different resisting qualities are needed as compared with the almost tropical heat in the southern parts of the country.

In the United States four breeds of dairy cattle have attained considerable prominence, namely the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein-Friesian and Jersey. These breeds have been developed carefully for a long time for the purpose of dairy production, and in consequence each transmits its characteristics with regularity to its offspring. Certain distinct features distinguish each breed from the others, but all possess ability as milk producers. There is, of course, considerable variation in the characteristics of individuals within each breed.

GRAIN MIXTURE FOR CALVES

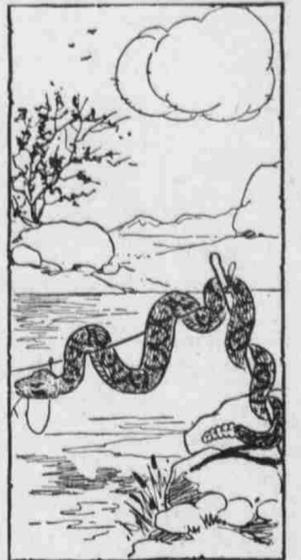
Equal Parts of Cornmeal, Ground Oats and Wheat Bran Is Good for Young Animals.

A good grain mixture for the young calves is equal parts of cornmeal, ground oats and wheat bran. To start the calf on grain, sprinkle a small amount in the bucket after he has finished his milk. There is no danger of over-feeding him on grain, and he should be given all that he will eat.

PERCH BAIT FOR BIG RATTLESNAKE

Texas Fishermen Bring in Queer Stories of Encounters With Reptiles.

Austin, Tex.—Stories of battles with rattlesnakes and stump-tail moccasins are brought to Austin by nearly every fishing party which has been on outings to the many fishing streams in the mountains west of Austin. But the most unusual tale is told by an aggregation of anglers who have just returned from a camp on the Pedernales river, 35 miles west of this city. In this party were several men who have been up against many rattle-



A Huge Rattlesnake Was Found on the Book.

snakes, but this is the first time that any of them made the discovery that a rattlesnake fed on fish.

According to the story a throw line baited with small perch had been put out into the river. One of the party, fishing with rod and reel, later had pulled the throw line partly in to get it out of the way, and in doing this one hook, still baited with perch, was left hanging above the water. The next morning a huge rattlesnake was found on the exposed hook. It is stated that the snake was as large around as the arm of the average man. The snake was killed and the perch, which had attracted it to the hook, was found in the reptile's mouth.

The crop of snakes, especially the rattlesnake species, is larger this year than in years. This is attributed to the past mild winter. Moccasins swarm the smaller creeks and there are moccasins in the larger streams. The Colorado river has a good sized quota. While many of the snakes seen in the streams are the harmless water snakes, there is an abundance of the rusty and poisonous species of the moccasin.

"NO PLACE FOR HOMELY GIRL"

Wall of Girl Who Tries Suicide After Fiance Rejects Her for Prettier One.

Baltimore.—"Men only look for beauty; they don't care about the real homemaker any longer," Virginia Hicks, twenty, a patient at the Maryland General hospital, who tried to commit suicide by swallowing poison, explained that there was no place in the world for the homely girl.

"I don't want to get well," she continued, pushing back her short red hair. "Men don't care what you do for them—they are for the girl who spends everything on clothes and makes a big show. They don't care if a girl is good, self-respecting and a real homemaker; all they want is a big display of their money."

Refusing to give her lover's name, she admitted that they had both been very happy and expected to get married shortly, until one evening at a dance he met a prettier girl, and after that she didn't have a chance.

"Classical features and a conspicuous lack of freckles are essential features for happiness," Virginia declared, weeping.

Girl Holds Prisoner by Coat Tail.

Chicago.—Miss Gail McDermut, criminal court stenographer, is hailed as a heroine by her co-workers. As Frank Legregni, under death sentence for murdering his wife, attempted to jump from a window sill to liberty, Miss McDermut grabbed his coat tail and held on until police had beaten the prisoner into submission.

Calf-Hare-Pig-Fox-Dog Cried Just Like Baby

Paris.—An animal born on a farm at Grandchamps, near Paris, two weeks ago, died yesterday while being transported to Paris for exhibition at the Academy of Science. The creature had the body of a calf, the head of a rabbit, eyes like a pig, ears like a fox and hair like a St. Bernard dog. It weighed twelve pounds at birth and cried like a baby.