

FARM GARDEN

IRRIGATION CANALS.

Interesting Features in Their Operation—The Ditch Rider.

The owner of an individual ditch sees it as he pleases, subject only to the state laws governing the diversion and use of water. The practical operation of corporation canal systems is under the control of executive officers of the company, but the representative



FIG. 1.—DIVISION GATE ON LATERAL.

with whom the farmer and irrigator comes into most frequent and intimate contact is the ditch rider, who is generally appointed by the manager or president. His duties consist in patrolling the ditch throughout the season of actual operations for the purpose of seeing that the works are in good repair and to superintend the proper distribution of water to the various stockholders from the system.

The larger irrigation systems generally have several distributary canals leading from the main one and following as nearly as possible the highest ground of the areas designed to be watered from them.

At various points along the main canal or distributary lateral branches are diverted for conveying the water to land of individual consumers, and it becomes necessary to place regulating structures at the points of diversion for the purpose of regulating the flow into these laterals. These consist of wood, metal, or concrete structures in which sliding gates are placed, by which the size of aperture from the main canal is regulated and the flow of water therefrom controlled. Where accuracy of results is attempted there is also placed in the lateral ditch below the regulating gates a weir whose flow for all depths is tabulated, and a graduated scale is so placed with reference to the weir that the depth can be conveniently read off.

When it is desired to deliver into a lateral a given volume of water, the ditch rider consults his weir table and finds the depth over the weir necessary to discharge the required amount. He then increases or lessens the opening from the main canal by moving the sliding gate until the required depth over the weir is reached. This is the most important duty of the ditch rider, and for its proper execution he is expected to make a trip daily over the entire canal or his division of it. He usually travels on horseback or in a two wheeled cart and carries a shovel, a hatchet, a small sharp pointed bar and a number of empty sacks. The hatchet is used to repair structures, the

FIG. 2.—DIVISION BOX ON LATERAL.

bar is for raising gates which may be difficult to move by hand, and the shovel and sacks are frequently required for the repair of banks and the stoppage of holes caused by gophers, muskrats and other burrowing animals. The holes thus made are usually insignificant at first, but become rapidly enlarged by the escaping water, and if not stopped they carry away a portion of the embankment.

Upon the discovery of a leak the ditch rider's first efforts are directed to the location of the point on the inside of the bank at which the water enters the hole. This is frequently detected through the eddy appearing at or near the opening. The orifice, if small, can be closed by pushing into the hole one or two empty sacks; if already large, it can usually be closed by first filling a few sacks a half or a third full of loose earth and ramming them into the mouth of the opening.

The regulating gates are frequently kept locked and the key carried by the ditch rider. When a water consumer has completed his irrigation, the time being, he may desire that the water be shut out from his lateral. In such cases he leaves a note tacked to his hand gate requesting the ditch rider to shut it off at a specified time, and in the morning the ditch rider turns it on when he again needs it. The ditch rider gets these messages when he makes his daily round over the ditch.

Such are some of the items in the operation of ditches as described by J. C. Ulrich in a recent bulletin.

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An insect working in the wheat has caused much uneasiness among the farmers of Nebraska. Concerning it the Iowa Homestead says: The insect working on the wheat is the wheat aphid, which not only attacks wheat, but other small grains and some of the grasses. Speaking generally, it is probably the most important enemy to small grain after the chinch bug; but, according to Professor Reuter, it has never done a great deal of injury in Nebraska, although it is increasing there and is likely to do injury in future years.

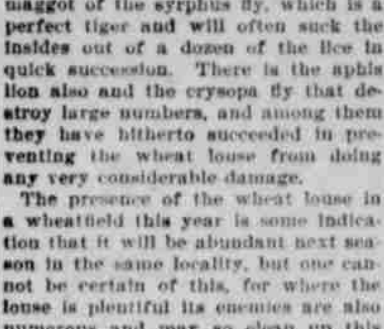
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THE CODLING MOTH.

Interesting Experience in Spraying With White Arsenite.

It is doubtful whether the codling moth is more destructive in any other apple growing region than in Utah. The high altitude and dry climate seem to furnish ideal conditions for this insect. Not only are apples and pears attacked, as elsewhere, but peaches and plums are sometimes seriously damaged by these pests. The following is the horticulturist of the state station is therefore of especial interest. This year (1908) our success in combating the tiny foe of the apple grower has been almost complete. There was much to indicate that we were about to be at least four sprayers for summer and six for winter apples. White arsenite was found to be more effective than paris green, even though the latter was pure. The writer is well convinced that white arsenite is a much better poison for codling moth than paris green, even when the latter is unadulterated.



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The foregoing directions must be very carefully followed or the foliage will be seriously burned by the arsenite. The orchard received the first application of the arsenite solution June 4, just after the blossoms had all fallen and the codling moths had begun to lay their eggs. This was a most timely application, as the codling moths had just begun to lay their eggs. This was a most timely application, as the codling moths had just begun to lay their eggs.

It is claimed by entomologists that larvae of codling moths come in broods, one brood in the east and from two to three in the west in a season. If this is the case, it is hard to account for the behavior of the broods in this state. About the 20th of July the first apple worms were seen to appear under the hands on the trees, and from this time on worms were found daily. If this is the case, it is hard to account for the behavior of the broods in this state.

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To have a swarm whose queen is at large with the bees bring the swarm catcher right up under the cluster and give it a sharp jerk upward, and the cluster will drop from the limb right into the mouth of the catcher. Carry to the hive and invert the bag, or, carry, turn it inside out, and the bees will drop in front of the hive and run into it, and the queen is done, says a writer who describes the foregoing devices in The Farm Journal.

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Dairymen May Learn a Lesson From Whiskey Makers.

The highest authorities admit that the present laws against the sale of butter substitutes cannot be enforced, says L. A. Stockwell in the Indiana Farmer. Even the great Dairy Union of Ohio, representing millions of dollars, is impotent. Is it possible that a class as intelligent as the dairymen in this country cannot see the one thing needful to have the laws enforced? The whiskey distillers, a more handful in comparison with the butter makers, know how to get laws for their protection passed and enforced. Let a man put up a little "still" in the mountains of Kentucky, Tennessee or North Carolina, see how quickly and with certainty the officers of Uncle Sam will hunt him down and destroy his property. No trouble to get the United States district attorney to prosecute him. No, sir! He is tried, convicted and railroaded to the penitentiary in short order. Now, why this difference? Why can whiskey men get such prompt and thorough protection to their business while the butter maker can get no protection at all? Is it because whiskey is more valuable and more necessary to the well being and comfort and happiness of the people than good honest butter? No. It is because the whiskey men are thoroughly organized and ready and determined to keep their votes. Any set of men that don't carry out their demands. No petition for them. They don't petition, they demand. Sometimes they get signatures to a proper setting forth of what they want and hand it over to the proper public officials. When the official receives the document, he knows exactly what it means. For it tells him between the lines that if he don't go "right" he knows his political asphyxiation is at hand and deep, and well, he does "right" every time. There is no politics or sentiment in whiskey. Let any party enact laws inimical to it, and the makers and dealers go over to the opposition in a body. The politicians know this, hence they get such laws as they want and they are enforced. Is there any such cohesion among farmers or dairymen?

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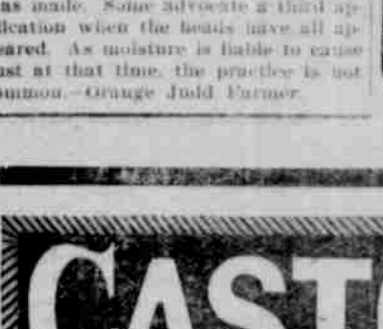
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