

**QUARANTINE ON FOREIGN SPUDS**

Foreign Potatoes Will Not Be Admitted to United States if Infected

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—The secretary of agriculture has issued two orders relating to the admission of foreign potatoes to the United States.

One of these orders provides for the admission of disease-free potatoes from uninfected foreign districts under proper regulation and inspection.

The other order, to protect American potatoes from the powdery mildew and other diseases, temporarily extends the quarantine effective since September 20, 1912, against importation of potatoes from Newfoundland; the islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon; Great Britain, including Ireland, England, Scotland, Wales; Germany and Austria-Hungary, to include also the rest of Continental Europe, and the Dominion of Canada. This quarantine became effective on December 24, 1913, except that shipments covered by consular invoices on or prior to December 24, 1913, will be admitted up to January 15, 1914.

As soon as any country or district can be shown to be free from potato diseases, the quarantine will be lifted and potatoes will be admitted under proper regulation and inspection as provided in the first order. It is possible that, in the case of certain provinces in Canada and certain countries and districts in Europe, the absolute quarantine can be lifted in time to allow the later movement of the present year's crop under regulation and inspection.

**JUDGE WITTEN MAKES REPORT**

Government Official in Charge of Nebraska National Forest Reserve Reports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—Secretary Lane of the interior department has just received through Commissioner Tallman of the general land office a brief report concerning the work of James W. Witten, chief law clerk of that office, concerning the recent sales of undeveloped lands under his personal direction.

Mr. Witten returned to Washington after an absence of four months in the west, during which time he has superintended the registration and drawings for three bodies of land aggregating 1,800,000 acres located in Montana and Nebraska. At these registrations 116,985 persons presented applications for farm homes.

In addition to these registrations and drawings he sold during his absence at public auction lots in the government townsite of Canaan in Montana, and the remnant lands in the former Rosebud and Lower Brule Indian reservations in South Dakota, Apache, and Wichita reservations in Oklahoma at prices ranging from \$1.35 to \$111 per acre, or at an average of \$8 per acre per bid. The larger part of these remnant lands have remained untaken by homesteaders after having been subject to homestead entry at \$1.25 per acre for twelve years.

**AWARD RECK THIRD PRIZE**

Alliance Contractor Receives Third Prize in November Contest of National Magazine

S. C. Reck, Alliance contractor and builder of the new Central school, has been awarded third prize in November contest of the American Carpenter and Builder, the world's greatest building paper. The prizes were awarded for the most comprehensive and valuable list of questions on important points in building construction. This magazine has a circulation of 400,000 copies and hundreds of contestants sent in their lists of questions for the contest. That Mr. Reck was successful in winning third prize in the contest is a tribute to his ability as a builder and contractor. The letter follows: AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER

Chicago, December 31, 1913. Mr. Sang C. Reck, Alliance, Nebr.

Dear Sir: It gives us great pleasure to inform you that you have been awarded third prize in our November, Prize Contest, for the most complete and neatest "Confidential Census" list. Enclosed you will find our check for the amount of this prize. The information our subscribers give us in these "Confidential Census" reports is proving very valuable to us. We thank you heartily for your interest and co-operation.

Very sincerely yours, AMERICAN CARPENTER AND BUILDER, (Signed) Bernard L. Johnson, Editor.

Cut Prices on Wax Phonograph Records, GEO. D. DARLING, 80720-12-2877



**Lloyd's Column**

Two Little Rock negroes engaged in a quarrel, when one struck the other on the head with a wagon spoke. The negro that had received the blow rubbed his head for a moment and then said: "Look yere, Stephen, 'dar's one thing dat is er powerful blessin' fur you."

"Whut's dat?" "De fac dat my haid is ez thick ez it is. Wy if my haid wasn't no thicker dan de common run o' haid, dat lick would er killed me, an' den you would er been tuck befo' er justice o' de peace an' fined mighty nigh \$20. You'd better thank the Lawd dat I ain't got one er dem yer aig shell haid."

A well known judge was recently automobiling and his chauffeur was driving at a fast pace. They didn't see the dog, but suddenly heard the "ki-yi" and the judge ordered the chauffeur to stop. Going back, they found an angry woman standing over a dead dog—one of the ugliest dogs imaginable. She saluted the judge in no uncertain terms, telling him what she thought of him, and finished by calling him the "murderer" of her dog. The judge, thinking to pacify her, said, "Madam, I shall be glad to replace your dog."

"Sir," she said in a freezing voice, "you flatter yourself."—National Food Magazine.

**BANK DOING BIG BUSINESS**

\$20,000 Bank Building at Hyannis is as Fine as in Most Metropolitan Cities

(By Herald Correspondent.) HYANNIS, Nebr., Jan. 3.—The first month in the new \$20,000 bank building, which was finished November 1, has proved to be a very successful one for the Bank of Hyannis. It is rumored that it has done more business in the past month than ever before.

The new building is made entirely of solid brick, which gives it a very businesslike look. It occupies the corner lot of Main avenue and Railroad street where the old Bee Hive livery stable used to be.

On entering the building you walk down a large tiled lobby. If you turn into the first room on your right, you will be greatly astonished to find so comfortable a directors' room. From there you may go into the coat room, lavatory, or mahogany paneled visitors' room, or perhaps you may wish to go into the basement and see the vaults or gas generating machinery.

The present officers are: John Clay, Chicago, of the firm of Clay, Robinson & Co., president; James Forbes, York, vice president; C. O. Jones, cashier; A. V. McIvor, assistant cashier.

The Bank of Hyannis was organized in 1897 by Bartlett Richards of Ellsworth, who was later elected president.

**TWO WEEKS SPECIAL COURSE**

State Uni. Offers Special Course in Dairying, Beginning in Month of February

LINCOLN, Nebr., Jan. 3.—In addition to the regular courses in dairying, which are planned especially for those interested in milk production, or those who wish to fit themselves for teaching dairying, for experimental work, as well as for state and government inspection work, the university now offers a special two weeks' course for those interested in butter making. This course is planned especially to meet the demand of those who want to acquire a

knowledge of practical creamery methods as well as something of the scientific principles underlying the work, but who are not in a position to take a longer course.

The modern butter maker must keep abreast of the times if he will compete successfully in the markets in this country. The public fully appreciates quality in dairy products. Those who supply the ordinary market, as well as those who cater to a special trade, must be familiar with modern dairy practice in order to maintain a uniform high standard of quality in the finished product. The average creamery man is too busy to spare the time to take an extended course in dairying, but it is hoped that all who can will avail themselves of this opportunity to learn something of modern methods in creamery practice, to say nothing of the obvious advantage of meeting your fellow buttermakers and learn something of the methods practiced in other creameries.

The work in this course covers a period of two weeks, beginning February 9 and ending February 21. There are no scholastic requirements for entrance in this course and tuition is free. A laboratory fee of \$5.00 is charged to help cover breakage and material used.

This course will consist of lectures on butter making, milk production, milk testing, starter making, pasteurization, cream ripening, scoring dairy products, and factory management. In addition to the lectures the students will be given laboratory work covering milk testing, rapid analysis of butter, care and propagation of starters, cream ripening, control of moisture and overrun.

All of the laboratory work is so arranged that each student will have individual charge of the different steps of the process thru which the cream must go from the time it reaches the creamery to the finished product. This enables the student to see and fully realize the importance of each step.

**KIND WORDS OF APPRECIATION**

Better Than Gold to The Herald is the Friendship of Those It Endeavors to Serve

The business which comes to this paper in the form of subscriptions, advertising and job printing and makes possible its publication is appreciated; but there are some few things that are better than gold—some things that money cannot buy. The sentiment which prompted the following letter strikes a responsive chord and lends an encouragement that any amount of money could not give:

Alliance, Nebr., Jan. 3, 1914. Editor of Alliance Herald, Alliance, Nebr.

Dear Sir: In appreciation of the kind service you have performed for us freely during the past year by your willingness to print all our advertisements and announcements, the German Ev. Lutheran Immanuel's congregation in its business meeting on New Year's day has voted you the most heartfelt thanks and has authorized me to announce to you this vote.

Wishing you and your business a happy and prosperous New Year, I remain, Yours truly, TITUS LANG, Pastor Ev. Luth. Church.

**ALLIANCE WINS LINCOLN GAME**

Alliance Basket Ball Team Scores Big Victory in Defeat of Opposing Team

LINCOLN, Nebr., Jan. 2.—The Alliance team defeated the University Place High school team Thursday night by a score of 17 to 14 at the Y. M. C. A. in Lincoln. A big crowd attended the game which was fast and clean. This is the first floor like the Alliance floor that has been struck since leaving.

The University Place High school team defeated Crete this year in a hard fought battle. If the Alliance team could meet the Crete team on the Alliance floor the score would look much different than the one the other night.

**CANDY KITCHEN HAS BUSY DAY**

Advertising Backed by Good Goods and Low Price Brings Big Business to Them

Last Saturday was a busy day at the Sugar Bowl candy kitchen. Mrs. Fee, the proprietor, had advertised in The Herald, as a special for the day, fresh home-made taffy at ten cents per pound—and the taffy that was sold at 405 Box Butte avenue that day was a caution. Early Saturday morning Mrs. Fee began making taffy for the day's trade and found it necessary to continue making it during the day in order to supply the demand.

A Saturday special will be a regular thing at the Sugar Bowl hereafter, but it will not always be taffy. Whatever the special may be, it will be announced each week in Friday's Daily Herald.

**REVIVAL MEETINGS BEGAN SUNDAY**

Gatling Gun Evangelist Draws Large Crowd at Christian Church Sunday Night

The revival meetings at the Christian church, with R. F. Whiston, the "Gatling Gun" evangelist, in charge, began Sunday with great interest manifested. The house was packed last night and some were turned away. The sermons are masterpieces, while the solos by the evangelist, and the duets by Mr. and Mrs. Whiston are very touching and inspiring. A large chorus, assisted by



EVANGELIST R. F. WHISTON

an orchestra, adds very materially to the song service.

If you have any choice of seats, you better come early. The evangelist desires that so far as possible all be on time. The services begin promptly at 7:30 and close at 8:45. Don't fail to hear his sermon tonight on "How to Prosper." Services every night this week. Special invitation extended to you and your friends.

**FUNERAL OF A. E. KNIGHT**

Father of R. E. Knight and Brother of F. M. Knight Buried at Denver Saturday

The funeral of Aaron E. Knight of Denver, father of R. E. Knight and brother of F. M. Knight of Alliance, was held Saturday afternoon in Denver. The following account from the Denver News of Sunday gives a sketch of his life:

Aaron E. Knight, who for 25 years was a mail carrier in the Capitol Hill district and numbered hundreds of friends and acquaintances during his long service, was buried at Crown Hill cemetery yesterday. The regard in which he was held by the public was strikingly attested a few weeks ago when he became ill with pneumonia. Then many of the persons whom he served sent him a beautiful floral offering and a substantial purse. To his funeral yesterday they also sent a floral emblem.

Death came to him just after he had decided to resign from his position. He was a man of resources and had made some fortunate investments. He intended to devote himself in the future to his private interests. Knight recovered from the attack of pneumonia and started to work during the holidays.

The heavy mails of the holidays and the difficulties caused by the inclement weather proved too great a strain for him. He suffered a relapse and died last Wednesday. A son, R. E. Knight, who is a banker and prominent citizen of Alliance, Nebr., was with him at his death. Knight delivered the mail between Colfax avenue and Cheesman place on High, Race and Vine streets.

Fellow workers were his pallbearers. His wife and two sons and two daughters survive him. The Knight residence is 2324 Williams street.

**MARRIED ON NEW YEARS**

Popular Alliance Young Man Weds Chadron Girl on January 1. Big Wedding Ceremony

Bruce McDowell of Alliance and Miss Gwendola Johnson were united in marriage at the home of the bride in Chadron, Thursday evening at 6 o'clock by the Baptist minister. The house was beautifully decorated with flowers and thirty guests attended the ceremony. The ring ceremony was used.

Following the wedding an elaborate wedding supper in courses was served.

Miss Johnson has been a student of the state normal at Chadron. Mr. McDowell is employed by W. C. Mounts and is very popular among his friends and associates. They are now keeping house at 715 Cheyenne avenue.

Closing out our stock of Wax Phonograph Records at Cut Prices. GEO. D. DARLING, 80720-12-2877

**Greater Farm Efficiency**  
How to Select Best Seed Corn  
By PROF. R. A. MOORE, Wisconsin College of Agriculture



Good and Bad Types of Kernels. The Four Kernels at the Left Are of the Proper Types to Choose. Each of the Others is Faulty and an Ear Containing Such Kernels Should Not Be Chosen for Seed.

The first point in judging seed corn is to determine its trueness to the type or breed characteristics. There are breeds of corn, like breeds of cattle, which have peculiar colors or forms which distinguish them; as for instance, the Silver King is a white variety and the Golden Glow a yellow variety. It is difficult to distinguish between breeds of the same color, but this may be learned by experience in handling corn of different breeds. In pure corn of any breed there are certain marks which can be easily recognized.

The ideal ear is cylindrical, conforming to the standard for the variety and not crooked or too tapering.

It is as difficult to find an ear of corn perfect in shape as it is to find cows, horses and sheep with perfect forms. The shape of ears of the different varieties of corn differ as widely as the shape and form of the different pure breeds of cattle. Each class and variety has a characteristic shape peculiar to itself. For example, Silver King corn has an ear of medium length, large in circumference, while the Golden Glow has an ear considerably shorter and finer in cob and general conformation.

The most desirably shaped ear is cylindrical from butt to tip. Where ears are inclined to taper, it will be noticed that two or four rows, as a rule, are dropped near the middle of the ear. In scoring corn, take into consideration the soil and climatic conditions in which the corn is grown. The shape of a desirable ear for central Illinois would differ in many respects from the shape most desirable for Wisconsin. The shorter growing season in Wisconsin demands a shallower kernel and a smaller ear to enable the corn to mature in a short season.

The color of the grain should be uniform and true to the color standard for the variety, free from missing or discolored kernels.

The color of the cob should be a bright cherry red for yellow corn and pure white for white corn.

The color of the corn varies with the breed. The Silver King corn has a cream color, while the Boone County White has a pearly white color. Where these shades predominate they become characteristic of the breeds. Yellow breeds vary slightly in color from a pale yellow to a deep orange, and can only be known by a thorough acquaintance.

A bright cherry red cob denotes health and vigor in corn and a pale or dark red cob denotes lack of constitution or vitality. The white corn cobs should be a glistening white and not a dead pale color.

Some farmers prefer to grow corn of certain colors. From tests made by breeders of corn, and by experiment stations, it has been found that in general, color makes no difference so far as feeding value is concerned, and it is merely a matter of choice of the grower as to the color of corn he desires.

Market condition means general excellence and the degree of ripeness or maturity. Corn that shows a tendency to be loose on the cob with wide spaces between the kernels should be scored off severely under market condition.

When corn is scored from the feeder's standpoint it is not cut so severely as from the grower's or seedman's standpoint. When we consider that a bushel of corn plants about six acres and realize the importance to be attached to uniformity of stand we see the value of considering the market condition from the grower's standpoint in a critical way.

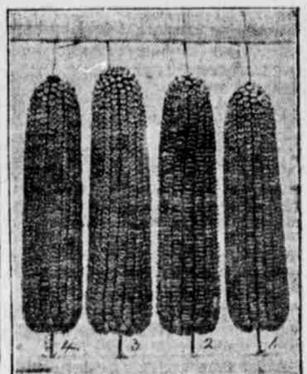
Corn will gradually become accustomed to its surroundings and will adjust itself to varying conditions of soil and climate. By selecting those ears for seed that show good market condition, even if there be but a few in the entire field, the earliness of the corn can be improved materially.

The kernels should extend over the tip of the ear in regular rows, and be uniform in size and shape. They should extend over the butt of the ear in regular rows and be well developed and uniform.

A perfect tip has a central kernel called the cap, which is completely surrounded with uniform kernels. A perfect tip is rarely found, but those which come nearest to the ideal should be chosen, provided it is not at the expense of other more important factors.

The tip kernels are likely to be flinty and of a pop corn shape, which is undesirable in dent corn. If bare tips are noticeable to quite an extent throughout the field, it may be due to the fact that the silks representing the tip kernels which were formed last were too late to receive the pollen to fertilize them. If ears having defective tips are used for seed, their undesirable characters will soon become permanent. Open tips usually accompany shallow and irregular kernels on the ear which makes the kernels on that part of the ear undesirable for planting, on account of lack of uniformity.

In judging the character of the butt of an ear of corn, the way in which the rows come over towards the shank is important. If the corn comes in too close, the ears may drop off the stalk during the ripening and not fully mature. All ears which have butts improperly filled should be rejected. Corn breeders in desiring to get a large proportion of corn to the cob, often choose ears with too small an attachment for the shank. The butt and the tip kernels are rejected for planting, because they are more likely to be mixed with other varieties and owing to their peculiar formation, they are not uniform, and interfere in the planting. They also seem weaker in germination and are more tardy in



Types of Good Ears. In Choosing Seed Corn, Select Ears as Near the Shape of Those Shown Here as Possible.

growth than kernels from the middle parts of the ear.

Kernels should be of perfect wedge shape, narrower or wider at the point, according to the variety characteristics.

They should be uniform in shape, size and color and true to the type or variety. The crown or big end of the kernel should be such that the edges of the kernels slope from tip to crown. The tip of the kernel, which is the part attached to the cob and contains the germ is rich in protein and oil and of the highest feeding value. For this reason a plump tip usually indicates vitality.

The kernels on the cob may be irregular, being deeper at the butt than at the tip. This makes the kernels non-uniform in size and renders the corn almost wholly unfit for seed. No machine will plant kernels of this type so as to get a uniform stand.

Kernels with weak or shriveled tips should be discarded, no matter how well the outside of the ear may look. At least 85 per cent. of the oil in the kernel is in the germ, hence corn with well formed germs is desirable. Tests by the Illinois experiment station show that the oil in corn may vary from 2 1/2 to 7 1/2 per cent. and protein from 6 1/2 to 16 per cent. If seed corn contains a large amount of protein and oil the crop grown from this seed will be high in these desirable features.

Standard measurements for corn produced in northern, middle and southern Wisconsin, are as follows: Length, northern section 8 to 9 inches, central, 8 1/4 to 9 1/4 inches, southern 5 1/4 to 9 1/4 inches. Long ears are objectionable because they usually have poor butts and tips, shallow kernels and hence a low per cent. of grain to the ear. In general the circumference should be three-fourths the length. The standards for various sections in Wisconsin are: Northern 6 to 6 1/2 inches, central 6 1/2 to 7 inches, southern 7 to 7 1/2 inches.