

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

IRA L. BARE, Publisher.
TERMS, \$1.25 IN ADVANCE.
NORTH PLATTE, - - NEBRASKA

TUBERCULOSIS OPEN-AIR CURE.

The great war against the "white plague" has had marked results, chiefly through the employment of out-of-door treatment. While it is only comparatively recent that this treatment has become general, it has been advocated for over twenty-five years right here in Philadelphia, and many persons who suffer from consumption and are taking the "home treatment" sleep in tents or inclosed porches, says the Philadelphia Capital. Benjamin Franklin, in his numerous researches, learned many elemental truths, which he handed down to posterity in his writings. He declared that disease does not come from pure or cold air, but from draughts and the uneven exposure of the person to icy blasts. It is his theory which is in a large measure responsible for the present method of treating pneumonia patients at the Jefferson hospital. The ward on the roof is an innovation and is largely in the nature of an experiment. Its permanency will be decided by the number of cures effected. So far the proportion of recoveries has been so great and the fatalities so small that the physicians in charge hesitate to give out the figures, lest they be thought to be exaggerating. This is especially encouraging, because of the unusual fatal course so many cases of pneumonia have taken this winter.

Young men who have completed the courses of study prescribed in the University of Wisconsin's College of Agriculture are in demand at good salaries, according to the statistics of the college, says the Chicago Record-Herald. When the university closed in 1911 the demand for agricultural graduates could not be supplied and all the members of the year's class had found places at salaries ranging from \$600 to \$3,000 a year. Places that would have paid \$450,000 in salaries could not be filled because of the lack of qualified men. This showing is an indication of the change that is coming generally in agricultural methods. Rule-of-thumb, haphazard methods will not do on the farm any more than in the well-managed factory. There must be truly scientific farming, the combination of sound principles with the results of experience. Evidently the owners of farms see the change at hand and are eager to avail themselves of the knowledge possessed by the Wisconsin graduates.

"The law does not permit a man to leave his wife just because she nags him," Justice Marean decides. He meant, of course, the law of this state, says the New York Mail. In Kentucky, Missouri and other states, "ungovernable temper" and "indignities" are a cause not only for separation, but for absolute divorce, and nagging may certainly be carried to the point of indignity; while in Oregon one may obtain a divorce if the partner of one's joys, and especially of one's sorrows, "makes life burdensome." And what can be more burdensome than nagging? However, there ought not to be divorce, nor even separation, for nagging, because no court of justice can ever be sure that the nagging is not justified, or at least provoked. Some women, for instance, are born naggers. Some achieve nagging. And a considerable number of others have nagging thrust upon them by a course of conduct which may be outwardly courteous, but which in its essence is insupportably irritating.

The Chinese republic has decided to revise its language and has engaged Prof. Solong Hello, who teaches Japanese and Chinese in the Royal Institute at Naples, to provide them a new alphabet. Prof. Solong Hello, if we are to judge by his name, apparently can get things coming and going, and is, therefore, well fitted for the job.

A woman in Philadelphia beat her husband because he squandered ten cents of the sixteen-cent allowance she had made him out of his earnings. Which goes to prove that the down-trodden sex is getting somewhat peevish with its natural oppressors.

A Massachusetts woman wants married men tagged by registered buttons on their coat lapels. This is another link in the chain of subjection which is being forged for the so-called stronger sex, whose rights and privileges are fast diminishing to things of shreds and patches.

The other day a girl flew across the English channel alone, and now another girl has flown across the channel as a passenger. The English channel must be beginning to feel a good deal like a crick.

When convicts in the Kansas penitentiary refuse to behave they are not allowed to see the weekly baseball games. When they become too troublesome, we presume that they are sentenced to be umpires.

CULTURE OF ALFALFA

Careful Leveling and Smoothing of Land Necessary.

Either Irrigation or Sufficient Length of Time and Attention Given to Conservation of Moisture Should Be Practiced.

Sowing alfalfa in the sod or on sod land seldom results favorably. Alfalfa seed has become scarce and expensive and should never be wasted or thrown away in a poor seed bed. New land should be cultivated in some other crop at least one year before it is seeded to alfalfa. The seed bed should be moist and well packed. On this account it is advisable to plow in the fall. Where irrigation is practiced too much care cannot be given. The careful leveling and smoothing of land which is to be seeded to alfalfa is necessary.



Stalk of Good Alfalfa.

The crop is to remain on the soil for from two to ten or more years, and avoiding future expense of difficult irrigating will pay many times over.

It is well to level the ground carefully and then try it by giving a flood irrigation before the seed is planted. If there are holes or bumps which are difficult to irrigate, go on again with a scraper, land grader or home-made jowler. Either irrigation or sufficient length of time and attention given to conservation of moisture should always be practiced before planting alfalfa seed, writes B. C. Buffum in the Denver Field and Farm. It is important that there be enough moisture in the soil to germinate the seed and give the plants their first few weeks of growth until they are eight or ten inches high before another irrigation becomes necessary.

Where the seasons are short alfalfa should be sown as early in the spring as the ground can be put in proper condition and heavy freezing weather is past. The young plants are not seriously injured by a few degrees of frost. At lower altitudes where the season is longer alfalfa may be sown any time up to the middle of August. As far as northern Wyoming we have succeeded in securing a good stand of alfalfa when it was planted as late as the last of August. In seeding for alfalfa hay use a drill with press wheel attachments. Do not sow broadcast unless only an acre or so is planted and a drill cannot be obtained.

Plant the seed shallow—from one-half inch to two inches deep. The amount of seed to use will depend upon circumstances. If the seed bed is in perfect condition, moist, loose on the surface, firm below and warm, from eight to twelve pounds of good seed to the acre will produce a sufficient stand. Usually the seed bed is not in good condition and twenty pounds of seed is recommended. The more seed the finer the hay, other things being equal. Some growers, especially in the eastern states, plant as much as thirty or forty pounds of seed. My method is to sow ten or twelve pounds the first year and if a heavy stand is not secured, go over the second season in the opposite direction.



Stalk of Poor Alfalfa.

rection and drill in ten pounds more of seed. This reseeded should be done the first or second year, as after the old plants are well established the young ones are shaded or crowded out and never make good, thrifty growth. Seed at right angles to the direction of the wind. Under irrigation it is best to seed with the direction of the land slope, unless the land is so steep the soil will wash.

IRRIGATION FOR LATE CROPS

Water Should Be Applied Evenly and Not Allowed to Sour in Hollows, Nor Miss High Places.

If there is an ample supply of water it will be best to irrigate some of the fields that are to grow late crops. No amount of rainfall will take the place of irrigation, and if you think it does, go out and dig awhile and you will soon be undeceived. Apply water evenly; do not allow it to sour in the hollows and miss the high places. The alfalfa will perhaps be better to wait awhile for water this cold spring if you feel assured of a late supply. When irrigating this crop always test the ground with shovel to see if the water is penetrating deeply, and do not be satisfied with the fact that it runs over the top. Men will often come to the house and say they cannot tell the irrigated ground from that which has merely been rained on, which shows they have not used the shovel test, as no shovel will ever so easily enter ground merely moistened by rain as by irrigation, and the difference at the end of the shovel is easily felt.

LEARN THE DUTY OF WATER

Proper Time to Irrigate and Amount Depends Largely on Local Conditions of Each Farm.

No one can become a successful irrigator until he learns the duty of water and this cannot be best understood until one is familiar with the principles of dry farming. As to the control of water all that is necessary is a strong active man, a pair of water-proof boots, a good shovel and a good head of water and the laws of gravity will do the rest. Successful crops can only be secured by the proper amount of and the continuous even distribution of moisture and for this reason time, money, crops and disappointment can be saved by proper leveling of the soil prior to planting.

Irrigation by cultivation is better than irrigation by irrigation, because the duty of humus and water are correlated. The proper time to irrigate and how and the number of irrigations depends upon the local conditions of each farm and the crop raised. Some soils will need frequent and copious irrigation and some none at all.

Water Cushions Below Flumes.

Flumes will wash out and cut back very little below the apron if a good water cushion has been provided below the fall and the water descends on this, rising again slightly before it flows down the ditch. Boxes built in the ground this way are more constantly damp and last much longer than those placed on top of the ground, which, besides, constantly leak, both at the bottom and sides. About half the work in the busy season will be obliterated if flumes are set right in the first place. A carpenter will often just set his sills in the ground and then nail on the floor, and so soon as it shrinks a large quantity of water runs under the flume and it has to be repaired, if it does not go out. Set your floors at least six inches below the level of the ditch, with a sill piece to hold the dirt and water on them, which will help to anchor them as well as preclude leaks.

FARM NOTES

Keep a little gas tar on hand and apply for scaly legs.

Carry a saw wrench with you. It is a general utility tool.

Sunflower seed make better bait than cheese for the mousetrap.

A little salt sprinkled with coal ashes is much relished by hogs.

By the addition of pulverized mica concrete is made to imitate granite.

If a cow has a habit of side-stepping while milking, examine your finger nails.

Wash the horses' necks frequently with salt and water; it will prevent them from getting sore.

Put paper collars about tender stemmed plants to prevent the cut worms from killing them.

Wooden pails readily absorb milk particles, making it almost impossible to keep them sweet and clean.

A cement feeding floor for the hogs can be built for close around 6 cents a square foot. It is worth the investment.

If a little chalk be rubbed on a file before filing steel it will prevent chips sticking to the file to scratch the work.

An incubator will not run itself any more than an automobile will. A human brain must stand back of the best machine invented.

The white cork that comes around grapes is much better than hay for use in making a fireless cooker. The cork may be had at any fruit or grocery store for the asking.

If your stable floor is of plank and in need of repainting, the laying of a thin coat of cement over the old, and then putting a new layer of plank on it will serve to make the floor water-tight, and at the same time to prevent dry rot.

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HAPPENINGS IN THE CITIES

Eight Women Lunch With Eight Dogs



NEW YORK.—A history-making social event took place the other afternoon at the Vanderbilt hotel.

As the Chinese clock in the Chinese room struck two, there sat down to luncheon eight Chinese doggies and eight American women. Yes; together—a lady and a dog, a lady and a dog, alternately, all round the table.

It took some effort on the part of Mrs. Arthur L. Holland, who gave the party for her Pekinese, Vi-Sin of Alderbourne, to persuade the manager to close the Chinese room to the public for the afternoon and insure seclusion for her aristocratic gathering.

Pink, red and yellow carnations decorated the oblong table, and between each teakwood chair was placed a teakwood tabouret inlaid with pearl and cushioned with satin, upon which a well-combed doggie sat.

Mrs. Holland denied that she was the hostess. The luncheon, she declared, was being given by Vi-Sin of

Alderbourne to his friends from Peking, who were allowed to bring their beautiful mistresses to share the banquet.

Besides Vi-Sin, there was Toto, Mme. Wu, Wu Ting Fang, Pin-Kee, Ti-Tu Ehr-sin and Fah-Sin, who accompanied respectively Mrs. William Shannon, Mrs. William E. Belding, Mrs. A. Radcliffe Dugmore, wife of the celebrated African explorer; Mrs. Carl E. Ackley, who accompanied her husband on a two-year African hunting expedition and personally shot the largest elephant ever killed; Mrs. Edward Woodward, Miss Hattie Wood and Miss Doonja de Mitkiewicz-Holland, a daughter by Mrs. Holland's former marriage to a Russian nobleman, the Count de Mitkiewicz.

Vi-Sin's costume consisted of a knoi of pink roses at his collar, matching in tint Mrs. Holland's gown. The place-cards were small dull-finished photographs of the host himself, taken in a variety of poses.

The entire menu was Chinese, evolved from the brain of a Chinese caterer and prepared by the hands of a Chinese chef. The musical program was dispensed with, owing to a lack of harmony between the samosens and the vocal ranges of Vi-Sin and his chums.

One Million Stray Cats in Chicago

CHICAGO.—There are 1,000,000 homeless cats in Chicago.

Herein lies a problem that soon must be given serious consideration, in the opinion of Hugo Krause, secretary of the Anti-Cruelty society.

As Constantinople collected all its stray dogs and placed them upon an island in the Mediterranean, there to starve to death, so Chicago must devise some plan of ridding itself of the half-starved felines that infest every alley and practically every building in the older portions of the city and are found in hundreds in the basements of loop buildings.

The Anti-Cruelty society has no means with which thoroughly to perform the task. Officials of the dog pound are said to have refused to undertake it because of the old superstition that the exterminator of a black cat will ever after be unlucky.

"Something must be done immediately, either to provide homes for these stray cats or to exterminate them," said Mr. Krause the other day. "Their half-starved condition, for they feed chiefly at the alley garbage pails, demands that some action be taken. This alone, regardless of the fact that they are a menace to health, is sufficient reason."

Over in North Halsted street there is one building, recently vacated by a



laundry, where more than a dozen cats sleep during the day and at night wander through the alleys looking for food. At a small store at 517 Wells street, a large wild tramp feline made its home in the flooring, coming out only at night. It has defied all efforts at capture.

Only a few days ago a large downtown restaurant was renovated. In the cellars nearly two score of stray cats were found. Thirty-five of them were sent to the Humane society which maintains a large cattery, sorts out the best of the felines and finds homes for them and chloroforms the remainder.

According to statistics one female stray cat will bring from ten to fifty kittens into the world each year. Throughout the entire city the cat population is increasing rapidly and even in the newer districts owners of pet cats, in giving kittens to their friends, are laying the foundation for a future pest of homeless felines.

Woman Rout Two Burglars in Home



CLEVELAND, O.—When Mrs. Timothy Clancy, 7713 Superior avenue, returned to her home early the other morning from a call upon friends in the neighborhood she found the front door jammed so she could not unlock it. Glancing through the dining-room window she saw two burglars at work.

She didn't scream or run. She calmly proceeded to raise the dining-room window and just as calmly proceeded to climb in. The burglars fled, although Mrs. Clancy is slight and weighs no more than 100 pounds.

The burglars chose a rear door for their exit, brushing by Mrs. Clancy's mother, Mrs. Catherine Carpenter, and her sister, Mrs. Arthur Dove, who had run around to the back when Mrs. Clancy started to climb into the window. The burglars kept right on going, however, and disappeared over the alley fence. They took \$665 worth of loot with them.

The apartments of Mrs. Clancy are

located on the first floor of a four-suite terrace. Mrs. Dove occupies the suite opposite the one occupied by Mrs. Carpenter and Mrs. Clancy. The three women had been out together.

When Mrs. Clancy attempted to open the front door she was surprised to find that the key would not turn. She next observed that the lights within the apartment were all burning, though she had turned them off when leaving.

Mrs. Clancy borrowed a chair from a neighbor and climbed to the dining-room. As she raised the window she saw the two men inside. "I was not a bit frightened," said the brave little woman. "I am sorry now that I made so much noise in opening the window, because I might have got in and grabbed one of them. I know I could have held onto him until the neighbors came to my assistance."

The apartments had been most thoroughly searched. Rugs and mattresses were turned over. Drawers were pulled out and their contents scattered about. Clothing was removed from the closets and pains were taken to turn the pockets inside out. The thieves carried away six rings set with diamonds, two gold-mesh bags and other articles valued at \$500. They also found \$165 in cash.

Little Indiana Tots in Elopement

INDIANAPOLIS.—Elopement! There was no other construction the officers at headquarters could put on it. And they remarked laughingly that the leap-year spirit is getting some pretty young recruits, when they had seen it that Miss Opal Johnson, three years old, and J. P. Grady, four years old, had been sent home, winding up a runaway that had been suggested by Miss Opal.

After the youngsters had been taken to headquarters by Patrolman Thomas O'Brien, who found them, Matron Whitman administered a diminutive and much-moderated "third degree." She found finally that Miss Opal was the granddaughter of Kale Johnson, and that J. P. was the son of Jack Grady, who was called.

Miss Opal admitted, under fire, that she and J. P. "wuz sent by J. P.'s mamma to det some buttermilk to dink."

And then she waxed more confidential:

"J. P. buyed some apples 'n we et



"em, 'n den I say, J. P., let's wun away. An' we wunned away 'n et some more apples that a big man gived us. An' den we have lots of fun lookin' at de funny men 'n ladies. An' by-'n-by we wants to go home, but we's losted, and I c'ys and J. P. c'ys 'n a big man tums up and say: 'You losted?' An' J. P. say yes 'n den we deta on a street tar wif the big man and he takes us here."

J. P. sat by gravely and listened while his enticer told her story, which he corroborated by saying:

"I dot an order," producing a slip of paper on which was written a request to "give J. P. some buttermilk."

The youngsters were "balled out" later by J. P.'s father.



That's the kind—Libby's—There isn't another sliced dried beef like it. Good? It's the inside cut of the finest beef sliced to wafer thinness.

Libby's Sliced Dried Beef

stands supreme. The tasty dishes one can make with it are almost numberless. Let's see! There's creamed dried beef, and—but just try it. Then you'll know!

Always Insist on Libby's

Don't accept "a justas good." From relish to roast, from condiment to conserve, the quality of Libby's Ready-to-Serve Foods is always superior. And they don't cost one whit more than the ordinary kind.

Put up in sterilized glass or tin containers

At Every Grocers

Libby, McNeill & Libby
Chicago



Conscience is always getting in the way of your having a good time.

Silence and blushing are the eloquence of women.—Chinese Proverb.

Close and Near.

Promoter—Haven't you any close friends who have money?

Inventor—I have one; but he is too close to give up any.

The Substantial Part.

"Don't you think the bliss of life comes with the rapture of the honeymoon?"

"Maybe, but the real thing comes with the alimony of the harvest moon."

Literal Obedience.

"How is it I have such big telegram bills?"

"You told me, sir, to use dispatch in that correspondence, so I wired all the letters."

They Must Make Ananias Jealous.

"Oh, we have had such a delightful time at your party. We want you to come and take dinner with us just as soon as you can."

"Honestly, I think you have got just the cutest baby I have ever seen."

"Gee, I can sing a lot better when I haven't got a cold."

"My husband is just as sweet as he can be around the house. He never gets cross and never scolds when dinner isn't ready, and is so neat that a piece of lint on the carpet almost drives him crazy."

"We expect to spend next summer abroad."

OUTDOOR LIFE.

Will Not Offset the Ill Effects of Coffee and Tea When One Cannot Dipst Them.

A farmer says:

"For ten years or more I suffered from dyspepsia and stomach trouble, caused by the use of coffee (Tea contains caffeine, the same drug found in coffee), until I got so bad I had to give up coffee entirely and almost give up eating. There were times when I could eat only boiled milk and bread; and when I went to the field to work I had to take some bread and butter along to give me strength."

"I doctored steady and took almost everything I could get for my stomach in the way of medicine, but if I got any better it only lasted a little while. I was almost a walking skeleton."

"One day I read an ad for Postum and told my wife I would try it, and as to the following facts I will make affidavit before any judge:

"I quit coffee entirely and used Postum in its place. I have regained my health entirely and can eat anything that is cooked to eat. I have increased in weight until now I weigh more than I ever did. I have not taken any medicine for my stomach since I began using Postum."

"My family would stick to coffee at first, but they saw the effects it had on me and when they were feeling bad they began to use Postum. One at a time, until now we all use Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee proves the truth, an easy and pleasant way.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "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.