

## Want Column

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**FOUND**—On train to Omaha, lady's purse containing money. Owner may have same by calling at NEWS-HERALD office and proving property.

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**References:**  
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Nehawka Bank, Nehawka.  
Bank of Murdock, Murdock.  
First Nat'l bank, Greenwood.  
State bank of Murray, Murray.  
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**WOULD FUSE WITH THE ORIENT.**  
Writer Declares That Out of Action Would Come a Better Race.

In many respects the orientals are our antithesis, and if our ideals, principles, and institutions are more beneficent, we are under obligation to present them. There should be no collision between the Mongol and the Anglo-Saxon races, but instead there should be a fusion. Out of this fusion there should emerge a better race. We can learn much from the various people of the orient which would be beneficial to ourselves, and while we receive from them we are able to contribute the one great principle of the Anglo-Saxon race, namely, liberty. Every race that has come into power and prominence has stood for some great, overmastering idea. That for which we stand and which is the great touchstone of our great national life is liberty. It is for our nation, as the great western wing of the Anglo-Saxon race, to join in the extension of this principle, and also to bear the message of peace.—Mason S. Stone, Commissioner of Education of Vermont, in Leslie's Weekly.

**Rubber Displacing Tea.**  
In a once famous tea district of India the cultivation of rubber has driven the production of the former to sea and place, nearly 17,000 acres being devoted to rubber plantations.

**Not Good.**  
"Was it a good comedy?" "Very poor; the only thing my husband smiled when he went out after such act."—Houston Post.

**Make the Best of Things.**  
Happiness includes the art of overlooking things and concealing regrets. As the Lord breath a cheerful giver, the world loveth a cheerful looker.

**Proper Proportions.**  
"How much fuel do you compute we shall need on our motor trip?" "Well suppose we say two gallons of gasoline and three gallons of Scotch."—Outing.

**Making Money**  
**On the Farm**

**IX.—Clover and Alfalfa**  
**Growing**

By **C. V. GREGORY,**  
Author of "Home Course in Modern Agriculture"  
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**T**HERE is no crop grown on the farm which is more necessary or more profitable, all things considered, than some legume. Such a crop is profitable from the standpoint of the returns from an acre and doubly profitable when the fertility of the soil is considered. On the farm where much stock is kept legumes serve another purpose, that of furnishing cheap protein.

**Clover Versus Alfalfa.**

Throughout the corn belt clover is the most important legume. In western United States alfalfa is largely grown, while in the south cowpeas, soy beans and vetch are the principal legumes. The legume best adapted to your own locality is the best one to grow, at least until careful experiments have shown that some other is more profitable. In the west, where the soil is loose and dry, alfalfa sends down its long roots to a source of permanent water supply and yields abundant crops. Farther east, where the water table is so near the surface of the ground that the plants have "wet feet" during a considerable portion of the year, it does not do as well. In states east of the Missouri river clover is much more desirable. A small patch of alfalfa may be grown, but it does not fit into the system of farming well enough to be adopted on a large scale. It cannot be sown with the small grain in the spring with any surety of getting a stand. The seed is expensive, and the hay is more difficult to cure than clover.

Alfalfa does not come to its prime for about three years, so that it is not profitable to plow it up the second year, as is done with clover. For this reason it does not work well in the standard rotation of corn, oats and clover that meets with so much favor in the corn belt. It does not fit in with the rest of the work as well as clover either, as the first crop must be cut just when the corn is being laid by. When a good stand of alfalfa has been secured it yields twice as much as clover, but this extra yield is counterbalanced in most instances by its disadvantages.

**Getting a Stand of Clover.**

The question of getting a stand of clover is a troublesome one on many farms. This is due largely to improper methods. The first point to consider is the soil. Land that has been farmed a number of years is likely to be acid, a condition which makes it ill fitted to grow clover. This acidity can be overcome by adding ground limestone as suggested in article No. 2.

A seed bed in good fifth and free from weed seeds is also an important consideration. Little clover plants are very tender and cannot well compete with weeds or force their way through elds. Land that has been kept reasonably free from weeds the previous season is best for clover. Such land, prepared as for oats as described in article No. 4, makes an ideal seed bed for clover.

Clover seed should be tested for germination before sowing. If it does not germinate very well a larger amount to the acre will have to be sown. The seed should be cleaned carefully with a clover seed grader to remove all weed seeds. If purchased it should be examined very carefully to see that it contains no weed seeds. If much of the seed is badly shriveled it should be discarded entirely. This matter of testing the germinative strength of seed before the regular sowing is made does not receive the attention which its importance demands. It needs no argument to show that it is the part of prudence to make certain that this essential factor in the season's campaign is proved to be capable of fulfilling its requirement. The eye is by no means an infallible judge of grain offered for seed, and a more searching inquiry should be made.

Where clover is sown with timothy about eight pounds of the clover to four of timothy per acre is the proper amount. In a short rotation, however, it is better to leave out the timothy and use ten or twelve pounds of clover. Not all of this seed will grow the first year. The outer coat of a clover seed is very hard, and a considerable proportion of it does not soften enough to sprout the first season. It will come up the next spring and thicken the stand.

**Seeding With Small Grain.**

On light soils, especially if the spring is dry, the clover may be mixed with

the oats directly and covered at the same depth. Where there is much clay in the soil or when the soil is rather wet at time of sowing the chances are that much of the clover seed will fall to some up at all if put in so deep. A better way is to go over the ground with a wheelbarrow sower after the oats have been disked in and cover the clover seed with the harrow. Most drills have a grass seed attachment which sows the clover broadcast between the rows of small grain. The harrowing which follows drilling will cover the clover seed.

Drilled grain, especially if drilled north and south, is a much better nurse crop than that sown broadcast. The sun gets in between the rows to the little clover plants, and they grow much more rapidly than they do in broadcasted grain. Late grain does not make a satisfactory nurse crop. It smother out too much, and the ground is so dry and hard when it is finally harvested that the sprouting clover cannot make much of a growth before winter. A luxuriant fall growth is the best guarantee against winter-killing. Early oats or barley make an ideal nurse crop. They do not stand out much and are ripe early in July, thus giving the clover several months in which to grow before it is stopped by freezing weather. The first fall's growth should not be cut or pastured if a crop is wanted the following year. It is needed to hold the snow to protect the tender roots. In the spring the clover field should be examined early to see how it has come through the winter. The stand may need thick-

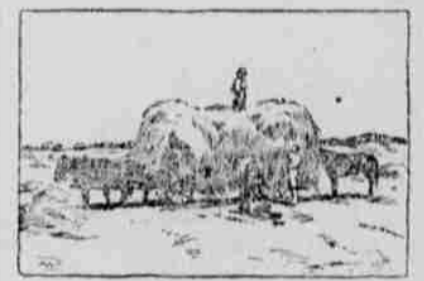


FIG. XVIII.—LOADING BY HAND.

ening by scattering a little seed over some of the thin spots, or the whole field may possibly be so badly damaged that it will be necessary to plow it up.

**Curing Clover Hay.**

Clover should be cut as soon as it is in full bloom and before many of the heads have turned brown. If cut earlier it is suppy and hard to cure. If left later it becomes woody. As soon as the cut clover has wilted a little in the swath it should be thrown together into light windrows, preferably with a side delivery rake. Cured in this way the leaves are less liable to become brittle and shake off. Well cured clover leaves are almost as valuable for feed as bran, so care should be taken to save as many of them as possible. As soon as the hay has cured sufficiently in the windrow it should be gathered up with a loader—if one can be had—and put in the barn. Clover has the reputation of being a troublesome crop to harvest, and many farmers are shy of it on that account. It is true that clover growing for profit demands a good deal of intelligence but that is also the very factor which brings success in all agricultural enterprises. With proper attention to the habit of the plant and with the exercise of a modicum of judgment in its culture and harvesting there is nothing to be feared for the outcome.

Where it is desired to obtain a crop of seed the second crop should be used. The first crop seldom fills well and is always more valuable for hay than for seed. Most thrashing machines have a clover hulling attachment. It should be carefully adjusted so as to get all the seed. A bushel to a bushel and a half of seed per acre is a good yield. The yield of hay is from one to two tons to the acre for the first crop and a little more than half as much for the second crop. Where the fields are fenced the second crop may often be pastured to advantage.

Alfalfa clover finds a place on land that is too wet for the red variety. It does not yield as well, but it makes better pasture. By loosening up the soil in the low corners of the pasture with the disk and sowing four pounds of alfalfa to the acre its value may be greatly increased. In seeding a field to red clover it is well to scatter a little alfalfa in the low spots. It will be sure to grow whether the other does or not.

**Handling Alfalfa.**

What has been said about alfalfa does not mean that it is not to be grown at all except in the drier regions of the west, but that it is to be introduced into new regions carefully and on a small scale. The surest way to get a stand of alfalfa is to follow the land during the spring and early summer. About the middle of July a seed bed may be prepared and the alfalfa sown at the rate of twenty to twenty-five pounds to the acre. If the ground is not too dry a stand will usually be secured in this way, since the following will have destroyed most of the weeds. The objection to this plan is that no crop is obtained from the land that year.

A more economical way is to start with a crop of early oats or barley. As soon as this is harvested the land should be disked thoroughly and the alfalfa seed sown. If the ground is so dry and hard that the disk will not take hold it will have to be plowed. The main thing is to get the seed in as quickly as possible. The chances of securing a stand are much improved if a thin dressing of manure is given the land before sowing. After the alfalfa once gets a start it is very hardy and a good yielder, giving four to six tons of hay a year. It should be cut when about one-tenth of the plants are in bloom. The second spring a disk run over the field will split up the clumps and thicken the stand, discouraging the weeds and loosening the soil as well.

### HANGMAN WAS ALSO SURGEON.

Until 100 Years Ago Executioners Were Permitted to Practice.

Two or three centuries ago executioners not infrequently performed surgical operations, says the British Medical Journal. This seems to have been particularly the case in Denmark. July 24, 1579, a license was issued by Frederick II. to Anders Frolund, executioner of Copenhagen, granting him the right to set bones and treat old wounds; he was expressly forbidden to meddle with recent wounds. In 1609 it is recorded in the municipal archives of Copenhagen that Gaspar, the hangman, had received four rix-dalers for the cure of two sick children in the infirmary. In 1628 Christian IV. summoned the executioner of Giueckstadt in Holstein to examine the diseased foot of the crown prince. In a letter addressed to Ole Worm, a leading Danish physician of the day, Henry Koser, physician-in-ordinary to the king, complains bitterly of the slight thus put upon him. He says that for two whole months the hangman, "who is as fit to treat the case as an ass is to play the lyro," had the case in hand and the doctor was not asked his advice. . . . Again, in 1681, Christian V. gave a fee of 200 rix-dalers to the Copenhagen hangman for curing the leg of a pater. In 1732, Berzen, an executioner in Norway, was authorized by royal decree to practice surgery.

Even up to the early years of the nineteenth century this extraordinary association of surgery with the last penalty of the law continued. Erik Peterson, who was appointed public executioner at Trondhjem in 1796, served as surgeon to an infantry regiment in the war with Sweden, and retired in 1814 with the rank of surgeon-major. Frederick I. of Prussia chose his favorite hangman, Coblenz, to be his physician-in-ordinary. It might be suspected that this peculiar combination of functions had its origin in a satirical view of the art of healing; but in the records we have quoted we can trace nothing of the kind. Perhaps the executioner drove a trade in human fat and other things supposed to possess marvelous healing properties; he may thus have come to be credited with skill in healing, though the association surely represents the lowest degree to which the surgeon has ever fallen in public esteem and social position.

### Choosing a Vocation.

It is very certain that no man is fit for everything; but it is almost certain, too, that there is scarcely any one man who is not fit for something, which something nature plainly points out to him by giving him tendency and propensity to it. I look upon common sense to be to the mind what conscience is to the heart—the faithful and constant monitor of what is right or wrong. And I am convinced that no man commits either a crime or a folly but against the manifest and sensible representations of the one or the other. Every man finds in himself, either from nature or education—for they are hard to distinguish—a peculiar bent and disposition to some particular character; and his struggling against it is the fruitless and endless labor of Sisyphus. Let him follow and cultivate that vocation; he will succeed in it, and be considerable in one way at least; whereas, if he denarts from it, he will, at best, be inconsiderable, probably ridiculous.—Lord Chesterfield.

### "Blue Hen's Chickens."

Capt. Caldwell, who commanded a Delaware regiment in the revolution, was notorious for his love of cock fighting. He drilled his men admirably, and they were known in the army as "Caldwell's game cocks." The gallant captain held a peculiar theory that no cock was really game unless it came from a blue hen, and this led to the substitution of "Blue Hen's Chickens" as a nickname for his regiment. After the revolutionary war the nickname was applied indiscriminately to all Delawareans.

### Vivisection.

"In the agony of death a dog has been known to enress his master, and every one has heard of the dog suffering under vivisection, who licked the hand of the operator; this man unless the operation was fully justified by an increase of our knowledge or unless he had a heart of stone must have felt remorse to the last hour of his life."—"Descent of Man," Appleton's, 1906 edition, page 70.

### To Work and to Eat.

I hold, if the Almighty had ever made a set of men to do all the eating and none of the work, he would have made them with mouths only, and no hands; and if he had ever made another set that he had intended should do all of the work and none of the eating, he would have made them without mouths and with all hands.—Abraham Lincoln.

### Character in Snub Noes.

In the matter of noses there are "snubs" and "snubs." Some of them belong to the peculiarly vivacious folk. Their vivacity is not always of the most agreeable kind, as they are frequently inclined to ascribe other people's feelings to saying "a good thing." Turn-ups are generally indicative of a merry disposition.

### Well-Trained Memory.

"I do not recall anything on that point," said the witness. "Oh, you don't?" sneered the lawyer. "You'd better take memory lessons." "Excuse me," rejoined the witness suavely, "but my memory has been trained by one of the highest-priced lawyers in the business."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

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