

Two Egg Grades Provided Now by U. S. Department Officials Believe Quality Production Will Be Stimulated by Simpler Grading.

Lincoln, June 8.—Buyers' egg grades have been simplified by the United States Department of Agriculture, according to information received by A. E. Anderson, federal crops and livestock statistician. Only two grades are now provided, the statistician said.

Grade No. 1 consists of eggs of an average weight of 24 ounces net per dozen, with a minimum weight at the rate of 22 ounces per dozen for individual eggs. The shell shall be practically clean and sound; the air cell shall be of a depth of three-eighths of an inch or less, localized, and may be slightly tremulous; the yolk may be visible and mobile; the white reasonably firm, and the development of the germ may be slightly visible.

The federal grading provides that grade No. 2 shall be of eggs having average weight of 22 ounces net per dozen, with minimum weight at the rate of 18 ounces per dozen for individual eggs; the shell clean or dirty, but sound; the air cell having a depth of over three-eighths of an inch and free from the white; the white weak and watery and the germ development plainly visible.

"Despite heavy production of eggs in prospect this year, the supply of eggs of high quality will not be excessive and will bring better prices, proportionately than ordinary eggs," Anderson said. "The department is urging farmers and poultrymen to produce high quality eggs and to market them where quality is appreciated and well paid. Under the present system of buying at a flat price, the producer of good quality eggs is penalized, whereas the careless producer, whose eggs are poor or bad, receives more than he is justly entitled to receive.

"Use of this buyers' egg grade is expected to correct this situation," Anderson said. "The department is expected to correct this situation. It is felt that the complicated system of gradings used for wholesale trade at terminal markets is too involved to use at country points, hence this simple set," he continued.

"When buyers pay prices for eggs based on quality, an incentive is immediately offered producers to bring forth eggs of the higher quality. Use of the new grades requires candling by the buyers. This information may be obtained from the county agents or the department of agriculture."

Scotch Buy Irish Rum for Export Which Explains Opposition in the Dail to Treaty Against Rum Running. Dublin, June 8.—Rum running interests and whisky makers were behind the recent opposition in the dail to ratification of the British-American liquor treaty, according to statements made by a high government official.

"Distilleries, especially in north Ireland, have been doing a rushing business in the last few years," the official said. "I do not mean those distilleries which cater to the high class trade and which always use the pot-still method of whisky making. It is the small distilleries that are reaping the harvest.

"These distilleries export the spirits, which is frequently but a few months' bid, to Scotland for blending. The Scotch distilleries cannot get enough made to satisfy the demand, and in consequence whisky making establishments here are working day and night to satisfy the demand from Scotland.

Canadian Inventor Builds Machine to Rid Fields of Grasshoppers Following Severe Plague of Pests

Crushes Insects Between Wooden Rollers—Mechanism May Be Adjusted for Height of Crops.

By M. E. DAVIDSON. Windthorst, Saskatchewan. Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

This machine was invented by Robert Hawkins of Windthorst, Sask., for exterminating grasshoppers. It is very simple in construction and is designed to crush the insects of varying sizes between rollers which revolve rapidly. The machine is adapted to the speed of horses and the rollers turn four times with each revolution of the drive wheels. There are six rollers, each 10 feet long and five inches in diameter. They work easily and are adjusted to kill the grasshoppers without crushing them completely.

The rollers are constructed of hard wood and a curtain of tin is attached to the back and sides to prevent the insects from flying out as they fall back upon the rollers when they strike against the curtain. The rollers work from a table, the second and fourth being connected by chains to the other four rollers are propelled by friction.

Springs are arranged at the ends of the rollers which make it possible for a stone to pass between them, in which case they immediately return to their former position. A lever is arranged to raise or lower the machine to suit the crop or the condition of the land. A tray is attached below the rollers to catch the dead grasshoppers which may be fed to poultry.

The machine will pass through a gate but in case a larger crusher is wanted, the rollers are constructed of 14 and 18 feet long and the horses separated by a longer neck yoke and other necessary adjustments.

There is no elaborate mechanism to confuse the driver as the machine requires no attention beyond raising and lowering the table and using a lubricant. A woman or boy can easily drive the crusher. During the first demonstration at Windthorst, Sask., it was driven by a woman.

A report of this demonstration was sent to the department of agriculture and Hawkins was instructed to exhibit the machine at Jamestown, Sask., where a second demonstration was held. It was also on exhibition at the Regina fair later where it attracted a great deal of attention. It has been patented in Canada and a patent applied for in the United States in 1922.

The inventor, Robert Hawkins, came to this country 20 years ago from England where he had been employed as a tank riveter. He resides in a farm adjoining Windthorst, Sask., having come here from Grenfell, Sask., some time ago.

Four years ago the grasshoppers were very numerous in this locality and Hawkins invented the crusher to destroy the pest and save his crop. He finally worked out the idea and succeeded in constructing and perfecting the machine as it today.

Reports Indicate Trade Improving Throughout U. S. Dullness in Stock Market Merely Reflecting Depression in Steels and Few Other Issues. By RICHARD SPILLANE. Universal Service Financial Editor.

New York, June 8.—From the reports of the financial editors in various parts of the country, conditions appear to be mending somewhat.

Cool Weather in South Dakota Retards Crops

Some Corn Must Be Replanted—Damage to Other Grains Slight—Moisture Needed.

Watertown, S. D., June 8.—Crops generally in South Dakota made slow growth during May, and some corn seed has rotted in the ground. H. O. Herbrandson, agricultural statistician in South Dakota for the bureau of agricultural economics, reports in his semi-monthly crop summary, made public today and covering the period from May 15 to May 31.

Temperatures were below normal constantly, the report notes, and frost occurred frequently up to the end of the month. The actual damage done to oats, barley, and flax is said to be relatively unimportant, but the statistician declares that their growth has been retarded and that a minor acreage of corn must be replanted because the growing conditions were not conducive to germination of the seed.

"Practically all the state indicates a need of additional moisture," the report continues. "In the western half of the state, where much virgin soil has been turned for flax, rain has been urgently needed to start the crop and to hasten the growth of grass.

"Corn planting was somewhat retarded by the low temperatures, but a greatly enlarged acreage of this crop has now been planted. Wheat has been highly favored and the plant is well rooted and stooled and of good color. A few fields occasionally show the effect of seeding of the crop from frost, but this is very local and only an insignificant portion of the greatly increased flax acreage had made sufficient growth above ground to be damaged. A small acreage probably will be re-sown.

Pastures Retarded. "Pastures and range have been much retarded, but the state is well supplied with feed to carry all livestock. Wool clipping is in progress on the range and the weight of fleece and quality of wool are excellent, much above other recent years. Lambing has been very satisfactory.

"Our native cattle are in good condition of health and flesh, but rather liberal shipments being received from southwestern states are very emaciated and badly affected with lice. These cattle were poorly equipped to stand the May weather here. No doubt there is some danger that the more local stock before these cattle become acclimated.

With the County Agents. Lexington—The Fourth of July picnic last year was such a success that it was decided to have another one this year. The county fair board, the chamber of commerce and the county agents are cooperating to make the picnic a success. Committees have been organized to take care of the various details. The picnic is to be held in Vasey Grove, about 10 miles from Lexington, on the afternoon of July 4. The county agent invited all farmers to lead their teams and spend the day seeing how the other fellow does his work.

Several South Dakota county boys and girls were present at the annual picnic of the county agents at Jamestown, S. D., June 8. The picnic was held at the Jamestown hotel and was a very successful one. The county agents and their families were present and the picnic was a very enjoyable one.

Members of the Otoe County Corn club were present at the picnic. The club members and their families were present and the picnic was a very enjoyable one. The club members were very interested in the picnic and the county agents were very pleased to have them present.

With the County Agents. The county agents are very busy at present. They are working on the crops and are very interested in the progress of the crops. They are also working on the livestock and are very interested in the health of the livestock.

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Destroy Weeds Before They Destroy Briton Lauds Independence of U. S. Co-eds

By RAY ROBERTS. State College of Agriculture. Special Dispatch to The Omaha Bee.

Weeds are like prairie fires—they are easily started, but it takes a lot of fighting to get them under control. The best way to combat weeds is to know the bad weeds and destroy them when they first get a start in the community. Never let them get a start, for many weeds will live in the ground several years without rotting. We all know that it is an endless job destroying weeds after they once get a foothold. Every year there are new weeds spreading throughout the United States which is alarming those acquainted with the situation. These weeds must be controlled before they get a foothold.

A great many people will not believe that the common cockle burr is very poisonous to stock. In some districts one-third of the farmers have lost from one to 20 head of hogs on young, green two-leaved cockleburs. Just think what it would have meant to those farmers if they had known what it was that was killing their hogs. Suppose we figured only \$5 a head for those young pigs—30 head would be \$150 for one farmer; but not all of these pigs were young pigs; some were purebred sows, worth \$50 to \$75 apiece. The fumes from the burning poison ivy is very poisonous.

Morning Glory Persistent Weed. Probably the most persistent weed in this part of the country is the morning glory, also known as bind weed, Creeping Jinny and Creeping Charlie. For all those that have not seen this weed, watch for a perennial plant with trailing, twining stems, with arrow-shaped leaves on its slender stems.

These stems produce small pink, or nearly white, flowers or bell-shaped flowers. The roots are very long, white and cord-like and send up new plants at frequent intervals. The seeds are borne in a straw-colored, almost spherical pod, about one-fourth inch in diameter. In this pod there are usually four brownish-blue seeds about one-eighth inch long, one convex and the other flattened. They are very sticky and adhere to the feet of the farmer. We all know that there are innumerable ways for the weed to spread, as in chicken feed, seed shipped in, from unclean threshing machines and in many other ways. Even the root may be spread by being dragged along with the moving of machinery. If the weeds are not kept in check they will overrun a farm in 10 to 20 years. They may reduce the yields one-half.

This weed can be killed. It takes continual cultivation. We all know that if the tops are kept cut off the roots cannot possibly live forever. If the patch is small and near the hog lot the hogs will soon kill out the weeds. If they are fenced together, the hogs will soon kill out the weeds. If the fence can be used salt to good advantage, spread about one-fourth inch thick. The seed may remain dormant several years, so we have to take that into consideration also.

Another weed which is very easy to destroy when it first starts, but is very hard to control when it has a foothold, is the Canada thistle. This weed is often mistaken for the common bull thistle, which is easily controlled. The best and surest way to kill them apart is to pull them up and compare their roots. The bull thistle has a large tap root, while the Canadian thistle has an underground root that will break off about six inches below the surface when one tries to pull it up. The flowering heads are easily told apart.

The bull thistle has a much larger head with one flower on the stem, while the Canadian thistle has several flowers on the stem and have the appearance of having several heads on one stem. The stem of the Canadian thistle are free from spines, unlike the other thistles. Some farmers are controlling this weed by cutting it off just at the surface of the ground and pouring kerosene or salt down the hollow root stalk. A constant cutting off of the stem will kill the weed usually in one year—that is, young stands of the Canadian thistle.

The penny cress (also called fan weed, French weed, stink weed and other names) is a weed that has been called the most hated enemy of the western farmer. Due to losses from its presence the Department of Agriculture of the United States recently caused a survey and investigation of control in the northwestern portion of the country. It will live several years in the soil without rotting. It seeds twice a year. Freezing does not affect it. This seed, when in the wheat, spoils the flavor of the flour. It also flavors the mutton of the sheep that eat the plant.

This weed will grow in almost any kind of soil. It varies in height from six inches to two feet and has white flowers about one-sixth of an inch across. The pods when mature become yellow in color and are about one-fourth of an inch across the flattened. The seeds have eccentric shape and are very sticky. The quickest way of destroying this weed is to be able to recognize it and destroy it before it goes to seed. It has no underground root stalk, so cutting off kills it. A great deal of loss is due every year to ergot, which grows on rye and meadow foxtail. This ergot looks very much like an enlarged rye kernel. It is very brittle and shatters in very little. Ergot, when eaten, affects the muscles of the body, causing them to contract and stopping the flow of blood to a certain portion of the body. This causes gangrene and consequently the animal may lose a hoof or tail. It also causes abortion in the stock. The animal may eat the ergot in the feed, or the quickest best control measure is first to sow clean rye, free from ergot. Second, if ergot is noticed in the meadow, mow the hay, but do not use it for feeding purposes.

The best way to stop hog cholera is to prevent it. The same is true with weeds—prevent their start.

When you think of GRAIN, CONSIGNMENTS, SERVICE You think of UPDIKE

Wife of British Professor, Now in California, Likes American Traits—Girls Are Self-Reliant.

Berkeley, Cal., June 8.—The American college woman's splendid independence is one of her remarkable traits, according to Mrs. Adams, wife of Prof. John Adams of the University of London and present lecturer in education at the University of California. In comparing American and English college women Mrs. Adams says: "The English girl is more painstaking and thorough about her work, but as yet she has not gained that vital courage of independence which the American girl possesses. The American girl is willing and unshamed to work for her education if necessary. She does this with a calm and dignity that is amazing. This is one thing that English girls could not do." Mrs. Adams added that though the American college woman may work, she presents a better appearance than the student of any other country. "She is handsomely and appropriately dressed and always appears well groomed."

In her social life the English college girl is much more regulated by chaperons than the American. The girls have a certain number of teas and dances under the supervision of the women "dons." "The cocoa parties of Cambridge and Oxford women are as famous as your midnight feasts," stated Mrs. Adams. These parties are encouraged by the authorities, for though there is gossip and fun, the meetings usually end up in the discussion of world problems. "English college women," said Mrs. Adams, "lead a much less luxurious life than the American." There are no steam-heated buildings. Each girl is given her daily ration of coal for her fireplace. In Oxford and Cambridge everything has been put on the standard of the girl without money. The wealthy girls use great care to make no show of their ample means. There are very few English girls who have their own cars at college, but it is the usual thing to own a bicycle and to use it often.

Exercise Systematic. Exercise is more systematized in England than in America. In the opinion of Mrs. Adams, "The American girl rushes about always, the problem is how to get her rest. English women take their daily exercise regularly. In the afternoon many women may be seen rowing on the Oxford and Cambridge brooklets. Other favorite forms of exercise are walking, punting, golfing and bicycling. In England play and sport have been the heritage for centuries, so they do not hold as much excitement for the college woman as her work does.

"Though the provincial colleges have offered opportunities to women for higher education, and even as far back as 1828 the University of London was founded for women as well as men, the idea of college education for women is relatively new. Co-education is also much less prevalent in England than here. The combined enrollment of women in both Oxford and Cambridge does not exceed 300. Until very lately the finishing schools of France and Switzerland were the favored institutions for English girls."

Prices of various commodities listed, including wool, tallow, and various oils.

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WAOV Program

Monday, June 9. 4:00 P. M.—Speaker's half hour. 4:30 P. M.—Dinner program by Randolf orchestra of Brandeis state restaurant. 5:00 P. M.—Program by Catholic Daughters of St. Henry G. C. Part song, "Who is Sylvia?" Schubert. Part song, "The Rose Tree." Schubert. Part song, "The Rose Tree." Schubert. Part song, "The Rose Tree." Schubert.

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