

Why City Man Succeeds on Farm

Now and then we see a city man move out onto a farm and in a short time build up a very successful business. This is happening oftener in the last few years, than it did a score of years ago.

We wonder why it is that one who has not been engaged in farming, can so quickly adapt himself to modern methods of agriculture and do things after the most approved style.

One reason is that we older farmers get in the habit of doing some things pretty well, but along other lines we are not as progressive as we might be. For instance, we may see a farmer who is making money hand over fist with hogs. He sells a big bunch every year and gets in a wad of cash. He may raise good wheat too, and in that way adds another bunch of money to his bank account. Then this same man, who handles two or three lines in his business in the best possible manner, may lose out in two or three other lines.

He may keep a bunch of old cows that eat their heads off every year and use up some of the hog and wheat money. Then he may let the orchard lie barren and fruitless. It may be, that it will afford enough apples for the family use, but not a dollars income is had from it besides. He may raise some light scrawny colts, stuff that a buyer will pass upon as indifferent, if not undesirable. Here is another loss again. By half a dozen ways like this, he gets rid of most of the profit that the hogs and wheat are giving him, and wonders why he is making barely more than a living.

He is progressive in a few lines, but is in the deepest ruts in several others. We get in this fix because we do not stop once or twice a year and give our business a complete investigation. We think we are progressive and modern, but we are only partly so.

We take farm papers with a department on every phase of our farm operation, but we have got in the habit of rarely looking at anything but the columns that treat of our pet branches of agriculture.

We could learn, could rectify our mistakes, but do not do it.

The city man does differently. He takes up only those branches of work that he has investigated and understands. He gets his information directly from the most successful men in those lines, studies every phase that he desires to take up. He handles only those things that he is almost sure are going to pay.

He may have a great deal to learn, but he proposes to enter only those fields that he is pretty sure he understands or can easily manage.

His interest does not flag; every department is looked after because he is not so sure of his footing in any one particular.

Not many farmers in this section, but will lose almost every stand of bees on the farm. One dollars worth of sugar fed last October would have saved a swarm, now they are almost a total loss and there will be no bees except in the apiaries of the regular bee-keeper.

If a city man goes into bee-keeping, he would have done that feeding, had he known the conditions, because he would have considered that a part of the farm management.

His business training in the city,

has made him aware that big successes depend upon every department tending that way.

Then the city man knows that he is watched by his old chums as well as the farmers of his vicinity—he has a reputation to make all along the line.

The old veteran farmer has made a success in a few lines and he hangs his whole reputation on those things, forgetting that the little leaks are eating his profits skin poor. He knows better, but does not stop to think and stays in the ruts.

He forgets that his state agricultural college is issuing bulletins upon almost every point in which he is interested, while the city man, awake to the importance of getting information from every source, reads and profits thereby. He may hear of some brother farmer making a big success along some line, but does not take the time to visit that farm and see for himself how it is done. The new beginner goes after the successful man and gets an interview, he learns from the best sources, the best methods in vogue.

The lesson we old foggies can learn from these new beginners, is that we must cut out those things we are not familiar with, unless we go after the knowledge that we can obtain if we only will.

Then the new man takes up no more departments than he can handle while we older fellows get swamped right along, year after year.

Those scrubby cows, mangy colts and worn-out old horses are eating the grass that our thrifty stock should be getting.

Then we must go over the list and discover those departments that pay, cut out the others or go after the information that will make them add to the bank account.

Let us watch the city man as he farms, he may teach us something after all. Two of the biggest and most successful farms in Nebraska, are managed by city men and managed well. Hundreds of other smaller ones are being handled at a profit by the fellows who we farmers call city-bred. Put on your thinking cap and watch the city-bred farmer with unprejudiced eye.

Do you know that croup can be prevented? Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse or even after the croupy cough appears and it will prevent the attack. It is also a certain cure for croup and has never been known to fail. Sold by all druggists.

Microscopic Mechanism.
Mycocides, an ancient carver, was so proficient in microscopic mechanism that he made an ivory ship, with all its decks, masts, yards, rigging and sails, in so small a compass that it might have been hidden under the wing of a fly. He also made a chariot with four wheels and as many harnessed horses, which took up scarcely more room than the ship.

A Good Law.
Under the law of Germany any person killing a song bird of any species can be fined as high as \$5 and sent to jail for as long as two months. No person is permitted to cage a song bird other than a canary. Any boy throwing missiles at a bird or taking away its eggs or nest can be severely punished. Such a law is needed in America.

HOW TO TEST SEED CORN.

A Simple And Useful Device For The Purpose.

The best way to test seed corn is in a germination box. This is a simple affair and can be made by anyone in an hour's time.

Take a box six inches deep and about two by three feet in size. Fill the box about half full of moist dirt, sand or sawdust. Press it well down so it will have a smooth, even surface. Now take a white cloth about the size of the box, rule it off checker-board fashion, making squares one and a half inches each way. Number the checks 1, 2, 3, and so on. Place this over the sand, dirt or sawdust.

Take the ears to be tested and either lay them out on the floor and mark a number in front of each, or attach a numbered tag. Now take off about six kernels from each ear (not all from the same place, but at several points on all sides.) Put these kernels on the squares corresponding in number to those placed on the ears of corn. Be careful not to get them mixed. Keep the ears numbered to correspond EXACTLY with the numbers on the square of cloth.

After the kernels have been placed carefully on the cloth which covers the moist sand, dirt or sawdust, cover them with another cloth, considerably larger than the box, cover this cloth with about two inches of the same moist sand and keep the box in a warm place. It must not get cold.

The kernels will germinate in four to six days.

Remove the cover carefully to avoid displacing the kernels. Examine them carefully. Some will have long sprouts but almost no roots; others will not have grown at all, but the kernels from ears which will produce corn if planted, will have both sprouts and good root systems.

Compare the numbers on the squares with those on the ears. Put back into the feeding corn bin the ears which correspond in number to the number on the square where the kernels did not grow or where they showed only weak roots.

The ears numbered corresponding to those on the cloth which showed strong signs of life are the ones to preserve for seed. Every kernel from these ears should produce a stalk, every stalk an ear.

Suppose one dead ear be planted. The planter fails to get one thousand stalks of corn—almost twelve bushels of corn lost.

The people of Nebraska cannot afford to take a chance. The seed corn should be tested thoroughly before it is planted.

The state planted last year 6,461,680 acres of corn. It will plant the same or more this year.

Twelve good ears of corn will plant an acre. Tests made show that at least two ears will not grow. In some sections only six ears show they are capable of producing a strong corn plant, which will give the farmer good ears of corn, or even average ears.

If two ears in twelve fail to grow, one-sixth of the corn land in Nebraska—1,076,946 acres, will be idle this year. That means the state will produce about 26,923,633 bushels of corn less than the land should grow.

That means the farmers will lose \$13,481,816 by failing to amke amount when the land is there and the labor has to be done whether corn fails to grow in one-sixth of the hills or not.

Legal Notice.

E. S. Pyle, whose true name is Edward S. Pyle, non-resident defendant, will take notice that on the 25th day of January, 1910, Mrs. Sarah L. Baker filed her petition, as plaintiff, in the District Court of Richardson County, State of Nebraska, against you the said E. S. Pyle, defendant, the object and prayer of which are to obtain judgment against you on a joint and several note made and delivered to the said Mrs. Sarah L. Baker, by yourself and Jennie R. Pyle which said note is dated October 12, 1905, and is for the sum of \$150.00 with interest from said date at the rate of eight per cent per annum from said date, and which note became due on October 12, 1906, and upon which there is now due, including interest, the sum of \$201.40.

And you are further notified that at the same time, said plaintiff pursuant to the statute in such cases, made and provided, sued out an order of attachment against you in said cause on the ground that you are a non-resident of the State of Nebraska, and have real estate in said county and state, and that said order of attachment was delivered to the sheriff of said county on said date and that on the 26th day of January, 1910, he, the sheriff, did levy upon said land by attaching the same, which is located near the village of Preston, Nebraska, and is described as follows:

Being the 12 acres of land purchased by you from the heirs of John Pyle, deceased, and situated in the east 42 rods of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. twenty, in Township one, north, Range seventeen, east of the 6th P. M., in Richardson County, Nebraska.

And you are further notified that unless you plead, answer or demur to said petition filed in said

cause, on or before Monday the 7th day of March, 1910, the same will be taken as true and judgment rendered against you according to the prayer of said petition, and an order by said court will be had that said attached real estate be sold at public sale as under execution, to satisfy whatever amount the court shall find due from you to the plaintiff herein, and pay the costs of said action and of said sale and of the proceedings in attachment.

SARAH L. BAKER,
By John Wiltse and J. E. Leyda,
Attorneys.
Dated January 26th, 1910.
First publication Feb. 18, 1910.

Report of The Condition of the Farmers State Bank Of Preston, Nebraska

Charter Number 708, incorporated in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business February 12, 1910.

RESOURCES.
Loans and discounts.....\$ 35,172.61
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 386.00
Banking house furniture and fixtures..... 650.00
Current expenses and taxes paid..... 463.07
Due from nat'l, state and private banks and bankers..... 230,977.32
Currency..... 1,516.00
Gold coin..... 410.00
Silver, nickels and cents..... 710.79 23,634.11
Total.....\$60,306.39

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in.....\$13,000.00
Surplus fund..... 2,000.00
Undivided profits..... 954.04
Individual deposits subject to check..... 430,637.45
Time certificates of deposit..... 13,074.90 43,712.35
Total.....\$60,306.39

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
County of Richardson,

I, Clyde Thacker, cashier of the above named bank, do hereby swear that the above statement is a correct and true copy of the report made to the State Banking Board.

CLYDE THACKER, Cashier.
ATTEST:
W. C. MARGRAVE, Director,
W. A. GREENSWALD, Director.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of February, 1910.

GUY P. GREENSWALD, Notary Public.
My commission expires Dec. 22, 1911.

Report of the Condition of THE BANK OF SALEM

of Salem, Nebraska.

Charter No. 359, incorporated in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business Feb. 12, 1910.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discount.....\$ 94,963.70
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 1,365.13
Banking house, furniture and fixtures..... 2,686.85
Current expenses and taxes paid..... 189.20
Due from national, state and private banks and bankers..... 14,373.47
Currency..... 1,570.00
Gold coin..... 920.00
Silver, nickels and cents..... 194.92 2,684.92
Total.....\$117,263.77

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in.....\$ 30,000.00
Surplus fund..... 10,000.00
Undivided profits..... 785.02
Individual deposits subject to check..... 66,268.75
Demand certificates of deposit..... \$10,210.00 76,478.75
Total.....\$117,263.77

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
County of Richardson,

I, R. B. Huston, Cashier of the above named bank, do hereby swear that the above statement is a correct and true copy of the report made to the State Banking Board.

R. B. HUSTON, Cashier.
ATTEST:
S. P. GIST, Director,
W. A. GREENSWALD, Director.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 19th day of February, 1910.

GUY P. GREENSWALD, Notary Public.
My commission expires December 22, 1911.

Report of the Condition of Falls City State Bank

of Falls City, Nebraska.

Charter No. 159, incorporated in the State of Nebraska, at the close of business, February 12, 1910.

RESOURCES.
Loans and Discounts.....\$157,322.90
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured..... 570.99
Banking house furniture and fixtures..... 13,200.00
Current expenses and taxes paid..... 543.88
Due from nat'l, state and private banks and bankers..... 42,852.14
Checks and items of exchange..... 2,900.50
Currency..... 4,539.00
Gold coin..... 5,025.00
Silver, nickels and cents..... 1,338.14 57,664.78
Total.....\$229,292.55

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in.....\$ 50,000.00
Surplus fund..... 10,000.00
Undivided profits..... 891.06
Individual deposits subject to check..... \$115,056.13
Demand certificates of deposit..... 44,769.21
Certified checks..... 500.00
Due to national, state and private banks and bankers..... 7,885.45 168,462.49
Total.....\$229,292.55

STATE OF NEBRASKA,
County of Richardson,

I, W. A. Greenwald, cashier of the above named bank, do hereby swear that the above statement is a correct and true copy of the report made to the State Banking Board.

W. A. GREENSWALD, Cashier.
ATTEST:
T. J. GIST, Director,
GUY P. GREENSWALD, Director.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of February, 1910.

JOHN W. POSSELL, Notary Public.
My commission expires November 25, 1915.

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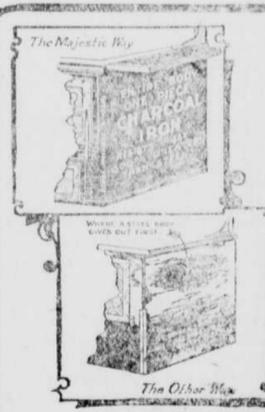
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