

A Store for  
Women & Girls

**SIMON HERZSTEIN**  
Clayton's Only Ready-to-Wear Store

A Store for  
Men & Medicines



# Closing Out Sale

All Winter Goods Now go at a Sacrifice

We are getting ready to buy Spring goods. This sale means business for us, and bargains for you. Read the list of goods on sale and note the reductions, we have no room to store Winter goods during the summer, so here goes read the reductions----



## WE'RE CLOSING OUT

All Women's Ready-to-wear Coats, Dresses, Skirts, Waists, Tailored Suits and House dresses.

\$8.50 \$8.50

\$12.50 Ladies' All Wool Tailored Suits that formerly sold at \$15.00 only five suits left, take your choice we're closing "em" out at \$8.50.

\$8.50 \$8.50

\$1.50 Ladies Waists now 98c

\$1.50 House dresses now \$1.00

\$3.00 Ladies Tunic Skirts \$2.00

\$7.50 Ladies Coats now \$5.00

\$6.50 Ladies Coats now \$4.34

Hart Schaffner and Marx, sport Coats for women on sale too.

## We're Closing Out

Men's 75c Caps at 50c

## We're Closing Out

Men's and Boy's 75c Sweater at 50c

## We're Closing Out

Gauntlet Cotton gloves at 10c

## We're Closing Out

Winter Gloves, All men's 75c gloves and men's \$1.00 mittens now 50c pair

## We're Closing "em" Out

CHILDREN'S UNION SUITS

Ages 2 to 14 yrs. old, Boy's and Girl's worth 75c a suit now 50c

## Men's Heavy Fleeced Underwear

Worth 50c per Garment anywhere in U. S. Sanitary fleeced lined, all sizes on sale. Our Close Out Prices

37½c Garment - 75c the Suit

69c - Extra Sizes Overalls - 69c

For the very Fat only, sizes 44 up to 50 waists. They sell at regular price \$1.25

Now 69c the pair

69c We're Closing "em" Out 69c

## MEN'S UNION SUITS

Now \$1.00 per suit for the fleeced and ribbed cotton suits, they are worth more, we're closing "em" out

\$1.00 per Suit

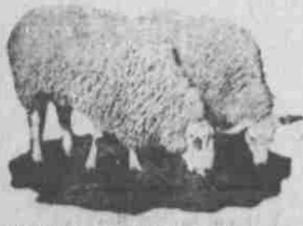
## Making the Little Farm Pay

By L. C. BOWSFIELD

General progress toward a more satisfactory condition of commercial farming is noted. Small farms and a higher rate of production are the order of the day. Perhaps there is a greater advancement in the development of money making vegetable crops than in any other line of agriculture. However, it is a time of progress in all branches of agriculture, and if the gardeners who supply the urgent wants of a city market keep pace with the larger farmers they will have something to boast of.

It is little enough to claim that many owners of small tracts of land have in the last two or three years learned much that is to their advantage. They have not only found out how to produce larger crops, but they have learned to raise those products for which there is the steadiest demand at profitable rates. There is ample encouragement for farmers in the rapid growth of towns, the incessant demand for household supplies and the high level of prices reached, which seems to be permanent.

It is only within a very few years that conditions have become so favorable to truck growers. It not only takes a fair range of prices to make commercial gardening pay, but there must be a steady market demand



SHEEP ARE NECESSARY TO UTILIZE VEGETATION.

which is fully equal to the productive capacity of the land devoted to this class of enterprise.

There has never been a time in two years when choice products failed to find appreciative buyers at profitable rates. The outlook is favorable from every standpoint, but more especially so for the gardener who uses skill and

energy in producing a long line of choice edibles from early spring until late fall. Skillful methods make the season of production extend over as many months as possible, and this is the way to gain the highest results from small tracts of land.

Owners of small farms naturally contemplate fruit and poultry as well as vegetables, and there has to be at least one cow and one horse. Some pork also can be produced on the smallest of places.

A little farm thus organized should return a gross income of \$200 an acre, and, with an energetic family, the amount paid out for the labor should not amount to more than \$400 a year.

A ten acre farm can maintain a poultry plant that will pay \$300 a year, two cows that earn \$250 a year, ten hogs returning \$150, twelve sheep paying \$100, tree and bush fruits amounting to \$500 and vegetables worth \$1,000, a total of \$2,200, besides more than one-half of the table supplies of the family. The deduction for labor, millstuffs, repairs and other items of expense need not be more than \$700. This would leave \$1,500 for family use and saving.

Land needs to be handled in a way that will give good results. Asparagus, beets, lettuce, cabbage and small fruits can be grown between the rows of trees in an orchard without detriment to either trees or vegetables. This is a good way to make land profitable while trees are coming to maturity. Strawberries are also well adapted to orchard growth. All these things require an amount of light cultivation, mostly by hand, which is good for fruit trees.

Where there is a market convenient it is considered more profitable to grow strawberries in the young orchard than any other crop, as they come into full profit in about fourteen months after planting, and the turning of them under every two or three years adds much organic matter to the soil, which is in every way quite beneficial to the young orchard. But whatever kind of crop is grown in the orchard ample space must be left on each side of the rows of trees to admit of unrestricted cultivation, as young trees cannot thrive in a hard, sun baked soil, and they must not be injured by the implements.

In countries where economy in farm management has been studied a long time the sheep is considered to be necessary in utilizing vegetation on such waste lands as are not wet or marshy. The sheep can hold its place on high priced land as a meat producer alone. Compared with the larger animals it has some important advantages. The

lambs mature rapidly, being marketable at four months of age or later, according to breeding and feeding. This is an economy because a larger proportion of the total feed goes into increase of weight than in slower growing animals.

Sheep consume a greater variety of plants than do other animals. Many of these plants are detrimental to pastures and would otherwise require hard labor to hold them in check. Grain wasted in harvesting can be entirely recovered by sheep.

## THE GARDEN IN WINTER.

Little Remains to Be Done Outdoors at This Season.

Little remains to be done outdoors, no more indeed, than just enough to give us the needed exercise and an occasional sniff of the clear, bracing winter air, says the American Cultivator. The fields are frozen or likely to freeze up solid any day. Just as soon as that happens we cover the strawberry patch with a protecting coat of some coarse litter. This should be entirely free from weed seeds. I know of nothing better than clear marsh hay, and like to have it put on reasonably thick, at least between the rows, with a lighter covering over the plants themselves. There are some winters in which some protection is not necessary, the snow staying on from early winter until spring right along and making a satisfactory and sufficient covering. The good gardener, however, does not depend on the vagaries and uncertainties of the season. It seldom fails to pay well to apply the mulch at this time, especially as we need it anyway in spring and during the fruiting season.

In open weather the plowing of the garden patches may be continued where not already finished, and mild days come handy for gathering up old vines, brush and rubbish of all sorts, to be buried at an early date. We try to leave no hiding places for insect foes and nothing that may contain the spores of fungous diseases. Among this rubbish we include the trimmings of grapevines, old raspberry and blackberry canes, trimmings of currant and gooseberry bushes, etc. All these bush fruits may be pruned during mild weather from fall until spring. We like to do this early and thoroughly.

The garden needs manure, needs it every year, and the application may be made at any time. Whenever you happen to come across a load of really good old compost or can get a load of the sweepings of the blacksmith shop or poultry manure or some ashes or other materials that will answer the purpose, now or at any time during the winter, the best place for it is the

garden. Scatter it rather freely over the plowed ground, frozen or not (as it may happen to be), and thus leave it to be plowed under in spring.

## SCRUTINIZE SEED POTATOES.

Department of Agriculture Issues a Warning to Farmers.

The farmers of New Jersey, middle Atlantic states and the southern states are warned by the United States department of agriculture to see that the seed potatoes they buy bear the white-label of the potato inspection service of this department. This label is placed on each container and certifies that the potatoes have been examined by federal inspectors and found free from powdery scab; that they were grown on farms free from and have not in any way been exposed to this disease.

Farmers are warned against the use of table potatoes for planting purposes, as these, even though they do not show the disease, may have been exposed to powdery scab. Table potatoes are usually shipped from Maine in bulk, and the carrier carries a blue certification tag, while seed potatoes are in sacks or other containers of a capacity not to exceed 150 pounds, and each container is separately certified.

Some dealers have been buying table stock and selling it for seed. These men are not violating any law, but they are exposing their customers to the risk of the introduction of a dangerous disease and a quarantine should the powdery scab be introduced.

The white seed certificate relates only to freedom from powdery scab, but potatoes so certified are likely to be of better quality and less mixed than table stock potatoes. The supply of certified seed potatoes in Maine is ample and the price this year is low, so that there is no excuse for planting table stock potatoes.

The department also states that the rigid inspection and other precautionary thrown around certified seed stock from quarantined districts make such stock as safe as potatoes from non-infected areas and often better selected.

## An Understanding Wanted.

"Mabel, why do you hesitate to marry me? I got \$30 a week."  
"Reginald, you are a good dresser."  
"Yes."  
"And I'm a good dresser."  
"Well?"  
"Which will be the good dresser after we are married?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## Keeping in Good Condition

Many people suffer from indigestion and constipation and do not know it. A feeling of dullness and languidness, bitter taste in the mouth, headache, bilious fever—most of those conditions when you "are not sick, but don't feel right"—can be traced to sluggish bowels and torpid liver. Foley Cathartic Tablets cleanse the system, arouse the liver, banish indigestion and make you "feel good all over"—light, energetic and ambitious. Sold by City Drug Store.

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