

THE BEE'S HOME BUILDERS' PAGE,

BUILDING FOR APRIL EXCEEDS THAT OF MARCH

Home Membership Should Be Encouraged Because of Need of Homes and For Thrift.

Commenting on the building situation, S. W. Strauss of S. W. Strauss & Co. says:

"Notwithstanding the deterring effects of the railroad strike, which seriously interfered with the movement of building materials, and added to the shortage in basic commodities, preliminary statistics for April indicate that the amount of contracts awarded will exceed the figures for March. It is well to note that at this time, when the moving season is at its height and when evidence of social unrest, as a result of constantly increasing rents are being manifested, that one of the conditions that will bring about permanent stabilization is a vastly increased supply of residential structures. So far during the current year only about 20 per cent of the total construction of the country has been devoted to residential types, which is fully 10 per cent below normal.

"The shortage of homes throughout the country not only adds to the financial burdens of many classes of people who are least able to stand them, but it has a general disturbing effect which fosters unrest and contributes to the general lack of production. In recognition of this fact some of the country's large industrial concerns have during the past few weeks undertaken to solve the housing problem among their employes through the inauguration of installment mortgages.

"In one of the most notable of these plans, it is announced that the employes are to make an initial payment of 10 per cent of the cost of the home and then pledge themselves to pay the balance in monthly installments covering a period of 10 years, the total cost being just what the cost has been to the corporation.

"Such plans cannot fail to have a helpful effect on general industrial conditions throughout the country, for it must be recognized that nothing will have a more stabilizing influence on those who perform the nation's work than adequate and comfortable homes. As long as the country's quota of homes is below normal we shall be subject to the dangers of both underproduction and unrest.

"During the first three months of this year more than one-half of the total valuation of new construction work was for industrial and business buildings. While there is ample need for structures of this type, in order that the wheels of industry may be kept in motion, the necessity of a larger percentage of the nation's building activities being diverted to the construction of homes is acutely apparent. Home ownership is worthy of encouragement not only because of the need of more homes for the people, but because it comprises one of the most praiseworthy examples of thrift."

Salad Gardens

Mark off a small space about 10 feet square along one side of your garden and fill it with salad crops. The small gardener in the city, where plenty of water is available, has excellent facilities for a good salad garden.

The salad garden fits in well with the vegetable garden and fits in nicely in one corner of many yards where there is a space 10 or 15 feet square that is not shaded. It can be started to advantage in a corner along a fence, for the fence may be used to train the tomato vines on when they are large enough to stake, and to support cucumber vines.

The list of crops may include several vegetables and fresh, crisp vegetables may be had throughout the summer. Gardeners will probably always list lettuce among their best salad crops, and it can be supplemented by others, some of which are not well known in this section. For instance, the endives, both the French and curled varieties, are worth space.

Lettuce may be planted along with tomatoes, for it will be out of the way before the tomato plants are large enough to shade the ground sufficiently to interfere with the lettuce's growth. A common plan is to set two rows of tomato plants about 24 inches apart along the fence and raise between the rows an early crop of lettuce. A row of the cresses and corn salad should be planted to take the place of lettuce when it is out of season. A late planting of lettuce should be made.

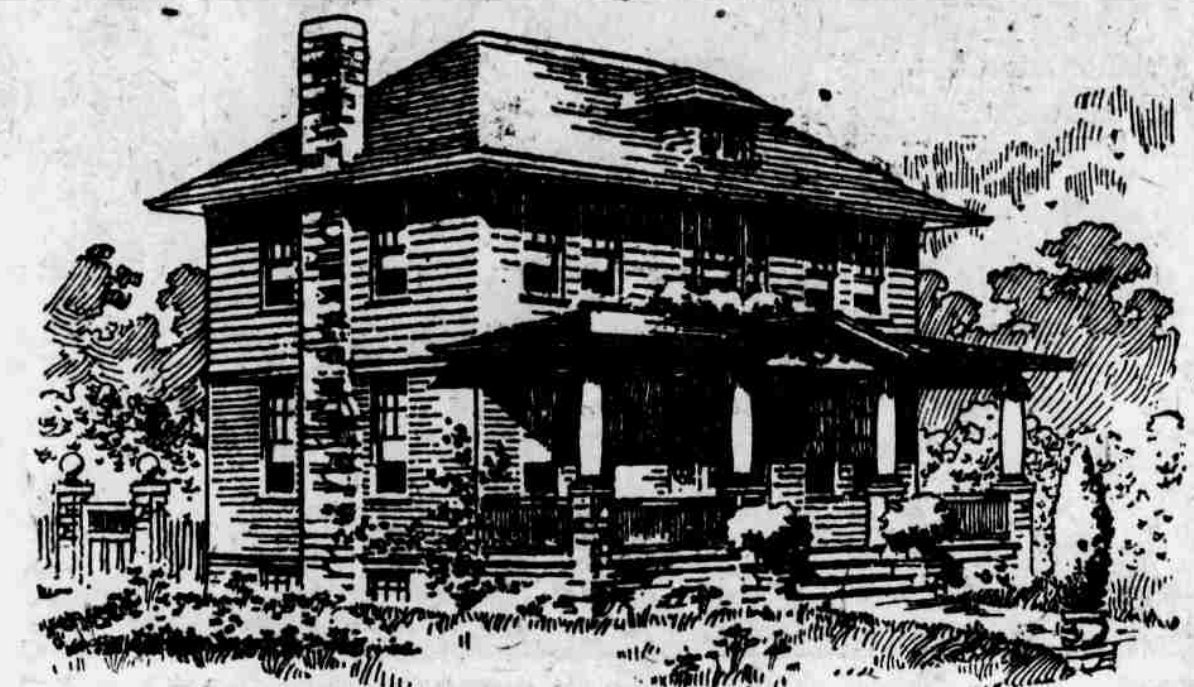
Turnip rooted celery may be started in boxes and transplanted later to the row where lettuce was raised early. Its cultural requirements are about the same as celery, except blanching is omitted, as the root is edible portion.

The French endive will need all summer to make its growth. Its roots are taken up and placed in boxes in the cellar, and the leaves that come from the roots after they are placed in the cellar are used for salads. Curled endive sown in June makes good salad material in the fall. The upright cress also is at its best in the fall.

Setting the Nut.
Castellated nuts have a way of tightening up between notches. If the nut is screwed up to the notch and held it too tight, while the notch back is too loose. This trouble can be cured by a careful filing of the face of the nut so that it can be screwed to the notch ahead.

Exports of gasoline from this country totaled 822,920,087 gallons during 1919.

A Comfortable Home



Cultivating Corn

The fight against weeds and grass must be started early if popcorn and sweet corn grown are to be kept clean. Cultivation not only is necessary to keep down weeds and grass, but it aids the soil in retaining moisture and facilitates the penetration of water when it rains.

Hoing or cultivating should begin as soon as the plants are a few inches high. While the soil should be worked to a depth of at least eight inches before planting, the stirring of the surface after the plants come up should not be more than two or three inches deep. Deep cultivation is strongly favored by some gardeners, but tests have shown results in favor of shallow cultivation for popcorn and sweet corn.

In general cultivation should begin as soon as the plants are about two and a half inches high, and repeated once every week or ten days should keep down the weeds and maintain a constant loose soil mulch on the surface. It should be kept up until the corn has attained its full growth.

More frequent cultivation may be needed when it rains every few days, causing the surface soil to run together.

It is vitally important for the gardener to be prompt in restoring the mulch after rains. In a good sized patch it is often advisable to use the wheel hoe instead of the ordinary hoe. Avoid breaking the roots of the corn plant as much as possible. The roots radiate in all directions and are only a few inches below the surface. Deep cultivation even in the middle of the row after the corn reaches the height of three feet will injure the plants.

Hessian Fly

The Hessian fly has started its destructive work in the wheat fields of southern Illinois. It is the worst pest of wheat, causing serious losses nearly every year. Entomologists are at work trying to gather information on the Hessian fly.

The early spring brood is the one causing trouble just now. W. P. Flint, chief field entomologist, and his assistants have been keeping a close watch on the fly since it first appeared in Little Egypt a few weeks ago.

In the extreme southern counties of the state the flies laid their eggs on the blades of the young wheat plants several days ago," Mr. Flint says. "The eggs have hatched and the maggots or larvae, are living on the tender plants. As we come north the season is later, and they are not so far along."

It will be about another week before they appear in the northern part of the state, depending, of course, on weather conditions. The cold, rainy weather this spring has not been favorable to the flies.

Mr. Flint feels rather optimistic about the situation.

"Indications, so far as we are able to judge," he said, "are that the damage done to wheat by the Hessian fly this season will be only moderate, but it is too early to make any definite predictions. The late spring has been an advantage so far as the fly is concerned. In the central section of the state only about 50 per cent of the flies are out, and the cold rains have prevented them from laying their eggs."

The flies are still in their winter quarters, the first seed stage, in the northern counties, and it is in this section that serious losses may occur, as weather conditions probably will be more favorable for the fly to lay its eggs.

Whether the spring brood appears the farmer is practically helpless. Mr. Flint explained that nothing could be done to check the work of the fly after it once gets into the wheat in the spring.

When they are in his wheat, and the infestation is heavy enough to cut the yield to such an extent that it would not pay to harvest the grain, then the field should be plowed up and some other crop planted.

Sells Houses in Parkvale

Before They Are Completed
The following list of recent sales by C. G. Carlberg, of new houses sold in Parkvale addition, contains six that were not yet finished when sold:

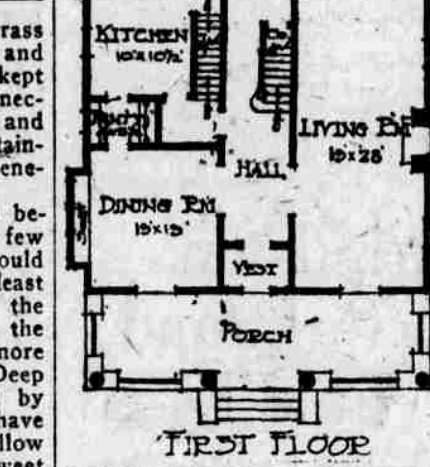
- E. Dow, 2682 South Thirty-second, \$4,075.
- Christian Leysacker, 2614 South Thirty-second, \$7,000.
- Thomas Duhaime, 2611 South Thirty-second, \$7,500.
- E. P. Williams, 2622 South Thirty-second, \$7,500.
- W. B. Stearns, 2628 South Thirty-second, \$7,500.
- W. Clark, 2629 South Thirty-second, \$7,500.
- Ragan, 2628 South Thirty-second, \$7,500.
- L. King, 2625 South Thirty-second, \$8,000.
- J. P. Sheahan, 2621 South Thirty-second, \$8,000.

Selling the Nut.

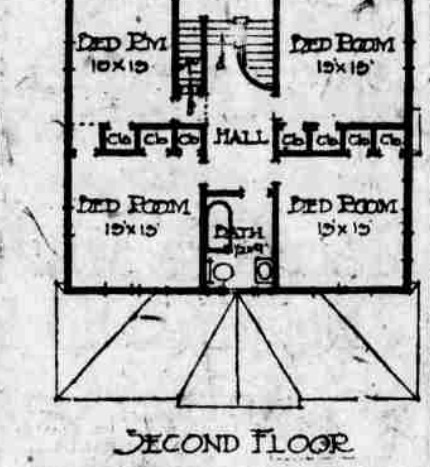
Castellated nuts have a way of tightening up between notches. If the nut is screwed up to the notch and held it too tight, while the notch back is too loose. This trouble can be cured by a careful filing of the face of the nut so that it can be screwed to the notch ahead.

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First Floor



Second Floor



Dairy Hints

Grain and other concentrated feeds have increased in price so much that dairymen are trying to make some change in their cropping system so more green feeds may be used. Dairymen are beginning to realize the value of the soiling crops as a source of comparatively cheap and satisfactory feed for heavy producing cows. These crops will be found of particular value in keeping down the cost of producing milk during the hot and dry period.

Dairy farmers and experiment stations have been checking the results of soiling crops fed to dairy cows. Among the leguminous crops that have been put to the test alfalfa has ranked at the top of the list. Dairymen find that after it is once well established in a good soil it will live a long time and produce high yields of palatable feed that contains a high percentage of ash and protein.

Next to alfalfa come the sweet, alsike, and red clovers. Many are using the Canadian field pea, and occasionally the cowpea.

Amber cane, sweet corn, and fox-tail millet are used as soiling crops to some extent. Amber cane weeds are to be the favorite with most dairymen, because it is succulent and cows are fond of it.

These crops can be raised to gether to advantage. In localities where they are adapted, the mixtures of leguminous crops as cowpeas and corn, oats and Canadian field peas, and cowpeas and cane may be raised.

Where these crops are developed a great deal more feed is produced than where the same land is in pasture. The production of milk is stimulated and kept up when the grass is short in the summer when soiling crops are used, and the heavy grain ration is not needed. Where these crops are fed during the hot, dry season, dairymen do not have trouble with disagreeable flavors in the milk that often come from weeds eaten by cows running in pastures.

In planning soiling crops labor must be considered this year. More labor will be needed at seeding time, and, of course the daily cutting of the feed which is ready use must be provided for. The time of harvesting can not always be figured out because of weather conditions. Damp feed must be fed with care to avoid digestive disturbances.

Cleaning Pail.

In overhauling the car the wise owner keeps a pail of kerosene at hand in which to immerse various small parts. An ingenious owner recently hit upon an excellent idea. He fitted in the bottom of this pail a strainer with legs lifting it about three inches above the bottom of the pail. In this way dirt and sediment sink below the strainer and the kerosene keeps cleaner for a longer time.

Realty Firm Moves.

Bjford Johnson company last week moved from the World-Herald building to the Wead building at Eighteenth and Farnam streets. The move was made in order to obtain more space.

Selby Sells Home.

Frank Selby has sold his residence in Lockwood to Joseph Wolf for \$25,000.

The Selby home was finished last year and is regarded as one of the Lockwood show places. Mr. Selby will build another home.

The sale was made by the C. B. Stutz company.

Resident Property Sold.

Harold Graham announces these two residence sales last week:

Newman Benson to E. W. Beckman, 4185 Waleley street, \$7,750.

Joseph Blecker, 2814 Ohio street, \$4,500.

Sell Business Property.

These two sales of business property made last week are announced by the H. A. Wolf company:

Northeast corner of Fourteenth and Leavenworth streets, \$45,000; \$45,000; 2213-J5 Howard street, \$12,500.

OMAHA FIRMS IN NEED OF OFFICE ROOMS TO BUILD

Some Are Buying Old Buildings and Then Converting Them Into Office Rooms.

Several business institutions being forced to expand are finding it necessary to obtain buildings of their own because of the shortage of office space in Omaha.

Several are either buying sites for the erection of buildings or are purchasing old buildings and converting them into industrial or office quarters.

The Payne & Slater Co. Saturday sold to the State Farmers Insurance company a five-story brick building at 2615-17 Harney street to be used for the state company's home office. This property cost the insurance company \$22,500.

A. J. Love has bought two brick flats at Nineteenth street south of the Buick building for the Love-Haskell insurance company.

Mr. Love also has bought some vacant ground adjoining these flats, his purpose being to erect in the future an insurance building on this site.

The Love-Haskell company will remodel and use the flat buildings for its office before the new building is erected.

Asparagus

Many hesitate to plant asparagus because they think it is difficult to raise. This is a mistake.

While asparagus will grow in any soil that is well drained, if given plenty of room and cultivated regularly, it will produce the tenderest tips on a deep, mellow, sandy soil.

It may be started from seed or plants. From seed it should be planted as soon as the ground is dry enough, so the plants will have a long season in which to get a good start the first year. Drill the seed in a rich bed in one corner for the first year. The plants may be transferred to a permanent location the following spring. The bed should be hoed frequently to keep the weeds down. The second year a mulch may be used, and weeding and cultivating will not be needed.

Asparagus started from seed takes too long to become large enough for use. The best way for the small gardener to start is to use plants. The plants do best if set early. The best is most conveniently handled when four feet wide, and any length desired.

The plants are so thrifty the principal thing is to get the roots in the ground, right side up, and cover them with four inches of soil. Ten inches is about the right distance for the plants in the row.

There will be no crop the first year, but the second year a light crop may be made. Hoe this summer and mulch heavily this winter. Keep a mulch on the bed all the time. The beds will last for 15 to 20 years.

Balanced Wheels.

Wheel balance is something that the careful car owner likes to have just right, as the racing driver also do. To get this take the tire off and note whether the bare wheel balances or if some section has a tendency to roll around to the bottom. When the wheel balances without the tire, the casing on an adjust the bearings—so that the weight of the valve stem assembly will just overbalance the rest of the wheel.

In North and South Carolina the courts have ruled that a pedestrian struck by a motor car can sue for the possession of the vehicle.

No More Worries Over Excessive Coal Bills

It is not generally known that even the small coal consumer can have his coal shipped direct from the mines, thus saving the profit that otherwise would go to wholesaler and retail dealer, besides saving hauling expense. Of course, his manufacturer and other large consumers have always bought this way, but the man who buys only enough for his household is in a position to take advantage of the same purchasing privileges. The well-known BERNICE COAL CO., 139 Como Building, Chicago, is doing an enormous business in supplying small consumers—as well as the big ones—with all grades of hard and soft coal at mine prices.

That these customers are highly pleased is evidenced by the letters they write after receiving and trying their coal. The following are extracts from several such letters: "Have found your coal entirely satisfactory and your dealings courteous and fair. I shall continue to buy my coal from you."—Ed. G. Gerke, Burlington, Ia. "More than pleased with it. Please quote me prices on same coal for December."—Arthur Churchman, Alexandria, Ind. "Well pleased with it. Expect to buy more from you."—Frita Bros., Pompernick, Mich. "Coal arrived on time, has given entire satisfaction; an exceedingly well pleased. With thank you for your courteous attention."—M. B. Ford, Franklin, Ky.

War Poverty Drives French Society Girls To Seek Chorus Jobs

Paris, May 15.—French society members of the new poor are turning to the chorus as a means of eking out their war-narrowed incomes.

A school for chorus girls started by Mme. Jeanne Ramsey in a large studio in the Grande Boulevard has a list of over 80 society women who find the high prices prevent them from living on their prewar incomes.

The Ronsay pupils include the daughter of a duchess and three daughters of the Grande Boulevard who are listed among those who, rich before the war, are now accounted poor. The daughters of society are taught their profession side by side with professional chorus girls culled from the lower classes, and many strange friendships have resulted.

In La Grande Pastorale, a fantasy which has just opened at the Cirque d'Hiver, no less than eight of the chorus girls are members of the highest French society. Among the chorus men are two demobilized French majors, who refused to remain in the army, declaring that their pay was not sufficient even to buy their shoes.

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Tainted Milk

Cows grazed on pastures with wild onions or garlic plants now probably will produce tainted milk. When cows eat such green plants within four or five hours before milking there is imparted to the milk a disagreeable flavor and odor.

After the cows have been kept in a stable or dry lot all winter it will eat most any kind of green food when turned out in the pasture. The garlic plant is commonly found in pastures in the middle west, particularly from Iowa eastward, and is the most troublesome weed that causes the tainting of milk.

The plants become so common in some pastures that dairymen are forced to feed their cows hay and silage, which has been found effective in decreasing the desire of the cow for greens. Practically the only way to stop this trouble is to eradicate the weeds or keep dairy cows out of infested pastures. If it is necessary to graze cows in fields where these weeds are present they should be taken out of the pasture at least four hours before milking time and kept in a dry lot.

The garlic flavor can be removed by heating milk to a temperature of 145 degrees Fahrenheit and blowing air through it.

Fowler & McDonald Sales.

These sales totaling \$69,175 were announced last week by Fowler & McDonald:

- Night-room house, 5125 Cumine street to Olive E. Cochrane, \$17,000.
- Five-room house, 5115 Dewey avenue, Laura Winter, \$4,000.
- Five-room house, 5044 Cumine street, J. J. Wear, \$10,000.
- Six-room house, 3220 Harney street, to J. J. Wear, \$10,000.
- Six-room house, 5322 North Twenty-fifth street, to George Mitchell, \$15,000.
- Five-room cottage, 5004 Pearce street, to Lulu Schwab, \$12,000.
- Seven-room house, 5914 Cumine street, to Minnie Burns, \$9,500.
- South Twenty-first avenue, 116-124, to Charles M. Garvey, \$11,750.

See Want Ads Are Business Boosters.

See Want Ads Are Business Boosters.

GREAT DEMAND FOR NEW HOUSES HERE FOR HOMES

Many Builders Are Selling New Structures Before They Are Completed.

Builders of new houses have been experiencing, in the last few weeks, a demand similar to that of last year, a demand which makes itself felt by the purchase of new houses before they are completed.

Some builders, because of the constantly rising price of building material, refuse to sell until their houses are completed. Among these firms are Benson & Carmichael and Payne & Slater Co. Others, however, are selling before completion just as they did a year ago.

Temple McFayden, in the last 10 days, has sold nine houses, all under construction.

C. W. Martin this month has sold 14 houses, none of them yet finished. One of Mr. Martin's purchasers tried to rent the garage at the Martin home to live in until the house was finished.

A list of 10 sales of houses in Parkvale addition by C. G. Carlberg includes six houses that are not yet completed. Other builders are having similar experiences.

Based upon rates per 100 pounds, the cost of motor truck transportation between New York and Philadelphia is 80 cents; by rail the cost is \$1.02, with an added 15 cents per 100 pounds for teaming charges.

Soy Beans

Corn planting time is the time to plant soy beans. They are being raised more extensively every year in the corn belt. They were practically unknown in the middle west a few years ago.

Now farmers are being added to the soy bean list each year, and most of those who have tried them are adding a few more acres whenever possible. Iowa devoted a few hundred acres to the soy bean in 1917. In 1918, according to crop experts of the college of agriculture, over 8,000 acres were raised, and last year there were nearly 49,000 acres.

Soy beans should be cultivated by farmers with a silo to fill, for one of the most palatable feeds for cattle consists of a silage of a mixture of two-thirds corn and one-third soy beans. The crop in most any form is relished by nearly all classes of live stock. In Iowa it is prized as a hog feed.

When grown for hog feed, the soy bean usually is planted with corn and hogged down. It also is considered one of the best emergency hay crops. For cattle, especially in dairy districts, the soy bean has been ranked at the top of the list. When planted with corn it yields a greater tonnage of feed than any other crop, an important consideration.

Unfortunately all soils do not contain the proper bacteria for soy beans. However, the soil is easily remedied by commercial cultures now on the market.

Some of the best varieties of soy beans are: Ito San, Chestnut, Wilson, Pekin, Medium Green and Minnesota 166 and 167.

In German automobile factories junior engineers, with full academic and practical training, are paid as little as \$17.50 a month. Clerical workers receive still less.

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