

# THE NEED OF DEEP PLOWING

J. P. Barger, of Alliance, Suggests Need of Special Attention to This Important Fact

J. P. Barger, the nurseryman, has asked The Herald to re-print the following article on deep plowing. The article was clipped by him from Hoard's Dairyman of August 7.

An Illinois friend writes us to ask why we think it necessary to go to the expense of buying a special machine and the use of four-horse power to plow our land twelve inches deep. He also asks if we have not yet seen any drawbacks to that policy. There are many reasons which led us finally from merely thinking it over to doing the thing. We will enumerate some of the most important.

1. To break up the plow-pack six inches below the surface which had been formed by over a half century of shallow plowing, and which we found impossible with the ordinary plow. This "plow-pack" prevented the moisture from going down in heavy rains; also prevented the crop roots from natural extension which they should have.

2. There was a large amount of inert fertility in that stiff subsoil that only needed to be broken up, mixed with the upper soil, and the air allowed to circulate through it to become at once available for the growing of crops.

3. Deep plowing provided for storage of excess water in time of heavy rains and lessened the liability to gullying and the washing off of the surface soil.

4. In times of severe drouth this broken-up subsoil acts as a sponge to hold the moisture that is pouring up from the lower earth at the rate, at times, of a fair rainfall a day. If you cannot give your crops the water they need from a downpour of moisture, you can in this way make use of the up-pour that is constantly rising by evaporation.

5. Deep plowing greatly increases crumb-structure of the soil, as Professor King calls it in his book on Farm Management. That means that you have changed the mixture of the subsoil, made it more mellow, broken up its solid, pasty condition, thus enabling the roots and root

hairs to range more freely through it and derive increased nourishment.

6. Deep plowing of stiff subsoils is beneficial in times of excessive rains as well as in severe drouth. You will notice that in the appearance especially of corn, clover, and alfalfa.

When you come afterward to plow in the ordinary manner you will notice a great change in the ease of plowing in the loose, mellow condition of your land. We believe it will pay richly on clay loam soils to give it one plowing twelve to sixteen inches in depth. Our first trial was three years ago and its good effects are shown yet. How often this should be done remains yet to be seen.

We have not observed any ill effects. The crops of corn, barley and alfalfa on the deep plowed portions of the farm have been manifestly superior to those grown on the land plowed from six to eight inches deep. It is hard to escape from the conviction such a fact gives.

## THROWN OPEN TO ENTRY

Over One Million Acres of Oregon Land Thrown Open to 320 Acre Entry by Secretary Lane

Secretary Lane has recently made an order designating as nonirrigable more than one million acres of land in the state of Oregon. The effect of this order is to make such of these lands as are vacant and subject to entry available to be taken up as enlarged homesteads of 320 acres each. Those having entries of 160 acres within the designated area may apply to enlarge their homesteads to 320 acres by taking up an additional 160 acres of any of the designated land which is vacant and which adjoins their present entries. The order will become effective November 10, 1914. The lands lie in the central and eastern parts of the state, principally in Klamath, Wasco, Harney, Grant, Crook, Sherman, Wheeler, Morrow, Umatilla, Malheur, and Baker counties. Further information may be obtained from the local land offices at Lakeview, La Grande, The Dalles, and Burns, Oregon.

## RESTORED LAND TO HOMESTEAD

Alliance Land Office Receives Notification of Several Tracts, South and West of Alliance

The Alliance land office has received notification of the restoration to Kinkaid lands of several tracts, lying in eastern Scotts Bluff county, near Morrill, and in central and western Morrill county, all being north of the North Platte river. Some of these lands were entered years ago, and the remainder have been withdrawn from entry, under the provisions of the Reclamation law, because they might be irrigable or needed for irrigation purposes. A part of them are therefore vacant. Such will become subject to settlement under the public land laws of the United States on and after November 17, 1914, at 9 o'clock a. m., and will be subject to entry or filing December 17, 1914, at 9 a. m. at the United States land office at Alliance, Neb.

Homestead entrymen whose entries were made prior to June 25, 1910, and whose lands are affected hereby, are advised that they must now re-establish residence upon their entries. If they have been absent therefrom under leave of absence and must comply with all the requirements of the general homestead law.

The lands restored are as follows: T. 19 N., R. 49 W., all Secs. 1, 2, 3, 10; SW 1/4 NE 1/4, W 1/2 NW 1/4, SE 1/4 NW 1/4, S 1/2 Sec. 11; all Secs. 12 and 13; NE 1/4, N 1/2 NW 1/4, NE 1/4 SE 1/4, lots 1 to 4 Sec. 14; lots 1 to 3 Sec. 15; N 1/2 NE 1/4, SE 1/4 NE 1/4, lots 1 to 4 Sec. 24.

T. 20 N., R. 49 W., all Secs. 21 and 22; NE 1/4 and S 1/2 Sec. 25; S 1/2 Sec. 26; all Sec. 27; NE 1/4 and S 1/2 Sec. 28; SE 1/4 Sec. 29; NE 1/4 Sec. 32; N 1/2 and SE 1/4 Sec. 33; all Secs. 34, 35 and 36.

T. 20 N., R. 53 W., N 1/2 SW 1/4 of Sec. 19; S 1/2 SW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 30.

T. 21 N., R. 53 W., SW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 28; N 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 SE 1/4 Sec. 33.

T. 24 N., R. 55 W., S 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 27; N 1/2 NW 1/4, SW 1/4 NW 1/4, W 1/2 SW 1/4 Sec. 34.

Warning is expressly given that all persons who go upon any of the lands to be restored and perform any act of settlement thereon prior to 9 o'clock a. m., standard time, November 17, 1914, or who are on or are occupying any part of said lands at such hour, except those having valid subsisting settlement rights, initiated prior to withdrawal from settlement and since maintained, will be considered and dealt with as trespassers and will gain no rights whatever under such unlawful settlement or occupancy; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons from going upon and over the lands to examine them with a view to thereafter going upon and making settlement thereon when the land shall become subject thereto. Persons having settlement rights, as above defined, will be allowed to make entry in conformity with existing law and regulations.

### ALLIANCE DRUGGIST HAS VALUABLE AGENCY

H. Thiele, druggist, has the Alliance agency for the simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Adler-i-ka, the remedy which became famous by curing appendicitis. This simple remedy has powerful action and drains such surprising amounts of old matter from the body that JUST ONE DOSE relieves sour stomach, gas on the stomach and constipation almost IMMEDIATELY. The QUICK action of Adler-i-ka is astonishing.—Adv. Oct. 8-4089


### OLD-TIMER VISITING HERE

Dr. J. E. Moore, Who Settled in Alliance in 1898 and Who has Been in West, Back for Visit

Dr. J. E. Moore, who settled in Alliance in 1898 and who left about eight years ago, spending his time in the west since, arrived in Alliance last week for a stay of some time, visiting old friends and attending to business matters.

The following interesting article, regarding Dr. Moore, is taken from The Alliance Herald, published in March, 1904:

"The doctor is a native of Cumberland, O., and was born Apr. 22, 1858. His parents resided on a farm during his youthful days and here young Moore attended the home schools until he had reached the age of 18 years, when he entered the Muskingum literary college at New Concord, O., remaining one year. He then went to Alliance, O., and entered the Mt. Union literary college for a term of two years. The doctor then returned to his old home, where he remained for a period of five years, after which he began studying medicine in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in Baltimore, graduating in 1890. He then served in the several hospitals of the city, being one of the resident medical appointees. The doctor then entered the service of the Hebrew hospital and also the German hospital, where 2,000 patients were daily attended. Having all the experience necessary in the hospitals of Baltimore, the doctor located at Chandorville, O., where he practiced medicine for two and one-half years. He then located at Utica, Neb., but on account of weak eyes was obliged to abandon further work, and spent 18 months at his old home in Ohio. In 1898 Dr. Moore selected Alliance



Reference: Live Stock National Bank of South Omaha, Nebraska

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### The Rural Telephone

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In American towns of under 100,000 people, and on the farms and ranches, there is an average of one telephone for every 12 persons; in Europe there is less than one telephone for every 200 people.

Nearly 58% of American telephone exchanges are in very small towns with less than 300 subscribers. In the small towns and on the farms in Europe the telephone is a near curiosity.

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for further medical labors and has successfully administered to the ailing in this vicinity ever since. He is the present county coroner, United States pension examiner and examiner for a number of old line insurance companies, member of the American State Medical association, Nebraska State Medical society and Box Butte County Medical society."

FEEDING BABY BEEF BULLETIN

Rations for Fattening Calves Under Western Nebraska Conditions


Another bulletin that will interest many readers of The Herald has been issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Nebraska. It is Bulletin No. 143, on "Feeding Baby Beef" at the North Platte station. This bulletin gives the results of fattening five lots of calves on different forage and grain rations during the winter 1911 and 1912 and a duplication of this test during the following winter. The roughage was alfalfa, prairie hay, and silage and the grain was corn and cottonseed cake. Alfalfa, corn, and silage formed the most satisfactory ration tried, with alfalfa and corn second. Cottonseed cake was not a profitable substitute for alfalfa but was a profitable feed when prairie hay and corn or prairie hay, corn

Symbolic Figure Representing the Pacific Ocean at Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, 1915.



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### Happy Bake Days



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