THE NORTH PLATTE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNI

The "Knock Out" SATURDAY, JUNE

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of interest to every man because of the exceptional value at the price;

of interest to every man because of the wide assorfment of patterns, plenty of black and white, and all sizes, 14 to 17 1-2.

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window display of these remarkable values.

An opportunity sale, coming just at the beginning of the summer when men need so many more shirts.

Every shirt is well tailored] and "will fit. Every shirt is fast color [and] will launder well.

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SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR RURAL READERS

Using the harrow freely in the corn ields at this time is one of the best. cheapest and most efficient ways of ultivating corn. Frequent harrowing planting time and until the corn is everal inches high will save later work with the cultivator. An eastern Nebraska farmer who is a great be-Hever in the use of the harrow, recently stated that is was his plan harrow corn until it was so tall that he didn't dare to look back when he vas harrowing or he would want to Experiments have shown that eping the corn fields free from veeds is the big reason for cultiva-At the University of Nebraska Agricultural College this was shown two year test on three adjoining fields, the first of which received clean cultivation, the second being scraped with a hoe to keep down all weeds but the soil was not stirred and the third was left uncultivated. 'he average yields for the two year's est were: Clean cultivation, 65 buhels; scraped, 61 bushels, and uncultivated and weedy, 11 bushels per acre. If three cultivations clean out the weeds in good shape, later cultivations or pulling a mower wheel or some other implement thru the corn row is not apt to increase the yield. Cultivation aside from killing weeds is of value in aerating the soil, in putting the surface in shape to catch precipitation and probably for other reasons. Early cultivation with the harrow when the ground can be rapidly covered is recommended by the Agricultural College.

The time for early hatching has passed. The pullets that are to make the early winter layers are either running about now or are in an advanced stage of incubation. Pullets of large stock must be out by this ime if they are to lay early. Pullets of small, quick-maturing breeds may be hatched a little later but not much after May 1, for reliable early winter ayers. To grow these early chickens properly, and bring them along so that they will mature and begin laying when they should is the job of those who have been so fortunate as to get out all the early chicks that hey can handle.

It is likely that many people have ot been able to get out as many early chicks as they want. Therethe Agricultural College urges that they continue to produce chicks as long as they have room for them and can produce good ones. These late spring hatched chicks are not as desirable as the early ones. These late hatched pullets lay quite early

