

Classified Advertisements

The following "Want Ads" are classified under appropriate headings for the convenience of readers.

CASH RATES—One cent per word each insertion. No ad received for less than ten cents per insertion. Black face double rate.

CREDIT RATES—One cent per word each insertion, but no advertising account opened for less than twenty-five cents and no ad charged for less than fifteen cents per week. Black face double rate.

In answering Herald want ads please mention that you saw it in this paper.

A classified advertisement will introduce to each other the next buyer and the next seller of property in this town.

CALENDARS FOR 1912

The Herald Publishing company will handle a beautiful line of calendars for the year 1912. The main line will be the products of the Butler Paper company of Chicago. Imported calendars will also be printed. On account of the fact that it will not be necessary to pay commissions to traveling salesmen the prices are much lower than ordinary.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GOOD GASOLINE STOVE for sale. Inquire at Colburn's store. 798-tf-26

A PEEK INTO HIS POCKET

would show the box of Bucklen's Arnica Salve that E. S. Loper, a carpenter, of Marilla, N. Y., always carries. "I have never had a cut, wound bruise, or sore it would not soon heal," he writes. Greatest healer of burns, boils, scalds, chapped hands and lips, fever-sores, skin eruptions, eczema, corns and piles. 25c at F. J. Brennan's drug store.

ESTRAY NOTICE

One gray mare, about seven years old, branded bar w on right shoulder, at my place, on Sec. 11-26-46, eighteen miles northeast of Alliance. All charges must be paid before leaving my place.

JAMES POTMESIL,

Long Lake, Nebr. 26-tf-771

See us before contracting any sidewalks or concrete work. Telephone 325 or 365. W. V. Baal & Sons. 828-tf-30

KILL MORE THAN WILD BEASTS

The number of people killed yearly by wild beasts doesn't approach the vast number killed by disease germs. No life is safe from their attacks. They are in air, water, dust, even food. But grand protection is afforded by Electric Bitters, which destroy and expel these deadly disease germs from the system. That's why chills, fever and ague, all malarial and many blood diseases yield promptly to this wonderful blood purifier. Try them and enjoy the glorious health and new strength they will give you. Money back if not satisfied. Only 50c at F. J. Brennan's drug store.

OMAHA LAND SHOW, OCT. 16-28

Great Preparations for Representing Nebraska with Agricultural Exhibits

The many thousands of Nebraskans who expect to attend the Omaha Land Show, October 16 to 28 inclusive, will have the pleasure of seeing their home state magnificently represented. Some of the best space in the big coliseum where the show will be conducted is being reserved for the Nebraska exhibits. There will be a special Nebraska State Day, and nothing will be left undone to show up the resources of the state to the best advantage.

The regents of the University of Nebraska have decided to assemble an exhibit designed to show the advantages and vast resources of the state. Besides this big general exhibit there will be a large number of individual county displays. Indications are that every section of Nebraska will be represented at the Land Show. Already a number of western counties are arranging for space in the coliseum, and more will be heard from as soon as the individual communities know what to send for exhibition purposes.

The people from all over the west will be especially interested to know what Nebraska has to offer, and Box Butte and other counties of northwestern Nebraska should be well represented. Everybody interested in the development of this country ought to be willing to assist in making the necessary arrangements, and The Herald hopes to see some steps taken soon in that direction. As a starter we suggest that the real estate men take the initiative in the matter. Mr. W. O. Paisley, Omaha, is general manager of the Land Show.

PATENTS

TRADE-MARKS and copyrights obtained or in process. Send model, sketches or photos and brief description, for FREE SEARCH and report on patentability. By your expert. Send 5-cent stamp for NEW BOOKLET, full of patent information. It will help you to fortune. READ PAGES 11 and 12 before applying for a patent. Write today.

D. SWIFT & CO.
PATENT LAWYERS,
303 Seventh St., Washington, D. C.

HEMINGFORD

Geo. Hedgecock and wife and Mrs. Belle Brown and brother, Frank Muirhiter, autoed to Alliance Wednesday forenoon, returning in the evening.

Chas. Lockwood was trading in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Nellie Dillon, who has been visiting with her parents and children, returned to her home in Kansas City, Missouri, Monday on 44.

Ora Phillips came up from Alliance on 43 Wednesday.

Omar Scribner has completed a new drilled well in the rear of the B. E. Johnson store.

The Congregational Aid met with Mrs. Fred Melick all day Thursday. A nice number were present and all report a very pleasant day.

Mrs. Blanche Grimmelt and son visited with Mrs. Fred Melick and her mother on Tuesday.

Dan O'Keefe and wife were trading in town Wednesday.

Mrs. Jerry Wells came up from Bera Wednesday on 47 to do some shopping, returning in the evening with Mr. Wells who drove over.

Joel Brown, Sr., came in from the east on 43 Wednesday, going out on the Mail for a visit with his wife and son, Orvis Brown, near Canton.

Miss Amella Sourwine of New York City, came in on 43 Wednesday for an extended visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Sourwine.

B. C. Fenner of the North table was trading in town Thursday. He reports his son, B. L., as improving slowly from his recent operation for appendicitis.

Mrs. Mike Butler from Snake Creek was trading in town Thursday.

Miss Laura Hawkins, who has been working in Alliance, came up on 43 Thursday.

John Mabin, who has been transacting business in Omaha, returned home on 43 Thursday.

B. E. Johnson autoed out to Canton Friday, looking after some business matters.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Karl Torsstrom, July 1st, a son.

Mrs. Addie Donivan and children came up from Alliance Saturday on 43.

K. L. Pierce, who has been in Omaha for the past week attending to some business matters, returned on 43 Saturday.

Mrs. Leora Rustin came over from Chadron on 44 Saturday for a short visit with relatives and friends.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Roland, Saturday evening, July 1, a bouncing baby girl. All concerned are doing nicely.

Miss Mary Carey came in on 44 from Monarch, Wyoming Monday, going on to Alliance Tuesday on 44 to attend the Stockmen's convention.

Miss Lizzie Walker, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. A. D. Millett, at Casper, Wyoming, returned home on 36 Monday evening.

B. F. Gilman and Wm. Mounds autoed up from Alliance Tuesday, attending to some business matters.

Ray Woods returned from Crawford on 36 Monday on account of the illness of his wife.

George Hobson, a friend of Emil Rockey, came in on 43 from Washington, Iowa, for an extended visit with friends.

John Armstrong is reported as being improved at this writing.

Miss Esther Neeland, who has been visiting in Denver and also with Mrs. Lena Moeller at Brush, Colorado, returned on 35 Wednesday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Green and daughter, Helen, took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Baker Tuesday.

Miss Mary Michael came up from Marsland Saturday on 44, returning Wednesday on 43.

Miss Doris Gregg came up from Marsland on 44 Tuesday, returning on 43 Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Bert Mart, Mr. and

Makes Home Baking Easy

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure
The only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar

NO ALUM, NO LIME PHOSPHATE

Mrs. Bud Thompson, and Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Maul took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hedgecock Tuesday.

Miss Etta Michaels, who has been visiting at Crawford for a few days, returned on 44 Monday.

STRASBURGER

(Received Saturday, July 1.)
Rev. Porter, preacher, scholar and socialist, preached a scholarly sermon last Sunday afternoon at the Strasburger school house. "The sermon was ended, The minister descended, All delighted were they, But each went his own way."

Irby Hall returned to his ranch from Alabama, and brought with him a friend, Alston Green.

Guy Comer and Robert Cammick are again living on their claims. We welcome them all and are mighty glad to see them again.

The Dowd sisters are building nice neat cottages on their ranches near Strasburger.

The annual school meeting of district No. 133 was held at the Strasburger school house, June 26. John B. Strasburger, the retiring director, having served for more than two years, resigned, and nominated Fred McMillan, the present mail carrier, for three years. He was elected unanimously.

We would be glad to see everybody at Strasburger on the Fourth of July, if we had enough ice cream to go around. There will be lemonade, peanuts, oranges and candy galore, but it is feared that there will be no ice cream or strawberries. Alliance, Rushville, Palmer Grove and sundry other places will celebrate. It is to be hoped they will all be sane celebrations, and that everyone on the 5th of July will have just as many eyes, fingers, feet and noses as they had on the morning of the 4th. "So mote it be."

GOODE OLDE ROY.

PARSON'S POEM A GEM

From Rev. H. Stubenvoll, Allison, Ia., in praise of Dr. King's New Life Pills.

They're such a health necessity, In every home these pills should be. If other kinds you've tried in vain, USE DR. KING'S and be well again.

Only 25c at F. J. Brennan's drug store.

LEGAL NOTICE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

In the matter of)
Edward L. Routh) In Bankruptcy
Bankrupt

At Grand Island, in said District, this 30th day of June, A. D. 1911, before Bayard H. Paine, Referee in Bankruptcy:

To the creditors of EDWARD L. ROUTH of Alliance, in the County of Box Butte, and district aforesaid, a Bankrupt;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 19th day of June, A. D. 1911, the said EDWARD L. ROUTH was duly adjudicated bankrupt by the Judge of said Court, and that the first meeting of his creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee, in Grand Island, in said District, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1911, at ten o'clock A. M., at which time all creditors and persons in interest may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

BAYARD H. PAINE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
30-11-121

SAND VETCH A PROMISING CROP

May Be Found Useful in Sandhill Region of Nebraska.

SWEET CLOVER FOR HARD LAND

By Erwin Hopt, Assistant Professor of Agronomy and Farm Management, University of Nebraska, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Sand vetch, variously known as winter vetch, hairy vetch, Russian vetch, Siberian vetch, and botanically designated, *vicia villosa*, is a species belonging to the genus *vicia*—the vetches. This genus in turn is one of the numerous genera making up the great natural family of legumes. This being true, vetch has certain qualities which characterize clover, alfalfa, peas, beans, etc. Prominent among these characters are such qualities as the



SAND VETCH GROWN ON EXPERIMENTAL STATION FARM AND SEEDED LAST YEAR.

seeds being born in pods, a high protein content in plant and fruit, and, as far as permanent agriculture goes, perhaps most important of all—the nitrogen gathering nodule forming bacteria among the roots. Sand vetch must always be distinguished from its rather close, but for us unimportant and probably worthless relative, *vicia sativa*, variously known as spring vetch, spring tares, common vetch and Oregon vetch.

Sand vetch, introduced over half a century ago as Siberian vetch, has only recently begun to attract much attention. Some highly important work has been done with sand vetch in the south, notably by Dugar in Alabama, but for the north it may as well be frankly confessed that sand vetch is a plant about which much is said and little is known. Seed firms, through descriptions of it in their catalogues, have perhaps, more than any other agency, kept the plant before the public.

Several qualities conspire against universal culture of the plant.

1. Its seed is high priced, seldom getting, it seems, much below \$5 per bushel.
2. Much seed is required per acre, one to one and a half bushels (sixty to ninety pounds) per acre being generally recommended. Less than thirty pounds is seldom, if ever, seeded.
3. Though under favorable conditions and when properly handled it may reseed itself indefinitely, the plant is nevertheless an annual or at most a fall annual like winter wheat.
4. The seed is considered to rather quickly lose its vitality—seed more than two years old being counted unsafe.
5. The plant has a sprawling, melon like habit that makes it difficult to harvest for hay or seed, unless it be sown with winter wheat or rye for support.
6. Reports from various stations indicate that inoculation is often needed. Uninoculated plots have often



SWEET CLOVER SEEDED LAST YEAR.

yielded in hay but one-third, one-quarter or, in at least one instance, less than one tenth of what inoculated plots did. There seems, then, good reason for not rushing headlong into the attempted growing of sand vetch. The most that can as yet be said in its favor is that it is a promising crop

for certain sections of Nebraska, and as such is worthy of trial in a small way and entirely preliminary way—an acre patch at the most. Where red clover or alfalfa thrives, there seems, at least as yet, little occasion to tamper with sand vetch. Unfortunately, however, there are large sections of Nebraska, notably the high lands of the western third or fourth of the state, and also the sandhill region, where, save for exceptional and restricted areas, like some of the valley land, even alfalfa will either not grow at all or at best is unsatisfactory. If permanent agriculture is to exist at all in these sections, the finding of some legume which will be to this region what clover and alfalfa are to the east and to the valleys, is imperative. It is not a question of a legume or no legume, but merely as to what legume.

Of the various legumes now somewhat cultivated and more or less understood, but two seem at present to have any especial promise. One of these is sweet clover; the second is sand vetch. At best, prophecy is dangerous and often unwise, but it seems not altogether improbable that for the hard lands of western Nebraska sweet clover may in time prove of value, while for the sandhill region, sand vetch may be found useful. On the other hand, it is entirely possible that one or the other of these plants may prove better than its rival in both sections, or, indeed, that both may fall in either region and some now little known legume prove exactly the thing. Among the uncertainties of the legume problem in the sections mentioned, two factors stand out in bold relief. (1) That sweet clover and sand vetch are promising enough to be worthy of careful, cautious trial in a small way. (2) That some legume or other must be found.

Gasoline Engines for Pumping.

By C. K. Shedd, Department of Agricultural Engineering, University of Nebraska

At the present time gasoline engines are being used by a great many farmers and stockmen in Nebraska for pumping water. Probably many others are contemplating the installation of an engine pumping plant. A few figures regarding the cost of pumping with a gasoline engine may be of interest.

It may as well be said at the outset that where only small quantities of water are used, the cheapest power for pumping is the windmill. The windmill has a number of advantages. The operating expense is practically nothing. It requires very little attention; although it should have more attention than it gets on many farms. Bolts should be kept tight and bearings well lubricated. It is well to use a mixture of flake graphite and oil on the bearings occasionally, as this makes them smooth and they will not cut so rapidly if allowed to run dry. The windmill will cost about the same as a small pumping engine. If, however, an engine is already in use on the farm for other purposes, it requires only a small outlay to connect it up to the pump.

The size of engine required for ordinary farm pumps is from one-half to one horse power. It is advisable, however, when purchasing a gasoline engine to get one a little larger, say from two to four horse power. Then belt the engine to a line shaft and belt from this shaft to the pump, the grindstone, emery wheel, small corn sheller, etc. In this way the engine is made to do much more work and is therefore a more profitable investment.

The engine has several advantages over the windmill on a large farm. The engine pumps water faster and steadier than the windmill; and this is especially true if pumping into an elevated or a pressure tank with the use of an engine. It is not necessary to have so large a supply tank. A two days' supply is sufficient, whereas, with the windmill, a stockman is not safe unless his supply tank will hold a two weeks' supply of water.

A few tests have been run at the Nebraska Experiment station on a small pumping plant installed by the Department of Agricultural Engineering for experimental purposes.

The engine is a three horse power. It is belted to a line shaft and this shaft is belted to pump jack; feed grinder and corn sheller. The pump has a 3" cylinder and an 8" stroke. The water in the well is about forty-four feet below the pump spout.

Pump tests have been run as follows:

First series, water discharged at pump spout against no pressure.	Barrels water pumped per hour. 11.8
Gallons gasoline used per hour. 0.140	Barrels water pumped per gallon of gasoline. 84.3
Cost of gasoline (18 cents per gallon) to pump one barrel of water. 0.0021	
Second series, water discharged at pump spout against a pressure of fifty pounds per square inch, which is equivalent to pumping into an elevated tank 115 feet high.	Barrels water pumped per hour. 10.9
Gallons gasoline used per hour. 0.177	Barrels water pumped per gallon of gasoline. 61.5
Cost of gasoline (18 cents per gallon) to pump one barrel of water. 0.0029	
Third series. (Only one test run.) Water discharged at pump spout against a pressure of seventy pounds per square inch, which is equivalent to pumping in to an elevated tank 160 feet high.	Barrels water pumped per hour. 10.7
Gallons gasoline used per hour. 0.18	Barrels water pumped per gallon of gasoline. 59.3
Cost of gasoline (18 cents per gallon) to pump one barrel of water. 0.0030	