

Weather Man Says So, and He Surely Ought to Be on the Inside

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Farmers, Reassure Your Crops; They'll Get Soused Ere the Spring Arrives

The paucity of rain throughout the state during the last three months is beginning to excite uneasiness among certain growers and produce merchants, all of which is entirely unnecessary, according to Professor McAde of the government bureau, who expresses confidence that the coming three months will bring all the rain that will be necessary for bumper crops in 1911.

A study of the table of statistics prepared by the weather bureau to show the maximum and minimum rainfall for each month of the last 62 years shows that during the month of October for nine years there was absolutely no rainfall at all, yet the average rainfall during the wet season caused ample moisture for the crops. During October of this year .65 inch of rain fell.

In the month of November, 1890, there was no rainfall, yet the seasonal average ran to 17.58 inches. The rainfall for November of this year was .48 of an inch.

During December, 1876, there was no rainfall, but the seasonal average reached 11.93 inches. Although this seasonal average was below normal, yet the moisture was sufficient to carry the wheat to maturity. The rainfall for the present month of December up to 10 o'clock last night amounted to 1.69 inches.

From the above it can be seen that frequently other years have lacked rain during the late fall. In the year 1897, they were favored with ample moisture during January, February and March. This year the rainfall is said to be just about sufficient to loosen the earth properly for plowing purposes, and the heavy rains for the winter months will turn over their fields and sow their crops in anticipation of the rain of the coming January, February and March.

Speaking of the rainfall for the year past and the prospects for the balance of the year, Professor McAde said yesterday: "Although there has been a scarcity of rainfall this spring and fall there is absolutely no reason to believe that more rain is not coming, as some people seem to think. It often happens, as our statistics show, that there are heavy rains in January, February and March and hardly the preceding months may have had little fall. The season of 1898-1899 was quite similar to the season of the past year, yet the rains after the first of the year brought out splendid crops. The season of 1854-1855 was likewise similar to 1910, but the crops came out well with the spring rains."

"It often happens that it is not so much the amount of rain that falls during the wet season as it is the distribution of the rainfall through the growing period. In the season of 1897-1898, it is quite true that the rainfall for the last three months was hardly one-third of what it should be, but there is nothing in the general character of the pressure distribution to lead us to expect that the rest of the winter would be lacking in rain."

"So far as this office has been informed there is no suffering from the lack of rain. There has been enough rain for fall plowing and planting and I can not see any occasion for worry among the farmers and stockmen. A fall season such as just passed should be more desirable than other seasons when the rainfall was so scanty, as to greatly hinder plowing and planting and made all crops late."

An interesting fact in the rainfall chart for the last 62 years is that during the month of January of 1861 the rainfall amounted to 24.36 inches. During that month it was about the same possibility for the farmers to plow or sow and the crops that year as a consequence came exceptionally late.

SMOKE CONSUMER IS AN AUSTRIAN PATENT

Carlsbad Architect Worked Out Practical Furnace

Many inquiries have been made at the Carlsbad consulate concerning the smoke consuming apparatus used by the municipality at the public bath, baths, garden cafes, etc., writes Consul Will W. Lowrie at Carlsbad, Austria.

A Carlsbad architect, Alois Sichert, has patented the form of smoke consuming furnace which has been patented all over the world and which has shown excellent results in practical use. The idea is a simple one, but so effective that the poorest quality of Bohemian coal, a soft lignite, may be used with a combustion of 0.47 per cent and practically no smoke or soot. This invention insures a draft of hot air driven down on the fire from above, beating back the smoke as it endeavors to rise and consuming it completely.

The coal is placed in a feeding box and slides therefrom over an inclined grate to a flat grate, until the whole surface of the two grates is uniformly covered. The inclined grate is provided with a series of narrow apertures, and a lower half with wider longitudinal apertures. The flat grate likewise has longitudinal apertures. The fire is started by means of a narrow gas burner, intense flame jet which extends over the inclined grate to the flues. During this operation the coal on the upper half of the inclined grate up to the feeding box gives off its gases and slides gradually downward onto the flat grate, where it is completely consumed, thereby continuously replacing the consumed coal.

The necessary air is supplied to the grate through an air valve, and this can be regulated at will, and with the degree of heat to be attained.

KOBE'S IMPORTS ARE EXPANDING SPEEDILY

The growing importance of Kobe again is indicated by its increased imports for the five months ended May 31, 1910, the total amount of imports being \$51,183,855, about 19,000,000 over the corresponding period in 1909. Prior to April 1 the increase was largely due to the heavy imports of cotton, but from that date the increases were larger in the imports of general goods, which show that business is improving and that the large stocks of goods accumulated during the business depression in 1908, following the heavy importations of 1907, have been pretty well cleared off. The cotton is improving and that the large stocks of goods accumulated during the business depression in 1908, following the heavy importations of 1907, have been pretty well cleared off. The cotton is improving and that the large stocks of goods accumulated during the business depression in 1908, following the heavy importations of 1907, have been pretty well cleared off.

Paper and Pencil Needed to Calculate the Hour According to Sunset

It is 2 o'clock in the afternoon, let us say, in Constantinople. You live in a corner, the roofed village along the Bosphorus, but you wish to make a call in town. You are a newcomer, and you have been told that among other things which have survived some two years of "new reform" is Turkish time, or the hour "la Turque."

Turkish time means the reckoning according to sunset, with sunset at "12 o'clock." If one is not a foreigner, therefore, he sets his watch anew about every twelve hours. In Constantinople, it is 2 o'clock in the afternoon, let us say, in Constantinople. You live in a corner, the roofed village along the Bosphorus, but you wish to make a call in town. You are a newcomer, and you have been told that among other things which have survived some two years of "new reform" is Turkish time, or the hour "la Turque."

The time table is an orange covered booklet (at a penny), from which the pages stretch out in triple folds. The sheets are for seven days, the yellow ones for Sunday, says the Westminster Review. The schedule for Friday, the Mohammedan Sabbath, differs merely by the suppression of a few boats, as indicated on the week day table.

With so much preliminary explanation let us begin to find out when you can get a boat to town. Some day, perhaps you will take an electric car, but that is not yet.

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Well, then, it is 2 o'clock in the afternoon. The first thing is to look up the hour of sunset. This is a table for this in the front of the time table. It is, let us suppose, in the beautiful month of May, the 16th of the month. The sun sets approximately at 7:27, according to the table, so reckoning from 7:27 in the numbers on the left, the time is 12:27. There is a boat at 7:38. Pencil and paper! 7:27-7:38=14:65-12=2:65=3:05 in the afternoon. Just the thing!

And so you get ready for the visit in town, start leisurely down the hill and gaze over the expanse of bluest water. Then suddenly you notice a boat leaving the wharf (wharf) in the direction of the boats run. A few minutes later you are alone in an hour and the ticket seller does not understand you. The ticket and you are not exactly able to explain it to him, being still limited in Turkish able words, but a dozen other valuable words, which are available for the present occasion, are available. The ticket man only smiles sympathetically, assures you that everything is all right, bids you to get on the boat, and he bids you to make yourself at home in the waiting room until the next steamer.

It often happens that it is not so much the amount of rain that falls during the wet season as it is the distribution of the rainfall through the growing period. In the season of 1897-1898, it is quite true that the rainfall for the last three months was hardly one-third of what it should be, but there is nothing in the general character of the pressure distribution to lead us to expect that the rest of the winter would be lacking in rain."

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In the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys

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WOMAN DRIVES AND HUSBAND HURT

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