

Want Column

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A. L. TIDD LAWYER

References:
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Legal Notice.

In the County Court Within and For Cass County, Nebraska.
In the matter of the estate of Sally Dickinson, deceased.
ORDER.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested in said estate that a petition has been filed in the county court of Cass county, Nebraska, on the 3rd day of June, 1909, alleging that Sally Dickinson, late a resident of Cass county, Nebraska, departed this life intestate, seized and possessed of Lots Eight (8) and Nine (9) in Block Two (2) in Sidelmann's addition to the city of Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, and that Elizabeth Houck is the sole and surviving heir at law of said deceased, and is of legal age, and that said property is wholly exempt from attachment, execution or other means process, and is not liable for the payment of the debts of the said deceased, and that said property be assigned to the said Elizabeth Houck.
You will therefore take notice that on the 2nd day of July, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., a hearing will be had on said petition in the county court at Plattsmouth, Cass county, Nebraska, and unless good cause is shown, the prayer of said petition will be granted and the estate of said deceased will be assigned as prayed, and further administration be dispensed with.
It is further ordered that notice of the pendency of said petition be given to all persons interested in said estate by publishing a copy of this order for a period of three weeks prior to the 5th day of July, 1909, in the Plattsmouth Weekly News-Herald, a newspaper published and of general circulation in Cass county, Nebraska.
Witness my hand and the seal of the county court of said county this 3rd day of June, 1909.
ALLEN J. BEESON,
County Judge.

Legal Notice.

State of Nebraska, ss. In District Court, County of Cass.
To Flavius J. Briggs, and Sophonia Briggs, his wife, and unknown heirs and devisees of Flavius J. Briggs, deceased, S. N. Merriam, and the unknown heirs and devisees of S. N. Merriam, deceased, and the Union Trust Company, of New York, as trustee, defendants. You and each of you are hereby notified that on the 23rd day of May, A. D. 1909, George J. Stohmann, plaintiff, herein filed his petition in the district court of Cass county, Nebraska, against said defendants, the object and prayer of which is to remove certain clouds from his title and to quiet the title in and to the S.W. 1/4 of section 33, township 12, range 11, in Cass county, Nebraska, in the said plaintiff and against said defendants and each of them. You and each of you are required to answer said petition on or before the 12th day of July, 1909. Dated this 24th day of May, 1909.
GEORGE J. STOHMANN,
Plaintiff.
By A. L. TIDD, His Attorney. 13-8

Making Money On the Farm

IV.—Oat Growing

By C. V. GREGORY,
Author of "Home Course in Modern
Agriculture"
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Association

NEXT to wheat, oats are the most widely grown small grain crop. It is a crop that is needed on every farm for feed, especially for young stock and horses. In the corn belt oats fill in a place in the rotation that cannot well be taken by any other crop. The work of seeding and harvesting fits in well with the work of growing a corn crop; hence oats are and probably always will be an important crop in the corn belt.

In spite of these reasons for growing oats they are not usually considered to be a profitable crop. The price is less than that of corn and the yield usual-

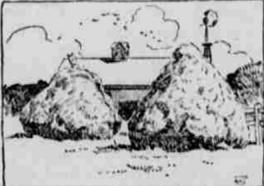


FIG. VII.—GOOD AND POOR STACKS.

ly considerably lower. Most farmers raise oats more because they have to than because they think there is any money in it. If handled rightly, however, oats can be made a money crop.

One of the most important points in oat growing is the selection of seed that is adapted to the locality. Oats are a cool weather crop. The hot midsummer weather of the corn belt is one of the chief factors causing low oat yields. When the hot weather strikes the oats they blight and rust badly. Many times they crinkle down and do not fill well.

Advantage of Early Varieties.

The only way this can be avoided in the corn belt is to sow early varieties. These ripen before the hottest weather comes and escape many of the troubles that affect later oats. Early varieties are much less susceptible to rust than late ones are. The selection of rust proof varieties is the only way of combating this disease, since, unlike smut, it cannot be prevented by treating the seed.

Experiments at the Iowa experiment station show nine bushels more to the acre in favor of early varieties. The average of twelve years experiments at the Nebraska station gave the early oats fourteen bushels to the acre advantage. In good oat years—that is, those with a cool summer—the difference is not so marked. In such seasons the late oats yielded seven bushels to the acre less than the early, while the medium oats yielded a little more. In bad oat years—and in the corn belt four years out of five are bad from the oats standpoint—the early varieties yielded twenty-one bushels to the acre more than the late and thirteen bushels more than the medium.

The medium varieties are more convenient, as they do not crowd in on haying and corn plowing like the early ones do. The use of improved haying machinery is shortening the time required for putting up the hay crop, however. The advantage of early oats in yield will in most cases more than make up for the disadvantage of having the work crowded during the first half of July.

Early oats have another advantage in that they give the clover a better chance. Where the oats are not got off the ground until the last of July and dry weather follows, as it so often does, the clover makes little growth and is often killed out entirely. With the adoption of a systematic rotation clover will nearly always be seeded with oats, so that this is a point that cannot be ignored.

It is not advisable to ship in oats from a distance to seed the entire field. Often you can get good early seed from a neighbor at little more than market price. If there are no early oats in your community you can send away for a few bushels of a new variety and plant them in a corner of the field by themselves. If they give good satisfaction enough seed can be saved from them to seed the entire field the next season. In the northern part of the United States and in Canada, where the summers are cool, late varieties can be profitably grown. In such localities they give a greater yield and a larger, plumper oat.

Preparing the Seed.

After the seed has been procured the next step is to get it into shape to sow. This means a liberal use of the fanning mill. A large per cent of the oats sown are shoveled from the bin directly into the seeder. Most farmers who do fan their oats simply run them through once to blow out the sticks and dirt and sieve out the weed seed. It pays well to run the oats through the mill two or three times to blow out all the light seed. The work can be done in winter when there is little else to do. The light oats that are blown out are just as good for feed as the others, and the heavy ones that are left are worth several times as much for seed. In experiments carried on to show the comparative value of light and heavy oats the light seed yielded forty-seven bush-

els to the acre, the medium fifty-four and the heavy sixty-two. The difference may not be this great every time, but it will always be great enough to pay well for the labor of fanning. There is an objection to using the heavy oats for seed in that they tend to become a little later each year. This can be avoided by introducing some new seed of an early variety every few years. Directions for breeding seed oats will be given in article 7.

After the oats are cleaned and graded they should be treated for smut. Smut is a black fungus that grows from a tiny spore that lodges beneath the hull when the oat is in bloom and the kernel open. When the hull closes the spore is held inside until the next season, when it sprouts and sends a thread up through the stem to the head. There the smut grows, producing a black mass where the head should be. Often as many as 15 per cent of the heads will be affected in this way. These black heads are not easily noticed, so that the damage is usually underestimated.

The simplest method of treatment is to spread the oats out on a tight floor and sprinkle them with a solution of one pound of formalin to forty gallons of water. This amount is sufficient for forty bushels of oats. Shovel the oats over two or three times until they are thoroughly wet, and then pile them up and cover them with blankets or sacks. The fumes from the formalin will penetrate beneath the hull and kill the smut spores. In the morning the oats should be spread out again and shoveled over occasionally until dry. They can be sowed wet, but in that case the seeder should be set to sow about a bushel to the acre more, as they do not run through as readily. This work should be done on a warm day, as freezing while the oats are wet will injure the germination. This treatment costs only about a cent a bushel and is very effective.

Preparing the Seed Bed.

One of the most neglected points in oat culture is the preparation of the seed bed. Oats do better on a rather firm seed bed. If the field was in corn the year previous it will not be necessary to plow unless the ground is very hard. It should be disked thoroughly, however, to cut up the stalks and pulverize the upper two or three inches. It will usually be profitable to let the disk "lap half," as this does away with ridges and leaves the land in better shape. One harrowing after the disk will level the ground in splendid shape to receive the seed.

Methods of Seeding.

There are several methods of seeding, of which the end gate seeder is the worst and the disk drill the best. The two main objects in seeding are to get the seed in evenly and at approximately the same depth. The end gate seeder fulfills neither of these requirements. The broadcast seeder scatters the seed evenly, but it is covered no better than with the end gate seeder since both depend upon the disk for covering. The disk drill is more expensive and does not get over the ground as rapidly, but it distributes the seed evenly and puts it at the same depth. The seed is dropped in furrows made by the disks and thoroughly covered, so that one harrowing is all that is necessary after drilling. Experiments show a considerable advantage in yield in favor of the disk drill.

At the Iowa station the average of four years' experiments showed nine bushels to the acre in favor of drilling over broadcasting. From half a bushel to a bushel less seed to the acre is required when a drill is used, as all



FIG. VIII.—HAVE GRAIN WELL SHOCKED.

the seed is put where it can grow to the best advantage. Clover has a better chance in drilled grain. The drill should be run north and south, so that the sun can shine in between the rows on the little clover plants.

Harvesting the Crop.

Preparation for harvest should be made by having the binder in perfect running order beforehand. If oats are not cut as soon as ripe they will almost surely go down and be lost. Great care should be taken in shocking to see that the bundles stand up firmly. If the straw is not too green the shocks should be capped, as a capped shock will shed rain better. A shock that stands up straight and is well capped will shed a great deal of rain without wetting in much. It is much better to stack than to trash out of the shock. The oats will sweat somewhere, and they will be of better quality if they do it in the stack instead of in the bin. It has been proved many times over that there is nothing to be gained by thrashing oats from the shock. Oats that have been permitted to go through the sweating process in a well protected stack are always of better quality than those which have been hurried into the thrasher.

Amazing Appetites.

The appetite of a whale is wonderful. His chief diet consists of jellyfish. He has simply to open his mouth and paddle along leisurely in order to take in jellyfish by the cartload. Such is the method adopted by the whalebone whale. The sperm whale, on the contrary, captures huge shoals of fish, weighing often several tons. Like his brother, the whalebone whale he must be constantly on the lookout for food. Otherwise he would starve. As many as 14 seals have been taken from a 30-foot "killer." Other fishes of enormous appetites are not uncommon. The bluefish, for example thrives on sardines and other small fish. Most curious of all eaters is the hydra, a strange creature that can be turned inside out without impairing its appetite or its power to eat.

Small Quarters for Moses.

Donald is fond of Bible stories. His auntie was relating to him the story of Moses in the basket of bulrushes, when he earnestly inquired:
"Did he ever grow to be a man?"
"Yes," he was told.
"A great big man?"
"Yes."
Donald remarked incredulously, "Well—I'd a thought he'd a busted the basket."—Delineator.

Legal Notice.

State of Nebraska, ss. In County Court, Cass County.
In the matter of the estate of Addison H. Jackson, deceased.
To all persons interested:
You are hereby notified that there has been filed in this court a petition alleging therein that Addison H. Jackson, departed this life intestate, in said county on the 15th day of June, 1909, and praying that said estate be administered and that John M. Jackson be appointed administrator. You are hereby notified that a hearing will be had on said petition before this court in the county court room at Plattsmouth, in said county on the 20th day of June, 1909, at 11 o'clock a. m., at which time, all objections, if there be any, must be filed.
Witness my hand and the seal of the county court of Cass county, Nebraska, this 3rd day of June, 1909. By the court,
ALLEN J. BEESON,
County Judge. 15-6

Notice of Probate of Will.

State of Nebraska, ss. In County Court, County of Cass.
In the matter of the estate of Konrad Heinemann, deceased.
You are hereby notified that there has been filed in this court a petition, together with an instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased. The prayer of said petition is that such instrument be allowed and probated, and that the estate of said deceased be administered.
You are further notified that there will be a hearing upon said petition before this court in the county court room at Plattsmouth, in said county on the 20th day of June, 1909, at 10 o'clock a. m., and that all objections, if any there be, must be filed on or before said day and hour of hearing.
Witness my hand and the seal of the county court of said county this 2nd day of June, A. D. 1909.
ALLEN J. BEESON,
County Judge. 15-6

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