

# 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.

## ABSTRACTERS

**F. E. REDDISH**  
Bonded Abstractor.  
I have the only set of abstract books in Box Butte county. Office in McCorkle Building. 10-15-570

## TO RENT

Large furnished room for rent; suitable for two gentlemen. 908 Box Butte avenue. Phone 292. Mrs. L. D. White. 4-969-1

FOR RENT—Well lighted office room. First National Bank.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Walnuts and hickory nuts, Iowa grown, 1911 crop, at 7½ cents lb. for Walnuts, 10 cents for Hickory nuts. J. P. BARGER. 216 Toluca Ave. Phone 504. 4-14-962

Money to loan on real estate. F. E. Reddish. 31f

Rowan & Wright, coal, wood and posts. Phone 71. 1f

## NOTICES

If you want first class painting or paper hanging, call E. C. Whisman, phone 709. 818-1f-28

## FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

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

Phone No. 5 for coal and wood. VAUGHAN & SON. 431f702

Cowal office at Rowan's feed store. ROWAN & WRIGHT, phone 71. 1f

E. I. Gregg & Son have a large amount of first-class alfalfa and wild hay at a reasonable price. 481f779

Old papers at The Herald office at 5 cents per bunch.

FOR RENT.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping. No children. 603 Box Butte avenue. Phone 196. 31f959

NINE ROOM HOUSE for rent or sale. Mrs. S. J. Holdridge. Phone 575. 31f955

## DRIVING HORSE FOR SALE

On account of the "Auto" I will sell my driving horse, "Royal". A bargain to anyone wanting a safe, trusty horse. You all know him. See him at Spry's barn. 1-1f-936 H. H. BELLWOOD.

## A GREAT RECORD

Hard to Duplicate It in Alliance

Scores of representative citizens of Alliance are testifying for Doan's Kidney Pills. Such a record of local endorsement is unequalled in modern times. This public statement made by a citizen is but one of the many that have preceded it and the hundreds that will follow. Read it:

Mrs. Robert Bicknell, 504 Big Horn Ave., Alliance, Neb., says: "I have known the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills for over three years. I first used them in Pleasanton, Iowa, and after coming to Alliance about a year ago, I procured a supply at Holsten's Drug Store, as they are the best remedy I have ever known for disordered kidneys. For a number of years I was afflicted with kidney complaint and was unable to find permanent relief until I began using Doan's Kidney Pills. They disposed of the pain in my loins and also strengthened my back. Since then I have felt like a different person. I cannot recommend Doan's Kidney Pills too highly in return for the benefit they brought."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

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

Dr. Boland, phone 65.

## MISCELLANEOUS

On Saturday afternoon, Dec. 30, C. C. Williams on his way home with a suit from the tailor's lost the trousers. A reward of five dollars will be paid for the return of the same to Rehder's saloon. 4-1-965

Four room, cement block house, in Belmont Addition to Alliance, for sale at a big bargain. Will take less than it cost to build if sold soon. Inquire at Herald office. 41f964

## Cleaning, Pressing and Dyeing

All kinds of dyeing, dry cleaning and pressing. Dress trimmings colored to match goods. Plumes cleaned, colored and curled. Curtains colored and pressed. Gloves, hosiery and evening dresses in dainty colors a specialty. MRS. W. H. ZEH-RUNG. 315 Sweetwater Ave. Phone 287. 521f895

## TAKEN UP NOTICE

Taken up by the undersigned on North-east Quarter (¼) Section Thirty-three (33) Township Twenty-five (25) Range Forty-seven (47), one yearling red heifer with white face. (Signature) P. J. ROCK. 52-5f-138

FOR RENT.—One furnished room, light and heat. 504 Box Butte ave. Phone 90. 21f949

## NOTICE OF SALE

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF BOX BUTTE COUNTY, NEBRASKA. In the matter of the application of Cassie D. Hall, Guardian of the estate of Mignon M. Hall, Willis W. Hall and Vivian E. Hall for leave to sell real estate.

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of the Hon. W. H. Westover, Judge of the District Court of Box Butte county, Nebraska, made on the 26th day of August, 1911, for the sale of real estate hereinafter described, there will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash at the west front door of the court house in the city of Alliance, in Box Butte county, Nebraska, on the 13th day of January, 1912, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., the following described real estate: An undivided three-fourths interest in Southwest Quarter of section 27, Northwest Quarter of section 26, and Southwest Quarter of section 25, in township 27, north of range 47 west, also west half of section 1, in township 26 north of range 47 west, in Box Butte county, Nebraska, subject to the dower right of Cassie D. Hall, widow, being the interest and estate of said minors in said land.

Said sale will remain open one hour.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1911.

Cassie D. Hall, Guardian of the persons and estates of Mignon M. Hall, Willis W. Hall, and Vivian E. Hall. 2-1f-140

## LOW RATES TO DENVER SHOW

The railroads have granted special rates to the National Western Stock Show, to be held in Denver, January 15th to 20th. From all points on the Colorado Midland, Cripple Creek lines, Denver & Rio Grande, Colorado & Southern, Moffat Road, and competitive points on the Santa Fe, a rate of one fare for the round trip is made, and on the prairie lines the rate is a fare and a third for the round trip. These rates will enable stockmen and farmers from all parts of the state to attend the big show in Denver, and it is expected that there will be a large attendance.

The Denver Stock Show is the big agricultural event of the west, and no stockman or farmer can afford to stay away from it for business reasons. It is promised that the coming show will be the largest ever held, and quite a number are planning to go from this section.

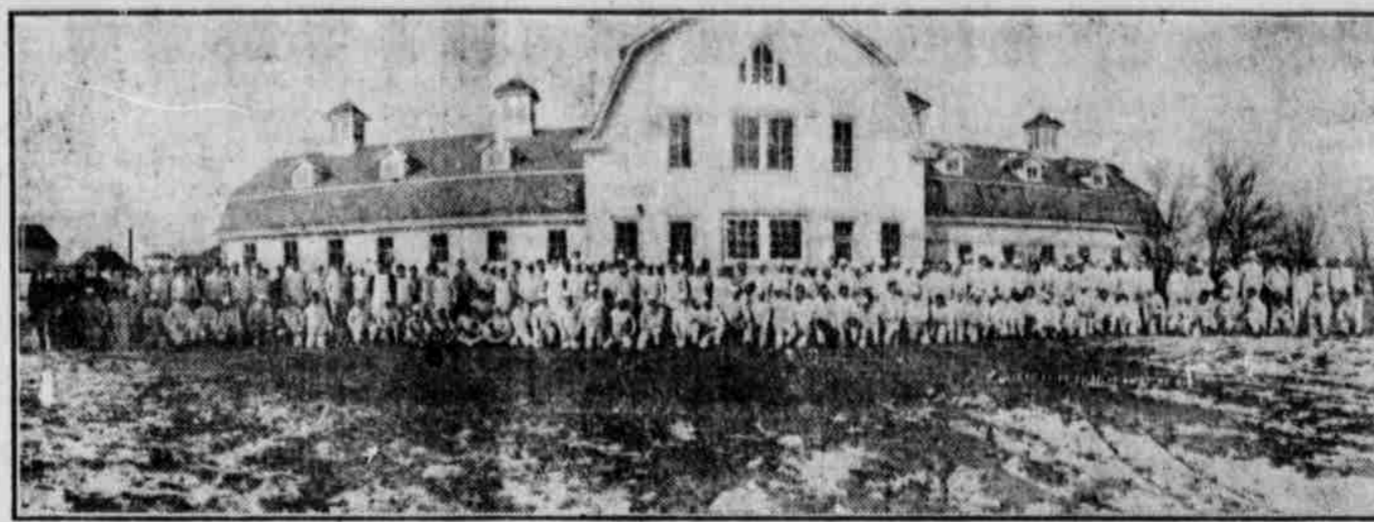
Did the hair you are wearing grow on the head of a sickly "Chink"? Real American hair, grown in Box Butte county, made into switches at the New York Hat Shop. 491f791

## SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR PERIODICALS

Subscriptions for all leading periodicals will be received at The Herald office at publishers' prices. By leaving your subscriptions here for the papers which you wish to take you can avoid the trouble and expense of writing for the same, and the commission we receive on these subscriptions will pay us for our trouble and expense of sending them.

# AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION IN NEBRASKA

(By Frederick M. Hunter, Principal School of Agriculture, University of Nebraska.)



CLASSES IN DAIRYING, SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA'S great industrial questions are strictly agricultural. Other states in the great Mississippi and Missouri valleys have Nebraska's great industrial questions are strictly agricultural. Other states in the great Mississippi and Missouri valleys have agricultural problems, too, but for none of them does every industrial question lead so directly to the farm and the man who lives on it as in our own state. Nebraska is a state of practically one resource—the farm. All our neighboring states, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, South Dakota, etc., have large agricultural wealth. It is true, but in each of them other great interests, for example, mining and manufacturing, present their problems for popular attention.

The first phase of the industrial question in Nebraska, is "How shall we make our farming intensive?" Agricultural production in the United States is not now keeping pace with the rapidly increasing population. For generations past the continually increasing demand for agricultural products caused by the growth of population has been met by the occupation and tilling of the seemingly almost inexhaustible supply of new farm land. But now the supply of tillable land in regions where climatic conditions make crops possible without the cost of irrigation has been almost exhausted. Yet the increase in our population has been greater than ever before. The great question is how to make our farms meet the increasing demand.

Not long ago a Nebraskan, very much interested in scientific farming, was traveling in France. He was a guest on one occasion at a rural home. The family of five members he had known slightly for some time in a business relationship. The home was one of luxury and almost affluence. They were investing money continually in American securities, chiefly school bonds, and had at that time several thousand dollars invested in this way. Yet the only income of this family consisted of a farm of seven acres of "improved" French soil. This instance, according to the Nebraskan, was entirely typical of the intensive farming carried on in France, and such results were made possible by the French system of agricultural education.

The other phase of the problem which Nebraska must solve for herself is the improvement of rural conditions, so that the general city-ward trend of the population from the older rural communities may be checked. It is true that the census of 1910 showed a small per cent increase even in the rural population of Nebraska. But this increase was due most entirely to the growth of western counties, where new land is yet being developed, and where rural conditions are as yet not in the least permanent. The more established rural communities showed the same decrease in population that was so manifest in Iowa and among all the older rural populations. The continuation and the spread of this tendency is sure to bring disastrous results to our state and nation.

Nebraskans then are chiefly concerned with the questions of how to make farming to the highest degree productive, and how to make rural conditions socially attractive, so that American rural life may continue to be, as in the past, one of the greatest factors in our civilization. The solution of these problems depends, in a great degree, upon the systematic organization and effectiveness of agricultural education. The first step in this solution is the organized process of accumulating scientific agricultural knowledge—or one might call it the working out of the science of agriculture. Great progress has already been made in this work. Experiment stations, have been in operation for a considerable number of years in all the states and territories. Investigations in universities and colleges have gone far toward placing the various subjects which constitute agriculture upon a genuinely scientific basis. Federal laws and the United States department of agriculture have lent their aid in this first step of a great movement. The amount of scientific knowledge accumulated is far in advance of what the general actual practice will be for years to come.

But this knowledge is not in the possession of the masses of the people, and the great work of the future is to bring it to them. To do this means that we must make our educational

system really democratic—for it is not democratic, judged by its present day results. To do this means that we must have a system which gives to the future tiller of the soil both a broad culture and technical knowledge of his profession, for such it really must become.

To accomplish this purpose—for bringing to our farm populations of the future, both a broad education and a knowledge of the most up-to-date and scientific farming—we have no adequate educational system. We need an elementary school system for our rural districts which educates for the farm instead of away from it; which groups its instruction about agriculture and rural life as the central idea instead of about preparation for the classics and a professional career. We need in these rural schools teachers who are sympathetic with rural life and conditions and who know how to be leaders in these communities.

We need, too, a high school system which not only prepares for college and university education, but which gives a thorough, yet sane and workable training in the things which Nebraska boys and girls must do in life; a system which is capable of training young teachers to be leaders in our rural schools and communities. To really reach the masses of our young people and accomplish in them the twofold purpose I have named above, culture and technical training—the purpose the realization of which will solve the problem of our rural life—we must have the aid of both these great agencies—the rural schools and the high schools.

The University of Nebraska is seeking to lead in accomplishing this purpose. In addition to its efficient experiment station, it maintains the College of Agriculture, organized as one of the great divisions of the university. This organization is of collegiate rank and admits students from accredited high schools. It seeks to train scientists and leaders in agricultural thought. In this college some three or four hundred young men and women are enrolled. These will graduate from the University of Nebraska at the end of four years with the degree of B. Sc.

In addition to this, the School of Agriculture is organized as one of the departments of the college. This school is of high school rank. It accepts pupils directly from the eighth grade, and in a four-year course gives a fairly good high school training and a thorough technical training in agriculture. The four-year course can be completed in two years by those who have had a three or four year high school education before registering. For young women the four year course consists largely of home economics. It can be completed in two years also by those having a good high school education. The session of the four-year course is six months in length, beginning about Nov. 1 and ending about the last of April each year. In this institution some four hundred young men and women are registered. As in past years, about 90 per cent of these will go back to the farm and become leaders in the working out of Nebraska's industrial situation.

An additional winter course of six weeks is given each year for young farmers who cannot come in for the longer session. Some two hundred usually register for this course. It will be noted that there are in all somewhat less than one thousand students who receive each year any thing like an adequate training for a distinctly agricultural career—and this in a state whose only resource is agriculture. It is the great purpose of our university and of those who have at heart the future of our glorious commonwealth to bring the work of these institutions already established to an increasing number of our young people whose fortunes will be eternally bound to the life of the farm; and through the other agencies which are only beginning this great work to make it possible for every boy and girl to guarantee the future, not only financial success, but in broad thinking and right living.

## New Buildings for University Farm.

The university is advertising for the erection of a large fireproof building at the University farm, which is to house the departments of agricultural botany, horticulture, and entomology. These departments have been greatly crowded in recent years, especially horticulture and entomology, and this new building will furnish very greatly

needed facilities for the promotion of their work. It also contains a number of large class rooms, which are to be used for general school purposes. The building will stand on the site of the old horticultural building. The appropriation for this building is \$85,000, and it is hoped by the regents that the bids for the erection will come within the appropriation, so that work can proceed at once and the building be ready for use this year.

## FEED FOR DAIRY COWS

One of the important conditions that cause the cow to give more milk during the early spring and summer is that she obtains succulent feed. To maintain a good flow of milk during the winter some form of succulent feed should be given.

By the term succulent feed is meant one having that property possessed by green grass. Such feed has a value outside of the actual nutrients it contains, on account of its favorable effect on the digestion of the animal. There are two methods in use for supplying this food during the winter season. One is the use of root crops and the other is the use of silage. In some parts of the world the use of root crops is almost universal, and is the solution of the problem. In this state the use of silage is far more practical, however, than the use of root crops, and for that reason it is recommended exclusively for this purpose.

There is no way in which the corn crop can be better used to advantage than by putting it into the silo. More feeding value can be obtained from an acre of corn kept in this way than in any other condition. Silage is palatable, and cattle relish it as part of the roughage.

In feeding silage it must not be expected that it will be sufficient as the only roughage. Hay should be fed in addition. The hay that goes well with silage to make a balanced ration is clover, alfalfa or cowpea hay. From 30 to 45 pounds per day is counted a reasonable feed of corn silage. It can be fed to almost any stock.

## SHORT COURSE BEGINS

The winter course of the School of Agriculture opened as usual on Jan. 2 and furnishes the best of opportunities for farmers' boys and young farmers who can spare the time for a month or six weeks to study practical agricultural problems under expert teachers. The instruction includes a study of field crops, the judging of corn and other grains, a study of soil management, horticulture, etc. In the live stock department attention is given to the feeding of live stock, the judging of horses, cattle, and swine, and practical methods of maintaining a live stock farm. Instruction is given in dairying and in animal diseases. The operation and management of farm machinery is also studied, with a view of fitting the student to make a better selection of the machinery purchased, to take better care of that now on hand, and to operate farm machinery with the greatest economy and success.

Lectures are given in farm management dealing with the organization of the business of the farm, the methods of conducting farm operations, and a study of profit and loss under different methods of farm management. The winter course has always drawn a large number of young farmers who wish to practice the most up-to-date methods, and those who have been in attendance have greatly appreciated the advantages which were offered by this course.

The meetings of organized agriculture at the University farm will open this year on Jan. 15, with the Association of Agricultural Students. On Tuesday the Corn Improvers' association, the State Board of Agriculture, the Improved Live Stock Breeders' association, and the Horticultural society will hold sessions. On Wednesday, the 17th, all of the above named societies, together with the Nebraska Farmers' congress and the Dairymen's association, will be in session. Most of these societies continue through Thursday, and a number of them hold meetings on Friday. It is reported that the governor's reception will be held on Tuesday evening, Jan. 16. At the general meeting on Wednesday evening Mr. Will B. Otwell of Illinois will speak. Mr. Otwell is reported to be one of the finest platform orators in the west on agricultural subjects.

# THE GRANGE MOVEMENT

Twenty-one Organized in Nebraska Within Last Year.

## NEED OF SUCH ORGANIZATION.

By E. A. Burnett, University of Nebraska.

The grange movement, which has been strong for many years in the eastern and middle states, is gaining a foothold in Nebraska, where twenty-one granges have been organized within the last year. At a recent meeting of the State Grange, the Hon. J. D. Ream of Broken Bow, Neb., was elected master of the State Grange.

The grange is a farmers' organization, national in its character, with county, state and national organizations. The membership consists mainly of farmers and farmers' wives, with members of their families over fourteen years of age.

The purpose of the grange is to furnish a social center, where men and women may meet together and discuss those questions which are of personal or community interest.

The need of such an organization has been apparent for many years. Farmers have had little opportunity to meet in a social way to study questions which relate to their business interests and the enjoyment and comfort of their families.

Perhaps the largest benefit which comes from the organization of a grange comes to the farm women and the children, who are more isolated than the men, having less opportunity to meet each other in their daily occupations. The women find the grange a place where they can study questions pertaining to the health of their families, to household management, where they can learn of good and helpful books, and where they are stimulated to a deeper study of the problems of country living. The young people find in the grange an opportunity for social life which is not found on the isolated farm. They are induced to a study of current day problems by hearing these things discussed by the older members. They help in the program by readings, recitations, songs, etc. Men who have never before addressed public audiences or taken part in public debate, learn to do so among their friends and neighbors in the grange, and greatly increase their efficiency and their usefulness in the community through the confidence and the experience they acquire in their local grange organization.

The increase in land values has made it necessary for the farmer to be more efficient than in pioneer days. Farming is a business, in which the land is capitalized up to its full earning capacity under good management. The farmer in these days, to be a business success, must understand the principles of soil fertility and soil management, and must put these principles into practice. Few farmers have studied these questions in the schools, and they must depend upon their individual experience or upon information which they can gain from the outside for the improvement of their farms and the increase of their crop yields. The grange offers an opportunity for the study of scientific methods and of the best practical experience of the neighborhood. The grange lecturer, by a systematic program, can cover a large range of subjects in a season and can make the meetings a real school for the members. It is freely admitted by farming communities that those neighborhood organizations are more progressive, more prosperous, and use more advanced methods than communities where no such stimulus has been at work.

One of the greatest problems at the present time is to keep the educated man and woman upon the land contented with their condition. This can only be accomplished where the community offers social advantages sufficient to meet the needs of educated men and women. Some form of farmers' organization is necessary to fill this need, and the grange throughout a large portion of the United States has been able to meet this demand more fully perhaps than any other organization. Especially in the eastern and central states, where the grange has long been in existence, is its influence upon agricultural conditions seen.

The grange is non-sectarian and does not affiliate itself with any political party. It takes its position upon a public question after a full discussion of the question, independently of the views of political parties. The grange is a secret organization. It has a ritual, and in many respects is similar to other fraternal organizations. After a charter membership has been formed, it invites members to join only upon election. The grange is, however, inclusive in its objects. It aims to secure as members the farmer and his family and those who are especially interested in the promotion of a better agriculture in the country. Nebraska is in need of just such an organization as the grange, and the good progress which has been made in the last year is an indication that under proper guidance it will grow until it becomes a powerful stimulus in the betterment of the social and business conditions among our farmers.