

Some Reasons Why Not

There are many reasons why the small merchant should not sit back and let the mail order houses take the cream of his out of town trade. One of them is the parcel post service. Under the zone system of postal rates every merchant within the limits of his own territory may now develop a mail order business on his own account. He can ship goods much cheaper and much more expeditiously than any concern outside his district. Every merchant should at once begin an educational campaign of advertising, teaching the people within reach of his influence that it is less expensive, quicker and infinitely more satisfactory to make their purchases near home than to send elsewhere.

PLANT THE SEED AND SEE IT SPROUT.

THIS IS CERTAIN

The Proof That Alliance Readers Cannot Deny

What could furnish stronger evidence of the efficiency of any remedy than the test of time. Thousands of people testify that Doan's Kidney Pills have brought lasting results.

Grateful endorsements should prove undoubtedly the merits of this remedy. Years ago people right in this locality testified to the relief they had derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. They now confirm their testimonials. They say that time has completed the test.

Peter Hansen, Potter, Nebr., says: "I have more faith in Doan's Kidney Pills than ever and I willingly confirm all I said about them before. Aside from the great benefit I got from Doan's Kidney Pills, I have known of cases where parties have been almost down and out with kidney complaint and short use of Doan's Kidney Pills has improved their health wonderfully. Cases of weak and lame back, irregular action of the kidneys and bladder, all yield readily to this remedy. Kidney complaint and I are strangers now, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills. I cannot make this endorsement too strong."

Price 50c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mr. Hansen had. Foster-McBurn Co., Peeps., Buffalo, N. Y.

THREE HORSES TAKEN UP

On January 16, 1914, the following described horses were taken up on my ranch, on Sec. 20-22-46, twenty-two miles southeast of Alliance:

One black mare, four years old, two white feet.

One yearling gelding, dark iron gray.

One bay colt.

B. C. RAPP,
Moffitt, Nebraska.

Jan 22-21-3189

FRESH MILK COW FOR SALE—
Phone 271 or call at 504 Missouri Avenue.
WJan 22-21-3185

Rent your room through a "Rooms For Rent" ad and keep the disfiguring placard out of your front window. The newspaper ad is dignified, sends you numerous applicants from which to choose, and does not detract from the exclusiveness of your home.

FARM ANIMALS

FORAGE POISONING OF STOCK

Strange Malady, Termed "Mysterious Disease," Traceable to Unsound Corn or Fermented Silage.

(By R. GRAHAM, Kentucky.)
During the past two years a peculiar and strange malady, called by newspapers a "mysterious disease," affecting horses, cattle and mules, has proved destructive, many farmers sustaining several losses. Investigation and personal observation of this outbreak, furnished conclusive evidence that the disease in question was forage poisoning, traceable in a majority of cases to unsound corn, fodder or



Animal affected by "blind staggers," the result of poisoning. When walking this horse walked directly into fences and buildings.

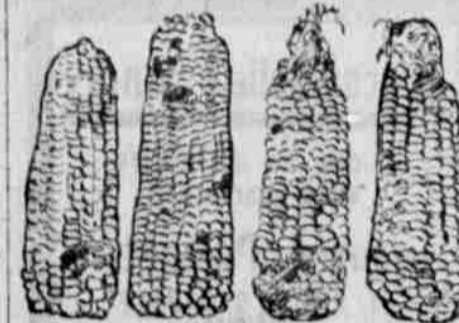
fermented ensilage. The disease attacked horses more than cattle, and cattle were more susceptible than mules.

It has been observed by veterinarians and stockmen that these outbreaks follow wet seasons, especially when preceded by a drought, which causes a damp, sultry atmosphere. Such climatic conditions favor the multiplication of molds which inhabit grasses, corn stalks and corn kernels. While a majority of the cases have appeared when moldy corn, fodder or ensilage were fed, it is well to bear in mind that in damp seasons the grasses may also convey the destructive agent when consumed by grazing animals. Water is a very important factor in spreading the contagion.

To control this disease and prevent unaffected animals from contracting it, has been demonstrated possible by discontinuing the feeding of all moldy forage. Very few cases have occurred after a complete change of feed was made.

The high death rate recorded shows that no medicine can yet be depended upon to effect a cure. Affected animals should be removed to a clean, dry, well ventilated, airy stall. The stall should be padded and the animal tied to avoid any injury during convulsions, which may appear at any stage of the disease without warning, and which may be accompanied by violence.

The owner should not unduly expose himself during such moments, as the gentlest family horse may assume a vicious attitude. Stalls should be kept scrupulously clean and well disinfected. A solution of six ounces of



Moldy Corn Such as Was Being Fed, at the Time of One Serious Outbreak.

chlorid of lime to one gallon of water; or carbolic acid in five per cent solution in water is recommended for this purpose.

The best method of combating this disease lies in prevention. Moldy, improperly cured, fermented or damaged feed should not be fed to animals. Good results can be obtained by floating the feed. The damaged corn rises to the surface and is skimmed off. The sound kernels sink and can be fed to horses, cattle and mules with safety. This simple method of prevention is recommended as an easy, effective way of preventing or checking this disease.

No Fanatic.
Friend—I understand you'd joined the Audubon society, and yet your new hat is trimmed with feathers.

Wearer of Hat—Yes, but you see, the bird they came from was killed before I joined.—Boston Evening Transcript.

In the Sudden Downpour.

"I am very uneasy; I am sure my wife has gone out without her umbrella."

"Oh, she will certainly seek refuge in a shop."

"That's what makes me uneasy."—London Opinion.

Walking in the Water.

With a new type of life belt one can walk through water without trouble, the inventor having recently walked across the Mississippi river at St. Louis in demonstration of his device. The floats are arranged around the body of the wearer, who puts on the device like a coat, and webbed affairs are fastened to the feet. By working his feet he can move through the water or turn at will. Swimming in the outfit is impossible, for the motion is that of walking. The floats are filled with air.

NEBRASKA CAN DOUBLE YEARLY CROP INCOME

Farmers Now Cultivate Two Acres to Obtain Yield of One in Germany, Says Expert.

The most important problem confronting Nebraska today is to find means of increasing the yield of the state's farm lands, according to the statements of Truman G. Palmer, a prominent agricultural expert, who has spent many years in studying crop and cultural conditions in the United States and Europe. In a letter on Nebraska's agricultural conditions which he has just addressed to Senator George W. Norris Mr. Palmer makes two startling statements. One is that the farm lands of the state produce less to the acre than they did over forty years ago. The other is that by adopting crops and methods of crop rotation, to which Nebraska is well adapted, the annual monetary returns from the farms of the state can be doubled within a comparatively few years.

"Of Nebraska's important crops," writes Mr. Palmer in his letter to Senator Norris, "there is only one in which the average yield per acre is as great today as it was forty-three years ago. That one exception is wheat, and it succeeds in being an exception only by the narrowest of margins. The average yield of wheat in the state in 1869 was 17.8 bushels per acre. In 1912 it was 18 bushels. In all the other staple crops the comparison of these two years shows a marked decrease in the acreage yield. The



TRUMAN G. PALMER.

falling off ranges from 60 bushels an acre in the case of potatoes to 3.4 bushels per acre on rye.

"Corn, the banner crop of the state, which gave a yield of 42.2 bushels to the acre in 1869, produced only twenty-four bushels to the acre in 1912, a decrease of 43 per cent in forty-three years. If this rate of diminution is maintained it will mean that long before the completion of a century of the state's existence it will not be worth while to plant corn in Nebraska at all. If the cornfields of the state had been as fruitful in 1912 as they were in 1869 the total yield of the crop would have been 320,000,000 bushels instead of 183,000,000 bushels. This would have meant an addition to the farm wealth of the state from this one source alone of \$68,000,000 in this one year.

Taking ten year averages, a fairer basis of comparison than any two years can afford, the showing is no less startling and impressive. One hopeful feature in a comparison of this sort is that in the last of the four decades beginning with 1869 and ending with 1909 there was a gain over the preceding ten years in the average yield per acre. In no crop except wheat, however, has this gain been sufficient to bring the average for the ten year period above that recorded in the first ten years of the state's development. On the other hand, the figures for the four years since 1909 show that with the single exception of wheat the better average indicated for the ten years ending in 1909 has not been maintained since that time.

"I submit that it is a matter of grave concern that the industry on which the prosperity of the state chiefly depends should show a marked and continuous falling off in the average returns which it yields.

"A comparison of agricultural progress during the past generation in Germany, a country for which exact statistics are available, with the results obtained during the same period in your own state, brings out a startling contrast.

"In 1870 German farmers were reaping 17 bushels of wheat from an acre. In the decade ending with that year the average yield in Nebraska was 13.1 bushels. In 1909, on the other hand, the German crop was 30 bushels to the acre; that of Nebraska was 16.6 bushels. In thirty years Germany had increased her wheat yield 13 bushels an

acre, while Nebraska had advanced hers only 3.5 bushels.

"The oat yield of Germany thirty-three years ago was less than that of Nebraska by more than a bushel an acre. In 1909 Germany was reaping 59 bushels of oats to the acre, while the average for Nebraska in the ten year period ending then was a little under 27 bushels. In this crop Germany almost doubled her yield, while Nebraska showed an actual falling off.

"In rye and barley a similar movement has taken place. The German rye crop has increased from 15 to over 29 bushels per acre. That of Nebraska has decreased an average of more than a bushel. While Germany's barley yield has gone up from 23 to 39 bushels, that of Nebraska has gone down from 26 to 24 bushels.

"Nebraska is considered a good potato state, but in the first ten years of the present century her average yield of potatoes was 12 bushels an acre less than it had been three decades earlier. During this time the German potato yield has been going up steadily until now Germany grows over 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre, or about two and one-half times the average Nebraska yield.

"It is not possible to make a comparison in corn because it is not a staple crop in Germany, but the Nebraska corn crop has slipped down from 34.4 bushels per acre in the ten years ending with 1870 to 27.7 bushels for 1889-1908 and 23.9 bushels for the four years since that time.

"It may be interesting to note what it would mean in dollars and cents to the farmers of Nebraska if from the area they till to the five crops common to their state and to Germany they were able to harvest the same number of bushels as do the German farmers. Official statistics show that had Nebraska farmers obtained the same yield per acre of wheat, oats, rye, barley and potatoes in 1910 as did the Germans, instead of enough bushels to pay them \$59,776,000, they would have secured enough to return \$118,700,000. In other words, merely by equaling the acreage yield obtained in Germany the farm wealth of Nebraska from these five crops could have been doubled. What it would mean in the way of added prosperity not only to the farmers, but to all the industries of the state, to secure such results year after year is not difficult to imagine. Yet it is possible to do so.

"In order to determine, if possible, why the acreage yields of the countries of northern Europe were steadily increasing, while those of the United States were remaining stationary or actually falling off, I undertook a personal investigation of this subject. I found that the fundamental cause for the agricultural progress of Germany and other northern European countries was the cultivation of a hoed root crop, preferably the sugar beet, in rotation with cereals or other staples.

"I found that the position of the sugar beet as the most valuable of such hoed crops was so firmly established that it was nowhere questioned and that the governments of those countries in which the greatest advances in agricultural production have been attained had recognized its importance and had encouraged sugar beet culture not only by heavy tariff duties on imported sugar, but also by direct export bounties and by every other available means. Germany has expended hundreds of millions of dollars in export bounties on beet sugar in order to extend the cultivation of this crop solely because of the resultant advantages in improving the general agricultural output of her farm lands.

"While sugar beets are not the only crop that will produce this result, they are universally recognized by European agricultural economists as the best for the purpose because they provide a cash crop for the farmer. He is willing to cultivate them for the direct return, while the whole people, consumers as well as producers, profit from the indirect benefits which they confer by increasing the average yield of all other crops grown in rotation with them.

"I believe that the experience of Europe in this respect can be applied to great advantage by the farmers of your state. The climate and soil of Nebraska are well adapted to the growing of sugar beets, as has been demonstrated by the experience of farmers in certain sections of the state and by the successful operation of beet sugar factories within its borders for several years past. It only remains to extend this industry throughout the state, following the same methods that are used by German farmers, in order to replace the present low yield of staple crops by a much greater and continuously increasing yield. This result will not be accomplished, however, if the tariff on foreign grown sugar be removed or seriously reduced, because capital will not invest in new enterprises under conditions of certain loss and failure."



Your Bell Telephone Service is Guarded Like a Battleship

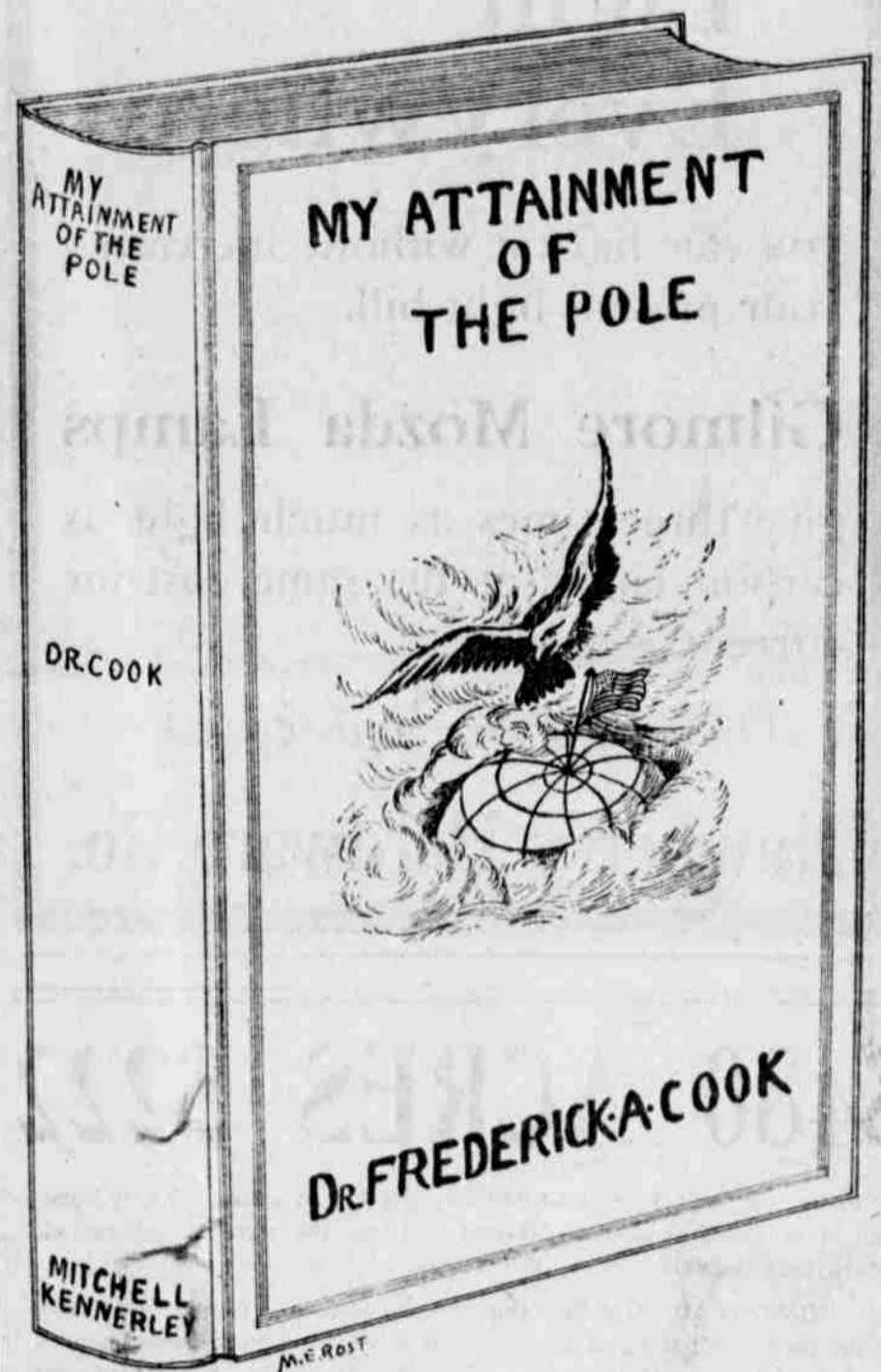
As a captain stands on the bridge of his battleship guiding its course in times of danger, so the telephone wire chief guards your telephone service by keeping clear the threads of copper over which you talk.

The wire chief's work is to see that the talk tracks—the wires—are kept constantly in order and ready for service.

The wire chief's tests often locate "trouble" before the subscriber knows of it, or is inconvenienced.



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