#### THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, NORTH PLATTE, NEBRASKA

#### IN THE SPRING

<text><text><text>

The kiss evoluted from the monkey's fick.



Showing His' Ignorance. It was after five o'clock and the Illi-

iols street car was crowded with passengers who were patriotically carrying their purchases home. At about Fourteenth street the car stopped and the conductor called out: "Here's a vell someone has lost."

As no one claimed it, he cried again, Has any lady here lost a vell?" With that he innocently displayed

the filmy article to those who were nenr.

"Oh, it's a waist," came in chorus from the women.

"He's surely not married," snggested one.

The owner of the walst had left the car at Eleventh street, but had so many bundles that this one was left behind in the crowd .-- Indianapolis News.

It takes Congress to settle a strike, but an unruly stomach is subdued by Garfield Tea. Adv.

#### Eats 'Em Alive.

Mother scolded her little daughter for staying at the grocery so long. "But, mother, the other little girls stayed to see him, but he did not come.

### "See what, child?"

"Why, mamma, there was a sign there, 'Man Eating Shark.' and we wanted to see him."

## Allen's Foot-Ease for the Troops.

Many war sone hospitals have ordered Allen's Foot - Ease, the antiacptic powder, for use among the troops. Shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, Allen's Foot-Ease gives rest and comfort, and makes walking a delight. Sold everywhere 25c. Try it today. Adv.

#### Too Valuable.

"That prima donna didn't seem at all angry."

"How did you get that impression?" inquired the weary manager. "She never once raised her voice." "Well, you don't think she'd waste high note on me, do you?"

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the original little liver pills put up 40 years ago. They regulate liver and bowels. Ad.

	Too Common.
"Have	you a site yet for your new
ouse?"	
"Oh, y	es,"
"Wher	e is it?"
	mind's eye."

All grocers. Adv. Not So Bad.

"Target No. 3 was the one to shoot at and you hit target No. 7," said the captain.

"Yes, sir," replied the cross-eyed private.

"Didn't you look where you were shooting?" "No, sir, I shot where I was looking."

Error is its own refutation.



## **PROPER SOILS AND PREPARATION OF** SEED BED FOR MORE AND BETTER OATS



#### DISK IS GOOD FOR PREPARING SOIL FOR DATS.

Prepared by the United States Depart- | iron rall broadside across the field. ment of Agriculture.)

\*\*\*\*\*\*\* The essentials for success in

oats production are-Well-prepared land that is re-

tentive of moisture and fairly fertile. Good seed of suitable varieties, thoroughly cleaned and

graded and trented for smut. Early seeding with a grain drill. The harvesting of the crop at

the proper time. Careful shocking and stacking

so as to preserve the crop from injury by weathering. Clean thrashing.

#### \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

Oats in the United States is exceeded in acreage and value only by corn and wheat of the grain crops. The average area annually devoted to this crop in this country in the five years from 1912 to 1916, inclusive, was 39,459,000 acres. This is approximately three-eighths of the acreage devoted to corn, and three-fourths of the acreage devoted to wheat in the same years. The estimated average produc-Mon of oats in these five years was 1,-296,437,000 bushels, with an estimated farm value of \$521,436,000. But, notwithstanding this, less attention has been given to the production of oats than to any other important grain, so that yields often have been unsatisfactory and the crop sometimes unprofitable.

#### Best Soils for Oats.

In the production of oats proper climatic and cultural conditions are of more importance than the character or even the fertility of the soil. Owing to their greater water-holding capacity loam and clay soils usually produce better crops than sandy solls. Sandy land with plenty of plant food and a moderately stiff subsoil will grow good oats, but heavy, undrained clays are too wet and cold for the best growth of the crop. More water is The stalks then can be cut with a disk harrow much better than if left standing. If the disks of the disk harrow are sharp, they will cut the stalks into short pieces, which soon decay. It is never advisable to rake and burn stalks and other trash on cornfields that are to be sown to oats unless the quantity is so great that it can not possibly be covered by disking. This humus-making material should not be destroyed but should be worked into the soll. Oats always should be sown as early

in the spring as the land can be worked, but the proper preparation should not be sacrificed to gain a little time In getting the seed into the ground. Oats do best when sown in a rather firm seed bed, with two to three inches of loose, mellow soll on the surface. This can be obtained best on corn stalk land by breaking the stalks, double disking either by lapping half or cross disking, and thorough harrowing with a spike-tooth harrow. Lapping half with a disk harrow leaves the surface more nearly even than when the field is disked. The disks should be set to run three or four inches deep. After the seed bed is in good condition the seed should be sown and the field again harrowed.

SOHN

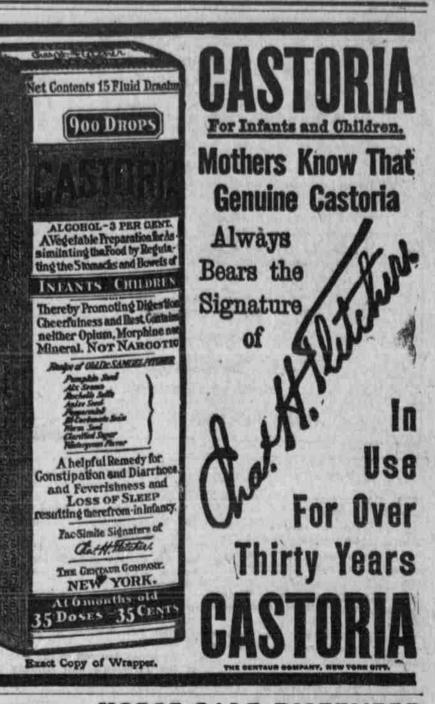
The land seldom is plowed for oats that follow a cultivated crop. Spring plowing usually is not profitable, as there is little time to allow the subsurface to become compact and the land is rarely in proper condition to plow before the oats should be sown.

## **BROOD SOWS NEED EXERCISE**

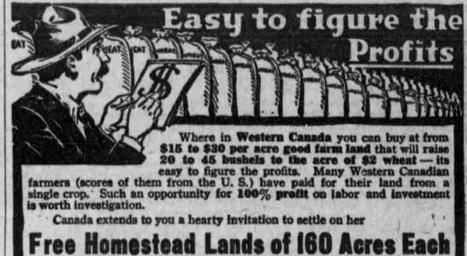
Essential in Production of Strong, Vigorous Litters-Make Them Hustle for Corn Ration.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

One of the biggest hindrances to the sows' farrowing good, strong, vigorous litters is lack of exercise. During the cold and snowy weather hogs like to







or secure some of the low priced lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Think what you can make with wheat at \$2 a bushel and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of **Oats**, B Flax. Mixed farming and cattle raising. The climate is healthful and agreeable; railway facilities excellent; good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature and particulars as to reduced railway rates to Supt. Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or to W. V. BENNETT Room 4, Bee Bidg., Omaha. Neb. Canadian Government Agent



# Is your home Certain-teed?

You pay for insurance against a fire loss that may happen. Are you equally protected against loss that surely will happen if your home remains unpainted,-or poorly painted? Is your property Certain-teed against deterioration and decay?

Wherever there is need for paint or varnish, that need is supplied by a Certain-teed Paint or Varnish made for the purpose. For interior walls, ceilings, woodwork, floors and furniture; for exterior walls, roofs, porches, outbuildings and porch furniture - there is a Certain-teed product made to withstand the use or exposure to which it will be subjected.

# Certain-teed

#### **Paints and Varnishes**

are more decorative than ordinary gaints, their colors and finish more clear and lustrous. And they are, in the ultimate, more economical; for they spread farther and last longer, and each color is priced according to its cost of production; whereas most paints are sold at a flat price, based upon the production cost of the most expensive color.

## For Porch and Lawn Furniture

The man in the illustration is giving his porch and lawn furniture a coat of Certain-teed Porch Furniture Enamel. The sun will not fade its color; rain will not dim its lustre; hot weather will not soften its surface. This enamel, like all other Certain-teed products, is compounded of pure materials, properly proportioned, accurately mixed by machinery under the supervision of paint experts.



Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes are made for all uses, in all colors and in all sizes of cans. Any store that sells paints can supply you. If the dealer you apply to, cannot immediately supply you what you want, he can obtain it promptly.

Certain-teed Products Corporation Offices and Warehouses in the Principal Cities of Amarica Manufacturers of Certain-teed Paints-Varnishes-Roofing

required to produce a pound of dry matter in oats than in any other cereal; hence the necessity for growing this crop on land that naturally retains moisture or that is well filled with humus. On account of their liability to lodge, oats should not be grown on very rich soil or on low, undrained lands. Good drainage is essential also in the prevention of injury from plant diseases

#### Fertilizers and Manures.

Though the crop is a vigorous feeder and will do better on poor soils than most other grain crops, the judicious use of fertilizers or manure is usually profitable. The fertilizer problem is made difficult, however, by the fact that on rich soil oats make a rank growth, which often results in lodging and in conditions favorable to rust and other diseases.

Unless the soil is very low in fertility the direct application of barnyard manure to the crop is seldom advisable. Much more satisfactory results usually can be obtained by applying the manure previous to growing some other crop in the rotation, such as corn. The oats then will get the benefit of a part of the manure and of the added humus in the soil, with less danger that a rank growth of straw will be made at the expense of grain production. On very poor soll a few loads of well-rotted manure may be applied some time previous to sowing oats. The manure should be spread as evenly as possible and should be well worked into the soil. The use of a small quantity of raw rock phosphate with the manure is usually advisable.

Of the three most important plant-food elements, nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, phosphorus is the one most often present in insufficient quantities for the best production of oats.

### Preparation of the Seed Bed.

Less attention ordinarily is given to the preparation of the seed bed for oats than that for any other field crop. In the corn belt, where oats commonly follow corn, the seed is often sown broadcast without previous preparation of the land. It is then covered by disking and harrowing. Much better results are obtained, however, by disking the land before seeding, whether the seed is sown broadcast or is drilled. A good seed bed usually can not be prepared with fewer than two diskings and at least one harrowing. If the oats are to be sown on cornland on which the stalks are still standing, it is good practice to break the stalks before disking. This can , with a syringe or a brush. This will, be done readily, especially on a frosty sorning, by dragging a heavy pole or

lie around the sleeping quarters and be comfortable. That, however, is just what they should not do all the time. The proper exercise for a brood

sow is that which she will take vol untarily and not through force. They should get their corn ration by hustling for it in the stalk fields and not by getting it fed around the sleeping quarters, on feeding floors, or in troughs. Feed them ear corn during the winter months and scatter it out in the stalk fields. The manure spreader is a good implement to use in scattering this corn. Don't be afraid it will be wasted, for it won't. You can readily regulate the amount fed so that it will be picked up clean, and you will find next spring that there is not a bit of the corn lying around to go to waste.

## BEES AID TO FRUIT GROWERS

Insect Has Important Place in Agricul ture as Agent for Cross-Fertilizing Flowers.

Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

While beekeeping is usually considered only as the industry of honey pro duction, It is important to remember that the honey bee has an important place in American agriculture as an agent for cross-fertilizing flowers. The value of the honey bee in this regard varies in different places and with different seasons, but it is conservative to state that the bee is of more value in cross-fertilizing than in honey production. Many fruit blossoms require cross-fertilization before they will set fruit, and the same thing is true of other plants, such as the clovers and buckwheat. While many wild species of insects serve this purpose, the honey bee is the only one which can be introduced economically to an orchard or farm, and, therefore, may serve as an insurance to crossfertilization if the weather permits

## TROUBLE WITH COLT'S FEET

their flight during the blooming period.

Examine Frequently for Thrush and Keep Well Cleaned by Use of Ordinary Hoof Pick.

The colts kept in the barn should be frequently examined for thrush, and the feet well cleaned out with the hoof pick, after which a little strong disinfectant-and any of the coal-tar products are good-should be applied with proper care, eliminate the trauble.



Our government wants you to help raise more poultry in our state. You can win some special poultry prizes in an interesting contest, open only to boys and girls fifteen years of age and under living in the state of Nebraska. Write today for further information-a postal card with your name, address and age will be sufficient.

Address, Prol. O. C. UFFORD, Extension Dept., M. C. PETERS MILL CO., South Side Station, OMAHA, NEB.

