

TIMELY HINTS FOR FARMERS

Lime and Legumes.

To grow successfully or luxuriantly all the legumes must grow nodules on their roots. These nodules contain the minute organisms that in some way enable the plants to draw a supply of nitrogen from the air, not only to give the plants themselves a luxuriant growth, but to leave a greater or less portion in the soil for the benefit of future crops.

These nodules will not form in acid soil, and the reason that it is more or less difficult to grow the legumes—clover, alfalfa, etc.—on many farms is because the soil is more or less acid. Lime regulates or neutralizes the acidity, and it is well to treat with lime any land where it is proposed to grow leguminous crops.

From 500 to 1,000 or even 1,500 pounds of lime to the acre may be applied, and all forms of lime are used for that purpose. But stone lime is evidently the best. It should be slaked into fine powder, and for convenience of application it may be thoroughly mixed with an equal or even greater amount of comparatively dry earth, well pulverized. It may then be sown broadcast or spread by any other means and thoroughly harrowed in at the time or before seeding.

The Value of Silage.

It is quite difficult to determine the value of corn silage as compared with

well cured corn fodder acre for acre, but, generally speaking, it is safe to say that for feeding to the cows an acre of corn cut at the proper time well preserved in the silo is worth 25 per cent more than the same acre would have been were it placed in shocks and well cured. Possibly this may be accounted for by the losses which occur to the corn fodder during the fall and winter caused by rains which fall upon the shocks and leach the soluble portions of the feeding nutrients from the leaves and stalks and because many of the palatable leaves are broken off and blown away.

Sheep Raising Pays.

Farms where sheep are depended upon for the big end of the income are quite scarce east of the Mississippi. But farms where sheep show net profits that they are never given credit for are numerous. The man who has kept a flock of forty or fifty ewes all his life seldom realizes how much they contribute to his bank account and to the looks of his farm until he gets "sore on the wool trust" and gets out. He's generally found getting right back in.

What She Did Wish.

"Well, why don't you say you wish you were a man?" asked Mr. Potts during a little discussion he was having with his spouse about some matters of domestic management.

"Because I don't wish anything of the sort," she retorted; "I only wish you were one!"

Quick Both Ways.

A Scotch laird once said to his servant, John, who had complained of his temper, "I am sure, John, it is nae suner on than it's off."

"Aye," said John; "but, laird, it's nae suner off than it's on."

THE HORSE'S COLLAR MUST FIT SNUGLY

Neglect of This Matter Sure to Result in Sore Shoulders.

Fitting the collar to the horse is a rather difficult task. In the manufacture of collars the leather is soaked till it is as limp as a rag and then is fitted over a steel form representing the shape of the horse's neck. When dry these collars are so firm and stiff that usually it is impossible to buckle the harness tight enough to bring them to the shape of the animal's neck, and the shoulders are therefore adjusted to the collar rather than the collar to the shoulders, with sore shoulders as the result. The neck and shoulders of no two horses are alike. It is therefore necessary to avoid this soreness that a stiff collar be adjusted to the shoulders of the horse for which it is intended.

To do this take the poorly fitting collar, new or old, wrap it around and around again with a thoroughly wet cloth or place the unwrapped collar in three inches of water and let it remain overnight. In the morning put the collar on the horse and with hame straps draw it snugly to the sides of the neck. Be sure that the hame straps are properly adjusted, then work the horse moderately through the day. After soaking in this way the collar will adjust itself to every inequality of the shoulder, and the horse will seldom be troubled with

soreness. Repeat the process whenever the collar is found not to fit. The hame straps should be properly adjusted at top and bottom to suit the shape of the horse's neck.—M. W. Harper.

Making Mulch of Litter.

Don't burn up any kind of coarse litter that accumulates around the feed yard, but save to mulch different plants in the garden. If some manure is mixed with the litter so much the better. Such mulch will make melons, cucumbers and many other plants bear more heavily and will save cultivation after they are well started.

Salt Needed by Cows.

Cows require from one to eight ounces of salt a day. The more concentrates they are fed the more salt they require. It should be where they can have access to it every day. According to experiments made at the Wisconsin agricultural station, about two ounces a cow a day is the average amount required.

The Danger of Criticism.

If you simply cannot help criticizing at least be careful in selecting your victim.

A magazine editor to whom O. Henry had promised a story many times without delivering it sat down one day and wrote him this:

"My Dear O. Henry—If I do not receive that story from you by noon today I am going to put on my No. 11 shoes and come down and kick you down your own stairs. I never fail to keep my promises."

Whereupon O. Henry replied: "I, too, would keep my promises if I could do all my work with my feet."—Chicago Tribune.

The Llama With a Gaidie.

In his native country the llama is trained as a beast of burden, and in this capacity is very useful for, hard and wiry by nature, he can carry as much as a 100 pounds. As a mount, too, he is quite easy to train. Indeed, both the llama and the onelko take to the saddle as to the manner born when once they have assured themselves that their teacher wishes them well. Their most striking peculiarity as saddle animals, however, is a strong objection to having their heads in any way pulled about by their riders. So long as their mouths are left alone they will amble along quite contentedly at a fair rate of speed, but if they are ridden by some one with a heavy hand they show a tendency to stop at once, whipping round in a manner distinctly disconcerting to those who do not quite realize what is going to happen.—Wide World Magazine.

The Battle of a Week.

The battle of a week was the great conflict at Tours in which Charles Martel overthrew the Saracens, A. D. 732. The members of the Saracen army are variously estimated at from 400,000 to 700,000, and the historians say that 375,000 were killed on the field. It is suspected that these figures are a gross exaggeration, but it is certain that few battles of history have been either so bloody or so decisive.

In the Mining Business.

"I think you said, Rastus, that you had a brother in the mining business in the west?"

"Yeh, boss, that's right."
"What kind of mining—gold mining, silver mining, copper mining?"
"No, sah, none o' those; calcimining."—Everybody's.

When His Colors Were Shown.

George IV., was a hot sport, and while on his deathbed sent a man to Epsom to hurry back with news of the Derby. In 1864 the Prince joined the Jockey Club, but not until 1875 did he register and sport the "purple body with gold braid, scarlet sleeves and black silk velvet cap with gold fringe," the well known colors of his great uncles, George IV. and the Duke of Cumberland. In 1877 Alex first carried the Prince's colors in public, but was beaten at over four miles by Avowal. For some years the colors were seldom seen except at some steeplechases and two trials to take the Grand National. It was not until 1880 that Leonidas II. in a military steeplechase won with royal colors. Then in 1886 Counterpane won a maiden race.—Tip, in the New York Press.

Not a Slave of the Needle.

A hot night, so hot that even for a person making no exertion it is simply impossible to keep comfortable. Then through the open windows comes the busy whirr of a sewing machine. Even in this hot night somebody toiling.

"Some slave of the needle," says one solemn listener, "compelled even into the night to struggle for the barest existence. Pity—"

"Pity nothing!" says the jolly man. "Ten to one this slave of the needle is a lively girl who is going to start for the country to-morrow and who is sewing away now like mad putting the last tucks and flounces in some fluffy summer frock that she's simply got to finish to-night because the man is coming for the trunk in the morning."—New York Sun.

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For the sale of the JACOBSON BANKRUPT STOCK of

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- Boys' Overcoats, Valued at \$8.00 at \$3.49
- Boys' Overcoats, valued at \$10.00, at \$4.95.
- Boys' Knee pants Suits, Plain or Knickerbocker, valued at \$2.50 at \$1.29.
- Boys' Knee pants Suits, Plain or Knickerbocker, valued at \$3.50 at \$1.98.
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- Youth's Long Pants Suits, Shop Work, value \$6.00 at \$2.45.
- Youth's Long Pants Suits, value \$10.00 at \$5.98.
- Youth's Pants, value \$2.00 at \$.69
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MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

- Men's Overcoats, value \$6.00 at \$3.95
- Men's Overcoats, value \$10.00 at 4.95
- Men's Overcoats, value \$12.00 at 6.98
- Men's Reefers, High Storm collar, value \$6.00 at 2.95
- Men's Ulsters, High Storm collar, value \$7.00 at 3.95
- Men's Suits value \$7.00 at 3.95
- Men's Suits, value \$10.00, at 5.49
- Men's Suits, value \$12.00, at 6.98
- Men's Suits, value \$18.00, at 9.45
- GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**
- Linen Collars, slightly soiled, per dozen 29c
- Rubber Celluloid and water proof collars, four for 25c
- Linen Collars, per box 19c
- Large size red or blue cotton handkerchief, 7 for 25c
- Arm bands 5c
- Hose supporters, value 35 cents, at 19c
- White Hemstitched handkerchiefs, per dozen 20c

MEN'S AND BOYS' FURNISHINGS.

- Men's Pants, value at \$1.75, at 79c
- Men's Pants, value at \$2.00, at 98c
- Men's Pants, value at \$3.00, at \$1.29
- Boys' Knee Pants, plain or Knickerbocker, value 35c, at 19c
- Boys' Knee Pants, value 50c, at 29c
- Boys' Knee Pants, value at 75c, at 39c
- Stiff Hats, value \$2.00, at 98c
- Soft Hats, value \$1.00, at 45c
- Boys' Caps, value 25c at 13c
- Boys' Caps, value 50c, at 19c
- GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**
- Grey coat sweaters, value 75 cents, at 37c
- Grey Coat sweaters, borders or plain, value \$2.00, at 79c
- Fleeced lined underwear, value \$3.50, at 23c
- Fleeced lined underwear, value 50 cents, at 33c
- Double breasted underwear, value \$1.50, at 79c
- Boys' Fleeced lined underwear, value 50 cents, at 29c
- Infants' underwear, value 25 cents, at 10c
- A few ladies' mourning handkerchiefs, valued at 20 cents, at 9c
- Children's School Handkerchiefs, nine for 25c
- Mens' cotton four-in-hand ties, valued at 25 cents, at 10c
- Mens' Shield Bows, value 25 cents, at 10c

Work or Canvas Gloves, 6 pair 25c, Boys' Leather Gauntlet Gloves, value 50 c at 23c. Odd vests 34 to 37 size, value \$1.00 at 29c; Men's Overalls and Jumpers, value 50c. at 19c; Boys' Overalls and Jumpers, value 35c. at 17c; Wool Sox value 35c. at 19c; Cotton Sox 9c; Boys' hose 9c; Men's Cotton Sox 9c; Men's mixed cotton sox 5c; suspenders 9c. Upright outside show case; counter cigar case, counter tea cans.

FLAGG'S CLOTHING HOUSE

903 Main St., Grambs Building Opposite D. & H. Station