

SAVE FUEL

Don't you think a range that cuts your fuel bill in half is worth more than other ranges?

THE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE only uses half the fuel used in other ranges and gives better satisfaction all around. There is a reason for everything. If you will stop and consider the fact that the MAJESTIC RANGE, being made of nonbreakable Malleable Iron, permits the manufacturers to cold rivet all the parts together perfectly air-tight; that it is not made of cast-iron and bolted together as other ranges; that the heat cannot escape through cracks or cold air enter range; that the flues are lined with pure asbestos board (not paper), and are constructed in such a manner as to utilize every particle of heatyou will very readily see why the Majestic Range uses so little fuel.

Every user of THE GREAT MAJESTIC RANGE will confirm this statement

I. L. ACHESON

November Special Rates

VINTER TOURIST TICKETS at low rates, to Florida, Texas, Gulf and Southern Resorts and Cuba. To many destinations tickets are good via diverse routes through Kansas City, St. Louis or Chicago.

HOMESEEKERS' EXCURSION TICKETS to the Northwest, Big Horn Basin, Yellowstone Valley, Southwest and South, on the first and third Tuesdays.

ALL YEAR TOURIST TICKETS to California and Pacific Coast destinations, that include Southern routes; always one way via Denver, Scenic Colorado, Sait Lake City.

THROUGH RAILROAD AND SLEEPING CAR TICKETS to all California destinations, via many combinations of going and returning routes, including Denver, Scenic Colorado, Salt Lake.

Consult your nearest ticket agent, telling him about the winter journey you have in mind, let him secure through berths and make the journey interesting and comfortable.

Burlington Route

J. KRIDELBAUGH, Agent

L. W. WAKELEY, G. P. A., Omaha

ARDY CATALPA FAKER AGAIN

Effort to Revive Old Craze Meets With Some Success.

FARMER SHOULD CANCEL ORDER

By O. L. Sponsler, Professor of Forestry, University of Nebraska.

During the past season an effort was made, and quite successfully, too, to revive the old Catalpa craze. About ence in every two or three years a smooth salesman interviews all the farmers of a district, tells them that he has Catalpa plants that will grow to rallroad tie size in eight or ten years, and shows them, to clinch his assertions, a disc about a foot in diameter which was cut from a ten-year-old tree.

There is no question but that Catalpa is a very useful tree for the farmers of a small part of Nebraska; a strip of country limited roughly by the Loup river on the north and extending westward to Kearney or a little farther. In this part of the state the tree is a profitable investment: plantations have given from \$8 to \$15 clear profit per acre annually. These figures, however, do not represent the average for the territory in which Catalpa can be grown. The average would be under \$8. North of the Loup river and west of Kearney the tree is quite liable to freeze back during the winter and so, although individual trees survive and apparently thrive, the results for a whole plantation is extremely doubtful. The freezing reduces the vigor and growth noticeably.

The faker say that you must have the hardy Catalpas, for the common Catalpa will not stand severe winters, also that it will not grow straight trunks, that it will not grow as fast, that it will not last as long for a post, and so on. The faker is perhaps partially right. There are probably two species of Catalpa, namely, Catalpa speciosa, or hardy Catalpa, and Catalpa bignonioides, or common Catalpa. It is supposed that these two species hybridize very readily, at least that is the way the confusion in identifying the species is explained. For example, the common Catalpa has a seed with the ends pointed, tapering gradually to a decided point, while the hardy Catalna seed is quite square ended. But on the same tree one often finds all gradations between the pointed and the square end. The bark of the hardy species is rough and that of the common is smooth, yet one may find the seed of one growing on a tree with the bark of the other. And so it goes with the other characters of identification. Whether, then, the tree will stand severe winters, will grow straight trunks, will be fairly durable in the ground as posts depends, perhaps, on how near its characteristics will correspond to those of the hardy variety. For instance, it is safer to get seed with as square ends as possible, then the chances are greater for straight trees and good growth. There are no figures that prove absolutely that the one makes a more durable post than the other.

Concerning the growth of the tree, and here is where the faker is strongest, if a plantation at fifteen years of age will average 4 inches in diameter at 414 feet above the ground and contain about 1,500 trees per acre, that plantation has been growing exceedingly well for Nebraska conditions. The faker shows a disk about twelve inches in diameter with ten growth rings visible. The disk was undoubtedly cut from a tree about ten years cld, but that tree was not the average of a plantation and it did not grow in Nebraska.

The faker sells his trees at \$25 per thousand, and he delivers them in the autumn. Several questions immediate ly come to the surface. If his plants are really from the seed of that wonderful clump down on the Mississippi, where the moist air, warm climate, wet, rich soil and gentle breezes are all so conducive to rapid plant growth, will they be worth \$22 more than our braska, where the air is dry, killing frosts are in order from October to May, the soil is rich, but not wet and the breezes far from gentle? Our nurseryman gets seed from hardy trees, raises the seedlings here in Nebraska, sells them from \$2 to \$4 per thousand, and he, himself, stays right tere in Nebraska where you can get at him if the trees do not turn out to be the right ones.

The faker delivers his plants in the fall. The farmer has been busy and has not had time to think, so he heels them in and plants them in the spring, or perhaps he plants them as soon as they are received. However, that makes only a little difference, for the loss by this treatment is comparatively small, more perhaps than is usually realized. It would be better to have the plants dug up at the nursery just a short time before planting them in the field in the spring.

A little summary will show that the farmer pays \$25 per thousand for trees that are not adapted to Nebraska conditions and receives them at an unfavorable time of the year, if the trees really come from the rapid growing specimen shown him. In all probability the trees are not from that source and the farmer is paying \$25 for the same stock, or perhaps inferior, that he would have to pay \$3 or \$4 from the reliable nursery. Better cancel the order.



SECOR TYPEWRITER

Solves the Allignment Problem

Inbuilt Decimal Tabulator Back Spacer Automatic Ribbon Reverse Platin Release Clutch Non-battering Type Principle Light Touch Detachable Roll

Two-Color Ribbon Device In and Out Margin Release Variable Line Spacer Positive Paper Feed Perfect Visibility Durability Great Saver of Ribbons

Every successful feature found in all other standard machines is embodied in the SECOR along with a number of other SECOR features. Write for a description of this wonderful machine. We also carry a full line of second hand and rebuilt typewriters of all other makes and will rent you any make of typewriter 3 months for \$6.00.

Lincoln Typewriter Exchange Co.
1406 O Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

RESIDENT MEAT MARKET

W. R. Drake, Prop.

521 Sweetwater Ave.

Fresh and Salt Meats

OUR MOTTO IS:

"Best Goods at Lowest Prices"

Telephone Orders Delivered Promptly
PHONE 486

Highest Cash Price Paid for Live Stock and Hides