

# FARM TALK

## The Annual Waste of Straw.

Every farmer should know that the stem or straw that bears his ripened grain comes in part from the black vegetable mold in the soil, and that the black or brown color of the soil is a good index of its power to grow crops. This discoloration is caused by the annual growth and decay of wild plants long before civilization began. Therefore, any system of farming which reduces this quantity of vegetable mold or reduces its further accumulation will result in diminishing yields.

What consideration then shall be given the excess straw and stubble in our fields? Let us give the question some serious consideration. In the first place this straw contains the element nitrogen, which is necessary for plant growth, but it is in an unavailable form. Its decay, however, gives rise, through bacterial action, to a form of nitrogen useful or available to plants. Suppose this straw to be burned or otherwise destroyed each year, what will be the ultimate result? Reasoning it out as follows we find that it requires approximately two pounds of nitrogen to produce a bushel of wheat, or one pound for each bushel of oats with the necessary straw for each. A fifty bushel crop of wheat or one hundred bushels of oats will require one hundred pounds of nitrogen.

The average amount of nitrogen in the soil in this state will run from 2,000 to 5,000 pounds per acre foot. It is estimated that by average methods of cultivation 2 per cent of this nitrogen will be made available for plant food, as all nitrogen can not be used by plants. This will mean from 40 to 100 pounds of nitrogen food per year, which would be a total loss to the soil when the grain is removed and the straw burned. In our best soils this would be a 1,000 pounds loss in ten years (one-fifth of the original amount present), or a decrease of ten bushels of wheat, a bushel of wheat per year. What farmer can withstand such a loss?

Disking in the stubble after harvest will approximately save 25 per cent of the nitrogen after wheat and 33 per cent after oats. The presence of this straw under favorable conditions, will enable the nitrogen fixing bacteria of the soil to manufacture a further quantity of nitrogen food from the air. Hence on one hand we have a destructive method on the other a legitimate and worthy system of farming.

Don't burn your straw. If it is in the stack spread it as manure.  
L. F. Childers,  
Agronomist, Idaho University Experiment Station—Hoard's Dairyman.

## Advice on Alfalfa Given By Wisconsin University.

Alfalfa should be raked and cocked up the afternoon of the day of cutting where the conditions are favorable, according to Professor R. A. Moore of the College of Agriculture of the university of Wisconsin. These cocks should not be left standing in the field more than two or three days without moving, or the alfalfa underneath the cocks will be partly or completely smothered. By taking a pitchfork and running it into a cock of alfalfa near the bottom, one can easily move it. If alfalfa is exceedingly green when cocked or rainy weather sets in will "heat" unless the cock is opened every day or two. In favorable weather no more difficulty will be experienced in curing alfalfa than in curing heavy clover. Like clover, the leaves are rich in nitrogen and they drop off readily when dry. Therefore, the aim of the farmer should be to cure the alfalfa with the least possible handling. One-half of the feeding value may be lost through the weathering and improper handling of the crop.

A much better quality of hay will be secured if the crop is cured under hay caps than in open cock or windrows. Caps can be made from light cotton duck by hemming the edges to prevent raveling. Eyelets should be made in the corners in which strings should be tied to fasten the caps. Heavy wire, cut 18 inches long and a loop made at the top in which to tie strings attached to cap make a convenient arrangement to hold the caps in place. The wire pegs can be either run into the ground or pushed into the sides of the cocks.

Alfalfa is either stacked or placed in a barn after curing. A good deal of the feeding value is lost through stacking as the hay is porous and rain penetrates the stacks to the extent of two to three feet. An out side mow with roof does fairly well and little of the alfalfa is lost when stored under clover. A covering of marsh hay or a tarpaulin will prevent damaging in the stack. It is well to let it "sweat" in the cock, otherwise it will heat and get musty in the barn.—Hoard's Dairyman.

More people, men and women, are suffering with kidney and bladder trouble than ever before, and each and every year more of them turn for quick relief and permanent benefit to Foley's Kidney Remedy, which has proven itself to be one of the most effective remedies for kidney and bladder ailments, that medical science has devised. For sale by all druggists.

## Early Fodder Cutting.

Those who are fortunate enough to have silos in which to store their corn fodder need little advice from any source as to the best time to cut the fodder, because it is a well-known fact that corn must be reasonably mature in order to make first-class ensilage. However, it is a somewhat different proposition when it comes to the matter of curing fodder in the shock, because on this subject there is considerable difference of opinion among farmers and stockmen as to the best time to cut fodder. A Missouri subscriber has this to say on the subject:

"Most farmers begin cutting corn fodder to late in the season. If rain or something else happens to stop the cutting for a few days, frost is very apt to catch and ruin all that is not yet cut. The weather is more apt to turn suddenly hot for a day or two during late cutting, and take all the sap out of the stalks before one gets the desired amount cut, in which case a poor and almost worthless grade of roughage is secured.

Our experience has shown us that early fodder cutting holds many advantages over late cutting. Its tenderness of stalk causes it to cut a great deal easier. The blades are not dry and harsh that they scratch the face and hands and wear out the clothing.

There is, of course, more tender succulent feed in the early-cut fodder, and while some fear it will spoil if cut when there is much sap contained in the plant, we find by actual test that there is little danger in cutting fodder from one to two weeks in advance of the regular season in which most farmers cut it.

However, our method of handling differs from that most usually employed. We prefer to form small shocks, and unless the wind is blowing or there are signs of a shower, we allow the shocks to stand without tying for from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. This removes the danger of heating and subsequent molding by the blades being pressed to closely together, and permits the free circulation of the air between the stalks, thus insuring the condition till ready to be fed, when its nearness to summer time greenness makes it one of the most palatable and profitable forms of roughage the farmer can procure for winter stock feeding. There is also considerable less waste in this early-cut product, since, as noted above, the stalks will be almost entirely devoured by the animals."

It is a well known fact that the corn plant contains the maximum degree of feeding nutrients just as the grain becomes nicely dented. Possibly at that time the lower leaves may be turning yellow and if the work could be all done within a few hours that is the exact time to cut. However, as cutting on many farms is a rather slow job we believe that it is wise to begin a few days before corn has reached this ideal condition. We are not exactly taken with the idea of leaving the shocks for a period of twenty-four or forty-eight hours with out tying in order that they may dry out. There is too much danger of having them blow over. A much better plan in our opinion is to leave the fodder on the ground for that length of time. It is true that in case of rains some dirt is splashed up into the fodder, but a day's drying reduces the water content very greatly, there by lessening the labor involved in stacking and it greatly lessens the danger of having the fodder spoil in the shock. When corn is cut just as it is denting so that the fodder is green the plan here suggested is a most practical one though of course it is true that when the lower leaves have begun to die there is very little risk to run in tying the fodder up at once in the form of good shocks.—Iowa Homestead.

## Many a Suffering Woman

Drags herself through her daily tasks, suffering from backaches, headache, nervousness, loss of appetite and poor sleep, not knowing that her ills are due to kidney and bladder troubles. Foley's Kidney Pills give quick relief from pain and misery and a prompt return to health and strength. No woman who so suffers can afford to overlook Foley Kidney Pills. For sale by all druggists.

## The Nebraska Country Life Commission.

The movement inaugurated three or four years ago by President Roosevelt in appointing the Country Life Commission still goes forward and has been taken up by states and counties and communities. Some of the states are taking up the matter in a systematic way. One of the first to do this was the state of Nebraska. The movement was inaugurated last January at a meeting of the Nebraska Farmers' Congress, at which we were present and to which we referred at the time.

The farmers' congress represents fully the farmers of the state. It secured the passage of a bill in the Nebraska legislature, making an appropriation for a rural life commission. The commission serves without pay, as did the National Country Life Commission, and hence has kept out of

politics and has an opportunity to do good work. When the Country Life Commission was appointed, President Roosevelt told the members at the white house they should get no pay from the government for their work, not even their expenses, congratulating them in getting no pay, and remarked that the best work he had ever succeeded in getting done or had seen done by men working without pay, or at least where the money end was not the main motive, or words to that effect. This characterized all good work since the world began.

The Nebraska commission met in February, and decided that the investigation could best be conducted by sections or subcommittees, for example, education, farm health and sanitation, agricultural, local organization, co-operative organization, land-lords and tenants, farm labor, taxation, transportation, publicity and statistics. At the head of each of these subcommittees is a man especially qualified for the work who gets no pay. There will be something done in Nebraska when this commission gets ready to report.

There is no more important subject before the minds of the public now than that of rural life. Unless we get a farm life more developed which will be satisfactory to the farmers, their wives, their boys and girls, the young folks will drift to town, farmers will move to town, the city will skim the cream of the farm life; and when the world must be fed by skil milk farmers, the town people will not get fat.—Wallace's Farmer.

## Call the Males.

We have been noticing the farm flocks about the country. At nearly every farm house the number of cockerels running around, cockerels old enough to make good fries and showing no signs of ever becoming show birds, was surprising. Occasionally a pullet with a broken down appearance would half creep, half run to shelter—a victim of premature attention from old or young males; the broody hen off for her feed, or with a family of chicks trailing after her would give a squeak of alarm when set upon by several lusty males, and half grown chicks would eat as if scared for their lives that the older birds should discover that they had found a bite.

This is such a mistake. Undoubtedly the best way is to separate the sexes before the cockerels reach the troublesome age, but this is not always practical on the farm. The man who has not enough yards to separate his growing stock should not try to keep males for sale as breeders. He sacrifices more on the pullets than he gains on the cockerels, and he loses the price of the feed from the time they are sold, nine times out of ten. Farmers guard against being overstocked in every department but poultry; they recognize the difference between fat stock and stock for fattening, but they have not accustomed themselves to thinking of chickens as being either breeders or meat and to caring for the breeding birds in a way to make them the best producers and for the market or meat birds with the object of turning them off quickly when in the best market condition.

From fifteen to twenty-five cents a pound for a two pound bird is better than ten to twenty cents for a three pound or older bird. The time when the farm chickens are making this in creased growth is the busiest time on the farm. There is extra work inside and out; fruit to be canned, men to cook for, sewing to be done in the house, harvesting and threshing outside. Chickens will live without much attention through months, but they cannot do their best and their number should be reduced just as quickly as they can be sold with a good margin of profit rather than held until the barn that has been done by over crowding on the range and in the house shows a balance on the wrong side of the ledger. It does give one a comfortable feeling to market a wagon load of chickens and receive a good sized check, but we believe on the farm where house room is limited, and it is an object to get the pullets to laying early that the sooner the cockerels are disposed of the better. We might not want to eat the pound and a half or two pound fry, but that is the size the consumer calls for and will pay most for, so get rid of them quickly.—Wallace's Farmer.

## Preserving eggs.

I see in your paper where someone gives a recipe for preserving eggs. Mrs. Mead puts her eggs in brine every summer and gets thirty to thirty-five cents a dozen in the fall and winter. Often eggs are only worth eight to twelve cents in warm weather. She packs her's and gets thirty to thirty-five cents a dozen. She simply makes brine by putting about one pint of salt in three gallons of water. She adds a little lime to make the shells bright and clean. If too much lime is used it will soften the shells. Mrs. Mead says eggs that are sound when put in the brine will be sound when taken out. She puts up only fresh eggs.

Saline Co., Mo.  
H. C. Mead, in Wallace's Farmer.

## DOUBT CANNOT EXIST.

Investigation Will only Strengthen the Proof We Give in Columbus.

How can doubt exist in the face of such evidence? Read here the endorsement of a representative citizen of Columbus.  
Christopher From, 115 E. Seventh St., Columbus, Nebraska, says: "Fifteen years ago I began to suffer from my back and kidneys and often I was confined to my bed. I am certain that a cold was the cause of my trouble. One day while I was working, a sharp pain suddenly darted through my back and for two weeks after I could not take a step without misery. From that time on I was subject to similar attacks and often my back became so lame that I could hardly get off the wagon. The kidney secretions were to frequent in passage and obliged me to arise several times at night. About two years ago I began taking Doan's Kidney Pills and they relieved me promptly. I have used this remedy off and on since then and it has always acted as represented. One of my relatives was also cured of a severe attack of kidney complaint by Doan's Kidney Pills after doctors' treatments and the use of several well known remedies had failed."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.  
Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

## 320 Acres at Guardian Sale.

The Northwest quarter of Section 32 and the Southwest quarter of Section 29, all in Township 19, Range 5 west of the 6th Principal Meridian, located about 3 1/2 miles west of St. Edward, Boone county, will be sold by the undersigned guardian at the court house in Albion, Nebraska, on Tuesday, September 26th, 1911, at 1 o'clock p. m. Easy terms, and this land will be sold in tracts to suit the buyer. For further information inquire of Spear & Mack, Albion, or the undersigned. Geo. A. Johnson, Guardian.  
St. Edward, Nebr.

Kharkov winter wheat \$1.00 per bushel. Simon Hessi, route 2, Columbus, Bell phone, Cedar 1362.

## tate Fair Items.

The two Wright Bros. Aeroplanes at the Nebraska State Fair, Sept. 4th to 8th will be manipulated in the four flights each day by aviators P. O. Parmelee and Clifford Turpin. Parmelee is the holder of several world records among which is the duration record made at San Francisco January 22nd, 1911, of 3 hours, 49 minutes and 48 seconds. He also made a single flight from Dayton to Columbus Ohio, carrying 60 pounds extra weight 6 miles. His best record, however, is a single flight from Loredo to Eagle Pass, Texas, 106 miles, carrying a passenger. We are glad to know that such reliable "bird men" are sent to our State Fair as our people will feel assured of witnessing flights.

## Loss of Time Means Loss of Pay.

Kidney trouble and the ills it breeds means lost time and lost pay to many a working man. M. Balent, 1214 Little Penna. St., Streator, Illinois, was so bad from kidney and bladder trouble that he could not work, but he says "I took Foley Kidney Pills for only a short time and got entirely well and was soon able to go back to work, and am feeling well and healthier than before." Foley Kidney Pills are tonic in action, quick in results—a good friend to the man or woman who suffers from kidney ills. For sale by all druggists.

## Fancy California peaches, \$1.00 per crate, at Echols & Kumpf's.

## MUST HAVE BEEN UGLY



"There goes one feller who certainly married for love."  
"How do you know?"  
"Why, look at her face."

## The GREATEST PLAY I EVER SAW

AS TOLD TO HUGH S. JULLERTON

BY FRED TENNEY.

Manager Boston National League Team, and for Years Considered the Foremost First Baseman of the Country.

Two plays—among tens of thousands—stand out in my memory, and they were made by two of the greatest players the game ever has seen. It is hard to decide which was the greater, although I must give the choice to Herman Long. Giving poor Herman credit for making the greatest play does not help much in fixing the date, for almost every one who ever saw his work will recall some wonderful play. The play I remember so vividly was one that he made at Baltimore in the final series of 1897—



FRED TENNEY.

and that was a series filled with sensational plays and situations. The series meant everything to us—for you know Boston and Baltimore were fighting it out every year for the pennant in those days. The game was a thriller all the way—one of those contests that set the crowd wild and keep every player nervous to the highest possible tension at every minute, and leave him afterward feeling like a weary fish rag. Late in the game there were three men on bases and two out. The Baltimore crowd was insane. Odd as it may seem I cannot recall who was at bat. He was a hard hitter, but that doesn't identify him in that gang; they all hit hard and every one of them was dangerous at any time and worse in a pinch. Long was playing a fairly deep short stop, yet not quite as deep as he usually went, because he shortened up a step or two, having so many chances for a play at any of the bases. The batter hit the ball squarely and sent it on a line like a flash between short and third. My heart jumped, for it looked all over. Long took about three steps and made a side leap toward third base. It looked to me as if he jumped as high and as far as could and then kicked himself upward to reach the ball. He came down sprawling and kicking, but lighted on his feet. He had grabbed that ball in his bare hand, knocked it into his other hand, and was clutching it when he alighted. In spite of the greatness of the catch (it stunned the crowd and knocked the fight out of the Orioles for a minute), I laughed. Herman coming down looked like a cat that has been held upside down and then dropped and is trying to fight on its feet. I remember that I ran clear across the field before I knew what I was doing to shake hands with him on account of the catch, and we players applauded as if we were spectators.

The other great play was one that Jimmy Collins made in a game against Pittsburgh, and in a way it was as great as that of Long, although the circumstances were not so spectacular nor did so much depend upon it. Davis, then with the Pittsburgh club, drove a hard grounder between third and short. There was a runner on first base and it looked as if the hit would result in a bunch of runs and defeat for us. Collins, who never quit on a ball, did not appear to have a chance on earth to reach it. He took a flying leap and dived after the ball. He blocked it, stumbled, recovered, stumbled again, trying to regain his footing to make a throw, and while pitching headlong onto his face he threw to second base just in time to force the runner.  
(Copyright, 1911, by W. G. Chapman.)

## This Cat Came Back.

A four-months' fit of jealousy and remorse ended in the reappearance of W. R. Hadden's cat at his home in Lancaster, Pa., after a 137-mile journey by land and water.  
The cat was taken to Sea Isle city last summer, but too much attention paid to some children made Tabby jealous, and she refused to accompany her owner home when cottage life was abandoned in September.  
She came, therefore, a genuine prodigal, and her feat of covering the distance between the seashore and Lancaster involved the crossing of the Delaware river.—N. Y. Sun.

Probate Notice to Creditors.  
In the county court, Platte county, Nebraska, in the matter of the estate of Sylvia A. Mahaffey, deceased.  
Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the said deceased will meet the executor of said estate, before me, county judge of Platte county, Nebraska, at the county court room in said county on the 30th day of September, 1911, and on the 30th day of December, 1911, and on the 30th day of March, 1912, at 10 o'clock a. m., each day, for the purpose of presenting their claims, from September 30th, 1911, and one year for the executor to settle said estate, from the 30th day of August, 1911. This notice will be published in the Columbus Tribune-Journal four weeks successively prior to the 30th day of September, 1911. Witness my hand, and seal of said court, this 30th day of August, A. D., 1911.  
JOHN RATTERMAN, County Judge.

## The Conservative Banker

in making loans must know to a certainty that his applicants or sureties are responsible and worthy of credit.

Likewise, the prudent depositor should know the character and standing of the bank with which he deals.

The business reputation of our directors and the experience and ability of our officers, with a record of years of successful business is sufficient guarantee that the interests of every depositor will be carefully protected.

## The First National Bank

Columbus, Nebraska

The Oldest and Largest National Bank in Platte County

## FRISCHHOLZ BROS.

Shoes, Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods . . . .

RELIABLE GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES

FRISCHHOLZ BROTHERS

405 11th Street Columbus, Nebraska

## STATE FAIR

SEPT. 4<sup>TH</sup> TO 8<sup>TH</sup> 1911

### LINCOLN

THE STATE'S BEST PRODUCTS



TWO AEROPLANES IN DAILY FLIGHTS  
LIBERATI MILITARY BAND AND  
GRAND OPERA COMPANY OF 61 PEOPLE  
GREAT RACES PATTERSON SHOWS,  
FIREWORKS NIGHT RACES VAUDEVILLE.

## THERE IS PLENTY OF WATER

IN THE  
Big Horn Basin and Yellowstone Valley

All of the rivers and irrigation canals are now running bank full. The writer has just returned from an extended inspection trip through the Big Horn Basin and Yellowstone Valley, where he found that the farmers have all the water they can use for irrigation; crops are accordingly very fine.

OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT. Money invested in Government irrigated lands, Carey Act lands, or deeded lands in the Big Horn Basin, at present prices is sure to bring large returns for the reason that the farmers of this country are beginning to understand that the Basin and Yellowstone Valley have an ample water supply and that the water comes down from the mountains just at the time when it is needed for irrigation.

## PERSONALLY CONDUCTED EXCURSIONS

Come with me on one of our personally conducted excursions, first and third Tuesdays, and let me show you the crops that follow a reliable water supply. Write today for our new folder telling all about these lands. It is free.

D. Clem Deaver, Immigration Agent,  
1004 Farnam Street, Omaha, Neb.

## \$25 To California and the Pacific Northwest

Low One-Way Colonist Fares  
September 15 to October 15, 1911

## UNION PACIFIC

Standard Road of the West

Electric Block Signals  
Excellent Dining Cars

For further information relative to fares, routes, etc., call on or address

ELLIS G. BROWN