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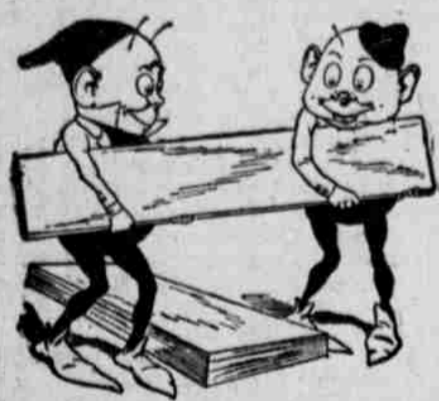
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**TRY A CLASSIFIED AD**

### BALE THE HAY

By G. H. Alford, I H C Service Bureau,  
Atlanta, Ga.

Baled hay is much more valuable as a feed than loose hay, even when the loose hay is well housed.

Loose hay carries a great quantity of dust and often gives the farm animals a severe cough while baled hay does not.

Baled hay takes up about one-fifth as much room as loose hay and for this reason the entire crop of baled hay can usually be stored under cover while loose hay must be exposed to the weather in stocks and ricks.

Baling breaks up coarse hay so that the stock will eat it more readily and there is no waste in feeding baled hay.

Baled hay is always ready for the market. It is convenient and satisfactory to handle in every way. It can be hauled by team or shipped by railroad.

Much of the tops and sides of stacks is spoiled by the weather.

Loose hay becomes dusty and musty. Baling hay keeps out the dust and preserves the hay.

Baled hay retains much of the sweet hay odor that stock relish. There's a freshness and appetizing quality and feed value in baled hay that is never to be found in loose hay.

We should bale our hay whether we feed it on our own farms or sell it. Of course, the market demand is for baled hay—and for baled hay only—and for this reason baling is the only way to be sure of having a market for it.

The growing of hay and especially leguminous hay as cowpea, soybean, peanut and lespedeza will rapidly increase the fertility of our soils, make the raising of good live stock profitable and add very much to the income on the farms.

We can buy a one-horse pull-power hay press or we can buy a motor hay press. For the small farmer who bales his own hay, the one-horse pull-power hay press will prove very satisfactory and economical. With it he can bale his hay at the time most convenient and with a small amount of help. For the farmer who grows large quantities of hay or for the farmer who bales hay for his neighbors the two-horse pull-power or the motor hay press is necessary.

Of course, no man can tell the exact capacity of any hay press as this depends to a considerable extent upon the kind and quality of hay being baled, the skill of the operators, and the speed of the team. However under ordinary conditions a 14x18 two-horse pull-power hay press will bale about 8 tons per day, a 14x18 press operated with a 3-horse power engine will bale about 12 tons per day, a 16x18 press with a 4-horse power engine about 14 tons per day, and a 17x22 press with 6-horse power engine 16 tons per day.

We should purchase a hay press that has been designed for convenience. There should be a considerable



The Motor Baler in Operation.

distance between the sweep and the feeding table. Both of these points should be located at the extreme end of the press so that the baling chamber may be set well into the interior of the shed or barn and ample room be had for the revolution of the sweep to be made outside the shed or barn. Another advantage of the arrangement of such a press is that the bale chamber may be set between two stacks and fed from both stacks without resetting the press. The close arrangement of feeding table and sweep will not allow sufficient space for the sweep to describe the circle necessary to operate the press.

The reach bed should be very narrow and should not be more than four or five inches high to enable the horses to walk over it without the least trouble. When operating presses that have a high step-over, the horses will generally slow down, hesitate, and often stumble at this point which is annoying to the man, wearing on the horses, and slackens the speed of the press.

The power construction of the press should be such that when the horses reach the stepover, they are pulling practically no load. One stroke should be completed before they reach the step-over and the load of the next stroke should not begin until the low narrow stepover has been passed.

The bale chamber should be very low so that it is an easy matter to reach across and tie the bale. This saves much time and trouble as, in ty-

ing the bale, it is necessary to go around the bale chamber to the opposite side. The press should be constructed principally of steel and high grade iron and should be strong and durable.

The two-horse pull-power press and the motor baling press should have a self-feed attachment, as it increases the capacity of the press and at the same time reduces the work of feeding the press.

The hay press is a money maker and a money saver and should be used on every farm.

### SORGHUM AND JOHNSON GRASS

Mr. H. H. Humphrey, Arlington, Arizona, writes: "What property does sorghum take from the ground that other grains need? I notice that wheat and barley grown this spring on a plot of ground that had sorghum on it last summer was very poor, while on an adjoining plot of exactly the same kind of soil the crop was very good, making nearly twice as much grain to the acre. Can you advise me what is the best method of killing Johnson grass?"

We have been unable to find an analysis of sorghum which shows the amount of the different plant food elements that this crop takes from the soil. Sorghum fodder is rather low in protein and high in crude fiber as compared with corn fodder. This would lead us to believe that sorghum is not as heavy a nitrogen feeder as the common corn. The amount of sugar which sorghum contains varies from two to twenty per cent of the juice, or from one and one-half to twelve per cent of the cane. We note what you say regarding the growth of oats and wheat on a plot that produced sorghum last year. The decrease in yield may not have been due to any particular drain on the plant food elements caused by the sorghum, but might have been the result of a lack of moisture. Sorghum is a heavy feeding plant and requires considerable moisture, hence it may have taken so much moisture from the soil that there was not a sufficient amount as compared with other fields to produce a good crop of wheat or oats.

We do not believe that you will have any trouble in cutting your corn with the ordinary corn binder, even though there are pea vines in the corn. The corn binder may be used very satisfactorily for cutting sorghum, also milo maize. Where these crops grow unusually high and heavy some of the machines may not handle them as easily as they do corn because they are built for corn and not for heavy sorghum crops. The height of grain that can be cut with the ordinary grain binder varies some with the binder. This machine will handle grain considerably higher than the ordinary run of grain.

The most successful method of killing Johnson grass is to plow early in the fall and to harrow the land thoroughly, using a spring tooth harrow if possible, or a peg tooth if the spring tooth is not available. This will tear out a large number of the root stalks, which should be removed from the field. A heavy seeding of small grain or millet should now be sown which will keep down the Johnson grass during the late fall and early spring. This crop should be cut for hay, and the land should next be plowed and harrowed as before. It is well to keep this land under thorough cultivation during the summer months, not permitting any of the Johnson grass to grow to any extent. By fall the field will be free from the Johnson grass. The main objection to this is the loss of one year's crop, but it has been found to be the most satisfactory way of killing out this grass. Close pasturing and considerable tramping is very injurious to Johnson grass, and will practically kill it out in time. A thorough drainage of the land, combined with the above, will be of material assistance in eradicating Johnson grass.

### SALT AS A FERTILIZER

R. H. Munday, London, Ontario, writes as follows: "Can you please tell me if dirty salt from a tannery spread thinly on clay loam would be of any benefit as a fertilizer? What is a good fertilizer for onions?"

You will find that salt is not much good as a fertilizer. We have known of experiments—in fact, it has been experimented with considerably—in which it did not affect the yield to any material extent. It may have a little effect on the physical condition of the soil under some conditions, but, generally speaking, whatever this effect may be, it is not worth the trouble of applying the salt.

The four principal plant food elements are nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium and calcium. The first three named are the most important. Salt does not supply any of these plant food elements. Salt is made up of hydrogen and chlorine.

The best fertilizer for onions depends upon the conditions of the soil, and as we are not familiar with your soil, we cannot give you this definitely. Generally speaking, onions require very fertile land in order to give best returns. This crop seems to demand an unusual amount of available potassium, and for this reason it is sometimes advisable to apply a potassium fertilizer. Sulphate of potash has been found to give better returns than potash in other forms. Stable manure is very good for onions, but should be applied in the fall. One objection to using stable manure is that it carries a great many weed seeds, and thus may increase the labor of caring for the onions. The presence of lime is also very conducive to growing good onion crops.

### THE (POLITICAL) SUGAR PLUM TREE—A PROPHETIC VISION OF EUGENE FIELD.



You say but the word to that gingerbread dog  
And he barks with such terrible zest  
That the chocolate cat is at once all agog,  
As her swelling proportions attest.  
And the chocolate cat goes cavorting around  
From this leafy limb unto that,  
And the sugar plums tumble, of course, to the ground—  
Hurrah for that chocolate cat!

—Webster in New York Globe.

## Autumn Special Rates

### LOW ONE WAY RATES TO PACIFIC COAST

Special colonist rates Sept. 25 to Oct. 10, \$30 to California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia; \$25 to Utah, Central Montana, Eastern Idaho. Secure berths early. Tickets good in chair cars or through tourist sleepers to Salt Lake, Los Angeles, San Francisco, via Scenic Colorado, and to Spokane, Portland, Seattle, over the Great Northern and Northern Pacific railways.

### ROUND TRIP, PACIFIC COAST

The \$55 coast rate is in effect daily until September 30th, with special \$50 round trip rate October 12, 14 and 15 to Portland and Seattle.

### SUMMER TOURIST

September is the last month for these rates to Atlantic Seacoast, Eastern resorts, Colorado, the Black Hills, or other summer localities. Yellowstone Park rates expire September 12th.

DRY FARMING CONGRESS—At Lethbridge, Alberta, October 21-25. Special rates available.

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