

# Sheppard & Burk

HEADQUARTERS FOR

## JUST GROCERIES

WE HAVE A NICE NEW LINE OF

**Dates, Imported Figs, Honey, Celery, Cranberries, Sweet Potatoes, Dill Pickles, Candied Cherries, Candied Citron Peel, Candied Lemon Peel, Orange Peel, Nut Meats, After Dinner Mints,**

a all kinds of Nuts. New crop is now in. We also have fine fresh Oysters right from Baltimore—big ones—the kind YOU CAN FRY.

**Sheppard & Burk.**

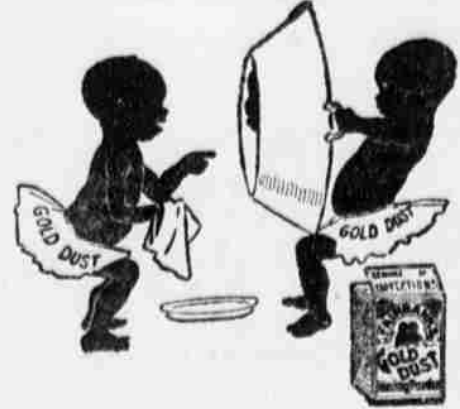
# Sunny Monday

The King of Laundry SOAPS. Yellow soaps contain rosin. SUNNY MONDAY contains no rosin.

"Sunny Monday bubbles will wash away your troubles."

Use Gold Dust it is better and cheaper than yellow soap.

Buy Sunny Monday and Gold Dust



-of-  
**J. N. PEALE**

# Home Course In Modern Agriculture

## II.—How Plants Eat and Grow

By C. V. GREGORY,

Agricultural Division, Iowa State College

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EVERY growing plant is a little factory. The green coloring matter of the leaves, or chlorophyll, is the engine. The sunlight is the power that makes the engine go, and the air, water and some of the substances in the soil are the raw materials.

Under the stimulating influence of sunlight the chlorophyll takes the carbon dioxide gas of the air and the water, nitrogen and minerals which the roots send up in the form of crude sap and tears them to pieces. Then it puts them together again in hundreds of different ways. It makes them into the starch of the potato or the sugar of

to do well. This is because it cannot get as much of the mineral elements as it needs.

Too much nitrogen in proportion to the amount of mineral elements causes the plant to "go all to vines." There will be an excessive growth of leaves, but the yield of grain will be small. Take an ear of corn or a bunch of hay and burn it. The ashes that are left are the mineral parts of the plant. These cannot be obtained from air or water, but must come from the soil. Some of the most important of these are iron, which is the substance that helps to build up chlorophyll, and sulphur, which is found in the nitrogenous parts of the plant. There are a number of others also, all of which are present in the soil in such large amounts that there will probably always be all that the crops can use.

Two of these minerals, however, potassium and phosphorus, are not so plentiful. When the plant cannot get enough potassium the grain will not be filled out well. If there is too little phosphorus, especially in the case of fruit trees, the development of fruit is checked. Adding barnyard manure to the soil helps to keep up the supply of these two materials. On farms where little stock is kept or where grain has been raised continually for years and little attention paid to the soil it is sometimes necessary to apply phosphorus and potassium in the form of commercial fertilizers.

In the eastern part of this country there are many farms that have become so badly run down that crops will not grow at all unless they are fed with commercial fertilizers. These are very expensive, and it often takes nearly all a farmer makes to pay his fertilizer bills. These farms would never have become so worn out if they had been properly cared for. Leaving plowed ground, especially on hillsides, exposed for several months during the fall and winter allows much plant food to wash away. Growing the same crop year after year wears out the land rapidly. Different crops require different kinds of food. By changing crops from year to year no one food material is used to excess and the others wasted. By keeping as much stock on the farm as possible, saving the manure carefully and spreading it on the fields before it rots or leaches away and by using leguminous plants to gather nitrogen the soil can be kept well supplied with plant food.

It is much more profitable to feed the crops in this way than to buy plant food on the market at excessive prices. Usually, however, the plant is hungry for the mineral elements not because they are not in the soil, but because they are not in a form in which it cannot get at them. The roots of the plant spread all through the soil in search of food. If you will look at a little root through a magnifying glass you will see that it is covered with root hairs. It is through these root hairs that the plant takes up food from the soil. There are no openings directly into them, but the walls are so thin that the water can soak through to the inside. Solid substances, of course, cannot get in, so that the plant food must be dissolved in water before it can get into the roots and so up to the chlorophyll, which is waiting to build it into seeds or leaves.

If the soil has been worked until it is fine and loose each little particle



FIG. III.—THE GROWTH OF CORN ROOTS.

building them up in still different ways it makes the hard wood of the oak or the delicate petals of a rose. Man, with all his skill and machinery, has never been able to make any products half so wonderful as are being made every day in every field on your farm.

If plants are to grow rapidly and produce large yields, they must be well fed. About half the dry weight of a mature plant is made up of carbon. Practically all of this comes from the carbon dioxide of the air. Every acre of wheat will use a ton of this gas or all that is in a layer of air three miles deep over the acre. The constant mixing of the air by the wind is always bringing fresh supplies within reach of the plant.

The farmer does not need to concern himself with the supply of carbon dioxide, for every time he builds a fire or even breathes he is adding to the store of this material in the air.

The smooth upper surface of a leaf is both air and water tight. On the underside, however, are many small openings, which are really the mouths of the plant. It is through these tiny holes that carbon dioxide is taken into the leaf to be used by the chlorophyll. In making starch and other products out of carbon dioxide and water some oxygen is given off. This passes out through the openings in the leaves. Thus you see that plants breathe in much the same way as animals do, only they give off oxygen, the product which is used by animals, and take up carbon dioxide, the gas which is breathed out by animals. In this way plants make animal life possible. Animals give off carbon dioxide and manure as waste products. Plants tear these waste products to pieces and by rebuilding them make them once more into food for the animals.

Next to carbon hydrogen and oxygen are the foods that the plant uses in largest quantities. Since water is composed of these elements, the supply will be plentiful as long as there is plenty of water in the soil.

There is one element, nitrogen, which forms a considerable part of the plant, that is harder to get. While three-fourths of the air is nitrogen, the plant does not seem to be able to use it in this form. The only kind of plants that can use the nitrogen in the air at all are the legumes, such as clover and alfalfa. Certain bacteria that live on the roots of these legumes have the power of changing the atmospheric nitrogen into forms in which the plant can use it. We shall study more about this process later.

Nitrogen is one of the most important plant foods, and it is one that is very often lacking. If the plant cannot get a sufficient supply of nitrogen it will be stunted, will stop growing early, and the yield will be very much reduced. Since all the crops, with the exception of the legumes, must get their nitrogen from the soil, the farmer must see to it that there is a plentiful supply there if he wishes to obtain a large yield.

If you will drop a little rich black soil on a hot shovel some of it will go up in smoke. The part that burns is humus and is made up of vegetable and animal matter which is partly decayed. This humus contains large amounts of nitrogen, and from this source the greater share of this element used by the plant must come. If your soil is black, spongy and well supplied with humus there is little danger that the plant will go hungry for nitrogen. One of the best ways to keep a field in this condition is to apply liberal quantities of barnyard manure. Another way is to plow under green crops, especially clover. Sometimes it is necessary to buy nitrogen for the plant in the form of commercial fertilizers, but this is a very expensive way of obtaining it.

Even when the plant is given all the nitrogen it can use it sometimes fails

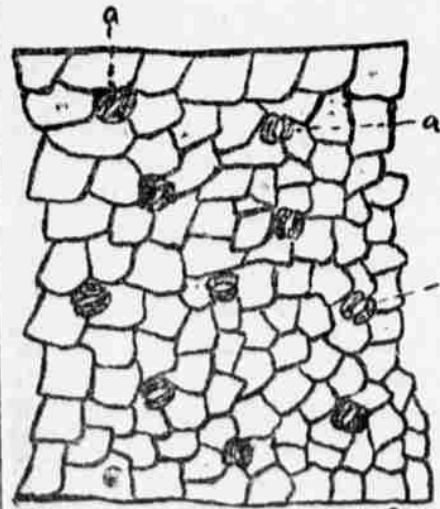


FIG. IV.—MAGNIFIED SECTION OF UNDERSIDE OF LEAF SHOWING BREATHING PORES—A, A, A.

will become surrounded by water, which will readily dissolve the plant food from it. If, on the other hand, the soil is in the form of chunks and clods very little of the plant food can be dissolved. The plant food that is on the inside of a clod might as well be out in the road or over on one of the neighbors' farms.

Some of the potassium and phosphorus will not dissolve even when brought in contact with water. It takes a long contact with the air to cause chemical actions which will change it into a soluble form. Continual stirring of the soil hastens this change. Thorough stirring also loosens up the ground so that air can get down to the roots. Without aid they will stop growing and the entire work of the plant will stop. The yellow appearance of a patch of corn in a low place where the ground is water soaked is due to lack of air about the roots.

# Denatured Alcohol.

Why use wood alcohol when you can buy grain alcohol denatured, just as cheap? Denatured alcohol has a pleasant odor and is harmless to use.

Wood alcohol has been known to cause blindness. Denatured alcohol can be used for cooking, heating, etc.

**S. R. LEE**

The Busy Druggist

**Schedule of Broken Bow Mails.**  
POUCHES FOR THE EAST CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:  
Train No. 40..... 6 a m  
Train No. 42..... 9:30 a m  
Train No. 44..... 7:30 p m  
POUCHES FOR THE WEST CLOSE AS FOLLOWS:  
Train No. 43..... 8:00 a m  
Train No. 41..... 7:30 p m  
Office open Sunday from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m. week days, 6:30 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

**B. & M. Train Schedule**

WEST BOUND	EAST BOUND
No. 39..... 6:30 a m	No. 40..... 6:40 a m
No. 41..... 11:27 p m	No. 42..... 9:30 a m
No. 43..... 8:22 a m	No. 44..... 11:27 p m

No. 39 and 40 run between Lincoln and Broken Bow only, and not on Sundays.  
Freight trains Nos. 47 and 48 carry passengers but are run as extras

The Misses Lottie Bowman and Ellen Cane of Anselmo were visiting in Broken Bow the first of the week.

### BUSINESS POINTERS.

C. A. Norcutt, lather.

Dr. Bass, Dentist. Over McComas'

Drs. Farnsworth & Beck - Dentists.

Drink "Blue Ribbon" coffee. Roasted fresh eve y day. 24-tf.

Two rooms for rent in the Myers block. E. F. MYERS.

Drink "Blue Ribbon" coffee. Roasted fresh every day. 24tf.

FOR SALE.—Four room house with 1-6 block of ground. Close in. H. Simonson 22-tf

The winter term at Custer College will begin January 4t. 27tf.

WANTED.—A man and wife to work on a ranch for the winter. Inquire at this office. 28 tf

WANTED—Place for young man to work for board and go to school. Telephone No. 78.

Drink "Blue Ribbon" coffee. Roasted fresh every day. 24tf.

The winter term at Custer College will begin January 4th. 27tf

"Through to grass"—Parties having stock to put out winter or summer can find good accommodation for same by writing. 32-2f C. H. CASS, Loyal, Neb.

Drink "Blue Ribbon" coffee. Roasted fresh every day. 24-tf.

WANTED—Educated Christian man, of ability. Position permanent with good chance for advancement. Address W. B. In care of Republican. 2t

Two office rooms to rent in the Meyers building. E. F. Meyers.

I have now arranged to take care of a general collection business, having secured a competent clerk and stenographer, and all collections will receive prompt and energetic attention. 20-tf N. T. GADD

### HIS GRIM TOLL

City	Toll
NEW YORK	200,000
NEW YORK	1,000
NEW YORK	25,000
NEW YORK	2,000
NEW YORK	25,000
NEW YORK	50,000
NEW YORK	75,000
NEW YORK	150,000
NEW YORK	30,000
NEW YORK	30,000
NEW YORK	40,000
NEW YORK	60,000
NEW YORK	20,000
NEW YORK	15,000
NEW YORK	150,000
NEW YORK	250,000

HISTORY.

## We Want Orders

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**Baldwin Nut and Lump Cannon and Nigger Head Coal**

WE ALSO NOW HAVE NICE PEA COAL

**G. L. Turner Lbr Co.**

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— DEALER IN —  
**GRAIN AND COAL**

Feed in large and small quantities at both wholesale and retail.  
Special attention given to filling orders for coal in any quantity.

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Farm Loans Quickly Closed  
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## 1908 WHITEHALL POLAND-CHINAS 1908

As good as money can buy or skill produce.  
IN SERVICE

RUBAN BOY 42275.  
1st and Sweepstakes at Nebraska State Fair 1907.  
WHITEHALL KING 48003.  
Of well high faultless conformation and breeding.

## 7 SOWS AVERAGED 12 PIGS, SPRING '08. 7

Sows Sired By: King Look 24459, Grand Look 58305, Chief Tec. 3rd, 20740, Young Tec. 42406., standard Chief 2nd etc.  
Stock for Sale at Private Treaty No Public Sale This Fall.

M. E. Vandenberg, - - - Sargent, Nebraska.

# February and March Special Rates

Very Cheap to Washington Oregon and California: Daily during March and April, only \$25.00 for one way colonists tickets to the coast, good in through tourist sleepers.

Through Service:—Daily through standard and tourist sleepers to California via Denver, Scenic Colorado and Salt Lake City; through train via direct northwest line to Spokane, Seattle and new "North Bank" Columbia River scenic line to Portland.

Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition:—Seattle, summer 1909. Very attractive rates next summer embracing the whole coast tour,—the grandest railroad journey in the world. PLAN NOW.

Ask The Agent for rates, variable routes and attractions of the coast tour.

H. L. ORMSBY, Ticket Agent, Broken Bow, Nebr.  
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