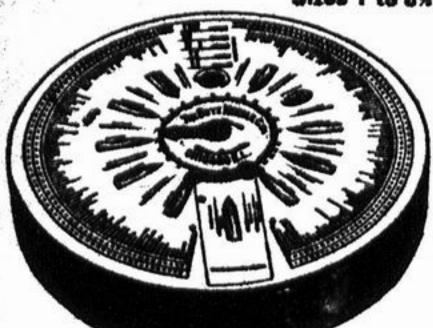
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THE YOUNG HORSE. The proper time to begin halter breaking is when the foal is a few tered, the habit will be formed and may last a lifetime. The breaking of halters and bridles soon becomes expensive. The halter breaking horse can never be left while hitched to a rig, and when not hitched to a rig. the owner never knows where he is the breeders. All cockerels not disagreeable habit.

and this horse should always be a reliable puller. Young horses, I think should be broken double before being hitched singly. After a horse is thoroughly broken doub!e there is seldom any trouble to break him to drive singly. All young horses should be broken to drive single, as this is a market requirement.

is wanted of him is absolutely neces- it approaches him and giving him sary. When this is once known the an opportunity to remove defective youngster will usually fulfill the re- specimens. The fruit is lifted and quirements. After the young horse placed stem up in rubber cups, which is thoroughly halter-broken the har- carry it to a mechanism operating ness should be put upon him and he much as the human hands. It is cardriven around four or six times a ried to the paper being cut and day for two or three days before printed from the roll. The twist of being hitched, with a good, level- the paper is made over the stem headed, fast walking horse, one that | end, thus cushloning the stem and can start quickly and go fast if preventing puncture injury. If the necessary.-Indiana Farmer.

RATIONS FOR HOGS. Compared with the weight, the hog consumes more food than any other farm animal; he also makes more meat from the food which he eats than any other animal makes from the same quantity of food. Very liftle of the roughage of the farm is eaten by the hoga and it would be expensive to raise them were it not a fact that they use the grain economically. This capacity to eat larger amount of feed in proportion to weight than any other animal is one of the most valuable characteristics of the hog, this greater amount being used in smaller proportions for maintenance than in the case of smaller rations of other animals. Farmer. There is more left from which to make meat which is a matter of prime importance in feeding animals and is a consideration in the choice of feeds to be used. According to a Missouri station bul-

lettn corn is the most efficient fattening food, but it is poor in protein and mineral matter to supply mineral matter. When we starve a hog for bone food, the damage done ly one-third more rapidly than those to much greater than by merely weak- in yards. ening of the bones. The whole nutrifood, though it be in correct proportion as regards flesh and fat-forming constitutents, does not serve the needs of the animal and is not used with economy. Variety in a ration means just as much to a hog as to a dairy cow. We can get much more | hog off corn economically, a carefulwork out of the animal's digestive by worked out plan with economy of apparatus by diversifying the de- labor and fencing is essential. mands upon it. The bulletin above referred to says, that while salt for corn and corn, works very satisfachogs is a matter upon which little tory on small fields for hogs, as it emphasis* is usually put, doubtless is one of the important which is about the proportion used. triffes which we may consider with profit. Salt is a constituent of ani- hogs is practical when sheep are mal tissue and of the blood, plays at hand to make use of the extra an important part in the stimulation | pasture. of the internal organs and is the source of the chlorine of the hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice. It te always present in the urine whether present in the food or not and death may be caused if there is a complete absence of salt in the ration during a considerable time .-Epitomist.

HOW TO KILL MITES. To kill mites clean coops and brooders perfectly, then apply thoroughly either whitewash, kerosene off or some other of the prepared insecticides. Be sure to fill the cracks and erevices, as these are the places where mites will be found hiding during the day. Burn all the litter and add new. A spray pump may be used for applying the insecticide, as ft drives the liquid into the cracks and crevices better than can be done with a brush. Whitewash can be applied with a pump and then smoothed over with a brush, doing rapid and effective work. Mites differ from the body lice in that they suck the blood from the fowl's body, while lice have biting mouth parts and live on the skin and feathers, causing intense itching and annoyance. Mites live on the fowl's body at night only, hiding in cracks and crevices during the day. They appeared when gorged with blood or white when there is little blood in their bodies .- Michigan Station.

PREPARE FOR CORN.

Ground should be prepared as for fond of them. Have the entall boy erybody's h

look after these pests if they are The young horse, like the boy, must | plentiful. They do not seem to care have training for good habits if he for peas. When plants are a few is to be of good service in the future. Inches high cultivate them as you A horseman, Mr. Charles McIntyre, would corn, using narrow shovels, talking on the subject of training giving as near level cultivation as young horses, says that a halter must possible, ridging the dirt only to the be used when first handling them extent necessary to destroy weeds. that they can't break as it is hard Unless the ground is foul and weeds ever afterward to cure them of it. get the start of the plants in the row, a one-horse steel harrow will do the rest of the cultivating. Last days old, and only a good strong year we used the regular cultivator halter should be used. If the young once and the harrow once and had ster succeeds in breaking the halter a clean field and a good crop, but an even a time or two when first hal- extra trip or two with the harrow would no doubt have been beneficial. -Epitomist.

SORT OUT THE POULTRY. Now is the time to look over the chickens and separate the culls from to find the animal. By using a strong | be sold of kept for that purpose, as halter, one that can not be broken, well as such pullets as do not come no horse need ever form this very up to the standard should be fattened and sold. If one cares for the The second thing which the young beauty and uniformity of the flock. horse should never know is that there 'discard all that are off in color of is a load in the world which he can legs or plumage as well as those not pull. Balkers are made, not born, which show abnormal characteristics and overloading at first is almost sure of any kind. This weeding out proto make a balker of a horse. This cess will leave more room for those habit, like halter breaking, is hard remaining thesides bringing in as to remedy; and every one owning a | much money as though the birds balky horse knows the disadvantages | were fed longer, for with the inconnected with it. Too much care crease in weight of chickens, there can not be taken to never overload is a decrease in price per pound which a young horse. Never load at first | makes it unprofitable to keep them heavier than the horse with which longer than is absolutely necessary the youngster is hitched can pull, to grow them large enough for table use.-Weekly Witness,

FRUIT-WRAPPING MACHINE.

put in operation in California, It requires practically no attention and entirely automatically wraps the fruit, says Country Gentleman. The fruit rolls down a slight incline to To let the young horse know what 'the operator, turning slowly over as machine becomes clogged, it is stopped by a clutch operated by electricity. A counting attachment registers the number wrapped. The capacity of the machine is said to equal six good wrappers.

HILLY OROHARD LAND. A certain rough section in Penasylvania that has hitherto been regarded as of little value, for any purpose has been found to be well suited to the production of apples, and the farmers there have been enduced to engage in orchard planting in a wholesale way, being assured that the business will pay largely. We have much roughly hilly and in several of our southern counties that ought to be used in the same way. Indiana

FARM NOTES. Bulletin 104 of the Minnesota Experiment Station makes clear the following points on the "hogging" of

"Hogging off corn" may be practiced with profit on many farms. Pork was produced with less grain the needs of even the fattening hog. by hogging corn than by feeding ear

Hogs fed in the field gained near-

The cost of fencing corn fields tive process is so disturbed that the may be from \$1 to \$2.50 less per acre than the cost of husking the

> Good pastures are in most cases necessary for the economical production of pork.

To have good hog pastures and to

A four year rotation, grain, clover, gives twice as much corn as pasture, Any fields permanently fenced for

Rules for Sealing Wax. del recently published at Leipsio, contains some information on the subject of scaling way and the rules governing its use in the days of old. White wax was for the kings France and later for the kings of Sicily. A few dukes were allowed the high privilege, through the generosity of Frederick III. Red wax was for the Holy Father at Rome and the German monarchs, but as a mark of favor to the people it was allowed to be used generally. Green wax "was for the common people, and some cities which had been unfaithful to their government were compelled ever afterward, as a mark of their shame, to seal all public documents with green wax."-New York Tribune.

Ministerial Diplomacy. At a dinner given by the prime minister of a little kingdom on the Balkan Peninsula, a distinguished diplomat complained to his host that the minister of justice, who had

"Ah, he shouldn't have done that." said the prime minister in tones of annoyance. "I will get it back for

been sitting on his left, had stolen

Sure enough, toward the end of the evening, the watch was returned to "And what did he say?" asked the

diplomat. corn; the more thorough, the better | "Sh-h;" cautioned the host, glincthe results. When soys are small, ing anxiously about him. "He doesn't rabbits and ground hogs are very know that I have got it back."- We

SAMPLE OF SOIL TREATMENT.

The Wrong Way and the Right Way of Enriching a Field, as Told by a Practical Farmer.

When ten tons per acre of manure shipped at 55 cents per ton were applied to land, increasing the yield ten bushels of corn which sold at 50 cents per bushel, the result was not very profitable. So a little science was applied. An analysis of the soil showed a deficiency of phosphorus, an ample supply of nitrogen, a large amount of potassium with no acidity of the soil. Test plots on which different elements of plant food were applied gave no material increase in the yield from any treatment except where phosphorus was applied. The increase from \$25 worth of nitrogen was one bushel per acre, while \$4 worth of phosphorus increased the yield 17 bushels, worth \$8.50, while there was left in the soil available for future use enough phosphorus from this treatment for 650 bushels of corn. Nothing was left from the nitrogen treatment but a surplus of ultrogen which proved to be an injury to the following crop.

WHICH WAY IS OHEAPER? To treat this 80-acre field with 125 pounds of phosphorus per acre would phate at a cost of \$320, or 5,000 tons of manure at a cost of \$2,500, at 50

But the nitrogen in this field had been well kept up by a crop of clover every fourth year since the land was virgin soil-25 years.

WHAT SCIENCE SUGGESTS. . Sejence will suggest a procedure for each field or type of soil according to its individual conditions, and not the same treatment for all. Science would have applied the manure to another field, one that was in need of the nitrogen, thereby economizing both the ma-A fruit wrapping machine has been | mire and the matural supply of nitro-

Science gives economy in showing the amount of treatment necessary as well as the kind of treatment. A field may have one type of soil containing 700 pounds of phosphorus to an acre in the plowed soil, and another type with nearly 2,000 pounds. It will not be economy to make the same amount treatment for both. One field migh require one ton of time to correct acidity and another require five tons. Frank I. Mann of Iroquois county, addressing soil meeting at University of

SCIENCE SAVES MONEY.

The amount of fertility wasted through natural processes is appalling when we consider that it will soon have to be replenished. Much of the land has nitrogen in excess of crop requirements, because plant growth is limited by an insufficient supply of other elements. If these were applied much nitrogen of the soil might be used which is now carried away through drainage water.

BALANCED RATION FOR PLANTS. A balanced ration of plant food supply in the soil is of more importance than a balanced ration of food stuffs. A man who feeds young stock or milk cows on a corn ration is not making good use of the food, but his loss is not so great as when he supplies his plants with a ration that is as poorly balanced. We can expect returns only from that plant food of which a bal anced ration can be made. It is a mel ancholy sight to see a growing crop display an excess of one element plant food and a deficiency in another. We have all seen corn stalk growth sufficient to produce 100 bushels, and the yield be not more than thirty-five

The greatest natural waste in this country today comes from too wide a ratio in the plant food elements of the soil. Science teaches us to economize our resources,-Illinois Farmers'

Institute, per ARTHUR J. BILL.

Springfield, 111., Sept. 28, 1908.

Herote Hens. One does not generally ascribe hero-

Ism to the aseful domestic hen, but h The Bird Our Brother," Olive Thorne Miller quotes Sir Edward Arnold's story of the bravery displayed by a hen when a ferret, escaped from confinement, suddenly appeared before her.

She was in charge of a brood of chicks, and the ferret was evidently after something to eat.

"Imagine," says the narrator, "some rural matron abruptly confronted with a dragon or foaming tiger? Terror would paralyze her. She could and would probably do nothing but scream; A work of heraldry, by Paul Gruen- | but this fussy, foolish little Dame Partleft fluffe-I out her gallant plumage and went for the monster so vigorously, pecking and kicking and bewildering him, that the little ones were safely perched in a small fir-tree before the dangerous beast had filled his wicked mouth with her feathers and angrily given up the chase.

> "Our glorious order of the V. C. has been awarded for deeds which were the merest child's play compared to the valor of that heroic hen."

> A similar devotion was exhibited by this universally misunderstood bird during a disastrous fire in Minnesota. known in the annals of the State as the Hinckley fire. When walking over the ruins a man discovered a dead ben sitting close on the ground. He poked her with his foot, when she fell over and disclosed a lively little brood of ducks, which ran out, apparently glad to be released. She had protected them with her own life, for she could easily have escaped herself.

> > Mean Thing.

He-I told Miss Chellus I thought the only word that properly described you was "peach." She-I suppose she said something

"real nice," as usual. He-She said: 'Perhaps that is the proper word. At any rate, she looks well preserved."-Philadelphia Press.

A bachelor may be independently rich, but a rich married man is never

Many an ugly man has a handsome mug in a barber shop.

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