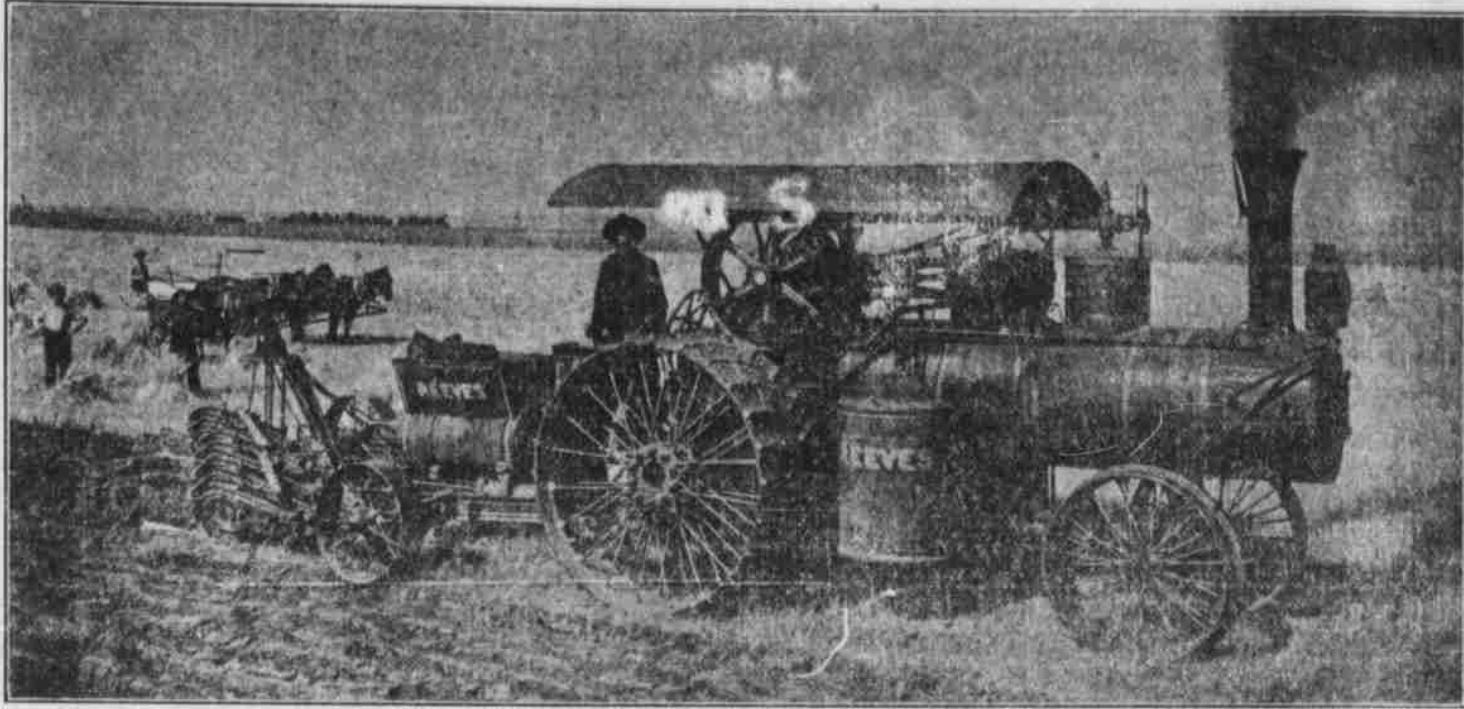


RICH FARMING LAND CHEAP

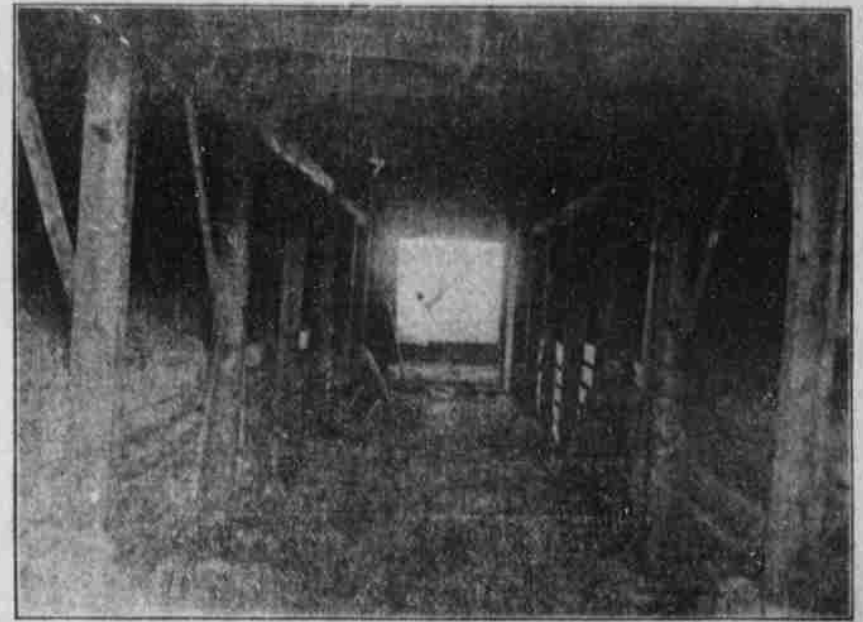


STEAM PLOW FOLLOWING THE HARVESTER

Out here in western Nebraska we have a big table of fine land that is still very low-priced. This country is just developing and there is great opportunity to get in "on the ground floor."

Herewith I show a scene of harvesting and plowing with steam engine and moleboard plows, the plow following the harvester. Large tracts are easily farmed by machinery.

I have a large list of both improved farms and raw land. If you are in the market yourself or have a buyer for land write me for descriptions



LARGE POTATO BINS AT HEMINGFORD

and prices. I will be glad to give you any information you desire. My prices are very low when compared with others.

M. HUTTON

REAL ESTATE BROKER

Hemingford, Box Butte County, Nebraska

Fine Fresh and Cured Meats

At this market you will always find the freshest, highest-grade Omaha meats

Boiling Meat **Chops**
Steaks **Pork**
Lard in all size pails

Everything here that is to be found in a first-class market

H. L. BUSHNELL, Hemingford

GO SOMEWHERE

SEATTLE EXPOSITION. Very low excursion rates for Pacific Coast tours all summer; the most interesting journey in the world.

TO THE EAST. An extensive scheme of excursion rates to the Lakes, Canada and eastern resorts will be announced prior to June 1

MORE NEW LANDS. Judith Basin, Montana, on the Great Northern road, just north of Billings. Splendid chances of profit for early buyers. Famous land just reached by the railroad. SUN RIVER, Montana, a government irrigated tract near Great Falls. One of the best in the country. BIG HORN BASIN, a new government irrigated tract of 15,000 acres near Garland, to be soon opened for filing; make an early location. Very cheap round trip rates to these localities. Personally conducted excursions on the first and third Tuesdays by D. Clem Deaver, General Agent, Landseekers' Information Bureau, Omaha, Nebr. Either write him yourself or have your eastern friends write him.

F. L. SKALINDER, Agt., Alliance, Neb.

L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A., Omaha

Burlington Route

Agricultural Experimentation in Box Butte County

PROF. E. W. HUNT, DIRECTOR

Conservation of Nebraska's Resources

Prof. E. W. Hunt was one of the speakers at the banquet which closed the state convention of commercial clubs at Norfolk last month. His subject was, "The Conservation of Nebraska's Resources." The Norfolk Daily News gave the following synopsis of the address which received so much favorable comment from those who heard it:

You have heard tonight of Nebraska's progress. Gentlemen, I want you to see that that progress is permanent. Agriculture, your governor has truly told you, is the basis of all Nebraska wealth. All our other industries rest on it. If we are to have permanent prosperity in Nebraska we must retain the resources in the soil and transmit these resources unimpaired.

The Americans are the poorest farmers, the most profligate soil robbers on the face of the earth except for the Russian. We must look at Japan and China with shame for our American farms. Is not New England thickly dotted with abandoned farms due to our systemic robbery of the soil. Virginia landscapes go begging for nothing because criminal waste has left nothing but the scenery.

The menacing shadow of soil exhaustion soon to come has reached us in its westward movement. Its progress must be arrested at any cost. And arrested it can be.

Our marvelous soil is being continuously cropped out. We must have knowledge of the condition of the soil and of the laws of plant growth. We must have the intelligence to carry out this knowledge if we would save our state.

Plant food is not the soil but what the soil contains. The end is only a question of time if the soil is not replenished. The plant food or its equivalent yearly taken from the soil must be restored.

The soil is the farmers' capital. The average Nebraska farmer sells his crop for less than the cost of the fertilizer it contains if he bought it on the open market and he calls it making money. He is converting his capital into cash for less than its market value.

That which the earth yields must be returned to it. The animals which we raise on our farms when shipped to

market take from the locality only the smallest part of what is plant food. But when plant and grain are ruthlessly removed and destroyed the loss is appalling.

In one Nebraska county I found that ninety per cent of the straw piles were burned. All this came from the soil and fair treatment demands that it be returned to the soil. A man has a right to rob himself but no man has a right to rob the future. I hope the time will soon come when it will be a penitentiary offense to burn a straw pile in Nebraska.

Water absorbs the fertility of the soil for it is thus that plant life gets its food. When water runs over cultivated land, it carries away with it fertility from the soil. By our crude and inefficient methods of cultivation hundreds of thousands of dollars are washed out of the state and into the Missouri river in this way every year. Cultivate water holding crops. Plant trees and grass on slopes.

What we have to face is coming rapidly and certainly. It is the greatest economic problem before the people. But I believe from the course of the last ten years that the American people have found themselves and have begun to do their own thinking and that they will work out this great problem right.

I am here to appeal tonight for your hearty co-operation. The prosperity of the country is the prosperity of the town. The art that is in farming must be made known. It must be recognized that the best farmer is he who makes the largest deposit not in the bank but in the farm. I ask for your influence for the state. The need I say is urgent and I love the state too well to slander her. Mutual profit can only come from mutual service.

Free Experimental Stock

All farmers or others desiring to plant gooseberries, currants, dewberries, June berries, grapes, Buffalo berries, raspberries and blackberries can get them free at Sandoz Experimental station on Sec. 1-29-45, Sheridan county on the river; all hardy and bearing stock. JULES A. SANDOZ, Director.

Importance of Good Seed Potatoes

(Prof. E. W. Hunt.)

I am very anxious to improve the quality of the potato crop in Box Butte county. There are two ways of doing this: By improved tillage and by the proper selection of seed. One thing that has lowered the quality of the potato crop here has been the selection of improper seed. It is a law of nature that like produces like and we generally observe this law in all matters except in the selection of our potato seed. No one would think for a moment of breeding his culls and scrubs if he wished to obtain first class cattle. We no longer selected our seed corn at the crib with a scow shovel. On the contrary we selected the best and most marketable corn we have for seed. I wish the farmers of Box Butte county would apply this same law in the selection of potato seed.

My advice is to select for seed only the best, smoothest, most marketable potatoes to be had. When culls are planted there will of course be a certain proportion of marketable potatoes owing to the stimulating quality of our soil while under the same conditions the planting of the best seed will produce the greatest number of the best potatoes.

I am frequently asked whether it is better to plant home grown seed or imported seed. Other things being equal the home grown seed is the best seed to be had. Seed brought from another locality has to become acclimated before it can produce its best and this generally takes from two to three years. It is not reasonable to suppose that seed produced where there is an abundant rainfall will produce its best where the rainfall is somewhat deficient until it becomes accustomed to the changed conditions.

Another thing that injures the quality of the potato crop here is the prevalence of potato diseases. Among these the scab is prominent and may be largely prevented by a proper treatment of the seed. I advise every farmer who plants potatoes to be careful to give his seed a thorough treatment for the prevention of scab. It is better to select seed on which there is no scab but even such seed may be infected and may carry upon its surface the spores of the scab fungus, which, unless destroyed, will produce scab in the crop. These spores on clean seed may be killed by an instantaneous dip thoroughly wetting the potatoes in a solution of two ounces of corrosive sublimate to thirteen gallons of water. The best way to prepare this solution is to dissolve the corrosive sublimate in a gallon of hot water, stir it until thoroughly dissolved and then add

twelve gallons of cold water. If the seed, however, is already marred by scab it will be necessary to soak it in the solution from two to six hours according to the depth of the scab ulcer. This solution is very poisonous and should be handled in such a way as to avoid all danger from poisoning. It is poisonous only when taken into the stomach.

Another treatment recommended is the following: Soak the potatoes in burlap sacks and before cutting soak them for one and one-half hours in a solution composed of one quart of formalin (40 per cent. solution) to thirty gallons of water.

Where potatoes are to be treated on a large scale it is better to place them in a tight room somewhat raised from the floor so as to allow gas free access and expose them for from thirty-six to forty-eight hours to formaldehyde gas.

This gas is made by placing twenty-four ounces of potassium permanganate in a large dish and pouring upon it four pints of formalin as noted above. This liberates formaldehyde gas. Close the room tightly so that no gas may escape. This amount will produce gas enough for a room ten feet by ten feet by ten feet. For a larger room a proportionately larger amount should be used. The objection to the formalin dipping solution is that the potatoes, owing to the odor, are offensive to handle after dipping.

If, however, the potato seed has already sprouted it is better to use the formalin solution than the corrosive sublimate solution because this latter sometimes burns and kills the new sprout. The gas treatment is entirely harmless to the sprout.

By following these directions any farmer may succeed in eliminating ninety-nine per cent of the scab in his crop. It is to be hoped for the reputation of Box Butte county potatoes, that every farmer will give his potatoes an adequate treatment against this disfiguring disease. I cannot urge this too strongly.

COL. W. M. FOSKET
Auctioneer

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