

ALL OVER NEBRASKA.

Mishap to Rural Carrier.

Cass County.—N. H. Isabel had a dangerous accident while on his mail route. He is carrier on rural route No. 1, which leads over the country near the Missouri river, and is very rough. Great banks of snow have drifted, making traveling difficult. Mr. Isabel was passing over a drift, and while exercising as much care as possible his wagon overturned, the horses at the same time taking fright. A stove, which he always uses, set the papers and letters afire. The top caught against a mail box post, entirely stripping it from the running gear, liberating the carrier from his fiery prison. As the lines were fastened to the body of the wagon, the team stopped within a short distance, while Mr. Isabel was considerably bruised, cut and burned, and the mail matter charred.

Iowan Comes to Nebraska.

Creston (Ia.) dispatch: Rev. R. B. Hall, who for more than a year past has represented the Iowa Children's Home society in the Creston district, has decided to accept work with the Nebraska Children's Home society located at Omaha. He will have headquarters at Neligh, Neb., and begins his work at once. Rev. Hall was offered the choice of two districts by the American Home Finding society at Ottumwa and also received a call to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Orient, besides the position he finally accepted. All four offers were received inside of a few days.

Dedicate Church Free of Debt.

Adams County.—Entirely free of debt, the new house of worship of the First Presbyterian church at Hastings was dedicated Sunday. The building cost approximately \$51,000, and with the organ and some equipment yet to be installed will represent an investment of about \$60,000. The building is said to be the finest possessed by the Presbyterian denomination between Des Moines and Denver. It takes the place of the building destroyed by fire on September 25, 1919, and is the third church erected by the organization in Hastings.

Seed Corn Campaign.

Douglas County.—Fifty-nine out of sixty papers in Nebraska replying by the first mail, say they will print "Don't Plant Seed Corn That Won't Grow." One editor in the middle of the Platte valley objects that the seed looks good. Prof. Pugsley, who called attention to the danger of planting the seed without testing it, said the seed looked good, but most of it wasn't good.

Roller Mills Burned.

Jefferson County.—Fire at 1 o'clock in the morning destroyed the Fairbury roller mills, causing a loss ranging from \$30,000 to \$40,000. The origin of the fire is attributed to a hot bearing. Owing to the intense cold, 20 degrees below zero, the department was delayed considerably in reaching the scene and in doing effective work.

Farmers' Institute.

Polk County.—The second annual meeting of the farmers' institute, corn and poultry show was held in Stormburg. In spite of the extremely cold weather there was a large attendance and great interest was taken in the meetings.

Opera House Burned.

Merriek County.—The fine, new \$29,000 opera house at Palmer, twenty miles north of Central City, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire started from defective furnace pipes, shortly after midnight, and the blaze was soon beyond control. There had been an entertainment in the house that evening, and the furnace had been crowded to its utmost on account of the extremely cold weather. No one was about the building when the fire started.

Fire Commissioner Reports.

Lancaster County.—Fire Commissioner Randall has reported to the governor on the work of his department for the year 1919. The total value of all buildings destroyed during the year reached \$8,687,414, while the value of the contents equaled \$8,067,817, a total fire loss during the year of \$16,755,231. On this there was a building insurance of \$5,795,991, and a contents insurance of \$5,289,890.

Seeks Reward for Seven Sons.

Hayes County.—Mrs. E. R. Moore of Eddy, Hayes county, evidently of the opinion that the government is offering a premium for families of seven boys, wrote to the officials of the District of Columbia to inquire about it. These officials sent the letter to Governor Aldrich, who informed her there was no such premium.

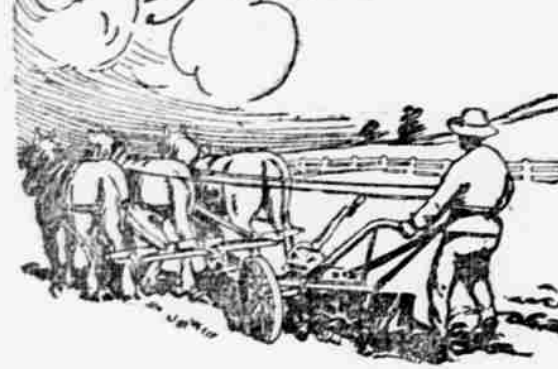
McCool Schools Are Closed.

York County.—Scarlet fever is prevalent at McCool to such an extent that the schools have closed for a time and all the churches and other public places of meeting.

Nebraskan Robbed in St. Joe.

St. Joseph (Mo.) dispatch. On complaint of E. H. Ehrens of Lincoln, the police arrested Mrs. Emma Matthews, who says her home is in Omaha, on a charge of robbing him of a roll of \$500 in money which he had received from the Young Men's Christian association of Lincoln in settlement of injuries received when he was badly scalded in the building. Ehrens says he met the woman in Omaha and that after he missed his money he traced her to St. Joseph. The police found \$325 hidden in her hair.

NOTES From MEADOWBROOK FARM



Be gentle with all animals.

The farmer must have a horse.

Examine the collars of your work horses often.

With the better poultry is coming better equipment.

A heated chicken house is a bad thing for poultry.

The proper time to spray fruit trees is during the dormant season.

Well-bred, well-selected pigs, make more profit on the food eaten.

A horse in order to keep in good condition should be well bedded every night.

A machine in the shed is worth just about two machines left in the fence corner.

The brood sows should have all the bright clover or alfalfa hay that they will eat.

The cleaner the feed and feeding places, the better the quality of the pork in all.

It is conducive to health to feed hogs when they can have the range of the pasture field.

Those seeds, like the elm and soft maple, which ripen in May or June, belong to the "sooner" class.

Never work a team of colts together until they are thoroughly broken, as they will worry each other.

Filling up the neglected holes about the drinking tank is now in order. Fill them up now and avoid trouble.

The man who calls improved stock "fancy stock" will have an account to settle with his Maker on the judgment day.

Carry your good care of the ewes this fall as far as feeding plenty of nice bright oats to keep them in condition.

The old troughs will soon have to replace the fountain waterers or there may be a burst fountain some cold morning.

After the strawberry bed has been set and cared for through the summer, it should be mulched through the winter.

The milk should be strained through one thickness of clean white flannel and then should be quickly cooled and well aired.

Wise turkey breeders will not breed from the same tom more than one year unless the same breeding hens are retained.

No matter how highly bred and carefully cultured a colt may be if it is not carefully trained and properly developed it loses its value.

The first thing to do with the newly-born lamb is to get it full of the ewe's first milk, after which its chance for living is equal to that of the calf's.

For general or common use, caustic or burnt lime or ground limestone are employed almost exclusively for the correction of soil abnormalities.

Wetting the hoofs with a sponge and clean water every day, or simply dipping each foot into a pail of water, will keep the feet from becoming dry.

If there are two kinds of roughness for the cows this winter it will be better to feed of both at the same time rather than to feed out one then start on the other.

Look out for a collar that rubs a flap of flesh at every stride of the horse. It is liable to wear a gall on his neck, and much sooner sometimes than suspected.

The neck and shoulders of a horse are points that must not be overlooked when buying. A weak neck and a narrow breast do not go with the most desirable horse.

During the winter the dairy farmer has more time to figure out his plans for improving his system of farming. The great question should be to get a better and more profitable lot of cows.

It would be easier to keep good men on the farm if the dairy farmers would keep better cows. A man appreciates the opportunity of handling good stock, and he realizes that some responsibility is placed upon him if he knows that nothing but valuable and profitable cattle are kept.

Rape is popular with hogs.

Very fat fowls are poor layers.

A horse suffering from colic should be kept quiet.

Asparagus may also be forced near cellar furnaces.

As tillers of the soil, earth worms constitute a great army.

Put kerosene on the roosts frequently to keep down chicken lice.

Teach the colt to eat a mixture of oats, wheat bran and linseed meal.

There is something in the first milk that the calf needs, and should have.

Remember to treat your cow with consideration in these days and nights.

The demands on the foal's digestive system for nourishment is very great.

A flock of ewes rightly handled should produce 125 per cent. of lambs.

It is the income from each sheep that should determine the value of the flock.

Every progressive keeper separates the light-colored honey from the dark fall honey.

Unless the bird is extremely valuable the ax is the best remedy for a sick chicken.

The cow that is allowed to fall off in her milk flow is seldom made to regain it at a profit.

Skimp your sheep on good pasture and they will skimp you on mutton. Works both ways.

Rabbits do great damage to young trees during winter, especially when snow covers the ground.

The use of fruit is a great help toward keeping in good health, and more of it should be grown.

It's a mistake to expect the miraculous or abnormal from your cows. Better make them work naturally.

If sows are expected to raise a fall litter, it is best to wean the spring pigs at from 8 to 10 weeks old.

When there is good stuff in the feed box the heifer soon learns to be a good barn cow when night comes.

Do not try to winter the cows without grain. Wheat bran, corn-meal and oil-meal will be found valuable.

Sheep are comfort lovers and the man who neglects to provide them with good, dry shelter makes a costly error.

Irregularity in feeding—that is, a good ration one day and a poor one the next, will play havoc with the best of cows.

Peach trees can be planted any time between last and first frost; the earlier in the winter they are planted the better.

A queen bee lives from two to five years, workers from forty-five days to six months, and drones seldom more than five weeks.

Some breeders claim that six or seven weeks is long enough for the pigs to remain with the sow, but this, I think, is extreme.

The pig is merely a meat-producing machine and the more he is fed—with good judgment, of course—the more meat he will turn over.

All living plants have definite needs every day during their growth, and if these needs are not supplied fully or regularly bad results must follow.

While the orchard is coming into bearing try vegetable growing as a side line. This makes one of the surest and best resources of income.

It will pay to buy wheat bran to mix with the barley or corn meal for feeding cows. Bran and barley meal half and half makes good meal for milk.

The best roosting-place for young turkeys is on branches of trees. They will not suffer from exposure, and the open life will make them strong and healthy.

Some milkers handle the teats as if they were made of rubber and devoid of all feeling; but, strange to say, there are nerves in the udder which are very sensitive.

We like to see the cows approach their master in the yard to be scratched and petted. It shows that they are used to kind treatment and are not afraid of him.

In the feeding of live stock there is a chance for a large leak and yet have it unknown. The most economical feed is the one that supplies the animal's needs at the least expense.

The safest bull the dairyman can use is generally a cross bull. At first this may seem a strange assertion. The reason, however, is simple. The bull that is known to be cross will always be watched. On the other hand, it is easy to put too much confidence in a tame bull that may suddenly become cross.

DRY FARMING SOILS

Addition of Humus Does Not Increase Availability of Water.

To Secure Greatest Benefit Barnyard Manure Should Be Applied in Small Amounts and at Rather Frequent Intervals.

That the addition of humus to the soil in the dry-farming regions does not increase the availability of water in the ground and that humus-bearing material—barnyard manure, straw, leaves, or other vegetable matter—should be added to the soil frequently in small amounts, are conclusions drawn from experiments recently conducted at the experiment station of the state of Washington, says the Country Gentleman.

The basis of the experiments was soil taken from the dry-farming zones, one cubic foot of which, without humus, weighed eighty pounds and was capable of absorbing and retaining, without drainage, 25 per cent. of its weight of water. Of the water, only 16.8 pounds could be taken up by plants, wilting occurring when a cubic foot of the soil held but 3.2 pounds of water. Seventy-six pounds of this soil was mixed with four pounds of humus, the soil being capable of holding 19 pounds of water, and the humus four—that is, 100 per cent. of its weight. A cubic foot of the humus-bearing soil retained 23 pounds of water, while a similar amount of soil without humus held but 20 pounds. Forty per cent. of the water held by the humus—15 pounds—and 3.04 pounds held by the soil were unavailable to plants.

Since in one cubic foot of soil without humus, containing 20 pounds of water, but 16.8 pounds were available for the growth of plants, in a tier of three cubic feet of soil 50.4 pounds of water were available for plants. To make this amount of water available in three cubic feet of soil without humus a volume of water a foot square and 12 inches deep was required, the amount available—50.4 pounds—being equal to 3.7 inches of the depth indicated.

With these facts in mind the next problem was to find how many inches of water would be available to plant growth when five per cent. of humus was put into a cubic foot of soil. In the humus-bearing soil, as stated, from 23 pounds of moisture retained 18.36 pounds were available for the use of plants. It was found that the soil containing humus absorbed a greater amount of water than did the soil without humus, two and three-fourths cubic feet of the former holding as much water as had been retained by three cubic feet of the silt. Since 18.36 pounds of water were available for the growth of plants in a cubic foot of the humus-laden soil, two and three-fourths cubic feet held 50.49 pounds of available water—or a volume a foot square by 3.71 inches deep. Hence, with no humus in the soil, 9.7 inches of the given volume had been available for plants, and with humus added in the amount indicated, 9.71 inches of the same volume were available.

Said Prof. Clark C. Thom, in discussing these results: "In all cases where humus is added to the soil water is held nearer the surface and is therefore more easily evaporated. Five per cent. of humus—which is as much as is likely to be added—does not increase the availability of moisture and is of no direct benefit in this respect; indeed, it may even be detrimental in that it holds the moisture nearer the surface, where it is more quickly evaporated. "The beneficial results of humus are in creating a new supply of plant food and it is always advisable, even imperative, that humus be present in the soil. Clays are opened up by it, washing is prevented and nitrogen is supplied. "It is a common experience among farmers who add great amounts of manure to their land to observe on the following year that the crop burns where the fertilizer was supplied. The reason for this is obvious. The manure they have added is able to retain its own weight in water, or practically so, and this amount it at once absorbs from the soil. Of the amount absorbed, however, only about sixty per cent. is available for the growth of plants, the rest being locked up. Hence the following year the soil is actually dried out by the manure, and burning results. But the second year will show benefits from the use of the fertilizer, since it has by this time stored up its 40 per cent. reserve, retaining this amount of moisture in excess of what would otherwise be present in the ground. "It is thus made plain why farmers should not dump great amounts of barnyard manure on their land at intervals of from three to ten years, as some do. To give the greatest benefit the manure should be added in small amounts and at more frequent intervals."

POULTRY NOTES

Ventilate the hen-house. Use the drop-board scraper every day.

Have the floor clean and dry under the litter.

Geese must have a large range and plenty of water.

Idleness is not conducive to a high percentage of fertile eggs.

Breeding ducks should be fed twice a day, morning and evening.

Milk fed chicks have become a standard in fancy markets.

Warm the drinking water a little if there is any chilliness in the air.

Fowls that have had roup have a tendency to transmit the disease to their offspring.

Haphazard selection of the breeding stock is often directly responsible for poor results in hatching.

Unless all the elements for the formation of eggs are put into the hen's body she cannot be expected to lay well.

Ventilation, which means fresh air and sunshine, is of extreme importance all through the winter.

Chicks that fail to develop steadily should be punched marked so they can easily be distinguished when the time for selecting breeding stock arrives.

Granted that one has well bred stock, the next point that determines its profitability is the care and management.

PLOWING TO STORE MOISTURE

Surplus Water, Kept in Subsoil, Will Rise to Surface in Time of Drouth—Rain Carried Over.

Some men flirt with the weather—take chances with moisture conditions—and they wonder why they aren't more of a success on the farm. If they would save the extra rainfall a large quantity of water would be stored in the subsoil for immediate use in case of dry weather.

If a farmer doesn't practice moisture conservation and raises a good crop, his neighbor across the road, saving the surplus rainfall, will have a larger yield. Reverse the moisture conditions—a dry growing season—and the chances for a crop favor the man who takes care of the water that falls on his farm.

Three or four inches of rain carried over from one season to the next means three or four hundred tons of water an acre in the subsoil—water enough to carry a growing crop through any ordinary dry weather. It is possible to carry even more than this from one year to another, says A. H. Leidigh, assistant professor of crops at the Kansas Agricultural college.

How can the rainfall be saved? Plow the field as soon as the crop has been harvested. If it is spring or summer follow the plow with a drag. The rains will soak into the soil instead of running off the surface or evaporating. Fall plowing should not be dragged, as there is danger of the soil either packing or becoming dry and blowing.

The extra expense of following such a plan ought not to cost more than a dollar an acre at most. Many places it could be done at a much smaller cost. It pays big interest on the investment even at the higher figure. While moisture conservation doesn't spell sure cure for crop failure, it is worth the effort.

EARLY CULTIVATION IS BEST

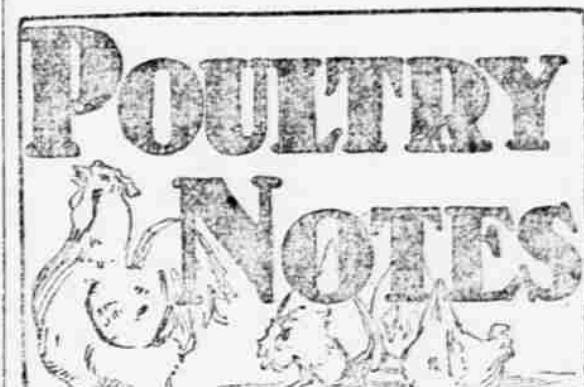
Applying Mulch to Soil Prevents Bed From Becoming Dry and Enables It to Absorb Moisture.

Shallow cultivation is the same in effect as applying a mulch to the soil, as it prevents the bed from becoming dry, and enables it to absorb all the moisture from light showers and dews.

For May plants such cultivation will be sufficient without watering, but others, notably dahlias, must have plenty of water. Soap suds from the wash are excellent for dahlias, and should be applied by the pallid to make sure of reaching the roots. This matter of watering, right down to the roots of the plants, is very important, and unless you can give enough to do that it will be better not to water at all, but trust to shallow cultivation only. Always use a watering pot, so that you can apply the water directly to the roots. Using a hose scatters the water too much. Water plants after sundown.

Almost everybody grows asters. A top dressing of well rotted stable manure will give nourishment to the plants, and also keep the soil around them moist. Liquid manure, not too strong, should be applied to the roots, but it should not wet the foliage. If this is done at intervals, large and well developed flowers will be the reward.

Sweet peas should be well cultivated. Bone meal, strewn along the rows and raked in, will help in promoting vigorous growth. Manure water is also very beneficial, but after using manure water one day use clear water the next. Sometimes in dry seasons the flowers look faded and do not show in their true colors. To remedy this fault mix soot and water together, to about the consistency of milk, and apply at the roots.



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BAD CASE OF GRIP

Caused Sore Throat and Tonsillitis. Restored by Peruna.

Mr. W. H. Housley, Greenville, Tennessee, writes: "Five years ago I took a very severe cold which resulted in la grippe. I never was so bad off. I was in bed several weeks, and when I did get up I had tonsillitis and sore throat. "I tried to cure this for eighteen months, but it gradually got worse. A doctor advised me to have my tonsils cut out, but I did not like the idea. Another doctor examined me, and told me the same thing. I finally got a bottle of Peruna, and after I had taken one bottle my throat was better. I bought and used a dozen bottles, and saw I was going to get well, and I did."

Ask Your Druggist for a Free Peruna Almanac for 1912.

SALESMEN WANTED. Earn \$15 to \$25 weekly. Liberal cash advances. Experience unnecessary. Write for terms today. Give references. Sherman Nursery Co., Charles City, Ia.

RELIEVES Tired Eyes. CALIFORNIA IRRIGATED Lenses. Where the Goggles, Sunshades, Water, project, nose, shoulder, write for booklet. Starn Bros., 234 Bacon St., New York.

THE WAY NOWADAYS.



Joax—My daughter has reached the age when a girl begins to think of marriage.

Joax—Just seven years old, eh?

Awful Suspicion. Freddie had been sick for some time, and when his father came into the room to see how he was the youngster surprised him by his questions.

"Why do you ask if I owe the doctor anything?" inquired his father.

"Because," replied Freddie, "the medicine he's been giving me lately is something fierce, and I think he's taking it out on me."—Judge.

It's easier to secure a patent than it is to convert it into cash.

SURPRISED DOCTOR. Illustrating the Effect of Food.

The remarkable adaptability of Grape-Nuts food to stomachs so disordered that they will reject everything else, is illustrated by the case of a woman in Racine, Wis.

"Two years ago," she says, "I was attacked by a stomach trouble so serious that for a long time I could not take much of any sort of food. Even the various kinds prescribed by the doctor produced most acute pain."

"We then got some Grape-Nuts food, and you can imagine my surprise and delight when I found that I could eat it with a relish and without the slightest distress."

"When the doctor heard of it he told me to take several small portions each day, because he feared I would grow tired of it as I had of all other food."

"But to his surprise, (and that of everybody else), I did not tire of Grape-Nuts, and became better day by day, till, after some weeks, my stomach entirely recovered and I was able to eat anything my appetite craved."

"My nerves, which had become so weakened that I feared I would become insane, were also restored by the Grape-Nuts food in connection with Postum which has become our table beverage. I appreciate most gratefully and thankfully the good that your food preparations have done me, and shall be glad to answer any letters inquiring as to my experience." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.