

STATE CAPITAL LINCOLN QUART.

Must Attend Encampment.
Suggestions made by university cadet authorities to the effect that university soldiers who are members of the national guard should not be required to attend the annual state encampment, do not meet with the approval of Adjutant General Phelps. The question has arisen since last fall when the state camp was held after the university year had started. In speaking of the matter to the university deans, General Phelps said: "The state maintains the national guard at an annual cost of \$60 per man and the state encampment offers the best possible military training that they can get as members of the state training department. The only rule that can be adopted for excusing the men will be the statutory one of sickness."

Telephone Injunction Dismissed.
The supreme court has issued an order dismissing the injunction suit of the state against the American Telephone and Telegraph company, and others, a suit to prevent the Bell Telephone company from buying the independent telephone exchanges at Plattsmouth, Nebraska City and Papillion. The case was dismissed by consent of all parties concerned, including the attorney general, who was nominally the prosecutor of the case. It was represented to the court that the recent agreement between the independents and the Bell company had settled the matters involved in the injunction case. The two telephone companies have agreed to pay the costs.

Plans for Machinery Hall.
In the office of Secretary W. R. Mellor of the state board of agriculture is a water color drawing of a proposed \$150,000 machinery hall to be erected on the state fair grounds. The building is 760x100 feet. Plans have been under way for some time and Mr. Mellor is confident that at least a portion of the structure can be built within a short time. He would like to have one wing built, 112x760 feet. If this is done he believes the people will like it so well that the legislature will appropriate enough money for the entire structure as planned. The fair board may have enough money to build one wing within a year or two.

Wants to Take "Straw Vote."
Charles W. Bryan believes that a "straw vote" of the democratic voters of the state should be taken by the editors of the democratic weeklies in order that the Nebraska end of the party can tell, with a reasonable degree of certainty, just what man stands most prominently before them as a presidential possibility. Looking to the accomplishment of that, Mr. Bryan mailed out letters to the democratic editors of the state suggesting the matter and urging them to start the contest so as to have it concluded before February 7.

Attorney General Will Appeal.
Attorney General Martin intends to appeal from the decision of Judge Troup in Burt county, holding that the Farmers and Merchants bank of Oakland need not report its average deposits for the years 1909 and 1910 as the basis of a guaranty fund assessment for the time prior to its changing from a state to a national bank. The tax would have accrued and been collected during those years, except for the injunction, which temporarily suspended the bank guaranty law's operation.

State Employee Badly Scalded.
Lon Wait, a son of Secretary of State Wait, was injured at the institute for feeble minded at Beatrice, where he is employed as engineer, by being scalded by steam as he was engaged in making some repairs at the engine room. He was connecting up two steam pipes when the coupling blew out and the scalding steam was blown over his face and hands.

The state board of agriculture recommends the establishment of farm mechanics, agriculture and domestic science courses in the rural schools of the state.

Governor Aldrich was the speaker at the meeting of the State Volunteer Firemen's association at Kearney.

State Fire Commissioner Randall estimates the total fire loss in Nebraska last year as something over one and three-quarters million dollars, as compared with more than \$2,100,000 the year previous. His figures indicate that while the loss was smaller, the number of fires in the state was about 10 per cent more in 1911 than in 1910.

Gets Standard Seeds.
State Chemist Redfern has received from Washington a case of standard seeds furnished by the United States government, embracing varieties of grains, grasses and weeds. There are 100 samples put up in small phials and packed in what resembles a surgeon's case. They are to be used for comparison in testing for purity of seeds under the new state law.

Capt. Cyrus N. Baird, pioneer of Lincoln, early postmaster and prominent citizen, is dead.

TREES IN DRY AREAS

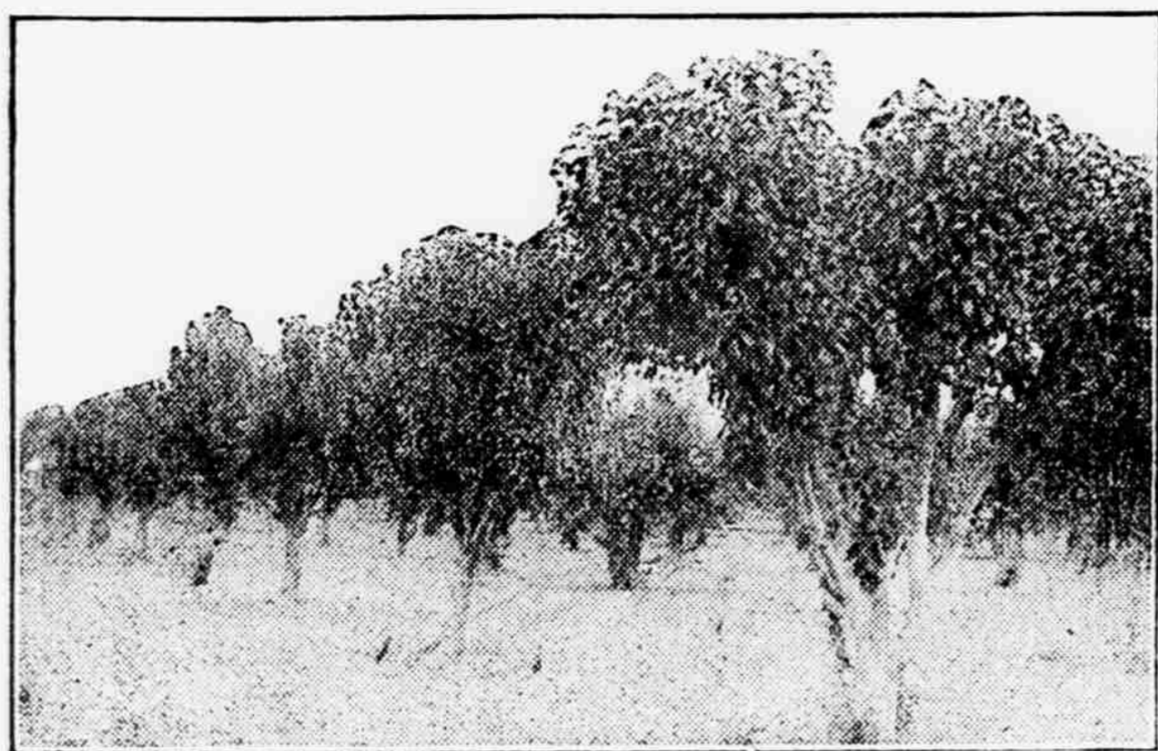
Success May Be Attained If Work Is Done Intelligently.

Ground Must Be Properly Prepared, Trees Carefully Planted and Given Cultivation for Several Years—Plant a Windbreak.

One would imagine in traversing much of the semi-arid country that but little can be done in growing windbreaks, groves or forest trees and also fruits because of the almost entire absence of these in the dry country. To conclude thus, however, is a great mistake. The truth is, that these are not much in evidence because no attempts have been made to grow them, or if such attempts have been made, they have not been made along intelligent lines. When one may travel day after day in a tillable country, and see no sign of a shrub or tree, save low down by the edge of a stream, the conclusion is not unnatural that these cannot be grown.

The truth is that where crops can be grown, trees can be grown, if grown on proper lines. It would seem possible to grow trees more surely on a low precipitation than crops, for when the trees are once well rooted, the trees can go down and find moisture at greater depths than are usually traversed by the roots of plants.

This means, then, that where the rainfall is ten inches, it is possible to grow trees. It is possible to grow good crops of grain with an annual precipitation of ten inches. This is



An Orchard in the Semi-Arid Region.

being done in certain areas in the Big Bend country in Washington. True, these crops cannot be obtained every year, but they are obtained once in two years. It may not be possible to depend on getting a crop of fruit every year on a rainfall so low, but it may be done in areas not too far south on a rainfall of twelve to fifteen inches. A grower in Colorado has obtained excellent returns from growing apples, plums and cherries, without irrigation, on a rainfall of about fourteen inches. In Tunis, northern Africa, olives are grown on a precipitation of about fourteen inches in a year.

To try to grow trees, however, as they are grown in humid areas, would be folly. If a hole is dug in the ground and the tree is put in there and left it will almost certainly die either the year of planting or the year following. The ground must be properly prepared, the tree must be carefully planted, and it must be given careful cultivation for several years after it is planted. Fruits must be given equal care, even the small varieties. It should certainly be the aim of the homesteader to plant a windbreak at the earliest date possible. He should break up some ground on which to plant the trees as soon as this can be done. The ground should be summer-fallowed for at least one year before the trees are planted. Moisture is thus allowed to penetrate the soil and the grass is given some time in which to decay.

CARE OF THE YOUNG TREES

First Year After Planted It Is Like Young Child and Must Have Constant Attention.

The first year after the tree is planted it must have constant care. It is like a child. Its first years of training determine its character or form. After the main branches have become fixed all the pruning the trees require is to give symmetry and regular outline to the head by pinching off the ends of the shoots that have a tendency to outgrow the main branches, and to remove such as are likely to be injured by rubbing together, or that are so thick as to interfere with good growth and ease in gathering fruit.

While young the trees should be allowed to grow with rather a close head to protect the slender branches from the hot sun. When they begin to bear, the weight of the fruit will bend down the branches and open the head, so that the sunlight and air needed for the perfection of the foliage and fruit will enter, and a large crop of perfect fruit can be borne on a tree without a large amount of foliage.

Where Are the Tools?
After the heavy showers fall you'll wonder why you didn't gather up the tools you need every day or two during the whole winter.

TO SUCCEED IN DRY FARMING

Farmer Cannot Prosper With Grain Alone—Live Stock Must Be Made the Basis of Production.

Dean E. A. Burnett of the University of Nebraska says dry farming cannot prosper in the great plains area as a grain farming system. The risk on grain is too great in a dry season. Live stock must be the basis of production. It is true that grazing lands do not produce as much revenue or profit per acre as good crops of grain, but neither do they entail such heavy losses in bad years. A large amount of water can be stored when it falls in anything but light showers. At North Platte water has been stored as deep as fifteen feet in good years and from four to six feet in drier years. The season of 1910 was, however, very unfavorable to storing water and only thirteen bushels of wheat were harvested from land which had previously grown from thirty to forty-six bushels. No grain at all was harvested from land that was cropped in 1910. It is likely that the best results will be obtained by keeping three-fourths of the land in grass and devoting the balance to forage crops. The farming unit must probably be large but that does not mean that it should contain much plow land.

The homesteader as a rule is not prepared to take advantage of the best scientific knowledge in the management of his land. Deep plowing and summer fallowing land take horse power, frequently far in excess of that available to the homesteader. The silo and the modern dairy cow are frequently beyond his reach, and for this reason again we should discount the largest possibilities of these areas when we seek to determine

their suitability for the newcomer of limited means. The drier areas of the country which are suitable for farming will always have their limitations. They will have their bad seasons and their seasons of abundant production, but the failures in unfavorable seasons may be greatly reduced by the application of scientific methods and the best systems of management.

Dust Mulch.
We run the weeder, alternating with the two-horse riding cultivator, until the size of the crop forbids, cultivating deeply at first, very lightly later, says a writer in an exchange. Thus a dust mulch is maintained, enabling the plant to secure the best results from the moisture conserved, and keeping down weed growth. This method leaves the fields level and in the best of condition for future use. With the potato crop, in addition to the above implements, we use a disk hiller, thus leaving ridges in the potato fields. We think this necessary that the potatoes may be well covered and easily dug.

WOULDST thou know thyself, observe the actions of others. Wouldst thou know other men, look thou within thine own heart. The proper study of mankind is man. —Schiller.

THE VALUE OF DATES AS FOOD.

If children could be given dates, raisins and figs for sweets more often than candy, they would be much better in disposition and health. Hutchenson says that a half pound of dates and a pint of milk makes a meal sufficiently nourishing for a person engaged in sedentary labor.

As a confection there is nothing more delicious than dates stuffed with nuts of any kind. A few dates added to the apple salad improves it very much.

A date put into a small ball of doughnut dough and fried is a pleasant change from the everyday doughnuts.

Dates added to the breakfast cereal is not new, but it is a decided improvement on the plain cereal.

The Arab can walk long distances and display the most wonderful endurance with a handful of dates and a piece of black bread for food.

For cake filling dates are exceptionally good. Take a half pound of dates, remove the stones and cut fine with a knife; add a third of a cup of boiling water and sugar to sweeten to taste, a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Cook in a double boiler until a smooth paste. Spread on layer cake and frost with orange icing.

A few dates put into cored apples and baked makes a common dish a creation. Lemon jelly molded, with dates and served on lettuce as a salad is a new and delightful combination for a salad.

Dates are added to cakes for the fruit, to bread of all kinds, and a pie made of dates is hard to equal.

A plain baking powder biscuit dough rolled rather thin and spread with butter, and a generous layer of chopped dates mixed with nuts, then rolled and baked will be either a hot cake to serve for tea or with a sauce. Will make a toothsome dessert.

A steamed suet or bread pudding with dates instead of raisins, or part of each will be a pleasant change.

Nellie Maxwell.

Expert in Medical Science. French physicians are experimenting with injections of solution of radium into the human body in an endeavor to cure deep-seated diseases, especially those affecting glands that secrete internally.

The KITCHEN CABINET

TO THE attentive eye each moment of the year has its own beauty, and in the same field it beholds every hour a picture which was never seen before, and which shall never be seen again. —Ralph Waldo Emerson.

PAPER BAG COOKERY.

One must to keep up with the times, have some experience in cooking in paper bags. It is quick, satisfactory and economical and the ideal way of cooking meats, as the flavor is all in the meat, not passed off in the oven or air. It prevents waste, as the meat weighs as much when it is taken from the oven as it did when put in.

One of the beauties of this system is that the food cannot be looked at, and the only care is to keep the oven at a good temperature for the dish baking. Care should be taken in opening the oven if a gas flame is used, for a sudden draught from a window or door may ignite the bag. When such accident occurs, turn off the gas, remove the bag and place it inside of another. If left a few minutes to make up the loss of time, everything will be right.

There are any number of points in favor of paper bag cookery; no dishes to wash after roasting a fowl or cooking a stew, a perfectly clean, sanitary bag, free from microbes, to use, no odor from the cooking and no oven to watch.

Paper bags made for the purpose are on the market; the ordinary bag is not satisfactory as it is not strong enough and it leaves an undesirable flavor in the substance cooked in it.

These bags may be purchased of any merchant, or he will be glad to keep them as they are becoming more and more popular as they are known.

Directions for using come in each package. Care should be taken in placing meat with sharp skewers or bones that will pierce the bag.

The bag should not be moved when put into the oven, as the heat makes it very tender. When ready to take out, place a pan under it and draw out gently on to it or the platter on which it is to be served. Open the bag and remove the contents. One mistake which is made by many is that of putting the filled bag into a pan. It should be placed directly on the iron rack, so that the heat has free access to every part of it. If the bag bursts, slide it into another, keeping a pan on the bottom of the oven to catch all the gravy that escapes.

See Riches in Swamps.

The Russian department of agriculture has founded at the Riga Polytechnic a school for specialists in swamp cultivation. The North Pechora expedition worked many years with great success in the desert region of the northern swamps, and proved that the swamps of the Archangel province are full of wealth, and that millions of peasants, devoured by poverty and hunger in their native places, can find food and shelter in the swampy regions after their cultivation. With small expense the swamps can be turned into land covered with rich grass.

Cutlery.

"That politician used to have a knife up his sleeve for you."

"Yes," replied Senator Sorghum. "But I have observed him at luncheon and his knife is not going to do me any harm. He's too busy eating with it."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Hathorn*. In Use For Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

No Offense.

"I suppose you are afraid my vigorous style would offend your readers," said the discontented author.

"No, I'm not," replied the editor. "The trouble is that nobody would read enough of it to get offended."

Not Original.

Author—This story is the child of my brain.
Editor—Then it is an adopted child.

No, Alonzo, it isn't difficult for a woman to keep a secret—going.

BURN BUILDING TO KILL GERM

Only Way to Get Rid of Them, and Occasion Was Made a Good Object Lesson.

A ramshackle building in Winston-Salem was recently burned at the request of the local Anti-Tuberculosis league, because it was said to be alive with tuberculosis germs and could not be properly fumigated.

For days before the building was burned huge placards announcing the hour of destruction and giving reasons for the burning were hung about in prominent places. Among other things the placards said: "Within the past 15 months two men who sold fruit, etc., here have died of tuberculosis, but unconsciously left millions to tuberculosis germs by careless spitting. The building is so open that it cannot be effectively fumigated. The only practical means of disinfecting is by fire."

At the appointed hour, while millions of tuberculosis germs were being burned, 5,000 pamphlets telling how to prevent consumption were distributed to the crowd looking on.

"Evil Eye" Based on Fact.

Most people have heard of the "Evil Eye," and now we are informed by Charles L. Smith, a noted New York refractician, that the superstition arose because everyone, without knowing it, has one eye that is different in power and activity from the other. He designates it the "dominant eye," and according to whether it is the left or the right children will grow up left-handed or right-handed. It is sheer cruelty, and may entail life-long misery, to force a child to become ambidextrous. Such a course may result in wrecking the nervous system, and can only be cured by a reversal of the process so that the "dominant eye" may regain natural and undisputed sway. Men who are ambidextrous had better keep a strict guard over their actions lest they should be credited with the "evil eye."

Clean Money.

United States Treasurer McClung has recommended in his annual report that congress provide additional facilities for exchanging old and defaced United States paper currency for new. Asserting that there is a widespread interest which advocates a cleaner and more sanitary currency, he says that the sentiment is a laudable one and should be attainable because the expense is but a trifle compared with the beneficial results. It has been demonstrated that bacteria attach themselves readily to paper money, and there is no doubt that disease is thus disseminated. Mr. McClung's crusade for a clean currency ought to find prompt and sympathetic response.

Make the Liver Do its Duty

Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS gently but firmly compel a lazy liver to do its duty.

Cures Constipation, Indigestion, Sick Headache, and Distress After Eating. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. Genuine must bear Signature *Warranted Good*

PARKER'S HAIR BALM Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Falls to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

PISO'S is the name to remember when you need a remedy for COUGHS and COLDS

THOMPSON'S EYE WATER Quickly relieves eye troubles. Sold every where. JOHN L. THOMPSON SONS & CO., Troy, N. Y.

DEFIANCE Gold Water Starch makes laundry work a pleasure. 10 oz. pkg. 10c.

Pettit's Eye Salve FOR ALL SORE EYES

W. N. U., SIOUX CITY, NO. 5-1912.

Money To Burn

The burning of money in the form of fuel is necessary. Fuel extravagance is an old and costly habit.

You cannot afford, however, to keep on burning coal just because it has been your habit for years.

Use Milwaukee Solvay Coke

"The Fuel Without a Fault"

and save 20% of your fuel cost.

You are certainly not so fond of dust, smoke, soot and ashes—of expensive, unclean conditions—as to be unwilling to give Solvay Coke a trial. That's all we ask—the coke will do the rest.

2,000 dealers in the Northwest sell Milwaukee Solvay Coke. Write us for folder and name of nearest dealer.

PICKANDS, BROWN & COMPANY Oolby-Abbot Building Milwaukee, Wis.

Responsible dealers wanted in every town.