

THE COURIER

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NEBRASKA HEDGE CO.



VIEW OF THE HEDGE

A NEW INDUSTRY.

In this age of improvements it would even seem to be a novelty—to land owners and farmers, that they could contract with a responsible company whose sole business it was to build fences and to keep fences in perfect repair and condition. However the time was when all of the staple clothing and even the shoes worn were "Home Spun" and "Home Made." Modern improvements in machinery and factories have been made so as to reduce the expense of everything in domestic use to such a cost of production that the agriculturalist can better afford to purchase their article than to make it at home. One of the evidences in every day life on the farm is "the creamery," which under proper management gives more profit to the farmer for milk alone than butter making at home with the extra work added. This one instance alone well illustrates, not only the theory, but the practical sense in having first class improvements on the farm and no one other im-

provement on land answers so many purposes in economy as good fences; and no fence by any method, such as rails, board or wire fencing is anything but temporary, hence an expense. The hedge rows or live fence such as are grown by the Nebraska Hedge Co. under the "Dayton System" of planting dwarfing, plashing and growing plants, known to be in use and good condition for 30, 40 and 50 years in the United States and dating back in England for centuries, is without a question the only permanent improvement on land; unless it is an investment with a profit to a farmer and not an expense, it is a necessity and not a luxury.

The cost of the hedge row is cheaper than any other kind of a fence, considering its durability and appearance. The company will contract to keep all of their hedges trimmed for one cent per rod per year.

No farmer or land owner who will fence with hedge rows by the Dayton System one quarter section of land into forty acre fields, will estimate this improvement to be worth less than \$5 to

\$10 per acre on the land. Many are evidences of the correctness and the Nebraska Hedge Co. can, and will furnish hundreds of references and testimonials from farmers and land owners who have from one to as many as twelve miles of hedge or live fence on one farm.

Many are likely to object to the so called hedge fence for which the farmer has bought plants and planted them out himself or contracted with some unknown adventurer to have a fine hedge and a good fence and in place of getting either, the farmer has disfigured, unsightly rows of bramble bushes—an eye sore and a pest to the farmer.

The Nebraska Hedge Co. with \$100,000 capital and owned and managed by responsible, reliable and experienced business men and practical farmers, will take contracts to furnish plants—grown and cultivated for this special purpose—they will plant them out in straight and symmetrical lines and train the plants while growing. They furnish about 9,000 plants to the mile, re-plant all that may be required, keep the plants side trimmed and when ready

to finish which is generally at the end of the third year, they will plash all of these plants to four horizontal wires, at an angle of forty-five degrees, using about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles of wire and 36,000 copper plated steel staples driven in by a special machine so that no plant is ever split or otherwise injured. Every plant is handled no less than eleven times by an experienced man from seed planting to a finished hedge not including the cultivation of the soil. The company guarantee a perfect fence and stock proof. The farmer furnishes the ground prepared and does the cultivating which possibly may require about the work of one row of corn for the first three years. Many farmers grow one or two rows of potatoes each side of their hedge rows, making the cultivation profitable as well as necessary.

No payments are asked, nor no notes taken with the contracts. Payments are only made as the work is performed. The company has no fears of having dissatisfied customers, or of having any trouble in collecting payments for work done by them, for land owners and