

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

IRA L. BARE, Publisher.
TERMS, \$1.25 IN ADVANCE.

NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA

OUT OF THE FARM.

The urban conception of the farm in winter is one of snug comfort and drowsy ease, its external appearance showing, as in the familiar pictorial ideal of a snow-bound farmhouse, with a shoveled path leading through a gate to a radiant window, through which one peers in fancy and discerns a happy family clustered round a lamp, says the Philadelphia Press. The idea is that the farmer has little or nothing to do in the daytime but sit inside his home and feed the stock; the wife knits; the children go to school. It is a charming picture, not always true to life. There is no time in the year when there is cessation from toil on a farm. It is different in winter; that is all. The days are shorter; the work rougher. Of course, much depends upon the character of the farm; considerable leisure is possible where few cattle are kept and general trucking done. But always there are the "chores." A remarkably elastic expression that—"doing chores." It may mean much or little. Some dairy farmers, for instance, whose serious business in life is milking cows, may potter around the farm after the morning's milking and taking the morning's milk to the creamery or railroad station, eat their noon dinners, mend some fence, look over the harness or haul out manure, potter around some more, and then say: "Guess it's about time to do the chores;" meaning to milk two dozen cows or so—the real hard work of the day.

Following Chicago's school for policemen comes New York's school for firemen. It will open, according to the announcement of the city's fire commissioner, immediately after the new year. All present employees of the department, as well as all new hands, will be required to attend, and only "graduates" of this "fire college" will be eligible for places on the force. Some fifteen subjects, embracing everything appertaining to the work, will be included in the curriculum, says the Chicago Record-Herald. As the automobile has become an important part of the up-to-date fire equipment, the management of the gasoline motor car will be taught. And as casualties tend to increase in number and in seriousness, there will be instruction in first aid to the injured. A comprehensive course for the benefit of the fire fighter seems as advantageous as one for that of the patrolman. An exchange of views and experiences between New York and Chicago might result in gains for both cities and both services.

Protection of birds which do beneficial service to men is coming to be more than a matter for state action. Representative Weeks of Massachusetts, a state which realizes the mischief involved in the destruction of the insect-eating birds, has introduced in congress a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable by 60 days' imprisonment or \$200 fine, to kill or harm coveys or single specimens of birds on their migratory flight from south to north. The list of birds which it is designed to guard includes geese, ducks, pigeons, swans, snipe, doves, robins, bluebirds and various kinds of waterfowl. These are friends of man or valuable game-birds, and as the whole country is interested in their preservation it seems to be in order for congress to take action.

School girls in Atlantic City are rebelling against an edict of the domestic science authorities that they must learn to make hash. They are afraid proficiency in this art may lose them the hearts of admirers who know hash only through the boarding houses they have met. The girls openly aver they hate to lose the homes they may make happy by "feeding the brutes" if the said "brutes" learn beforehand that prospective wives have been encouraged to put hash on the daily menu.

A New Jerseyite boarder, not liking his dinner, attacked his landlady, choking her. Other boarders interested in this summary protest will be disappointed to learn that the accounts said nothing about his choking her into submission.

A Kansas man hugged his wife so hard that he broke two of her ribs. Some men never seem to learn that there's such a thing as overdoing a good thing.

Since the recent tragedies, aviation may now confine its experiments to flying across the earth instead of up into the clouds. There certainly seems to be no useful or practical purpose served by efforts in the latter direction.

A tenor singer in Detroit strained for a high note and landed in a hospital. If he is anything like most of the tenors we know it serves him right.

TIME OF IRRIGATION

Character of Soil and Subsoil Has Much Influence.

Sufficient Water Should Be Applied to Saturate Land to Depth of Four to Six Feet—Irrigation Should Be Followed by Harrow.

(By WALTER W. M'LAUGHLIN, Irrigation Engineer, Department of Agriculture.)

The character of the soil and subsoil has a large influence upon the time of irrigating. A heavy soil with tight subsoil will receive large quantities of moisture and hold it for a long time, making it possible to irrigate heavily and at long intervals. If such a soil is underlain with gravel the water will drain out and more frequent irrigation will be necessary. The same principle holds with lighter soils. The lighter the soils and the more open the subsoils the more frequently it will be necessary to irrigate. The lighter soils have less water capacity, so that the irrigations should be light and frequent.

The ideal condition seems to be to have sufficient moisture in the soil at the time of seeding to germinate the seed and keep the plants growing until they are large enough to shade the ground when the crop is irrigated. It is irrigated again when the grain is in the boot—that is, when the heads are just beginning to show—and sometimes again when the heads are filling.

In localities having a small water precipitation or where the evaporation is excessive during the winter months, as is the case along part of the Pacific coast, in New Mexico, Arizona, and a few other localities, the utility of irrigation during the non-growing season has been demonstrated. Where the water supply is deficient, irrigation at a time when the water can be obtained, either in the winter or the spring before planting, is of service to store moisture in the soil for the plant's use later in the season. Winter irrigation is not well understood or its benefits realized as would be the case were the practice more extensive. Irrigation prior to planting is of great service in localities with a limited water supply where such supply is required by other and more profitable crops later in the season.

In winter irrigation the land is irrigated once or twice before heavy freezing weather, the first irrigation two weeks to a month prior to the last one, which should occur just before heavy frost. The better method of winter irrigating is by the furrow method, unless the land can be harrowed after the last irrigation, as a mulched surface during the winter is desired, that the winter precipitation may enter the soil readily. Sufficient water should be applied to saturate the soil to a depth of four to six feet, provided the soil is rather deep and not underlain near the surface with porous material such as sand and gravel. Some difficulty is experienced upon the heavy lands in irrigating in the spring prior to planting, as the soil dries out very slowly and the grain cannot be planted until late. Better results are obtained in such cases by watering just after the crop has been planted. The furrow method is to be preferred upon medium to heavy soils if irrigation is required at any time before the plants have attained sufficient growth to shade the ground. In case water is applied in the spring before planting, the land should be plowed, harrowed, furrowed and irrigated. The irrigation should be followed as soon as possible by the disk harrow and the float, then by seeding. If the land has been plowed the previous fall, the disk harrow should take the place of the plow. Furrowing should follow planting for the purpose of subsequent irrigations. If the land is not to be irrigated until after the grain is planted, the land should be plowed; if not plowed the fall previous, double disked, harrowed, floated, planted, and furrowed, in the order named. In case the ground is cloddy, the roller may be used either before or after the disk.

Late summer or early fall irrigation is proving very satisfactory for destroying weeds upon foul land.

Use an Incubator.

Do not be discouraged because in your first attempt to operate an incubator you are not as successful as you expected to be. And do not blame the incubator. Nearly every person who has hatched chickens with the wooden hen has been disappointed at first. However, those who have preserved and profited by experience have been well rewarded for their labors.

There is less trouble in operating an incubator than in looking after two or three sitting hens. Biddy will sit when she gets ready, and frequently when her task is but half finished will jump the job, with the result that her eggs are a total loss. It is not so with the incubator. It is ready to get to work at any time and when the eggs are placed the wooden hen will stay set.

Women Run Incubators.

Women folks on the farm can run the incubator better than the man, and to get better results it should be located in a convenient place and not where it will be necessary to tramp up and down stairs to attend to it. It is necessary that the thermometer should be given the incubator. Follow the directions closely and after a few hatchings you will become an expert.

RICE IRRIGATION IN SOUTH

In Many Sections Where Boll Weevil Has Made Cotton Growing Unprofitable Other Crops Raised.

"In many sections of Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi the ravages of the boll weevil have made the growing of cotton unprofitable and the producers are substituting other crops. Experiments with the growing of rice have proved that it can be grown there profitably. In consequence, large areas of cotton land have been planted to rice during the past season and costly failures are quite certain to result unless proper methods are followed. These farmers as a rule know little about pumping plants, the building of levees for rice irrigation, the quantity of water to apply and the proper time of application. It has therefore been found necessary to detail a man to this field to devote his entire time to a study of rice irrigation and to work out, if possible, by experiments, better and cheaper methods than those now in vogue. A farmers' bulletin on the irrigation of rice for the benefit of beginners will soon be published."

It has been suggested that farmers grow soy beans as a possible substitute for cotton seed in the production of oil. The same machines that are used for extracting cotton-seed oil can be employed for extracting the oil from soy beans. The vines and cake residue are also valuable stock feeds. Cropping systems have been devised for southern farmers entering upon some kind of live-stock farming. Many of the industrial schools of the south are giving attention to farming. The department is co-operating with these institutions in devising plans of management which shall teach correct principles of crop rotation, tillage and fertilizing.

IRRIGATE FOR THE POTATOES

One of Important Matters in Growing Spuds is Water—Ground Should Never Be Soggy.

Potatoes make their greatest growth and weight during August and September. The growth up to this time has been the development of stems and leaves and the setting of the tubers. The cultivating and ridging should now be practically completed. The next important thing is irrigation. The evaporation from soils and plants is greater than at any other period in the growing season and the tubers requiring more moisture than at any other time. The ground should not be made soggy or water-logged at any one irrigation, says the Denver Field and Farm. Close track should be kept of the potato fields. The needs should be fully anticipated and the ground should never be allowed to become so dry that a later irrigation will start new growth and make the potatoes uneven and warty. Two light irrigations are better than one exceptionally heavy one. It is probable that irrigation of the very late planted fields can continue safely until September 1. This gives about six weeks for ripening in dry soil.

Cover Crops in Orchard.

A rotation of crops cannot well be put in an orchard, but within that orchard can be grown cover crops to supply needed humus. After the spring tillage in the orchard is completed some quick-growing crop like vetches, peas, rye, rape and some parts, where climatic conditions are favorable, crimson clover can be seeded. These crops protect the ground and prevent the burning out of humus already there by the intense sun which prevails in our irrigated west. Early the following spring this cover crop can be plowed under, spring tillage practiced and the cover crop again seeded down.

DAIRY NOTES.

Cows need much water. Never allow the dairy sire to run with the herd.

Cows freshening in the fall are most profitable.

The fall fresh cow makes her owner the most money.

A good stool adds much to the comfort and satisfaction of milking.

Feed all the green hay that the cows will clean up well.

Cows grazed on blue grass pasture will give milk of a superior excellence, the cream being rich and deep colored.

Salt is of special importance to the dairy cow during the winter when she is fed on dry feed.

Do not force a dairy cow to seek shelter behind a barb-wire fence in a stormy and frosty day.

Alfalfa hay should be grown abundantly on every farm, particularly on every dairy farm.

There is no point of greater importance on the dairy farm than that of having perfectly healthy stock.

As a factor in reducing the cost of production upon large and small dairy farms nothing has approached the silo.

Investigations go to show that it is impossible to materially affect the composition of a cow's milk by feeding.

The dairy farmer who buys his concentrated feeds, unless his cows are bringing him a very large income per head, is playing a losing game.

It is needless to force a cow to grind this hard and dry grain when it can be done mechanically before it is fed.

A collic should never be played with, petted, nor interfered with while at work, nor should he be allowed to become vicious and hasty with members of the herd.

TALES OF GOTHAM AND OTHER CITIES

Gotham's Great Peril From Dynamite



NEW YORK.—The opinion has often been expressed that some great disaster will eventually overtake New York and the recent dynamite explosion in Jersey City lends some color to this view. Over on the Jersey flats between Bedloe's Island and the end of the Pennsylvania Railroad dock at Greenville, and west of the Statue of Liberty, there are stored at times in three barges anchored there more than 600,000 pounds of high explosives. If by chance this stupendous amount of energy should be let loose, it would topple New York in ruins and cause the greatest disaster of modern times. The loss of life would be appalling. Within a 20-mile radius of the Jersey flats where this awful power is pent there live nearly 10,000,000 persons. The shock of the explosion would be inconceivable. It would set the earth trembling for hundreds of miles in every direction. Buffalo, Montreal, Boston and Baltimore would feel the ground shake under their feet. Along the coast a tidal wave would rush landward and overwhelm everything until it reached the first great barrier of the hills. Ships at sea would be tossed to and fro by the mighty convulsion.

These barges, which contain enough explosives to blow the whole city to pieces, belong to the great powder manufacturing concerns that have their plants in desert places inland. They cannot store their deadly explosives near any large center of population. The regulations of nearly every city from New York down prohibit the storage of any quantity of dynamite or any other powerful explosive within their boundaries. Therefore the considerable amount that is used in blasting has to be transported each day from some point of distribution. These barges on the Jersey flats are the great distributing depots for dynamite for all the region of New York and vicinity.

It is impossible to say from one day to another just how much dynamite, lyddite, black powder or other explosive combinations are carried on these boats. The stock varies almost from hour to hour.

Thus far they have escaped disaster. Yet they are almost as much a potential menace to New York as Vesuvius is to Naples. They are more, in fact, for Naples is quite a number of miles away from the flaming crater of the volcano, while New York, with its mountain ranges of skyscrapers, is but a brief two miles distant.

There are approximately 500,000,000 pounds of high explosives manufactured in the United States every year. There is continually in transit on the railroads throughout the country 5,000 carloads of this dangerous material. It takes an average of 10 days to make delivery from point of shipment to destination. Therefore there is a carload of dynamite or gunpowder for every 50 miles of railroad throughout America. The traveler passes almost hourly within a few feet of these cars without knowing it.

Daring Opium Smuggler Is Set Free

SMUGGLING always appealed to Kelly as a game of chance, to be indulged in only for the excitement and the satisfaction of eluding the officers. He did not sail under the black flag for the profit and it is known that he never fired a shot or harmed any one.

Kelly was successful in many of his adventures between the Canadian shores and the mainland in Washington and Oregon, and it is believed he smuggled several hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of contraband goods, including opium into the United States during the last fifteen years. He always worked alone, and, though deserted when arrested the last time, he would give not the least inkling as to who financed the expeditions or who assisted him.

When opium began pouring into the country from over the British Columbia border, for months the customs inspectors searched the country in an effort to trace the smuggler. Finally one overheard a conversation between two prosperous business men at Olympia, the capital of Washington. Kelly was caught with the goods and arrested.

Deficit in Wake of Municipal Dance

THE deficit is more than a deficit. It is a problem. It is a rock which threatens to knock a hole in the Milwaukee plan of municipal merry-making. There is a difference of opinion as to whether it is best to go ahead with the public frolics. Some point to the fact that Uncle Sam conducts his postoffice business at a loss, and that New York runs its ferries at a loss. What matters it, they say, that there is a loss of mere dollars? Look at the gain in meritment. These, instead of looking backward, would look further forward and not keep the municipal dances going but inaugurate municipal moving picture shows.

The plan is to give the first of these shows in a public school building in the congested district. It will either be free or the price of admission will be held down to a penny or two.

The public dance and the public moving picture show are only the beginnings of the program mapped out by Mayor Emil Seldel and his chief lieutenant, Congressman-Elect Victor L. Berger, and their associates.

Plans to Carry Gospel in Aeroplane

ST. LOUIS.—The aeroplane as a means of spreading the gospel is the latest idea of James H. Pearson, itinerant preacher.

Released recently from the observation ward of the city hospital, Pearson promptly set to work perfecting toy aeroplane models, in which, accompanied by his wife and a corps of assistants, he intends to fly over the country.

The aeroplane will be used more for this purpose than as an instrument of war, Pearson says. Instead of spreading militarism by its use as a bomb carrier, the aeroplane is de-

signed to carry missionaries over the world and enable them to reach spots hitherto inaccessible, he says.

The native of Wahamba, in Africa, pursuing his peaceful occupation of cooking his neighbor for a noonday meal, will see suddenly a strange apparition, from which a man-bird will emerge. After he has conquered this field he will go on to new ones until the evangelization of the whole world will be accomplished.

"But before I tour the world in my aeroplanes, I will first clean St. Louis," declares Pearson. "It is a den of iniquity, and I cannot go away without completing my work here."

Pearson is a member of the Amateur Aeronaut Association of St. Louis. His models are constructed along scientific lines, and Pearson will soon start building the aeroplanes. Meanwhile Pearson is preaching on the streets, every night.

\$3.50 RECIPES CURES WEAK KIDNEYS, FREE

RELIEVES URINARY AND KIDNEY TROUBLES, BACKACHE, STRAINING, SWELLING, ETC.

Stops Pain in the Bladder, Kidneys and Back.

Wouldn't it be nice within a week or so to begin to say goodbye forever to the scalding, dribbling, straining, or too frequent passage of urine; the forehead and back-of-the-head aches; the aitches and pains in the back; the growing muscle weakness; spots before the eyes; yellow skin; sluggish bowels; swollen eyelids or ankles; leg cramps; unnatural short breath; sleeplessness and the despondency?

I have a recipe for these troubles that you can depend on, and if you want to make a QUICK RECOVERY, you ought to write and get a copy of it. Many a doctor would charge you \$20 just for writing this prescription, but I have it and will be glad to send it to you entirely free. Just drop me a line like this: Dr. A. E. Robinson, 10-203 Luck Building, Detroit, Mich., and I will send it by return mail in a plain envelope. As you will see when you get it, this recipe contains only pure, harmless remedies, but it has great healing and pain-conquering power.

It will quickly show its power once you use it, so I think you had better see what it is without delay. I will send you a copy free—you can use it and cure yourself at home.

OUT OF A JOB.



Friend (consolingly)—So you've lost your job, eh? Well, don't worry about it. I reckon you was only wastin' yer time in a place like that.

Young Bill (sadly)—Yes, that's what the boss told me when 'e fired me.

PRAIRIE DOGS.

We usually write our own ads, but will let a user of "Rough on Rats" for extermination of Prairie Dogs write this one. Mr. H. B. Moseley, a ranchman, under date of Feb. 4th, 1911, writes as follows from Hill Top, Douglas Co., Colorado: "I have read your advertisement of 'Rough on Rats'; it not only reads good, but it is good. I have been troubled twenty years with Prairie Dogs; have used many so-called exterminators to no purpose. Not long since I used a poisoned wheat, prepared by an expert who had made it a study for years, but it did no good for me; they ate it, but chipped for more. The 'Dogs' were eating up a field of corn for me; I was at my wit's end what to do; I could only get the small 15c. size here of 'Rough on Rats.' I mixed it with corn and applied; many of them chipped no more; I then mixed it with corn meal and placed it on days not windy, near their holes. 'Rough on Rats' is by far the best thing I have tried, but I fancy I am using it unnecessarily strong, or you may suggest a better way than I know to mix or use it. I wish our druggists would keep the largest (75c.) size; could you send me the 75c. size? It clears them out in great shape; you should make it better known to ranchmen."

The above are facts as stated by Mr. Moseley. "Rough on Rats" is equally rough on Prairie Dogs, Squirrels, Chipmunks, Gophers, Rabbits, Mice, Rats—vermin of every and all kinds, Roaches, Flies, Ants, and Bed Bugs. Read the directions how to use it safely in outbuildings and for the different kinds of pests. For Prairie Dogs I would advise soaking coarse cracked corn in a mixture of, say one 25c. box of "Rough on Rats" to five gallons of water; let it stand a week, sinking frequently; you can use the same mixture over and over again for cracked corn; or mix "Rough on Rats," thoroughly and instantly, say one part to twenty of hot corn meal mush; when it cools, divide in pieces and place about their holes. 15c., 25c., and 75c.; wooden boxes only. E. S. Wells, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

Uncle Joe's Check.

Col. Henry Carson, sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives, has the original check given by Speaker Joseph G. Cannon a few years ago to a book agent, and about which an interesting story has been told.

An agent visited the speaker and interested him in an elaborate edition of something which Uncle Joe didn't want, but bought. When the books arrived Uncle Joe examined them and decided at once that something had been put over on him. When the agent came for his money the speaker determined to make him indorse a terse sentiment on books, so he wrote out a check for \$73, the amount due, and on the back of it he inscribed:

"Pay to the order of Mr. Blank, in full payment for an edition which was not worth a d—, and dear at that price, but for the ease and grace with which he put it over your Uncle Joe it was well worth the money."—Human Life.

Successful Life Work.

"He has achieved success who has lived well, laughed often, and loved much; who has gained the respect of intelligent men and the love of little children; who has filled his niche and accomplished his task; who left the world better than he found it, whether by an improved poppy, a perfect poem, or a rescued soul; who has never lacked appreciation of earth's beauty or failed to express it; who has always looked for the best in others, and given the best he had; whose life was an inspiration; whose memory a benediction." — President Schurman.