



OF INTEREST TO RURAL READERS

FARM BUREAU NEWS SERVICE SUPPLIES ITEMS FOR THE TRIBUNE READERS

Mice will do very little damage where the above precautions are taken but it is well to remove grass weeds and rubbish from around the trees so they will not be encouraged to build nests close to the trunks.

Acting in accordance with the provisions of the Capper-Tincher law approved August 24, the American Farm Bureau Federation has applied to Secretary of Agriculture H. C. Wallace for a hearing relative to the practices, rules and regulations in effect on the various grain exchanges of the country.

As soon as cold weather has destroyed the green vegetation upon which mice and rabbits feed, they will be looking elsewhere for succulent food. Young fruit trees are in danger, after these pests have once tasted the juicy bark. One rabbit can girdle a dozen trees in a day unless precautions are taken to prevent it. Rabbits attack trees

that are from one to six years old; mice injure trees of any age. It is better and cheaper to protect the tree trunks in fall than to try to save girdled trees next spring by bridge grafting.

Trees may be protected either by painting the trunks with concentrated Lime sulphur solution or by placing some protector about the trunk. Protectors may be made from poultry wire, building paper, or corn stalks. Patent protectors made of wood veneer or wire may be secured on the market. Eighteen inch poultry wire with half inch mesh is very satisfactory and has the advantage of serving for several years without being removed. Building paper, veneer, and cornstalks serve equally well but these should be removed in the spring since they afford shelter for woolly aphis, mealy bug and other injurious insects.

The Nebraska Farm Bureau is taking a referendum among its members asking the advisability of circulating petitions calling for a constitutional amendment striking from the present constitution the limitations which prohibit the forming of a state rural credits system. The proposition of also petitioning for an amendment giving the legislature authority to classify tangible property for taxation has also been put up to the Farm Bureau mem-

bers. At present the constitution prohibits the state from contracting obligations in excess of \$100,000 which prevents the issuance of bonds to create funds for rural credits. It is also felt by the Farm Bureau Federation that property should be assessed more as to its earning power than according to value.

Farm butchering is but another system of marketing live stock. Meat is a valuable but, unfortunately a highly perishable product. Losses thru improper handling, cutting, or curing may easily eliminate the profits. Handling meat successfully necessitates a close attention to many details, most of which are very important. Extension bulletin 52 of the Nebraska College of Agriculture contains a general outline or guide for the slaughtering, cutting, curing and keeping of meat on the farm. These are various successful methods for most of these operations. In its 52 pages with 47 illustrations this bulletin carefully outlines for each operation a method which has been selected as the one best adopted for beginners.

The announcement by the interstate commerce commission on Oct. 22 of a sweeping reduction in freight rates on grain and hay means the saving of millions of dollars to Nebraska farmers and was particularly gratifying to the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, which with the American Farm Bureau Federation made a determined fight before the commission for relief from the present high rates. "The commission did not grant every thing that we asked for," said H. D. Lute, secretary of the Nebraska Farm Bureau Federation, "but at that the reduction was a favorable one in the face of the impending railway strike, and it shows that the commission has recognized that the salvation of the agriculture interests is a freight rate that will permit it to live."

The Farmers Live Stock Marketing Committee of fifteen has completed its draft of the national live stock marketing plan which will be submitted to the producers' ratification conference which will meet in Chicago November 10, at the La



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The committee has recommended the organization of a great national life stock producers' organization, using as its basis efficient live stock marketing; the establishment of producers' live stock commission associations at the terminal markets with allied stocker and feeder companies; the strength of the local co-operative live stock shipping movement, and the working out of an orderly marketing program by the board of directors of the national live stock producers association. Establishment of a transportation department to co-operate with the American Farm Bureau Federation and state federation; the interpretation of live stock statistics, and co-operation with the Farm Bureau Federation in extending the market for meat are also part of the plan.

The funds for establishing the terminal commission houses and stocker and feeder companies will come from the sale of memberships to the shipping association and individuals permitting memberships in both the terminal association and the national live stock producer organization. The government of the terminal commission associations will be vested in a board of three to five members who must be producers when elected. The terminal commission associations may handle live stock for any one, but non members will receive only one half the amount of commissions rebated to members, on the patronage basis.

The proper housing for sow and litter will be an important problem next spring. Spring, however, is not a very good time for the construction of hog houses and consequently this work should be done in the fall.

There are several essential factors which should be considered in the construction of a good hog house. Among these might be mentioned warmth, dryness, an abundance of direct sunlight, ventilation, sanitation, safety and comfort, convenience

Dr. L. J. KRAUSE, Dentist, X-Ray Diagnosis, McDonald Bank Building, Phone 97.

and serviceability.

The Nebraska hog house planned by the College of Agriculture combines most of the features which have just been mentioned. The three points which are so commonly neglected by the country carpenter are ventilation, sunlight and sanitary floor construction.

The Nebraska type of hog house mentioned above is constructed of clay tile. The standard size is 23x50 but the length can be varied to suit the individual farmer's particular needs. In designing this hog house the side walls were made only four feet high and a common ordinary gable roof was used in order that the building should not enclose any great quantity of air and consequently be extremely cold in the early spring. The building is lighted by roof windows, two for each interior pen. These windows are so placed that sunlight sweeps the entire floor of the house at some time during the day. Ventilation is secured by means of two galvanized iron ventilators placed upon the roof.

In any hog house the floor is an important factor. Clay building tile laid upon a two or three inch layer of sand and covered with an inch of cement makes an ideal floor. It is much warmer than ordinary concrete and yet presents a smooth surface which can be readily cleaned and disinfected in case of cholera or other hog diseases.

A four foot alleyway passes through the houses from north to south and the pens are situated on either side. In the north end is placed a grain-bin and a stove room.

The College of Agriculture at Lincoln will send free of request a bill of material for this house as described. Blue print plans will be mailed at cost (forty-five cents) to any farmer in Nebraska.

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EXTENSION ROAD NO. 329

To Whom It May Concern:—

The Special Commissioner appointed to locate a public road as follows:

Commencing at the Southeast corner of section 34, town 10, range 26, Lincoln County, Nebraska, width of road to be 40 feet, running thence northwest from the southeast corner to the northwest corner of section 28 town 10, range 26, Lincoln County, Nebraska and terminating at the Southeast corner of Section 20, town 10, range 26, Lincoln County, Nebraska, following as near as possible the present traveled road, has reported in favor thereof: any person or persons having objections thereto, or claims for damages by reason of the establishment of the above described road must file same in the office of the County Clerk at North Platte, Nebraska, on or before 12 o'clock noon of the 7th day of January, 1922. Dated at North Platte, Nebraska, this 25th day of October, 1921.

A. S. ALLEN, County Clerk

(Geo. N. Gibbs, Atty.)

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Estate No. 1845 of Sebastian Schwaiger, deceased, in the County Court of Lincoln County, Nebraska.

The State of Nebraska, ss: Creditors of said estate will take notice that the time limited for presentation and filing of claims against said estate is March 1st, 1922, and for settlement of said Estate is October 28th, 1922. that I will sit at the county court room in said County on December 1st, 1921, at 10 o'clock a. m. and on March 1st, 1922, at 10 o'clock a. m., to receive, examine, hear, allow, or adjust all claims and objections duly filed. Dated October 28th, 1921.

WM. H. C. WOODHURST, County Judge. (SEAL)