

must be used by the orchardist. No school offers a better course in horticulture than the university school of agriculture. A large amount of field practice is given and the laboratory work is of the first order.

In these days of intense effort in all forms of production, it is essential for the farmer to know all the materials with which he works. The soil is one of these materials. There are two ways in which to study the soil—in the field and in the laboratory. A farmer's education is incomplete without both of these facilities for study.

Winter wheat is becoming one of Nebraska's greatest products. The yield of wheat on the state university farm has been made to increase each year for a number of successive years by carefully selecting the seed. The manner of selecting seed for winter and for other crops is thoroughly studied in the school of agriculture.

Thus it is that in all branches it will be seen the school touches in a practical way the varied interests of the state. It is gratifying to know, too, that during the last few years a great change has taken place in the attitude of the farmer upon the subject of agricultural education. This has been due to two causes. First, agricultural education has become much practical as the schools have realized that the farm boy needed to know how to cultivate the soil, to care for an orchard, or to feed cattle in the best manner, or to do some other particular thing. If the farm boy can be taught how to breed or select a good steer for feeding purposes and how to feed him at greater profit, this surely makes his business more profitable. If he can be taught how to handle animals to prevent disease or to cure the simpler and more common diseases of animals, this certainly is a practical kind of education which should be added to a knowledge of arithmetic, geography, etc.

The buildings at the state farm are large and roomy, fitted with every appliance necessary to inculcate the ideas sought, and the munificence of state and nation has provided a corps of instructors well-fitted for the work. Out of it all is being wrought a higher and better order of farmers, and this means much for all other interests in the state.

Stenographers are in Demand

Not only in Lincoln but throughout the whole state an insatiable demand for stenographers exists. They are scarce. Hesitation to put in the necessary time to learn the art and a feeling that once learned it cannot be made profitable have resulted in a supply unequal to the demand. Because of this, those who are real nimble of fingers and wits are able to get good pay. Excellent living wages are earned by good stenographers, the range being from \$30 to \$75 a month, and the chances for promotion into still more lucrative positions is ever present.

The youngest national bank cashier of the state is a former Lincoln youth who learned stenography in the course of a few months. He is nineteen years of age and is cashier of the First National bank of Elmwood. Floyd L. Woolcott is his name. Edwin Jeary of Lincoln is president of this bank and speaks in the highest terms of the efficiency of Mr. Woolcott. When he began the study of stenography in Lincoln he was not quite seventeen years of age. He was obliged to work on the side to support himself through to the end. Then he readily secured a place at this bank from which he rapidly rose to his present profitable position. Another Lincoln boy who advanced rapidly is Theodore S. Miles. Less than twenty-five years of age, he is half owner of the Bank of Verdigris. Stenography did it. He secured a place in a bank and showed the progressive capability.

It is the same in all lines, with the possible exception of that of stenographer to the attorney. Since it takes

special duty to admit one to the bar this stenographer does not often climb. But he gets good wages as it is. Paid well by his employer he finds a good deal to do on the side, in the form of special work for attorneys who are unable to keep a stenographer regularly. Another mine of coin is the taking of depositions for outside attorneys. In a great many instances attorneys coming from other cities to take depositions bring their own stenographers along, but there are men in Lincoln who have worked up a good reputation among these legal men and get their business in this state, going with them from one part to another as the occasion requires. This kind of work is particularly profitable. Payment is made by the page and it takes no very long time to earn \$100 on the side.

There was a time when the demand was mostly for lady stenographers. They are in big supply still but their brothers get the best positions. One reason why more men are not masters of the art is that they feel unwilling to enter a field which has heretofore seemed so exclusively that of the women. All the large houses prefer men, however, because they want people

whom they can work up. It is very frequent that a stenographer is raised to the dignity and emoluments of a traveling man. And still better positions are ahead. Railroads, perhaps, more than any other corporations, prefer male stenographers and it is with them that they are mostly employed. It is the stenographer who, if he is sharp, gets at the very inside and heart of successful management. When promotions are in order they go to the stenographers if they have shown this fitting keenness of comprehension.

More and more the stenographer has come to be a necessity and in fact a component part of the business operations of the country. Men who know say his importance will go on increasing and so will his salary. The demand for him is greater than ever and his number was never so few. It takes only a few months to learn, and the knowledge with practice lasts a lifetime. Ordinarily bright, quick students learn pretty well within six months. Some have perfected themselves in less time while still others must work longer. Hardly another profession, for such it has come to be, is so quickly mastered and so quickly remunerative.

CLOTH PROMENADE COSTUME



Dainty gown of soft pale green cloth trimmed with black and white silk cords. The front and back are laid in plaits, as also is front of slightly bloused waist. The deep double collar turns over back. Front opens over embroidered vest, as also the swell bell sleeves. Hanging crochet buttons depend from cord loops. The hat is of black horse-hair, draped with a long black lace scarf, falling at the back.

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