

# IRRIGATION UP TO DATE.

Great Desert Ares Made Arable In Recent Years.

In America irrigation was practiced thousands of years ago by the prehistoric town building Pueblo Indians in New Mexico and Arizona.

The first systematic application of irrigation to be made by the whites in the United States was inaugurated by the Mormons on the shores of the Great Salt lake in 1847. The Mormons found Utah anything but the promised land for which they had hoped. From necessity they resorted to irrigation and soon made the barren site of Salt Lake City one of the most prosperous communities in the west. A few years later the placer miners in California utilized their placer wash



CONSTRUCTING AN IRRIGATION DITCH. ing streams for irrigation purposes raised large crops of vegetables grain. However, irrigation did and not make any extensive headway until the civil war and during the early seventies, when the great tide of immigration turned toward the west. In 1870 only about 20,000 acres of land were cultivated by irrigation in the United States. In the next ten years this number was increased to 1,000,000 During the years between acres. 1880-90 irrigation experienced a great boom, and the number of acres increased to nearly 4,000,000. In 1902, the last čensus, the acreage was 9.034,-526, and each month sees thousands of acres added until the total is nearly 15,000,000 acres today.

Among the great irrigating engineering feats of this country is the wonderful Strawberry valley project at Vernal, Utah, now under way, where storage reservoir will be built to hold 5,000,000,000 gallons of water, and a tunnel three and one-half miles long is being cut through a mountain. The work is being done by electrically driven tools, and when completed the water will first be used to generate electricity for lighting and power purposes then for irrigation. The entire electrical equipment for this plant was furnished by the General Electric company. The Williston (N. D.) project and the Buford-Trenton project in the same state are operated entirely by electricity. The current is generated by Curtis steam turbo-generators and used to drive the large motors connected with the centrifugal pumps. Another system has been installed at Garden City, Kan., and still another at Salt Lake, Ariz. At the last named place the vertical shaft General Electric generators are directly connected to large water wheels for generating the current.

The amount appropriated and expended by the government for irrigation from 1901 to the close of the fis cal year ended June 30 last is over \$37,000,000.

# LAND POISONING.

Something Needed to Destroy Toxio Secretion of Roots.

No one knows so well as the practical farmer how rapidly a naturally fertile soil may be exhausted by cultivation. In this country the tobacco lands of Virginia afford an example of this rapid decline in fertility. The abandoned New England farms, too, help to illustrate the effects produced by the constant cultivation of the same fields. Land that once yielded crops

as if by magic now requires an artificial preparation before it will reward the farmer for his strenuous labor in the field.

Sir Oliver Lodge, the eminent English scientist, is reported to have ex-pressed his belief in the theory of the poisoning of the cultivated lands of the world. The advocates of this theory believe that the systematic rotation of crops is needless. They believe that It is impossible to exhaust the ground by a crop, as the food supplies in the soil are too great to admit of such a result. Other causes, therefore, must underlie the failure of a crop in what was once fertile soil, and, according to the believers in the theory, this fallure is due to root poisoning. According to the poisoning theory, a crop does not do so well when it immediately succeeds another of the same sort because it excretes an active polson which is destructive of its own germs. Artificial manures are recommended not so much as a food for the plant as a remedy against these root

poisons. Very thorough investigations' have. however, recently been carried out at Rothamsted, perhaps the most efflcient scientific farm in the world. which tend to show that adherents of the poisoning theory have not yet succeeded in fully proving their case. If this theory be true manures in the true sense will no longer be necessary, but something to destroy the poisons excreted by the plants will serve a more useful purpose. As the root polson is admitted to exist in small quantitles only, the treatment of land by any new process looking to this end should be much cheaper than under the present system of fertilization.

## A Serviceable Cement Silo.

The accompanying illustration shows a picture of a cement silo 18 by 40 feet, eight feet in the ground, which brings the bottom on a level with the



A CEMENT BLOCK SILO.

cow barn floor. This is probably the best and handsomest silo in Missouri. Re-enforcement was put in, in the form of barb wire in the mortar joint between each course. Blocks were 8 by 8 by 24 inches and made on face

# ARCTIC TEMPERATURES.

### Zero Weather is Regarded as Mild and Agreeable

According to eminent arctic explor ers, physical sensations are relative. and the mere enumeration of so many degrees of heat or cold gives no idea of their effect upon the system.

One explorer states that he should have frozen at home in England in a temperature that he found very comfortable indeed in Lapland, with his solid diet of ment and butter and his garments of reindeer.

The following is a correct scale of the physical effects of cold, calculated for the latitude of 65 to 70 degrees north:

Fifteen degrees above zero-unpleasantly warm.

Zero-mild and agreeable.

Ten degrees below zero-pleasantly fresh and bracing.

Twenty degrees below zero-sharo. but not severely cold. One must keep one's fingers and toes in motion and rub one's nose occasionally.

Thirty degrees below zero-very cold. Particular care must be taken of the nose and extremities. Plenty of the fattest food must be eaten.

Forty degrees below zero-intensely cold. One must keep awake at all hazards, muffle up to the eyes and test the circulation frequently, that it may not stop somewhere before one knows it. Fifty degrees below zero-a struggle for life.-Chicago Record-Herald.

# PETTING A HORSE.

## If You Want to Please Him Rub Him Between the Ears.

"Not many people know how to pet a horse, from the horse's standpoint, at any rate," said a trainer. "Every nice looking horse comes in for a good deal of petting. Hitch a fine horse close to the curb and you'll find that half the men, women and children who go by will stop for a minute, say Nice horsy' and give him an affectionate pat or two,

"The trouble is they don't pat him in the right place. If you want to make a horse think he is going straight to heaven hitched to a New York cab or delivery wagon, rub his eyelids. Next to that form of endearment a horse likes to be rubbed right up between the cars. In petting horses most people slight those nerve centers. They stroke the horse's nose. While a well behaved horse will accept the nasal caress complacently, he would much prefer that nice, soothing touch applied to the eyelids. Once in awhile a person comes along who really does know how to pet a horse. Nine times out of ten that man was brought up in the country among horses and learned when a boy their peculiar ways."-New York Globe.

#### Queer Old Book Titles.

These are some of the odd titles of old English books published in the time of Cromwell:

"A Most Delectable Sweet Perfumed Nosegay For God's Saints to Smell At."

"Biscult Baked In the Oven of Charity, carefully conserved for the Chickens of the Church, the Sparrows of the Spirit and the Sweet Swallows of Salvation."

"A Sigh of Sorrow For the Sinners of Zion breathed out of a Hole in the Wall of an Earthly Vessel known Among Men by the name of Samuel Fish."

"Eggs of Charity Laved For the Chickens of the Covenant and Boiled with the Water of Divine Love. Take ye out and Eat." "The Spiritual Mustard Pot to make

# IT CLEANS THE SHIPS.

## Sailing Through a Volcane Crater In the Aegean Sea.

In the Acgean sea a vessel may sail into the top of a crater, and, though it is hard to find anchorage there, yet a mere sall through is appreciated greatly by captains, because it cleanses the of the ships from marine bottom growth.

More than 2,000 years ago the isle of Santorin was split in half by an earthquake, with the result that what was once the crater of a volcano is now a crescent shaped harbor. Two glisten-ing white towns of Thera and St. Nicholas are perched on the summit of the steep cliffs, whose dark and dismal hue is similar to that of the top of Vesuvius. Standing out against the sky are large numbers of windmills, with many sails, arranged in a perfect cir-These are evidently employed for cle. crushing the olives, which, along with the terraced vines, are the staple prod-uct of the island. The Santorin wine is of excellent quality and is highly appreclated in the Levant.

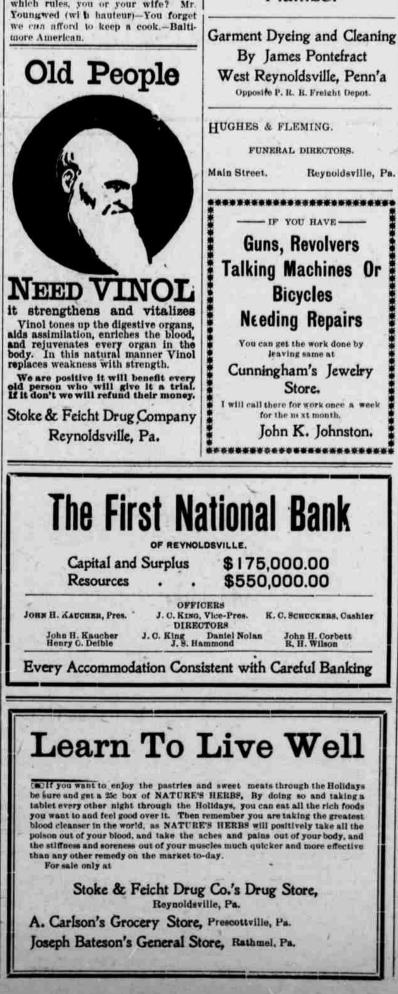
Between the main island on the east and the smaller, Theresia, on the west. are the three small Kaumene islands. all of which have come into existence since the original earthquake, while the largest of the three was "born from the sea" less than 200 years ago, showing that the center of the old volcano has still a certain amount of activity. The water in the harbor into which the sulphurous streams from this volcanic island rain has a peculiar property which completely cleans off growths of every kind from the bottom of any ship.

### "Real Sporty" Woodsmen.

The chief recreation of the woods men of the Puget sound country is to go to town on Saturday nights. As a valley dweller explained: "They've got money, and they just blow it in. That there is the logger style of it. There's no places of amusement in the town They can go to the library and sit down or go to a hotel and sit down, but that don't suit 'em. No, they either get drunk or go to church. Some takin both. I've seen 'em at church pretty well loaded. 'Bout 'leven or twelve o'clock the; start for their camp. Mostly they hire a rig and go eight or ten fellers to a team. Oh, they're sporty! There's nothing too good for the loggers and, take 'em as a whole, they're the best class of men I ever run up against."-Clifton Johnson in Outing Magazine.

# The Ruler.

Facetlous Friend (teasingly) - Well, which rules, you or your wife? Mr.



# Annual Meeting of Stockholders

The regular annual meeting of the stockholders' of the Citizens National bank of Reynoldsville will be held in their banking rooms on Tuesday, Jan-

uary 12, 1909, at 1 30 p. m., for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before that body.

J. W. HUNTER, Cashier.

One-fourth off on Ladles' coats. Bing-Stoke Co.

One-fourth off on Ladies' Furs. Bing Stoke Co.

Subscribe for THE STAR. \$1 a year. Men's \$3.00 shoes for \$2.25. See win-

dow display. Bing-Stoke Co.

# WANT COLUMN.

Bates .- One cent per word for each and

FOR SALE-Three work horses; will sell cheap. Inquire David M. Strouse.

FOR RENT-Eight room house on Main street. Inquire of T. D. Hoon. FOR RENT-Five room house. Inquire of L. M. Snyder.



most dependable plumbers in the vicinity Dependable-not merely in the thoroughness of our work but also in our promptitude and reasonable charges. We employ only skilled workmen and use only the best materials Having a practical and a scientific knowledge of sanitary plumbing in all its branches, we believe ourselves competent to undertake any class of work.

# C. E. HUMPHREY Plumber



# NOTICE OF

# Application for License

order of the Court of Quarter Sessions fixing the time at which applications for liquor licenses may be heard, etc.

And now. October 3rd, 1898, it is ordained as follows: 1. That the third Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, and each and every year thereaster, at nine o'clock in the forencon of each day, (being the second Monday of the January term in each year.) be and the same is hereby fixed as the time at which applications for ficenase in sell spiritous, vinous, mail to brewed indoors shall be heard, at which time all persons applying or making objections to applications for said licenses may be heard by evidence, petition, remonstrance or connsel.

by evidence, petition, remonstrance or counsel. 2. That licenses then granted shall take effect and be in force one year from the sixteenth day of February next following the granting of the same. 3. Applications for places not hereitofore licensed will be required to establish (1) the fitness of the applicant and (2) the necessity for such licensed place, and in contested cases not more than three witnesses on a side will be heard on the guestion of the general character of the applicant and the necessity of the place for which a license is desired.

necessity of the place for which a license is desired.
 A. Supplemental petitions and remonstrates and the specific objections to the petition or bond of the applicant as specific the sime fixed for hearing said application, otherwise they will not be considered, and no evidence will be heard in support of them, by the Court. This rule shall be them, by the Court. This rule shall not apply to disqualifying causes arising within the five days precedures the hearing.
 No spiritous, vinous, mait or brewed horses or solver the solve be collected by any licensed with the forest of the solver o

The following applications for license to sell liquors have been filed in the office of the Cierk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Jefferson County for January Sessions, 1969:

RETAIL

1909; RETAIL
1. Jacob B. Sykes, residence, Sykesville borough, Hotel Sykes, residence, Brockville borough, Hotel Sykes, residence, Brockville borough, Hotel Longview.
3. C. E. Radaker, residence, McCalmont township, Anita hotel.
4. John Jackson, residence, McCalmont township, Jackson house.
5. W. W. Wiley, residence, McCalmont township, Jackson house.
6. Phillip J. Aligeler, residence, Brock-ville borough, The New Jefferson hotel.
7. Aligeler, residence, Brock-wille borough, The New Jefferson hotel.
8. H. C. Replogie, residence, Brockville borough, Central hotel.
8. H. C. Replogie, residence, Brockville borough, Central hotel.
9. S. A. Hunter, residence, Brockville borough, New Commercial hotel.
10. Frank A. McConnell, residence, Reyn-oldsville borough, Frank's New Tavern.
11. Schuyler J. Emery, residence Falls Creek borough, Falls Creek hotel.
12. Oscar F. Hinerman, residence, Brock-ville borough, Falls Creek hotel.
13. David W. Naylon, residence, Hrokville borough, Union Hotel.
14. R. R. McKinley, residence, Washington township, Hotel Barchay.
15. Molet Barchay.
16. H. Barchay, residence, Sykosville borough, Union Hotel.
16. H. Barchay, residence, Sykosville borough, Hotel Barchay.
16. H. Barchay, residence, Sykosville borough, Hotel Barchay.
17. Thomas Greadence, Reynolds, The Imperial borel.
18. Tom Reynolds, residence, Reynolds-

The irrigation act gives the secretary of the interior a very wide lati-

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COMPLETED IRRIGATION DITCH.

tude in the investment of this large fund, although he is required to spend the major portion of the fund arising from the sale of public lands within each state or territory for the benefit of its lands so far as practicable.

Turnip Taste In Butter. The following is from a German agricultural publication:

The milk from cows fed on turnips has a peculiar odor and taste. Apparently some volatile product from the turnips gets into the body fluids of the cow and thus affects the milk. This fault may be corrected by warming or aerating the milk. But, besides this, certain organisms, as coll bacteria, Actinomyces odorifer, Penicilfum brevicaule and lactic acid bacteria, which are found in the faeces of rows fed on beets or turnips, also produce the turnip flavor and aroma in butter made from milk or cream in which they are present. The turnip taste of butter may be due to both of these causes together. Butter may have the turnip flavor and aroma. however, even when no turnips are fed, as coll bacteria causing the tasto are found also on cats, bariey, corn. rape and other feeding stuffs. Passing the milk, with subsequent aeration, is recommended as a means of preventing the development of the turnip flavor in butter.

down machine, which made it possible to use 1 to 1 mixture for the face one-half inch thick. Belt courses are made by mixing red mineral paint in

this facing mixture. A silo thirty feet high and twelve feet in diameter will hold about eighty tons of silnge and will feed twentyone head of cattle 180 days, and it will take about eight acres of average corn to fill it. If the diameter increases to sixteen feet it will hold 120 tons to feed thirty-two cattle and hold twelve acres of corn. A silo thirty feet high and twenty feet in diameter will hold 185 tons, feed fifty head of cattle and require eighteen acres of average corn to fill it. A silo thirty-six feet high and twenty feet in diameter will hold 235 tons, feed sixty-four head of cattie 180 days and will require about twenty-four acres of average corn,

It is better not to build more than twenty feet in diameter, and it is better not to build less than thirty feet in height. You need the height to get the pressure to condense the sliage into as small a space as possible. Twenty feet in diameter is handler to fill and handler to empty than a larger silo.

### Saving Corn.

The annual slump in hogs has come earlier than usual this year because corn matured early and the hogs are being finished up with as little of it as possible. The light average weight of the hogs marketed indicates this, and so does their quality, which is inferior. Everywhere there seems to be a dispo-sition to save corn. This is all right as far as it relates to the economical use of it, but there may be false economy in corn as in everything else. The man who rushes his pigs to market to save corn is in all probability practicing false economy. He is likely to find that he could have marketed both pigs and corn in one car later on to better advantage. This early slump may induce those who have not marketed their hogs to keep them back, make them good and in the end do betther with them than if they shipped now. Unless something checks this false economy of corn that grain is going to come to market in too liberal quanti-ties for the good of prices.

the Soul Sneeze with Devotion."

# The Sailor's Prayer Book.

"This is what you call the saflor's prayer book," a seaman said bitterly as he kicked a holystone out of the way. "Why is it called that? Well. in the first place, it is called that be-cause in using it, in holystoning the deck, the sailor has to kneel down. and, in the second place, because all holystoning is done on Sunday. Don't you know the chantey-

"Six days shalt thou work and do all that

thou art able And on the seventh holystone the decks and scrape the cable.

"The stone is called holystone because the first holystones were bits of tombs stolen from cemeteries. It's got a plous, religious sound-holy and prayer book and Sunday and all thatbut it is when he is using this stone that the seaman is most profane."-New Orleans Times-Democrat.

It Happened Before. A self made, self satisfied and self assertive itinerant preacher was expatiating to a college graduate on his own eloquence.

"Colleges," he declared, "ain't neces sary when a preacher's got a genuine call to the ministry. I'm thankful to say the Lord opened my mouth without education."

"That's interesting," returned his hearer. "Come to think of it, something like that happened several thousand years ago in connection with Balaam, wasn't it?"-Circle Magazine.

#### In a Nutshell,

"Big talker," declared the Ind....n who had been listening to a local candidate. "Heap scrap." "And what if he is not elected?" "Scrap heap."-Kansas City Journal.

All In His Head. Instructor-Mr. Smith, kindly name the bones of the skull. Student Smith-Well, str, I've got them all in my head, but I can't think of their names just now .-- Bohemian.

No one loves the man whom he fears. -Aristotle.

# Thomas Green and John Conser, residence, Reynoldsville borough, The Imperial hotel. Tom Reynolds, residence, Reynolds-ville borough, Mansion hotel. Tom Reynolds, residence, Reynolds-ville borough, Mansion hotel. William D, Googe, residence, ith Ward, Punxsutawney borough, Cluy Hotel. Richard E. Clover and Harry J. Edeiblute, residence, ith Ward, Punxsutawney borough, The Parnell House. Lohn Quinlisk, residence, Gth Ward, Punxsutawney borough, The Parnell House. Paritick J. Casey, residence, Falls Creek borough, Hotel Vance, Ward, Punxsutawney borough, Hotel Waror, Punxsutawney borough, Hotel Waveriy. Jacob B. Hang, residence, Stalls Creek borough, Hoss House. John J. Conrad, residence, Stalward, Punxsutawney borough, Hotel Waveriy. Was, Kass, residence, West Reynolds-ville borough, Hoss House. John J. Conrad, residence, Stalward, Punxsutawney borough, Hotel Maley. John Manseil and George Roberts, residence, Brookville, Castral hotel. P. A.Bunter & F.L.Verstine, agents for, trustees of and in behalf of the American Hotel. John C.Burns, residence, Reynolds-ville borough, Burns House. J. Okard, National hotel. E. E. Shafer, residence, Ist Ward, Punxsutawney borough, Hotel Walle. E. E. Shafer, residence, Ist Ward, Punxsutawney borough, Hotel Maley. T. E. Benis, residence, Reynolds-ville borough, Burns House. T. E. Benis, residence, Big Kun Mark, S. Stringer, residence, Big Kun borough, Hotel Macley, E. Ward, Punxsutawney borough, Hotel Benns. K. C. Rudolph, residence, Big Kun borough, Hotel Anderson. K. C. Rudolph, residence, Big Kun borough, Hotel Anderson. B. C. Rudolph, residence, Big Kun borough, Hotel Anderson. Mark S. Stringer, residence, Big Kun borough, Hotel Anderson. 36. Lester E. Brown, residence, 6th Ward, Punxsutawney borough, Lindsey hotel. 37. Thomas Fleckenstein, residence, ard Ward, Punxsutawney borough, Continental. Ward, Funkstonender, residence, McCal-38. Courtis A. Curry, residence, McCal-mont township, Park Hotel. 39. John A. Donnelly, residence. McCal-mont township, Park Hotel. 40. D. C. McCleiland, residence, Winalow township, Hotel Hughes. BREWERS.\* township, Hotel Hughes. BREWERS.\* 1. Magnus Aligeier, residence, Brookville borough, spring Brewery, Brookville, \* 2. Brockville Brewing Company, poration, Brookville, Pa. 3. Bernard Schneider (residence, Punxsu-tawney borough and E. B. Henderson, (resi-dence, Brookville borough) doing business under the firm name of The Elk Run Brew-ing Co. The Elk Run Brewery, 2nd Ward, Punxsutawney borough. 4. Punxsutawney Brewing Company, a corporation, Punxsutawney Brewery, 4th Ward, Punxsutawney borough. WBOLESALE. WHOLESALE. John O'Hare, residence, Reynoldsville borough. 2. W. H. Heckendorn, M. Dougherty, John Zedek and Thomas McMillen, doing business under the firm name of W. H. Heckendorn & Co., 1st Ward, Panxeatawney borough. Districtans. Districtans. 1. The Reynoldsville Distilling Company, a corporation, at the distillery of the Reyn-oldsville Distilling Co., in Winslow township, county of Jefferson and state of Pennsyl-vania. UVRUS II. BLOOD, Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions. Brookville, Pa., December 30, 1908. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\* Dr. F. S. DAVENPORT Osteopathic Physician Matson Block . Brookville, Pennsylvania Consultation and treatment in Rey-noidsville by APPOINTMENT only. If you want my opinion and examination of any chronic case, write me and make an appoinment for any monthly on THURSDAY and I will call at your home. Dr. F. S. DAVENPORT,

Brookville, Pa. \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

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