

The McLean News

TWELFTH YEAR

McLEAN, GRAY COUNTY, TEXAS, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1916

NO. 52

Prices Going Up

On most everything but we are selling coal at the same old prices:

Niggerhead Lump	\$8.50
Niggerhead Nut	8.00
Dawson	7.25

At the bin

Western Lumber Company
Phone 4

Panhandle Stock-Feeding

For many years the Panhandle section of the Great Plains region has been famous for its stock cattle, and the steers and calves raised there have gone to fill northern and cold-belt feed-lots to turn the corn and other feeds of that section into beef. A great many corn belt farmers owe their prosperity to the Panhandle steer that has converted their cheap corn into high-priced beef.

Early farming in the Panhandle was done only by the "nester," who not having range enough for his cattle or money to buy feeders, was forced to sell the feed to the big cattlemen for "roughing" their cattle through the winter, or haul the grain to town and sell it to the grain dealer. In this way the Panhandle also became famous for its grain sorghums, which are grown in place of corn and can be produced at little cost.

But with the coming of the stock farmer a gradual change is taking place in the methods of handling cattle. Men have learned that with the cottonseed produced in the southern and central sections of Texas, added to the forage and grain sorghum raised in the Panhandle, can fatten cattle. The chief advantage is the long haul to market after the cattle are finished.

In certain sections of the Panhandle where irrigation is practiced a great deal of alfalfa is grown. During the fall of 1914 and winter of 1915 one of the leading stock farmers of that section, in co-operation with an agent of the department, carried out a cattle-feeding demonstration, using only the feeds grown on the farm and purchasing no concentrates at all.

The grain used was milo and the roughage consisted of alfalfa hay, sorghum hay and kafir silage. The steers were high-grade Herefords of good quality. They went into the feed lot in medium condition and were given good care during the feeding period. Feeding was done twice daily and an accurate account was kept of all feeds used and the gains of the cattle.

The figures obtained are given below:

December 1914 December 1915

In keeping with the general trend of prosperity that has manifested itself throughout the Nation the McLean country is maintaining a steady growth and her commercial advancement over former years is apparent to a marked degree. In no more certain language can we set this fact forth than by giving the evidence as deduced from the records of the local railroad station; particularly a comparison of its business during December 1914 and December 1915.

The tonnage of local merchandise of all kinds received at this station during December, 1914, was 172,307 pounds, while during the same month of 1915 it amounted to 431,191, or nearly three times as much. The car load receipts for the same periods were 12 and 36, respectively being exactly three times as much.

In December, 1914, when grain prices had soared to unusual heights, there were shipped out 60 cars, while during the past December 93 cars were forwarded to other points.

The gross earnings of the station showed an increase of from \$8,195.75 in December, 1914, to \$12,174.79 in December, 1915.

What more convincing proof could be wanted to demonstrate the fact that this section of the Panhandle, admitted the bantling of the 20th century district from a diversified standpoint, is gradually developing into a rich and prosperous community.

Local merchants have never before experienced so active a demand for all classes of merchandise at this season of the year and their gross sales are far exceeding those of any former year. Every available tenant house in town is occupied and the demand for more is increasing.

There is a constant string of new people moving in to make their home among us and new homes are being founded, both rural and urban.

This is indeed a prosperous season for this splendid section and the fact that far sighted business men are contemplating the erection of new modern business bricks during the spring season is evidence of their faith in the continuation of our growth and development.

If we have enjoyed a long season of apathetic indifference to our surroundings, let us r-waken and throw it off for the tramp, tramp, tramp of prosperity is distinctly heard and the band wagon is coming our way. All aboard!

Number of cattle 70; original weight (average) 1,031 pounds; final ranch weight (average) 1,367 pounds; total gain per steer 336 pounds; Kansas City selling weight (average) 1,248 pounds; average shrinkage en route to market 119 pounds; net gain per head 217 pounds; feeding period 151 days; average daily gain 2.22 pounds; total cost of steer at 7.35 cents per pound \$75.88; average selling price at 8.8 to 8.7 cents per pound, \$105.85; freight, commission, etc., \$7.20; net cash returns \$25.77; cost of producing feed \$14.00; profit per head over cost of production of feed \$10.82; dressing percentage 62.5.

(continued on back page)



Dressing Table

Requisites and all things pertaining to Milady's dressing Table are to be found in abundance in our store.

We carry the best makes of Soaps, Perfumes, Creams and other indispensable things.

Erwin Drug Company

"A Still Small Voice"

ISABEL SHERRICK WARDELL

"Oh, where is God?" my heart cried out
In its dream of pain and fear;
"I must find Him now, the need is great,
And the way seems dark and drear."

"He is here!" the humble violet smiled,
Lifting her meek, sweet face;
"Here, where the heart lays down its pride,
Donning humility's grace."

"He is here!" a fragrant incense rose
Up from the lily white;
"The pure in heart see God," it said,
"Purity finds the light."

"He is here!" the skylark mounting sang
In his morning hymn of praise:
"Lift up thy heart—'tis the way to Him;
Thank Him in all thy ways!"

And lo! in the silence a voice within—
"Why seekest thou God afar?
Love is with thee and everywhere,
That Love's expressions are!"

Then I woke in the dawn of humble faith
To purity's hymn of praise.
The fear and the pain and the doubt were gone,
Vanished in Love's pure rays.

From Over The Panhandle

Senator Morris Sheppard has introduced a bill for a \$50,000 appropriation to be used for the construction of a government building at Canadian.

Saturday of last week near Memphis Oscar Franz killed his wife and then shot himself. The tragedy was the result of a long disagreement between husband and wife.

The citizens of Plainview have subscribed large bonuses for the purpose of locating a big feed mill and modern laundry in their city.

Weaver Howard and Miss Bertha Day of the Starkey community were married at Floyada Sunday of last week.

Wm. H. Larimore died at his home at Floyada last week and in just four days his wife passed away of the same cause.

The Miami Chief reports that the six new business buildings

under erection have been completed and are now occupied. The \$8,000 Baptist church is almost finished.

J. M. Thomas, age 45 years, living near Lockney, committed suicide last week by shooting the whole top of his head off. He leaves a wife and five boys. No reason is given for the act.



Notice.

There will be preaching at the Methodist Church next Sunday, Jan. 30th., both morning and night, and at Heald at 3:30 p. m.

The Methodist and Presbyterian Churches expect to begin a revival meeting at the tabernacle in McLean, August 6th., to continue over the 20th.

J. T. Howell.

Service and Solidity The Banking Requisites

The satisfactory bank—the only bank which can be of real benefit to the business public—is that which, while assuring absolute security, is prepared to give expert and courteous service not only to depositors but to the public generally.

The success of the AMERICAN STATE BANK has been built upon this winning combination of Service and Solidity. Your account is solicited.

CAPITAL \$25,000.00
SURPLUS \$12,000.00

American State Bank

(GUARANTY FUND BANK)

McLean, Texas

D. B. VEATCH, PRESIDENT
G. W. SITTER, VICE PRES.

W. H. HOLT, CASHIER
A. G. RICHARDSON, ASST. CASHIER

A. P. CLARK, Jr.

JACOB L. HESS,

DIRECTORS.

INDIVIDUAL WORTH OF STOCKHOLDERS \$1,750,000.00

To The PUBLIC

Christmas time is over and we have again entered upon a new year. We have the best stock of building material in every line that we have had for a long long time.

We thank you for your past patronage and hope that our dealings with you in the past have been satisfactory and that we may still have a liberal share of your business. Fair dealing is our motto.

Call And See Us

**Cicero Smith
Lumber Company**

Phone 3

Household Work Is Most Honorable

By Wells Andrews, M. D., Chicago

Why should girls be raised in idleness? Why should work and service be considered a disgrace by them? Why should the home be filled with ignorant and half-trained servants to waste and annoy, when there are two or three almost useless daughters in the household, who would be healthier in mind and body if each took her share of the work in every department of the home? Fathers and brothers devote themselves to earnest service, but the wife and daughters too often sit in comparative idleness, demanding to be served.

It is just here that the social life of the great middle class of Americans, especially in the cities, is so sadly defective. In this false home training of girls the body politic is hurt, for in that training lies the fruitful source of one of the most deplorable of all social evils. Young men, unless they are rich or in prosperous business, cannot afford to marry. The cost of supporting a woman who thinks it degrading to make a loaf of bread, cook a dinner or wash the dishes is too great for most young men who have to depend solely upon their own hands and brains for a livelihood. A great many take the risk and burden with a half blind confidence that all will come out right. But too many of these, after a few years, find themselves hopelessly in debt, while the family expenses go on steadily increasing. Then come shifts and expedients, the breaking up of homes and boarding in order to reduce the cost of living.

Is all this chargeable to the false education of girls? Too much of it. And until they are taught that work and service are as honorable to them as to their brothers and idleness as wrong and disgraceful, there will be little or no change for the better in social life.

Girls should be trained from the beginning to regard all household work as good and honorable. To be skilled in every department of home economy is as much a woman's duty as it is the duty of a man to be skilled in the trade or calling by which he is to become the breadwinner for his family. Let duty and service be set before girls as the highest end of life and pleasure and self-indulgence as the lowest. False sentiment reverses this. And it is causing sad disasters in many homes, homes built upon the sands of pride and self-indulgence, instead of upon the solid foundation of prudence, industry, economy and a loving self-sacrifice.

How to Live on Farm Is Problem

By MARY L. OBERLIN, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Someone has said that the farmer's family faces two problems—how to make a living on a farm and how to live on a farm. Although many people would answer unhesitatingly that everyone knows how to live on a farm, while how to make a living is a very real problem, there is, after all, some doubt as to which is the greater problem.

Successful living in any place depends primarily upon the spiritual and mental attitude. One must be in sympathy with the natural environment in which he finds himself. The family on the farm must have a feeling of permanency. They must believe that it is the best place for them to live, the ideal place for a home, the place where the children have the best opportunity to develop strong bodies, sound minds and the characteristics that make for efficiency. They must be open-minded and try to learn whatever they can that will improve farm conditions. They must believe in wholesome recreation for themselves and every member of their household. They must realize that all the really worth while things of the city, such as household conveniences and labor-saving devices, opportunities for education, for the enjoyment of music, art or literature and the companionship of others, are within their reach at some times and in some forms. When they are convinced of these things and have learned "to love the wind and the rain, the growing things, the birds, and all the rest, the dawn, the early morning odors, and to find each part of the day, each twilight and each nightfall filled with wonders," they will know how to live on a farm, and how to make a living on a farm will be less of a problem.

No Help for the Panama Slides

By Andrew Dade, Civil Engineer, Chicago

Slides have been more frequent in the Panama canal in the last year than before the ditch was opened for navigation, but that was to be expected. I have visited the canal on several occasions, just before this government took it over from the French and several times since construction began under supervision of Colonel Goethals. When the board of engineers visited the canal at the outset the subject of slides was much discussed, and it was agreed that it would be a long time even after the completion of the canal before it would be entirely free from slides. No matter how thoroughly the work might be done, no engineering foresight could guard against the work of nature, and we have just got to be patient until Gold Hill and other great bodies of earth get through pouring their dirt into the ditch.

Meantime steamship lines operating the all-water, coast-to-coast route by way of the canal may be expected to lose by the unexpected interruption. It has been estimated that as a result of the recent disastrous slide the steamship companies lost in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000 by reason of being tied up for an indefinite period. With steamer rates at the present high level, it is said that the average daily cost to steamship companies for holding a vessel at either terminal is not less than \$1,500 a day. Of course the government can do nothing.

There Are no Hundred Best Books

By J. P. WARRINGTON, New York

I like the way in which the most incongruous titles and subject-matters drift together on my bedroom shelf. It does me good to see how close a pious tractate and a blasphemous brochure entitled, "Les Moines: Comedie Satirique," nestle there in peace. The life of a member of the Society of Friends, long a missionary at home and abroad, jostles the latest sophistry of Anatole France; and when, by a piece of unassisted coincidence, Crevecoeur's delightful "Letters From an American Farmer" stands beside William Barnes' "Poems of Rural Life," I am a thousandfold better pleased than I could ever have been by any intentional arrangement of these books together.

What though a "Nonsense Anthology," a "History of Witchcraft in the Middle Ages" and "Principal Sharp's Poetry and Philosophy" are another just a little rudely?

Such a juxtaposition can do poetry and philosophy no lasting harm—pleasantly piques my sense of the grotesque.

After all, there are no hundred best books—no hundred worst ones.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP

Congressional Directory Shows Work of Censor

WASHINGTON.—The proclivities of new congressmen to advertise their past exploits and their future aspirations have been severely dealt with by the censor appointed by the joint committee on printing to edit the autobiographies submitted by statesmen for the new congressional directory.

One of the features of the new directory is the brevity of many of the biographies. Consternation reigned in the government printing office several years ago when Representative Lindbergh of Minnesota sent in his biography this: "Lindbergh, Charles A., Republican, Little Falls."

There are more than a dozen similar items in the directory just issued. One of them is the biography of Senator Lane of Oregon, who records himself as "Harry Lane, Democrat."

Senator Thompson of Kansas, who predicted a glorious future for himself in the first directory printed after his election, has evidently changed his view, as the new issue contains nothing even related to the radiant. Similar high personal mention which stood out in a former sketch of Representative Littlepage of West Virginia is missing.

Harry E. Hull, Republican, of Iowa, says he had only ten days to make his campaign as the successor of the late Mr. Pepper, and that he "made a run that was accepted by the whole country as proof of how the farmers would vote and of the weakness of the Progressive cause."

Jeff McLemore of Houston, Tex., asserts that he is "a bachelor and a newspaper man." He also prospected for gold in 1879, but "did not make a strike." Mr. McLemore also says that he "had but little schooling because of his aversion to teachers."

David H. Kincheloe of Madisonville, Ky., proudly says he is married and "has one girl now seven and a half months old."

Uncle Sam Now Boosting the Goosefish as Food

THE bureau of fisheries is doing its best to exploit the commercial possibilities of the goosefish and has issued a bulletin upon this unappreciated fish in which it gives ten different recipes by which it may be converted into a delicious and appetizing food.

So little is this fish valued by the fishermen of the Atlantic coast that every year they throw away about 10,000,000 pounds. But goosefish is of a higher nutritive value than the famous New England codfish.

This angler, or monkfish, as it is also called, is a most unsightly monster. It has a very large head and mouth, entirely out of proportion to the rest of its body. It is abundant along the Atlantic coast down to the Carolinas, and on trawl lines and in nets with other fish there are gathered more than 400,000, weighing on an average of 25 pounds each, and giving, when cut into steaks, food that in flesh-building qualities is equal to sirloin steak. All of this splendid food is either thrown overboard or left on the shores to decay, and if it were sold even at the lowest price it would pay the fishermen, for they take it without extra trouble.

The appearance of the fish is against it. It averages a length of about three feet, with broad, depressed body, and the powerful jaws are provided with a double row of strong teeth.

The first spine of the dorsal fin is detached and inserted on the snout, and bears a tuft, which serves as a lure for its prey. Its loose, mottled brown skin is covered with numerous short spines, which are regular in size and arrangement around the edge of the jaws.

While its good qualities are only just becoming known in this country the goosefish has long been a favorite in Europe. It abounds in the North sea and other waters of Europe, and its annual consumption amounts to millions of pounds.

Though called the "sea devil" in Germany it is highly esteemed, and there are many ways of preparing it. It is equally popular in Great Britain and Italy. It is also prepared for sale by smoking, cut into small strips and boxed.

Athletic Paradise Is Planned for Washington

WITHIN ten years the District of Columbia will have one of the most complete public amusement parks in the world, if the present plans of Col. W. W. Harts, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, are approved and supported financially by congress. Colonel Harts has mapped out a comprehensive plan for converting the 327 acres of unimproved land southeast of Potomac park and just across from the Seventh street wharves into an athletic "paradise."

The plan is so broad in scope that it can be carried out only gradually. Colonel Harts estimates that ten years should see its completion.

The feature of the plan is the erection of a stadium capable of seating 40,000. "It is not our intention to have a stadium with 40,000 empty seats always gaping across the field," said Colonel Harts. "The tentative plan calls for a U-shaped grand stand with a seating capacity of 15,000. Now, when occasion demands, the two ends of the big 'U' can be extended to the end of the field, and then, if more seats are desired, the 'U' can be completed into a huge oval-shaped stand, seating a world series crowd."

In addition to the big field, there will be 13 smaller baseball diamonds for the use of the public. Some of the other features in the tentative plan are: Two swimming pools, one wading pool, two cricket fields, 28 tennis courts, an 18-hole golf course, four basket-ball fields and a combination roque and croquet field.

Spanish Becomes Popular Study at the Capital

PROMPTLY at 4:35 o'clock two afternoons of each week a score or more of employees of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce meet in one of the rooms in the department of commerce building to study for a half hour lessons in the Spanish language.

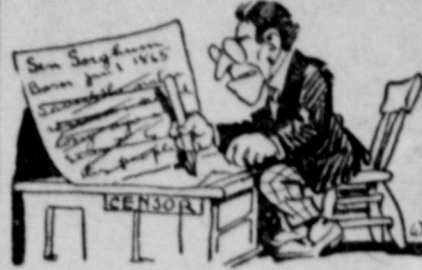
On two other afternoons at the same time a number of employees of the bureau gather to take lessons in Russian.

The language lessons were inaugurated by Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, chief of the bureau, as a part of the welfare work among his employees.

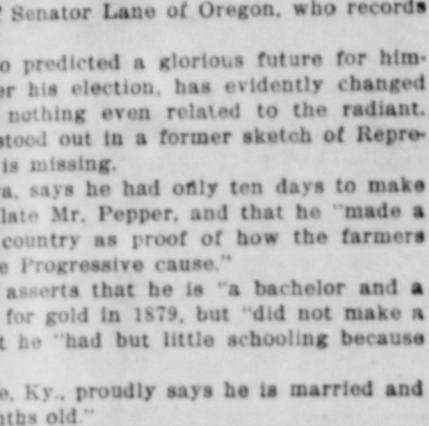
No employee of the bureau is required to study Spanish or Russian or any other foreign language. It is a voluntary matter, paid for in cash by the persons who take the lessons. The expectation is that several of the men now taking Spanish lessons will in time be promoted to field duty and detailed to Central or South America on some phase of the bureau's varied commercial activities. Others will have opportunities to turn their knowledge of Spanish to profitable account in private employment.

The growing commerce between the United States and Latin-American countries makes it very desirable that some of the employees of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce have a working knowledge of Spanish. While keeping the practical side in mind, however, the satisfaction which comes to persons who master foreign languages also is not being lost sight of.

The Russian language is generally believed to be much harder to master than Spanish, but the growing commerce between the United States and Russia promises to make it well worth while for the few employees who undertake a study of the Russian language at their own request.



Some women may argue that they haven't time to put fancy work on household linen. This is a poor argument, for almost every woman has a few moments during the day when she sits down to chat with a neighbor or when she is waiting for the homecoming of her husband to his evening meal. It is during these odd moments that a great deal can be accomplished, especially in the way of fancy work. Pick-up work is good for the nerves.



Mexican Meat Loaf. Mix thoroughly a pound and a half of chopped beef, half a pound of finely chopped veal and a quarter of a pound of chopped salt pork, a tablespoonful of finely minced parsley, half a chopped onion and a tablespoonful of minced green pepper, also a teaspoonful of salt and a saltspoonful of pepper. Cut a long, narrow strip from a canned pimento and arrange a layer of the meat mixture firmly in the bottom of a dish previously wet with cold water. Then lay the pimento strip lengthwise on the meat and cover with the remainder of the meat. Pack in well and bake three-quarters of an hour in a quick oven. Make a gravy of the drippings, adding a little tomato juice and chopped green pepper.

Pennsylvania Plum Pudding. One cupful milk, two eggs, one cupful molasses, one-half teaspoonful nutmeg, one-half teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, one cupful bread crumbs, one-half cupful corn meal, one cupful chopped beef suet, one-quarter cupful finely minced citron, one cupful seeded raisins, one-half cupful currants; flour to make a stiff batter. Steam fully three hours, turn from the mold and strew chopped almonds over top. Serve pudding hot, with sauce made thus: Cream together one cupful of pulverized sugar, scant one-half cupful of butter, beat whites of two eggs in, one at a time, and one teaspoonful of lemon flavoring; stand on ice a short time before serving. Serve sauce very cold.

To Beat an Egg Quickly. Break the egg into an ordinary glass tumbler. Place a piece of clean tissue paper on the top. Hold it firmly down all around to keep out the air. Place the other hand on the top of the paper and shake the tumbler vigorously two or three times. The egg is then ready to use without any further effort, and is as well-beaten as if whipped for ten minutes.

Oatmeal Muffins. Put two cupfuls of uncooked oatmeal in bowl, pour over one and one-half cupfuls sour milk, cover and let stand over night. In the morning add one-third cupful sugar, one-fourth cupful melted butter, one egg, well beaten, one teaspoonful salt and one cupful flour. Beat thoroughly, place in buttered hot iron gem pans; bake in a hot oven 20 minutes.

Anna Potatoes. Wash and pare medium-sized potatoes, cut lengthwise in one-quarter-inch slices, fasten with skewers (toothpicks), parboil ten minutes, place in dripping pan and bake about twenty minutes in a hot oven, basting often with butter or some other fat.

Ginger Puffs. Beat one egg well, add half cupful sugar, half cupful molasses, quarter cupful melted butter, half cupful warm water, two cupfuls flour sifted with one teaspoonful each of cassia, ginger and soda and half teaspoonful salt. Bake in individual tins.

To Keep Butter Firm. Butter will remain firm, even in a hot kitchen, if a cloth wrung out in cold water be placed over the top and around the sides of the butter dish and the dish placed where there is a draft.

To Fasten Strainer. Use clothespins to pin the cloth over the dish in which you are straining. It is much more convenient than trying to hold it.

EXTRA LINEN SUPPLY

MATTER THAT IS THE DESIRE OF EVERY HOUSEWIFE.

Monograms Should Be Embroidered on Every Piece—Fancy Work That Can Be Done in Moments of Leisure.

No housekeeper can ever have enough attractive linen for her table and her bedrooms. She may have enough for actual service, but it is wise to keep just a little ahead of the actual need in extra towels for guest-room and bathroom. It is also advisable to keep just a little ahead in the supply of linen for the table.

Every set of napkins and each tablecloth should have the housewife's surname initial or her monogram embroidered upon it. There is a question as to the proper place to put the initial or monogram, but the majority prefer the letter on tablecloths to be in the corner, where they will come just off the rounded edge of the table.

Napkins should have the initials in the corner or in the middle on one side, where they will be on top when the napkins are folded. Tea napkins are the only ones on which a wreath can be appropriately placed. It is quite permissible to place an initial within the wreath or other decorative motif. Tea napkins can also be finished with hemstitched or scalloped edges.

Some women may argue that they haven't time to put fancy work on household linen. This is a poor argument, for almost every woman has a few moments during the day when she sits down to chat with a neighbor or when she is waiting for the homecoming of her husband to his evening meal. It is during these odd moments that a great deal can be accomplished, especially in the way of fancy work. Pick-up work is good for the nerves.

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FROM ONE YEAR'S CROP HE PAID FOR HIS LAND IN WESTERN CANADA

Remarkable as are the reports of the yields of wheat in Western Canada, the marketing of which is now under way, they are none the more interesting than are those that are vouchsafed for as to the value of this grain crop to the farmers of that country.

Some months ago the Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, Canada, wrote to those in the United States who were owners of land in Western Canada that was not producing, advising that it be put under crop. The high prices of grain and their probable continuance for some years should be taken advantage of. Cattle and all the produce of the farm commanded good figures, and the opportunity to feed the world was great, while the profits were simply alarming. The Department suggested that money could be made out of these idle lands, lands that could produce anywhere from 25 to 65 bushels of wheat per acre. A number took advantage of the suggestion. One of these was an Illinois farmer. He owned a large quantity of land near Culross, Manitoba. He decided to put one thousand acres of it under wheat. His own story, written to Mr. C. J. Broughton, Canadian Government Agent at Chicago, is interesting.

"I had 1,000 acres in wheat near Culross, Manitoba. I threshed 34,999 bushels, being an average of 34 bushels to the acre. Last Spring I sold my foreman, Mr. F. L. Hill, 240 acres of land for \$9,000, or \$37.50 per acre. He had saved up about \$1,000, which he could buy seed with, and have the land harrowed, drilled and harvested, and put in stock or shock.

"As a first payment I was to take all the crops raised. When he threshed he had 8,300 bushels of wheat, which is worth in all \$1.90 per bushel, thereby paying for all the land that was in wheat and more, too there being only 200 acres in crop. If the 240 acres had all been in wheat he could have paid for it all and had money left."

That is a story that will need no corroboration in this year when, no matter which way you turn, you learn of farmers who had even higher yields than these.

G. E. Davidson of Manitou, Manitoba, had 36 acres of breaking and 14 acres older land. He got 2,186 bushels of wheat, over 43 bushels per acre.

Walter Tukner of Darlingford, Manitoba, had 3,514 bushels off a 60 acre field, or over 58½ bushels per acre. Forty acres was breaking and 20 acres summer fallow.

Wm. Sharp, formerly Member of Parliament for Lisgar, Manitoba, had 80 acres of wheat on his farm near Manitou, Manitoba, that went 53 bushels per acre.

One of the most remarkable yields in this old settled portion of Manitoba was that of P. Scharf of Manitou, who threshed from 15 acres the phenomenal yield of 73 bushels per acre.

These reports are but from one district, and when it is known that from almost any district in a grain belt of 30,000 square miles, yields while not as large generally as these quoted, but in many cases as good, is it any wonder that Canada is holding its head high in the air in its conquering career as the high wheat yielder of the continent? When it is pointed out that there are millions of acres of the same quality of land that has produced these yields, yet unbroken, and may be had for filing upon them as a homestead, or in some cases may be purchased at from \$12 to \$30 an acre from railway companies or private land companies, it is felt that the opportunity to take part in this marvelous production should be taken advantage of by those living on land much higher in price, and yielding infinitely less.—Advertisement.

Mother's Errand. "Is your mamma at home?" asked a caller of five-year-old Lola, who answered the bell.

"No, ma'am," answered the small miss. "She went out to get some time."

"To get some time!" echoed the caller.

"Yes, ma'am," replied Lola. "She said she was going over to one of the neighbors for a minute."

Not Satisfactory. "George kissed me for the first time last evening."

"He told me it was the last time."

STOP THOSE SHARP SHOOTING PAINS "Femiasis" is the wonder worker for all female disorders. Price \$1.00 and 50c.

A frenzied financier is one who earns his money by the sweat of other men's brows.

To Prevent the Grip Cold, cases Grip—Laxative Bromo Quinine is the cure. There is only one. E. W. GROVE'S signature on it.

It may be easier to coax a woman to drive her, but it's a lot expensive.

For genuine comfort and lasting pleasure use Had Crose Full Blue on wash. All good grocers. Adv.

Nothing jolts a smart man so hard as being beaten at his own game.

STOP THAT HACKING COUGH. Mansfield (formerly Hungarian) Cough Balsam heals the inflamed and lacerated membranes and quiets the tickling nerves that lie underneath the infected portions. Invaluable for babies. Price 25c and 50c.—Adv.

Her Advantage. "Women can't fool me. I can make every one of them show her hand." "How do you manage it?" "I'm a glove fitter."

HEAL YOUR SKIN TROUBLES With Cuticura, the Quick, Sure and Easy Way. Trial Free

Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment. They stop itching instantly, clear away pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, remove dandruff and scalp irritation, heal red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby skin troubles. Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Why is Castor Oil, Anyway? Mary Catherine, three, had been told that God made everything. She had also been taught that God likes everyone. One day she cried, coaxed and pleaded to avoid a dose of medicine. Having to take it, however, she looked up with a tearful and dubious expression as she wryly wiped her mouth and asked: "Mamma, if God likes little girls, why did he make castor oil?"—Cleveland Leader.

To Fortify the System Against Winter Cold Many users of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC make it a practice to take a number of bottles in the fall to strengthen and fortify the system against the cold weather during the winter. Everyone knows the tonic effect of Quinine and Iron which this preparation contains in a tasteless and acceptable form. It purifies and enriches the blood and builds up the whole system. 50c.

Incredible. "Nero fiddled while Rome burned." "I don't believe it," replied the man who likes to disagree. "No violinist with Nero's political pull would have permitted a pyrotechnic display to go on as a rival performance."

A NEGLECTED COLD is often followed by pneumonia. Before it is too late take Laxative Quinine Tablets. Gives prompt relief in cases of Coughs, Colds, La Grippe and Headache. Price 25c.—Adv.

A Respite. "Why do you wish my daughter, sir, would practice on the organ instead of the piano?" "Because the organ does have some stops about it."

The Sort Suitable. "What kind of weapons did the hold-up bandits use in this serial story?" "I guess they must have used magazine rifles."

One Man's Wisdom. Said She—What do you think of that singer's high note? Said He—I can't endorse it.

Mother Knows What To Use To Give Quick Relief HANFORD'S Balsam of Myrrh A LINIMENT

For Cuts, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Strains, Stiff Neck, Chilblains, Lame Back, Old Sores, Open Wounds, and all External Injuries. Made Since 1846. Ask Anybody About It. Price 25c, 50c and \$1.00

Make the Liver Do its Duty Nine times in ten when the liver is right the stomach and bowels are right. CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. Genuine must bear Signature

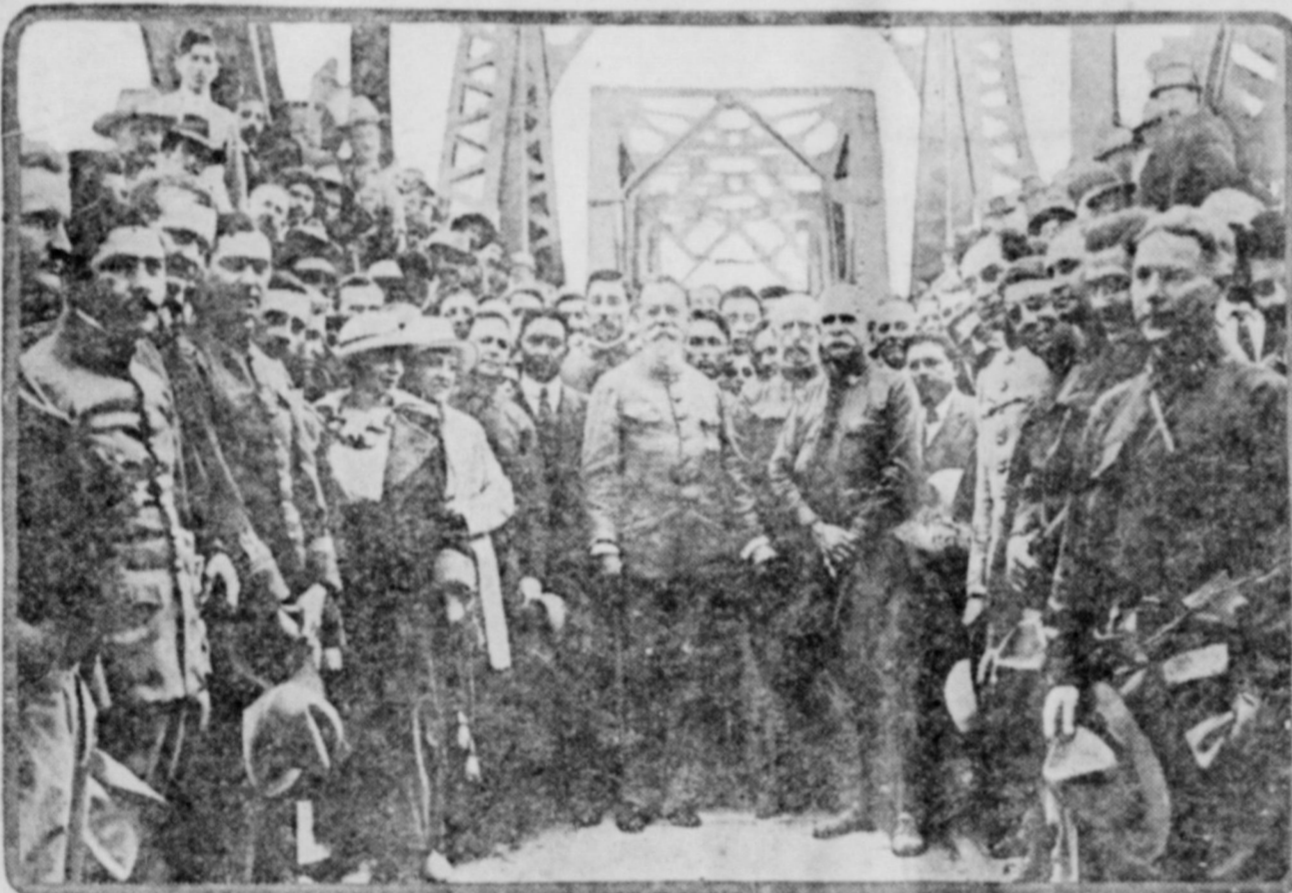
BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cuticura's Blacking Pills. RESPONSIBLE CONCERN wants reliable

FIRST PHOTOGRAPHS FROM JAPANESE CORONATION



These photographs are the first to arrive in America showing scenes at the coronation of the emperor of Japan. Above is a throng of dignitaries with their wives at Kyoto awaiting the arrival of the imperial train. Below are the oldest inhabitants of the city in the special enclosure at the palace grounds, to which they were invited in order that they might witness the imperial cortege in comfort.

CARRANZA CONFERS WITH GOVERNOR OF TEXAS



This photograph, marking a page in the epoch of the checkered history of Mexico, shows Venustiano Carranza, the recognized president of Mexico, surrounded by members of his staff, on the international bridge near Brownsville, Tex., where he met the governor of Texas in conference.

BELGIAN WOMEN COME TO AMERICA



Part of a group of 300 women refugees from Belgium who have come to the United States under the guidance of Father J. de Ville, and who will find homes in the middle West.

BABY SAYRE'S YULE TREE



There are only 14 school kiddies in the town of Oquossoc, Me., the place from which Santa Claus gets practically all of his Christmas trees, and they decided that Baby Sayre, President Wilson's first grandchild, ought to have a Christmas tree befitting the dignity of a baby who can say to a president, "Hello, granddaddy."

BRITISH USING FERRY IN EGYPT



British soldiers taking a primitive ferry trip across a river in Egypt. Passing along the bank is a squadron of the Herts yeomanry.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY is her hair. If yours is streaked with ugly, grizzly, gray hairs, use "La Creole" Hair Dressing and change it in the natural way. Price \$1.00.—Adv.

Brief, but Pointed. The Parson—Life is made up of trials. The Lawyer—Well, I'm glad of it.

The Real Thing. Little Lemuel—What is a miser, paw? Paw—A miser, son, is a pocket-edition of mankind.

Free Advertising. "Have you a publicity staff?" "I used to maintain one," answered the prominent railroad president, "but here of late the government has kept me so much in the public eye that I contrive to get on the front page of newspapers every day or two without any solicitation whatever."

Worked Both Ways. It was the morning after a hard rainstorm and the roof had leaked. Wife—Henry, you really must have the landlord come and see for himself the damage the rain did to our ceiling. Hub—I can't without letting him see the damage the children have done to the rest of the house.

His Preference. "If you had to work—just nacherly had to," queried Seldom Fedd, who was a great hand to cogitate, "what kind of a job would you choose?" "Bein' janitor in an air castle," replied Soiled Spooner, a prominent volunteer in the great army of the unemployed.—Judge.

Auckland's Forward Step. The first roof garden for Auckland, New Zealand, is to be set apart at the top of a six-story department store now in course of construction. It is to be reached by electric elevators, and tea and restrooms are to be provided.

Paradoxical Pleasure. "There is one thing which puzzles me." "What is that?" "It seems to be mostly the sad dogs who go on joy rides."

Not Gray Hairs but Tired Eyes. After the Motion Picture "Murryn Your Eyes." Don't tell your age. Murryn Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, Sends Eye Book on request.

Willingness to listen to a recital of your troubles is due to a curiosity rather than to sympathy.

Happy is the home where Red Cross Ball Blue is used. Sure to please. All grocers. Adv.

Even More Improbable. "You'd never dream he had money." "Oh, I dunno. I even dream that I have money sometimes."

Piles Relieved by First Application. And cured in 6 to 14 days by FAZO OINTMENT, the universal remedy for all forms of Piles. Druggists refund money if it fails. 50c.

Two of a Kind. "The sun is setting." "Well, what of it? So's my hen."—Baltimore American.

DEATH LURKS IN A WEAK HEART, so on first symptoms use "Renovine" and be cured. Delay and pay the awful penalty. "Renovine" is the heart's remedy. Price \$1.00 and 50c.—Adv.

They say an old fool is the worst fool; still, I know some young ones that would be hard to beat.

How easy it is to acquire something you don't want.

Dainty Touch. "And her mean husband thinks she's extravagant." "Why?" "Just because she insists on having Fido's monogram stamped on his dog-biscuits."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

As a rule those who exist on uncooked foods have an uncooked appearance.

Women often masquerade as men. But no man seems to think it worth while to masquerade as a woman.

IT'S WORTH YOUR WHILE

to safeguard your health against an attack of Colds, Grippe, or general weakness, and a trial of

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

will help you very materially. Be sure to get a bottle today.

Skin Diseases disappear, the sting and smart and itching sensations that torture the victims of these troubles vanish when you use

HUNT'S CURE

in the form of a salve, easy to apply, you run no risk, for if Hunt's Cure fails your money will be cheerfully refunded. That's our pledge of confidence, our guarantee that HUNT'S CURE will cure skin diseases. 50c a box. AT ALL DRUG STORES. A. B. Richards Medicine Co. SHERMAN, TEXAS

Oklahoma City Sanitarium To Save Unfortunates Empty Lives of Suffering By permanently curing DRUG HABIT

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Sletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of Chat. H. Sletcher. In Use For Over Thirty Years CASTORIA

POSTSCRIPTS Queen bees have no sting. There are nearly 14,000,000 Jews in the world. The carcass of a horse yields 450 pounds of meat. Magnesia will brilliantly polish and thoroughly clean ivory.

THE McLEAN NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

McLEAN

TEXAS

By A. G. RICHARDSON

SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year\$1.00

Entered as second-class mail matter May 8, 1905, at the postoffice at McLean, Texas, under the Act of Congress.

Palace Drug Store Sold

A deal has recently been consummated whereby Dr. Joseph Ponder becomes proprietor of the Palace Drug Store, having purchased same from Judge T. M. Wolfe. Dr. Ponder has recently moved to McLean and the News tenders him a glad welcome among our business enterprises.

Judge Wolfe has not announced his intentions as to the future but it is hoped he will decide to remain with us and engage in some other line of activity.

Public Take Notice

I want to print a new Directory at once and any one wanting a telephone will please see me at once.

All resident telephones are for private use. If you have any business and want a telephone have one installed, or make arrangements to go to a public telephone. I have had lots of kicks about people using private telephones.

I am,

Yours for business,
Jno. W. Kibler.

See us for quantity prices on bran—Bundy-Hodges.

New Dry Goods Store

Announcement is made that R. A. Thompson of Wellington has leased the S. O. Cook store building, now occupied by C. C. Cook, and will open a new and up-to-date stock of dry goods in the near future. Mr. Thompson was formerly in business here, having sold his stock to the Lee Bros. and is a thoroughly competent and experienced business man.

It is also announced that he has leased the S. O. Cook home and will remove his family here. We will be glad to welcome these good people back to McLean.

Money To Loan.

I am prepared to make loans on farms and other unincumbered real estate.

See or phone me if you need a loan.

D. N. Massay.

Embroidery Remnants. From four to six and a half yard lengths at special prices. Don't fail to see them. Coffey's.

Found—Piece of hardware looks to be part of an automatic shot gun. Owner can have same by calling at this office and paying for this ad.

Fresh fruits, candies and nuts at Earp's confectionery.

Obituary.

John R. Brewer, son of J. W. and S. E. Brewer was born at Russellville, Polk county, Missouri, September 23, 1886. Died January 18, 1916.

He graduated in the watch-making department of Braceley's Politechnical Institution at Peoria, Ill., and went to Macon, Mo., and worked four years at his trade for a good salary. While at work there he was attacked by the dreaded disease, tuberculosis. He came to his father's home near McLean August 10, 1914, where all that medical skill and patient care of loved ones could do was done for him. On Sunday evening, January 16th he was happily converted and told the writer that he was ready to go when God was ready to take him. He said God had been very good to him to wait in mercy so long. He was very happy, often rejoicing and thanking God that he was ready to go. He spoke to the writer of the kindness of the people and mentioned his stepmother as being especially good to him. He was aware of the fact that he was going to die soon and went out of this life without a struggle.

May God help the bereaved loved ones to be perfectly resigned to the will of God and be prepared to go as Johnnie was. R. F. Hamilton.

Cad of Thanks.

We wish to express our sincere thanks to our friends and neighbors for their many acts of kindness and sympathy shown us during the illness and at the death of our son Johnnie Brewer.

May the blessings of God be upon you.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Brewer.

Men's hats—in fact most anything for the men. Bundy-Hodges.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

We are authorized to make the following announcements subject to the Democratic primary in July:

FOR SHERIFF:

W. S. COPELAND
C. L. UPHAM

FOR TAX ASSESSOR:

A. H. DOUCETTE

FOR CLERK:

R. E. DORSEY

FOR REPRESENTATIVE:

C. W. TURMAN

Mrs. E. A. Smith
Trained Nurse

Erick Oklahoma

Money To Loan

Our Company has plenty of money for quick loans on farms and ranches in Gray and surrounding counties. If you are thinking of getting a loan write, phone or come to us. We will take pleasure in serving you and will give your business our prompt attention.

R. B. Bonner,
Shamrock, Texas



Louisiana's Leper Colony.

Carville is a country place on the banks of the Mississippi River ninety miles north of New Orleans. All of its inmates are lepers, except the faithful nurses who have the work in charge. There are at present one hundred and six inmates. They come from every walk of life, and from the homes of both rich and poor. They are men, women and children. On entering the Home every patient assumes a new name and this name he bears till death comes. The Leper's Home is open to visitors by few because of the fear. The loneliness of these unfortunate people and great need of religious work among them resulted in the building of a beautiful little chapel for them. It was dedicated the second Tuesday in June 1915. The most touching scene of the dedicatory service came at the close when one of the lepers rose and asked for the privilege of speaking. In the most beautiful English and with pathos that stirred all hearts he told how the lepers had longed for the hospital and how they had prayed that some how it might be brought to them. He said that this was the greatest day that they ever had since entering the Leper's Home. As he spoke of his appreciation of what had been done, there were many "Amen's."

It was not only a great day to the lepers who received the gospel, but it was a great work to those who carried it—the beginning of a work, let us hope, that will continue to be a source of comfort and spiritual help to these unfortunate ones through all the years to come—Missionary Voice—Supt. Publicity.

Opens New Restaurant.

W. R. Webster and L. Cox have opened up a first class restaurant in the building just south of the News office, which will be known as the Star Restaurant.

Mr. Webster will be in charge and his years of experience and reputation as a caterer assure the new firm a liberal share of patronage.

Anything cleaned, pressed, washed and ironed at the Taylor Shop.

High School Play

"The Colonel's Maid"

High School Auditorium

January 28, 8 p. m.

Under the auspices of the Mothers Club for the benefit of the school

Cast of Characters

Col. Robert Rudd, a widower of N. C.	Robert Robinson
Col. Richard Byrd, a widower of S. C.	Kelly Patterson
Marjorie Byrd not so antagonistic	Sallie Lou Haynes
Bob Rudd as their fathers	Johnnie Back
Mrs. John J. Carrol, a widow and Col. Rudd's sister-in-law	Lula Faulkner
Julia Carrol, her daughter	Gaynelle Wilson
Ned Graydon, noted for a bad memory	Josh Turner
Mr. James Bascom, Col. Rudd's lawyer	Bill Webb
Ching-ah-Ling, the Chinese Cook, a bit impertinent but by far the most important individual in the cast	Robert Turner

Admission 15 and 25 Cents

Panhandle State Fair Dates.

September 12 16 inclusive are the dates named for the next fair and exposition of the Panhandle State Fair Association in Amarillo. This change was made in hope that more favorable weather may prevail than those witnessed at a latter date the past year.

At the annual election of the association held Saturday P. H. Lundergerin was made president, J. L. Van Natta vice president, H. A. Noble vice president and general manager, and J. F. McGreger, secretary-treasurer.

It is understood that already a considerable sum of money is assured for the cattle division, from outside parties. This fact taken in connection with other prevailing conditions lead to the forecast that the premiums will be larger this year than before.

Statement is made to the effect that the catalogue will be distributed in June this year instead of July as heretofore.—Amarillo News.

Special Missionary Meeting.

Sunday evening, January 30th at 7:15, a special Missionary Meeting will be conducted at the Nazarine church. The program will consist of recitations, special songs, and scripture reading and talks. The public is invited to attend.

Leave your washing at the Taylor Shop.

Notice To The Public.

On account of the dissolution of the co-partnership heretofore existing between W. B. Upham and C. S. Rice, under the name of McLean Hardware Co., all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the said firm are hereby requested to call and make settlement of their account, as we desire to balance up the affairs of the old firm.

Respectfully,
W. B. Upham.
C. S. Rice.

Telephone Subscribers Notice.

All those indebted to me will please settle at once. I have some obligations to meet and need the money.

Don't put it off—do it now.
Jno. W. Kibler.

Car Maitland Coal.

I have a car of Maitland Coal on the track and can supply your wants in the coal line. Get it at the car and get it cheaper. A. T. Russell.

Car of Cake.

About the middle of next week I will have a car of cake on the track and can sell it for \$35. per ton at the car.

Geo. Weaver.

See us for farm and ranch loans, 5 and 10 years' time, low rate of interest, no red tape, get the money without delay. Hooper & Roach, Groom, Texas.

"Cabbage Plants"

We have now ten million cabbage plants on hand ready for shipment. Our plants are grown close to the sea coast in the open air and our seeds are grown by the very best seedsmen on Long Island, N. Y.

We have the following varieties: "The Early Jersey Wakefield," "The Charleston Wakefield," "The Succession" and "Flat Dutch."

Our prices are: In lots of 1 to 5 thousand \$1.00 per thousand, 5 thousand and over 75 cents per thousand F. O. B. here cash with order. We will make you a special price on larger orders. Give us your order, and we will ship you plants that will give you the very best results. Yours very truly,

The Only Plant Co., Meggetts, S. C.

Plainview Nursery

Has the best stock of home grown trees that they have ever had, propagated from varieties that have been tested and do the best. We make a specialty of growing the kind that seldom gets killed by frost.

We are agents for Warneck's tree paint, which is guaranteed to protect trees from rabbits and diseases. Also for Arsenate Lead in 500 and 1000 pound cans only, and for spray pumps.

Plainview Texas

Read the News

Help! Help!

ABANDONED in the desert. Alone with a wounded or dying man. Here is a situation to which most girls would utterly succumb. Not so Kitty Gray. Difficulties only strengthen her courage.

Far off on the skyline she sees a caravan. Her shrieks for assistance at last succeed in attracting their attention and with their aid she succeeds in reaching a shelter.

How will her quest end? Will Kitty find happiness and wealth or will she fail? One weak girl against a crowd of unscrupulous villains has a hard task to face. Who will help her?

Follow every episode of this stirring love drama. Take your father, mother, best girl, even your uncle or your cousin and be sure to take the children. The biggest and most thrilling picture serial ever shown on the screen.

Written by Emerson Hough, greatest of fiction writers. Featuring Grace Cunard and Francis Ford with the most brilliant company of star artists in the world.



See THE
BROKEN COIN

Every Week

The Photo Play Serial Supreme 15 Episodes—One Each Week

Electric Theatre
Friday Night, Feb. 11th

Local Happenings

Items of Interest About Town and County

For Sale or Service—Red Durac boar. O. U. Savage, phone 2 longs and 2 shorts on 145. 2c

Miss Etta Storts of Erick is visiting at the T. J. Coffey home.

Bring all your repairing to us—we are able to take care of it McLean Shoe Store.

J. S. Denson has accepted a position with the McLean Hardware Company.

We cannot charge any goods. We sell for cash. McLean Shoe Store.

Doc Fort left the first of the week for Silverton to be with his parents who are both down with gripe.

Big meat sale each Saturday at Carver's Market. Front quarter roast 12 cents, hind quarter 15 cents per pound.

Men's shoes—a new stock—also have plenty of Over shoes. Bundy Hodges.

Embroidery Remnants. From four to six and a half yard lengths at special prices. Don't fail to see them. Coffeys.

The biggest stock of shoes in town to select from will be found at the McLean Shoe Store.

The Ladies of Presbyterian Aid met at the home of Mrs. Holt Wednesday afternoon. The principal item of business was the discussion of buying a piano for the church. It was decided to begin raising funds for this purpose at once.

For Sale—My place of 40 acres 7 miles N. E. of McLean, well improved. 4 room house, well, windmill, barn, sheds and out houses, 2 acres orchard, berry patch, etc. \$1400 cash. For terms address W. B. Skaggs, 1303 1/2 Lamar Street, Wichita Falls, Texas. 3p

C. S. Rice was a business visitor to Amarillo Wednesday.

Mrs. Rhea Faulkner is visiting her parents at Claude this week.

Fresh fish and oysters Friday and Saturday at the Star Restaurant.

For Sale—Five good work mules. Also seed oats 50 cents a bushel and Sudan grass seed at 25 cents a pound. R. S. Jordan. 2c

Have you tried the hot cakes and tamales at Carver's?

Our clubbing offer is still in effect. If you have forgotten about it phone us. Four monthly magazines and the News one year for \$1.25.

A. W. Haynes was a recent visitor to Shamrock.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Thut of Pampa visited friends here the first of the week.

Miss Marion Brown has returned to her home in Clarendon after an extended visit at the Guili home.

Rosy Overton left Sunday for an extended stay in Dallas.

We sell and recomend Belle of Wichita flour. Bundy Hodges.

A line of men's trousers—on the road—something nice—Bundy-Hodges.

Lost—Cover to automobile top between town and the McCombs ranch. Please return to Mrs. C. C. Cooper. at the hotel. 2c

Dill pickles—also sweet mixed pickles. Bundy-Hodges.

Watch for the first installment of "The Broken Coin" to begin in this paper at an early date.

Bring your pails and jugs—get them filled with cane syrup. Bundy Hodges.

Mrs. A. G. Richardson is in Amarillo for a few days visit with relatives. She will have the pleasure of hearing Miss Mable Reigelman tonight at the Grand.

Mr. and Mrs. Carrol Sloan of Pampa visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Haynes, the first of the week.

Give us a trial. Star Restaurant.

We are running a first class eating house and will appreciate a share of your trade. Star Restaurant.

Walter Evans visited relatives at Granite the latter part of last week.

C. S. Rice has moved his stock of hardware into the Rice-Cousins building and is now prepared to serve the trade.

Woman's Auxiliary Notes.

The Woman's Auxiliary held a business meeting last Tuesday. Besides the regular report of each officer, the following committees were appointed by the president:

The membership committee: Mesdames Scott Johnson, C. S. Murphee, J. O. Phillips and J. W. Beall.

The Program Committee: Mesdames S. E. Boyette, J. S. Denson, J. O. Phillips.

Mrs. J. M. Noel, superintendent of local work and social service, selected as her helpers for the following committees:

For local work, Mesdames Cook, Cousins and Ashby; for social service, Mesdames J. W. Sitter, J. T. Howell, Scott Johnson, Geo. Bourland. In accordance with our new by laws it was decided that the president would call an executive meeting at the close of each quarter for the purpose of securing uniform reports to be sent to our District and Conference officers.

For Sale—a good 12 year old 15 hands high work mule for sale or trade. Also thoroughbred white leghorn chickens. A. E. Gething, phone 66 1/2. 2c

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quick medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

T. V. Webb of Mobeetie is a new reader of the News, taking advantage of our magazine clubbing offer.

Miss Vella Wilson has our thanks for subscription favors.

Amarillo citizens have expended one half million dollars for automobiles during the last twelve months.

Special prices on tailor made clothes this season. Better than usual—the discount we are offering. Bundy-Hodges.

Miss Winnie Floyd has again resumed her school work after an illness of several days.

First shipment of shepherd checks skirts at \$1.50 each Coffey's.

New line of childrens' gingham dresses ask to see them. Coffey's.

Just received a new line of team harness. Call and inspect them. C. S. Rice.

For a clean, comfortable shave get a Barnsley "Never hone" razor from C. S. Rice. They are guaranteed.

Big shipment of stoneware just received. C. S. Rice.

Dr. J. A. Hall, dentist, will be in McLean Thursday, Friday and Saturday, February 3, 4, and 5, to do dental work.

Mrs. J. R. Hindman has our thanks for subscription renewals to Joe Hindman at Endee, N. M. and Mrs. Graham at Cliftonhill, Mo.

J. M. Huntsman has renewed his allegiance to the News.

Tom Perry has renewed for the News and Semi-Weekly.

Vester Cook and Walter Mc Adams were visitors to Clarion the first of the week.

Cleary Bird made a short trip to Wichita Fall the first of the week.

J. G. Noel of Memphis was here this week the guest of his son J. M. Noel.

J. S. Earp is able to be out again after a severe illness of two weeks.

All arrangements have been perfected for the staging of the school play at the auditorium tonight.

J. M. Carpenter has our thanks for subscription favors this week.

Horace Deen has been confined to his bed for several days with a severe cut on his head, caused by a fall.

Just opened up the spring's first showing of middy blouses also suit blouses. Coffey's

Latest reports from Fort Worth are to the effect that the little Johnson boy is still improving.

W. H. Bates returned the first of the week from Lubbock, where he had been spending several days with Mrs. Bates.

D. N. Massay has been spending a few days in Kansas City this week on business.

I. X. Kachelhoff has returned to his home in Joliet after spending several days here looking after business interest and visiting with the Jas. F. Heasley family.

Only three days left in which to pay your poll tax and enfranchise yourself for the coming year. Better hurry.

The local Masonic Chapter enjoyed an impromptu banquet at their hall last Saturday night.

J. H. Biggers of the Abra community was here Friday and Saturday visiting with his mother, Mrs. J. C. Biggers.

Miss Laura Forsyth, who is teaching the Skillet school was a business visitor in the city Saturday.

Arbor Day Program.

The Extension Department of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College has prepared a program for the observance of Arbor Day in rural schools of Texas. In this program emphasis is placed on the desirability of beautifying school grounds with trees and complete instructions for planting trees are given.

A prominent place in the program is given to the dying request of Governor James Stephens Hogg, "That a pecan tree be planted at the head of his grave and a walnut tree at the foot, the nuts from these trees to be distributed to the school children of Texas, that the state he loved might become a land of fruit and shade.

Copies of the Arbor Day Program may be had by writing to Clarence Oasley, Director of Extension, Ooledge Station Texas.

It's Easy—Try It.

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The PRICE

By FRANCIS LYNDE

ILLUSTRATIONS by C. DRHODES

SYNOPSIS.

Kenneth Griswold, an unsuccessful writer because of socialist tendencies, meets with his friend Bainbridge at Chaudiere's restaurant in New Orleans and declares that if necessary he will steal to keep from starving. He holds up Andrew Galbraith, president of the Bayou State Security, in his private office and escapes with \$100,000 in cash. By original methods he escapes the hue and cry and goes aboard the Belle Julie as a deckhand. He unexpectedly confronts Charlotte Farnham of Wahaska, Minn., who had seen him cash Galbraith's check in the bank. Charlotte recognizes Griswold, but decides to write to Galbraith rather than denounce the robber to the captain. She sees the brutal mate rescued from drowning by Griswold and delays sending her letter to Galbraith. She talks to Griswold and by his advice sends her letter of betrayal to Galbraith, anonymously. Griswold is arrested on the arrival of the boat at St. Louis but escapes from his captors. Griswold decides on Wahaska, Minn., as a hiding place, and after outfitting himself properly, takes the train. Margery Grierson, daughter of Jasper Grierson, the financial magnate of Wahaska, starts a campaign for social recognition by the "old families" of the town.

CHAPTER IX—Continued.

"Good-morning, doctor," she began cheerfully, bursting in upon the head of the First church board of administrators as a charming embodiment of youthful enthusiasm, "I'm running errands for poppa this morning. Mr. Rodney was telling us about that little First church mission in Pottery Flat, and poppa wanted to help. But we are not Methodists, you know, and he was afraid—that is, he didn't quite know how you might—"

It was an exceedingly clever bit of acting, and the good doctor capitulated at once, discrediting, for the first time in his life, the intuition of his home woman-kind.

"Now that is very thoughtful and kind of you, Miss Margery," he said, wiping his glasses and looking a second time at the generous figure of the piece of money paper. "I appreciate it the more because I know you must have a great many other calls upon your charity. We've been wanting to put a trained worker in charge of that mission for I don't know how long, and this gift of yours makes it possible."

"The kindness is in allowing us to help," murmured the small diplomat. "You'll let me know when more is needed? Promise me that, Doctor Farnham."

"I shouldn't be a good Methodist if I didn't," laughed the doctor. Then he remembered the Mercedes reception and the regrets, and was moved to make amends. "I'm sorry we couldn't be neighborly last night; but my sister-in-law is very frail, and Charlotte doesn't go out much. They are both getting ready to go to Pass Christian, but I'm sure they'll call before they go south."

"I shall be ever so glad to welcome them," purred Miss Margery, "and I do hope they will come before I leave. I'm going to Palm Beach next week, you know."

"I'll tell them," volunteered the doctor. "They'll find time to run in, I'm sure."

But for some reason the vicarious promise was not kept; and the Raymers held aloof; and the Oswalds and the Barrs relinquished the new public library project when it became noted about that Jasper Grierson and his daughter were moving in it.

Miss Margery possessed her soul in patience up to the final day of her home staying, and the explosion might have been indefinitely postponed if, on that last day, the Raymers, mother and daughter, had not pointedly taken pains to avoid her at the lingerie counter in Thorwalden's. It was as the match to the fuse, and when Miss Grierson left the department store there were red spots in her cheeks and the dark eyes were flashing.

"They think I'm a jay!" she said, with a snap of the white teeth. "They need a lesson, and they're going to get it before I leave. I'm not going to sing small all the time!"

It was surely the goddess of discord who ordained that the blow should be struck while the iron was hot. Five minutes after the rebuff in Thorwalden's, Miss Grierson met Raymer as he was coming out of the Farmers' and Merchants' bank. There was an exchange of commonplaces, but in the midst of it Miss Margery broke off abruptly to say, "Mr. Raymer, please tell me what I have done to offend your mother and sister."

If she had been in the mood to compromise, half of the deferred payment of triumph might have been discharged on the spot by Raymer's blundering attempt at disavowal.

"Why, Miss Margery! I don't know—that is—er—really, you must be mistaken, I'm sure!"

"I am not mistaken, and I'd like to know," she persisted, looking him hardily in the eyes. "It must be something I have been doing, and if I can find out what it is, I'll reform."

Raymer got away as soon as he could; and when the opportunity offered, was besotted enough to repeat the question to his mother and sister. Mrs. Raymer was a large and placid woman of the immovable type, and she emphasized her opinion of

a thing to you ought to be a sufficient answer, I should think," was her mild retort.

"I don't see why," Raymer objected. "What would you think if Gertrude did such a thing?"

"Oh, well; that is different. In the first place, Gertrude wouldn't do it, and—"

"Precisely. And Miss Grierson shouldn't have done it. It is because she can do such things that a few think she wouldn't be a pleasant person to know, socially."

"But why?" insisted Raymer, with masculine obtuseness.

It was his sister who undertook to make the reason plain to him.

"It isn't anything she does, or doesn't do, particularly; it is the atmosphere in which she lives and moves and has her being. If it weren't for her father's money, she would be well, it is rather hard to say just what she would be. But she always makes me think of the bonanza people—the pick and shovel one day and a million the next. I believe she is a frank little savage, at heart."

"I don't," the brother contended, doggedly. "She may be a trifle new and fresh for Wahaska, but she is clever and bright, and honest enough to ignore a social code which makes a mock of sincerity and a virtue of hypocrisy. I like her all the better for the way she flared out at me. There isn't one young woman in a thousand who would have had the nerve and the courage to do it."

"Or the impudence," added Mrs. Raymer, when her son had left the room. Then: "I do hope Edward isn't going to let that girl come between him and Charlotte!"

The daughter laughed. "I should say there is room for a regiment to march between them, as it is. Miss Gilman took particular pains to let him know what train they were leaving on, and I happen to know he never went near the station to tell them good-by."

CHAPTER X.

Good Samaritans.

Since she had undertaken to show Wahaska precisely how to deport itself in the conventional field, Miss Grierson had telegraphed her father to meet her in St. Louis on her return from Florida.

When Jasper Grierson traveled alone he was democratic enough to be satisfied with a section in the body of the car. But when Margery's tastes were to be consulted, the drawing-room was none too good. Indeed, as it transpired on the journey northward from St. Louis, the Anita's drawing-room proved to be not good enough.

"It is simply a crude insult, the way they wear out their old, broken-down cars on us up here!" she protested to her father. "You ought to do something about it."

Jasper Grierson's smile was a capitalistic acquirement, and some of his fellow-townsmen described it as "cast iron." But for his daughter it was always indulgent.

"I don't own the railroad yet, Madgie; you'll have to give me a little more time," he pleaded, clipping the tip from a black cigar of heroic proportions and reaching for the box of safety matches.

"I'll begin now, if you are going to smoke that dreadful thing in this stuffy little den," was the unfilial retort; and the daughter found a magazine and exchanged the drawing-room with its threat of asphyxiation for a seat in the body of the car. Half way down the car one of the sections was still curtained and bulkheaded; of course, the occupant of the middle section must be ill. Quite suddenly her interest became acute. Who was the sick one, and why was he, or she, traveling without an attendant?

With Margery Grierson, to question was to ascertain; and the Pullman conductor, once more checking his diagrams in Section II, offered the readiest means of enlightenment. A few minutes later Margery rejoined her father in the private compartment.

"Do you remember the nice-looking young man who sat at the table with us in the Chateau last night?" she began abruptly.

The gray-wolf Jasper nodded. He had an excellent memory for faces.

"What did you think of him?" The query followed the nod like a nimble boxer's return blow.

"I thought he paid a whole lot more attention to you than he did to his supper. Why?"

"He is on this car; sick with a fever of some kind, and out of his head. He is going to Wahaska."

"How do you know it's the same one?"

"I made the conductor take me to see him. He talked to me in Italian and called me 'Carlotta mia.'"

"Humph! he didn't look like a dago."

"He isn't; it's just because he is delirious."

chance that he has friends in Wahaska, and that someone will be at the train to meet him. But it is only a chance."

"Why doesn't the conductor telegraph ahead and find out?"

"He doesn't know the man's name. I tried to get him to look for a card, or to break into the suitcases under the berth, but he says the regulations won't let him."

"Well!" said the father again, this time with a more decided upward inflection. Then he added: "You've made up your mind what you're going to do; say it."

Margery's decision was announced crisply. "There is no hospital to send him to—which is Wahaska's shame. Maybe he will be met and taken care of by his friends; if he is, well and good; if he isn't, we'll put him in the carriage and take him home with us."

The cast-iron smile with the indulgent attachment wrinkled frostily upon Jasper Grierson's heavy face.

"The Good Samaritan act, eh? I've known you a long time, Madgie, but I never can tell when you're going to break out in a brand-new spot. Didn't lose any of your unexpectedness in Florida, did you?"

Miss Margery tossed her pretty head, and the dark eyes snapped. "Somebody in the family has to think of something besides making money," she retorted. "Please lend me your pencil; I want to do some wiring."

All other gifts apart, Miss Grierson could boast of a degree of executive ability little inferior to her father's; did boast of it when the occasion offered; and by the time the whistle was sounding for Wahaska, all the arrangements had been made for the provisional rescue of the sick man in lower six.

At the station a single inquiry served to give the Good Samaritan intention the right of way. There were no friends to meet lower six; but the Grierson carriage was waiting, with the coachman and a Mercedes gardener for bearers. From that to putting the sick man to bed in one of the guest chambers of the lake-fronting mansion at the opposite end of the town was a mere bit of routine for one so capable as Miss Grierson; and twenty minutes after the successful transfer she had Doctor Farnham at the nameless one's bedside and was telephoning the college infirmary for a nurse.

Naturally, there were explanations to be made when the doctor came down. To her first anxious question

While the little ornate clock on the dressing case was whirring softly and chiming the hour she stared at the money-block as if the sight of it had fascinated her. Then she sprang up and flew to the door, not to escape, but to turn the key noiselessly in the lock. Secure against interruption, she pulled the rubber bands from the packet. The block was built up in layers, each layer banded with a paper slip on which was printed in red the name of the certifying bank and the amount. "Bayou State Security, \$5,000." There were twenty of these layers in all, nineteen of them unbroken. But through the printed figures on the twentieth a pen-stroke had been drawn, and underneath was written "\$4,000."

Quite coolly and methodically Margery Grierson verified the bank's count as indicated by the paper bands. There were one hundred thousand dollars, lacking the one thousand taken from the broken packet. The counting completed, she replaced the rubber bands and the brown paper wrapping. Then she repacked the suitcases, arranging the contents as nearly as might be just as she had found them, locking the cases and returning the keys to the waistcoat pocket from which she had taken them.

When all was done, she tiptoed across to the bed, with the brown paper packet under her arm. The sick man stirred uneasily and began to mutter again. She bent to catch the words, and when she heard, the light of understanding leaped swiftly into the dark eyes. For the mumbled words were the echo of a fierce threat: "Sign it; sign it now, or by God, I'll shoot to kill!"

The robbery of the Bayou State Security bank was already an old story when Mr. Matthew Broffin, chief of the New Orleans branch of a notable detective agency, took over the case of the bank robbery a few days after his return from Central America. Since two members of his own staff had fired and missed their mark in St. Louis, there was a blunder to be retrieved.

After a week of patient groping, Broffin was obliged to confess that the problem of identification was too difficult to be solved on conventional lines. It presented no point of attack. With neither a name nor a pictured face for reference, inquiry was crippled at the very outset. None of the many boarding and rooming houses he visited had lost a lodger answering the verbal description of the missing man. Very reluctantly, for bulldog tenacity was the detective's ruling characteristic, he was forced to the conclusion that the only untried solution lay in Teller Johnson's unfortified impression that the chance meeting at his wicket was not the first meeting between the robber and the young woman with the draft to be cashed.

It was the slenderest of threads, and Broffin realized sweatingly how difficult it might be to follow. Assuming that there had been a previous meeting or meetings, or rather the passing acquaintance which was all the young woman's later betrayal of the man made conceivable, would the writer of the accusing letter be willing to add to her burden of responsibility by giving

to whom you belong? I suppose somebody has got to be mean and sneaky and find out. Would you rather it would be I than someone else who might care even less than I do?"

The sleeping man opened unseeing eyes and closed them again heavily. "I found the money, Carlotta mia; you didn't know that, did you?" he muttered; and then the narcotic seized and held him again.

His clothes were on a chair, and when she had carried them to a light that could be shaded completely from the bed and its occupant, she searched the pockets one by one. It was a little surprising to find all but two of them quite empty; no cards, no letters, no pen, pencil, pocketknife, or purse; nothing but a handkerchief, and in one pocket of the waistcoat a small roll of paper money, a few coins and two small keys.

She held the coat up to the electric and examined it closely; the workmanship, the trimmings. It was not tailor-made, she decided, and by all the little signs and tokens it was quite new. And the same was true of the other garments. But there was no tag or trademark on any of them to show where they came from.

Falling to find the necessary clue to the castaway's identity in this preliminary search, she went on resolutely, dragging the two suitcases over to the lighted corner and unlocking them with the keys taken from the pocket of the waistcoat.

The first yielded nothing but clothing, all new and evidently unworn. The second held more clothing, a man's toilet appliances, also new and unused, but apparently no scrap of writing or hint of a name. With a little sigh of bafflement she took the last tightly rolled bundle of clothing from the suitcase. While she was lifting it a pistol fell out.

In times past, Jasper Grierson's daughter had known weapons and their faults and excellences. "That places him—a little," she mused, putting the pistol aside after she had glanced at it: "He's from the East; he doesn't know a gun from a piece of common hardware."

Further search in the tightly rolled bundle was rewarded by the discovery of a typewritten book manuscript, unsigned, and with it an oblong packet wrapped in brown paper and tied with twine. She slipped the string and removed the wrapping. The brick-shaped packet proved to be a thick block of bank notes held together by heavy rubber bands snapped over the ends.

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the true name and standing of the man whose real identity—if she knew it—she had been careful to conceal in the unsigned note to Mr. Galbraith? Broffin read the note again—"a deck-hand, whose name on the mate's book is John Wesley Gavitt," was the description she had given. It might, or it might not, be an equivocation; but the longer Broffin dwelt upon it the more he leaned toward the conclusion to which his theory and the few known facts pointed. The young woman knew the man in his proper person; she had been reluctant to betray him—that, he decided, was sufficiently proved by the lapse of time intervening between the date of her note and its postmark date; having finally decided to give him up, she had told only what was absolutely necessary, leaving him free to conceal his real name and identity if he would—and could.

Having come thus far on the road to conviction, Broffin knew what he had to do and set about doing it methodically. A telegram to the clerk of the Belle Julie served to place the steamer in the lower river; and boarding a night train he planned to reach Vicksburg in time to intercept the witnesses whose evidence would determine roughly how many hundreds or thousands of miles he could safely cut out of the zigzag journeyings to which

sick and nobody knew him, and somebody had to take care of him."

Like the doctor, Raymer asked the inevitable question, "Who is he, Miss Margery?" and like the doctor again, he received the same answer, "I haven't the smallest notion of an idea. But that doesn't make the slightest difference," she went on. "He is a fellow human being, sick and helpless. That ought to be enough for any of us to know."

Raymer stood watching her as she tripped lightly into the bank, and when he went to catch his car the conservative minority had lost whatever composure or support he had ever given it.

True to her latest characterization of herself, Margery had a nod and a pleasant smile for the young man behind the brass grilles as she passed on her way to the president's room in the rear. She found her father at his desk, thoughtfully munching the unburned half of one of the huge cigars, and named her errand.

"I want a safety-deposit box big enough to hold this," she said briefly, exhibiting the paper-wrapped packet. Jasper Grierson, deeply immersed in a matter of business to which he had given the better part of the forenoon, replied without looking up: "Go and tell Murray; he'll fix you out."

As on any other business day, President Grierson was solidly planted in his heavy armchair before a desk well littered with work. He nodded absently to his daughter as she returned, and knowing that the nod meant that he would come to the surface of things—her surface—when he could, she turned aside to the window and waited.

Though she had seen him develop day by day in less than three of the thirty-odd years of his western exile, her father offered a constant succession of surprises to her. When she opened the door to retrospection, which was not often, she remembered that the man who had stumbled upon the rich quartz vein in Yellow Dog Gulch could scarcely sign his name legibly to the paper recording his claim; that in those days there was no prophecy of the ambitious present in the man, half drunkard and half outlaw, whose name in the Yellow Dog district had been a synonym for—but these were unpleasant memories, and Margery rarely indulged them.

Just now she put them aside by turning her back to the window and taking credit for the tasteful and luxurious appointments of the private office, with its soft-piled rug and heavy mahogany furnishings. Her father was careless of such things; totally indifferent to them in business hours; but she saw to it that his surroundings kept pace with the march of prosperity. Here in Wahaska, as elsewhere, a little judicious display counted for much, even if there were a few bigoted persons who affected to despise it.

She was in the midst of a meditated attack upon the steamship lithographs on the walls—sole remaining landmarks of the ante-Grierson period—when her father wheeled in his pivot chair and questioned her with a lift of his shaggy eyebrows.

"Want to see me, Madgie?"

"Just a moment." She crossed the room and stood at the end of the big desk. He reached mechanically for his checkbook, but she smiled and stopped him. "No; it isn't money this time; it's something that money can't buy. I met Mr. Edward Raymer at the front door a few minutes ago; does he have an account with you?" Jasper Grierson's laugh was grimly contemptuous.

"The bank isn't making anything out of him. The shoe is on the other foot."

"What is the matter? Isn't he making money with his plant?"

"Oh, yes; his business is good enough. But he's like all the other young fools, nowadays; he ain't content to bet on a sure thing and grow with his capital. He wants to widen out and build and put in new machinery and cut a bigger dash generally. Think he's been too slow and sure."

"Are you going to stake him?" Margery waged relentless war with her birthright inclination to lapse into the speech of the mining camps, but she stammered now and then in talking to her father.

"I don't know; I guess not. Somehow, I've never had much use for him."

"Why haven't you any use for him?"

"Oh, I don't know—because, until just lately he has never seemed to have much use for me, I guess. It's a stand-off, so far as likings go; I offered to reincorporate his outfit for him six months ago, and told him I'd take fifty-one per cent of the reorganization stock myself; but he wouldn't talk about it. Said what little he had was his own, and he proposed to keep it."

"But now he is willing to let me help him?"

"Not much; he don't look at it that light. He wants to borrow money from the bank and put up the stock of his close corporation as collateral. It's safe enough, but I don't believe I'll do it."

The chateleine of Mercedes came abruptly to the point.

"I want you to do it," she said, decisively.

"The devil you do!" Then, with the dry, door-binge chuckle: "What's in the wind now?"

"I do want you to put him under obligations to you—the heavier the better. His mother and sister have got out of their way to snub me, and I want to piss 'em on."

Grierson wagged his huge head, and this time the cockle grew to a gulf.

"TO BE CONTINUED"



"You Poor Castaway!" She Murnured.

the following up of the hypothetical clue would lead.

For, cost what it might, he was determined to find the writer of the unsigned letter.

CHAPTER XI.

The Zweisbund.

On his second visit to the sick man lodged in the padded luxuries of one of the guest rooms at Mercedes, made on the morning following the Grierson home-coming, Doctor Farnham found the hospital status established, a good-natured Swede installed as nurse, the bells muffled and Miss Margery playing the part of sister superior and dressing it, from the dainty, felt-soled slippers to the smooth banding of her hair.

An hour later, however, it was the Margery of the Wahaska renaissance, joyously clad and radiant, who was holding the reins over a big English trap horse, parading down Main street and smiling greetings to everybody.

By one of the chances which he was willing to call fortunate, Edward Raymer was at the curb to help her down from her high seat in the trap when she pulled the big horse to a stand in front of her father's bank.

"I'm the luckiest man in Red Earth county; I was just wondering when I should get in line to tell you how glad we are to have you back," he said, with his eyes shining.

"Are you, really? You are not half as glad as I am to be back. There is no place like home, you know."

"There isn't, and there oughtn't to be," was his quick response. "I've been hoping you'd come to look upon Wahaska as your home, and now I know you do."

"Why shouldn't I?" she laughed, and she was reaching for a paper-wrapped package on the trap seat when he got it for her.

"You are going somewhere?—may I carry it for you?" he asked; but she shook her head and took it from him.

"Only into the bank," she explained; and she was beginning to tell him he must come to Mercedes when the sick-man episode obtruded itself, and the invitation was broken in the midst, very prettily, very effectively.

"I know," Raymer said, in instant sympathy. "You have your hands full just now. Will you let me say that it's the finest thing I ever heard of—your taking that poor fellow home and caring for him?"

Gertrude Raymer had once said in her brother's hearing that Miss Grierson's color would be charming if it were only natural. Looking into Miss Grierson's eyes Raymer saw the refutation of the slander in the suffusing wave of generous embarrassment deepening in warm tints on the perfect neck and cheek.

"Oh, dear me!" she said in pathetic protest; "is it all over town so soon? I'm afraid we are still dreadfully 'country' in Wahaska, Mr. Raymer. Please cut it down to the bare, commonplace facts whenever you have a chance, won't you? These

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Building That Is of Vital Importance in the Interests of Real Economy.

INCLUDES A MACHINE SHOP

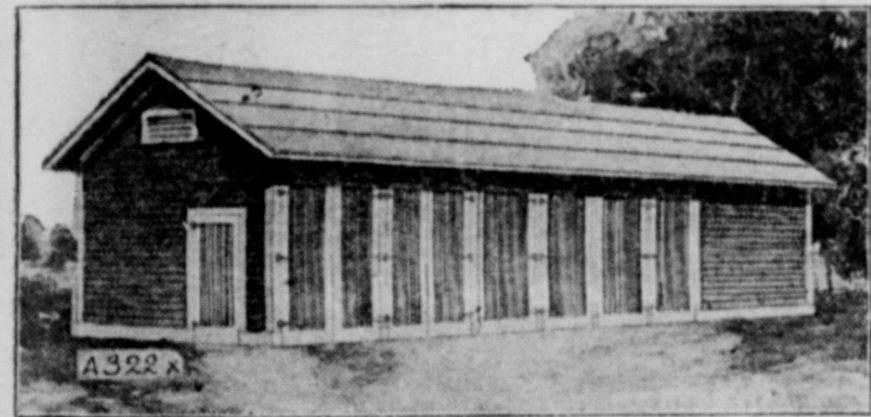
Farmer Who Keeps His Working Implements in Trim Is the One Who Succeeds, and With Such an Arrangement as This He Can Do It.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building work on the farm, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 187 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only inclose two-cent stamp for reply.

A shed to hold farm implements may not look as important as some of the other buildings, but it is necessary to prevent waste. The depreciation in the value of farm implements and machinery is about 10 per cent per year under good care. When the machines are left to weather and rust in the rain and wind the loss is simply ruinous. More machinery is required on farms than formerly, and it is not a question whether a farmer can afford a machine shed or not; the only problem is to find out how to build it and how large to build it.

In the first place the implement shed should be big enough to hold all farm tools and it should be well built and tight enough to keep out the wind and small animals, including chickens. The plan shown herewith is 16 feet in width and 60 feet in length. The width is all right for any length shed. It may be built shorter and the length continued at any time if more room is needed. The doorways provide headroom sufficient for the highest machines, and the width of the widest opening when the double doors are opened and the center post removed



is nearly 20 feet, which is sufficient for a binder in field condition or for a two-horse spring tooth horse rake.

One end of the building is intended for a machine shop, to be partitioned off by enclosing the first bent. This gives a shop 16 feet square for a blacksmith shop and general repair work. The machine shop part of the building will be arranged according to the mechanical inclination of the farmer. A real, genuine, sure-enough farm repair shop is a rather elaborate mechanical proposition. There is a good brick chimney to carry off the smoke and gases from the blacksmith fire, and the chimney should have a separate flue for a heating stove. Farm repair work is done mostly during the winter months, when a fire in the shop is necessary for comfort and efficiency. A person cannot work to advantage with cold fingers. Paint requires moderate heat to work to advantage. Painting farm implements is a very important part of repair work.

A good shop arrangement is to have an iron work bench across the end, lighted by a wide window, built in shop fashion. In the far corner against the back wall is a good place for a woodworking bench. It is too mussy to have the blacksmith work and the carpenter work mixed up.

Also different styles of vises are needed. A high, heavy iron vise for blacksmith work and a low-down vise that is flush with the top of the bench for carpenter work. Besides the forge and anvil, the farmer needs a good drill press. The most important pattern that bolts to a post is most satisfactory. Room is needed in the front and at the right and left-hand sides of the drill, with the post at the back. It often happens that a farmer wants to drill holes through a long piece of iron, and this arrangement permits passing it through from end to end.

Quite a number of hand blacksmith tools are needed. A partial list would include about four pairs of tongs of different shapes and sizes, a blacksmith hammer, one lighter riveting hammer with a flat peen, a sledge hammer, an anvil hardy, one pair of hog shoe nippers, and a small assortment of each of drills, cold chisels, punches and files. This outfit would not be expensive and it is sufficient to do a great many jobs of repair work. It may be added to at any time when other tools are really needed.

The farm carpenter tool outfit may be less expensive, because fewer tools are needed. A good cross-cut hand saw, having fine teeth to the field, will be found useful for farm work. A good hand rip saw is more necessary on a farm than in town, because

power woodworking machinery is within reach of the town workmen.

A farmer needs two or three nail hammers, together with the hard and fast rule that one belongs exclusively in the shop and must be left there. The farm shop should also be supplied with a good brace and a set of bits 5-16ths to 1 inch. Pod bits are better up to and including 1/4 inch. A jack plane and a draw shave, with some smaller odd tools, will complete the necessary carpenter outfit to start with.

A supply of red paint and two or three brushes of different sizes are necessary to complete a repair job on a farm implement or machine. There is only one kind of red paint for a farmer to buy, and that is pure red lead. It penetrates better when mixed with pure raw linseed oil, but boiled oil is better for some purposes. The word "pure" in this connection means a good deal to a farmer. Brick dust resembles red lead very closely, but brick dust is not much good to protect either wood or iron from rusting. Cottonseed oil resembles linseed oil, but it won't make good paint.

A farm implement shed, built and equipped in this way, is a strong inducement to keep the tools and machinery in good working order. It means a great deal at seeding time in the spring, when every minute should count, to have the tools all ready to hitch on to and to have them in condition to do their very best work. A farmer's time in winter is well spent by getting things ready for the busy season in the spring.

Farming is largely mechanical. A farmer, to be successful, must understand his machines and have mechanical ingenuity enough to keep them in good proper condition to do their work as the manufacturer intended.

The illustration shows how the shed is built of light timbers with plenty of large doors to get the machinery in and out easily.

A word of caution in regard to the front of the building may be necessary. When a front is all doors, there is little room for bracing. It is a good plan to make the door posts three or four feet longer than the illustration indicates, and to extend them down into the ground. This should be done by digging holes larger than the posts, then set the posts with concrete to make them solid and to preserve them from rotting. It takes the place of sills. This makes a very

solid building and one that will stand plumb and square for a great many years.

LIVE ON ALFONSO'S PENSION

Spanish King Remembered an Interned Hungarian Musician in a Most Practical Way.

The king of Spain has a way of remembering people when they are in trouble. The celebrated Hungarian gypsy violinist and orchestra conductor Boldi, who played daily and nightly at the Ritz, Maurice and Cafe de la Paix in Paris for some thirty years, was sent to a concentration camp by the French authorities at the opening of the war. Boldi had brought up a large family in Paris, but he had never thought of getting naturalized. So when the war came the whole family, along with the score or more of Hungarian musicians in the orchestra, were bundled off to a camp. The property which Boldi had acquired out of his years of savings was put under sequester and the family found itself in straits.

Now the king of Spain is passionately fond of Hungarian music and used to give really royal tips to Boldi every time he went to Paris for many years. Boldi's son even went to play in a fashionable restaurant at Madrid on recommendations given by the king. When the king heard from Hungarians at Madrid that the Boldi family was in difficulties he had his secretary send them a monthly allowance of 300 francs (\$60), which has gone to the camp every month since the outbreak of the war. There is little need for money at the camp, so the whole family is quite comfortable on King Alfonso's allowance.

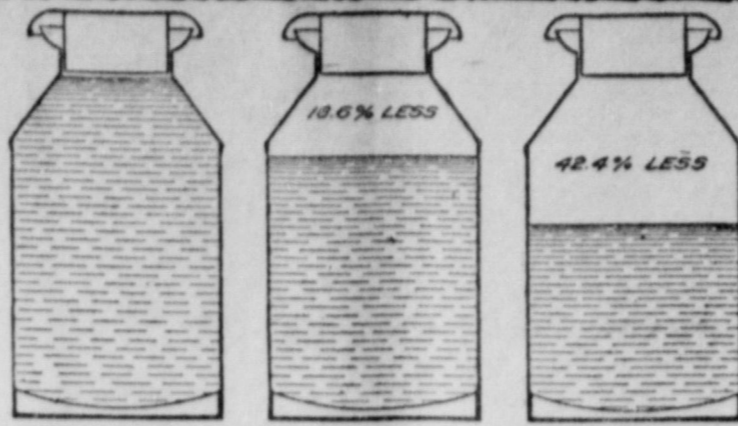
Nation's Wealth.

The nation's wealth in 1912 (the latest year considered in the report), was \$167,739,071,000. Of this amount \$2,098,613,122 is invested in privately owned central electric lighting and power plants, \$4,596,563,252 in street railways, \$223,352,516 in telegraph systems, and \$1,081,433,227 in telephone systems, making a total of \$7,999,863,157 in electric utility properties.

Cost of Seed in Kansas.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas state board of agriculture, has estimated the cost of Kansas seed for field crops at more than \$14,000,000 a year, wheat leading with \$9,458,432, followed by forage sorghum at \$1,206,814, and oats slightly less. Corn is fourth.

CATTLE TICK IS COSTLY TO THE SOUTH



Milk From Tick-Free Cows.

From Cows With Few Ticks.

From Cows With Many Ticks.

A very large area in the South has already been freed from the tick, but twice as much still remains to be cleaned. The edict has gone forth—the tick must go, and go at once if the South is to enjoy anything like its legitimate share of prosperity.

Ticky cattle are worth anywhere from \$5 to \$10 a head less than tick-free cattle, but because it is impossible to introduce purebred stock into tick-infested territory for the purpose of grading up the herds, the difference between the average value of cattle in the tick states and in the free states is much greater than this. On January 1 of this year, for example, the average price of beef cattle over two years old in ten tick-infested states—North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—was \$29.90. For the remainder of the country it was \$48.47. In Georgia and Florida the price was only \$18, in Alabama \$20, in Mississippi \$22, in Louisiana \$24. With the exception of Vermont and Tennessee, where the averages were \$39 and \$35, respectively. Every tick-free state had an average of \$40 or more. Eighteen states were over \$50.

Tick-infested cattle not only weigh less—and therefore are worth less—than tick-free cattle, but they bring less per pound. In Alabama and Mississippi on January 1 the average price was four cents. In Connecticut it was 8.4 cents, and in no free states was it as low as five cents. The hides of the ticky cattle are damaged, and such hides cannot be used for making a fine grade of leather, therefore the market price for hides from ticky cattle is much reduced. From 50 cents to \$1.25 is the average loss in value of tick-bitten hides.

Dairy cattle suffer no less than beef stock, for the tick gets the blood that should go to the making of milk. Government tests show that a light infestation of ticks reduces the milk flow 18 per cent; a heavy one as much as 42 per cent. Translate this loss into dollars and cents for a herd of 20 cows, which under normal conditions should each give eight quarts a day. With milk at five cents per quart a light infestation costs the owner of such a herd \$290 in the course of 200 days' milking. A heavy infestation costs him \$670. In a county where systematic tick eradication work is under way he could dip his herd, free them from ticks and save this loss for a total expenditure that would certainly be no more than \$10.

This is not mere theory; it has been proved in actual practice. One dairyman's experience is typical. He owned 42 ticky cows, gave them one dipping and a week afterwards found that he had 16.6 per cent more milk. The daily revenue from the herd was increased \$350.

For all the evils that the tick causes there is a very simple remedy—an arsenical bath.

The work must, however, be systematic and comprehensive. An undipped herd is a menace to all the dipped ones. For this reason the best results are obtained when a county, having once voted to undertake eradication, thereafter enforces rigidly the necessary regulations. To aid it in organizing its campaign and in supervising the construction of the vat and the dipping of the cattle, the United States department of agriculture supplies experienced specialists; the county or cattle owners build the vats and furnish the arsenic.

SAFE FARMING RULES

Recommendations Made by Department of Agriculture.

Measures Will Steady Whole System and Be of Benefit to Both Individual and Community—Cotton Comes in at End.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Six measures for safe farming in the South are recommended by the United States department of agriculture in a recent circular. No matter what the price of cotton may be, it is said, these measures will steady the whole system and be of benefit both to the individual and the community. The program recommended is as follows:

First. Produce a home garden for every family on the farm, the year round, paying special attention to a plot of Irish or sweet potatoes. Where feasible, have a patch of sorghum or other cane to produce sirup for the family.

Second. Produce the corn necessary to support all of the people on the farm and the live stock, with absolute safety.

Third. Produce the necessary oats and other small grain to supplement the corn as food. Pay attention to winter grazing.

Fourth. Produce hay and forage from some forage crop, sufficient to supply all of the live stock on the farm. Use legumes such as clover, cowpeas, velvet beans, soy beans and alfalfa for the production of hay and to enrich the soil with nitrogen and humus.

Fifth. Produce the meat necessary to supply the people through increased attention to poultry and hogs, especially. Plan to increase gradually the number of cattle and other live stock so as to have a sufficient number to consume the waste products of the farm and make the waste lands productive.

Sixth. After all of these things have been amply provided for, produce cotton for the market.

Wonderful Feed for Hogs.

Alfalfa is a wonderful feed for hogs when fed in combination with some grain. Alfalfa alone as a hog feed does not give good results except perhaps for mature sows as they run on pasture after weaning the pigs. To get good gains on growing pigs in an alfalfa pasture, they should be fed from one and a half to two pounds of grain for every hundred-weight of live hog, corn being ideal for this purpose.

Supply of Nitrogen.

Nitrogen is the most expensive ingredient of fertilizers. It is believed that the cheapest means of supplying it is by growing clover and plowing it under green, or by feeding the stock and returning the manure

RAISING CATTLE FOR MARKET

Half the Disease, Death and Mismanagement Is Traceable to Incompetent Attendance.

(By H. DALRYMPLE, Louisiana Experiment Station.)

From the day the calf is born until the day the matured animal is consigned to the butcher, the rule to be observed should be: Continuous progression and no retrogression.

One authority has made the statement that "half the disease, death and mismanagement amongst animals, and especially cattle, is traceable to insufficient and incompetent attendance." And another, in describing the qualifications of a good cattleman, says: "A good cattleman makes his business a hobby, takes pleasure in his work, studies the comfort, likes and dislikes of each animal under his charge and does for them, of his own accord, what no amount of instruction or supervision could insure. He readily detects when anything is amiss with an animal, and he knows when to give and when to withhold, when the food should be increased and when reduced, etc."

Men of this class are what are needed in the business of either raising cattle or fattening them for the market with the greatest assurance of success. No doubt they are to be had; in fact, I feel reasonably certain that they can be secured, but not locally. They will have to come from other sections of the country for the present, at least, where they have had the practical experience in just this sort of work.

BEST FEED FOR BROOD SOWS

Equal Parts of Corn and Wheat Shorts Is Recommended by Expert of the Texas Station.

(By JOHN C. BURNS, Texas Experiment Station.)

One of the best rations that can be used for a sow suckling pigs is equal parts by weight of corn and wheat shorts made into a slop with skim milk, using two pounds of milk for every pound of the grain mixture. If skim milk is not available a good ration may be formed by using the proportions by weight of three parts wheat shorts and one part corn made into a thick slop with water.

Another good ration may be formed by using the proportions by weight of seven parts corn and one part tankage or meat meal. If available at lower prices ground kafir, maize or feterita may be substituted for the corn in each of the rations. The same rations are also well suited for young pigs from the time they are old enough to eat until they are four or five months old, when such foods as shorts and tankage may be gradually reduced, though they should not be cut out entirely, unless some other feed relatively rich in protein is used to supplement the grain.

Three or four weeks after farrowing, green pasture should constitute a portion of the ration for both sow and pigs if the best results are obtained.

ATTENTION TO SOW BEFORE FARROWING



Healthy, Vigorous Sow and Litter.

(By H. M. COTTRELL.)

While pregnant, the sow should be given muscle and bone-making feeds that will develop in the unborn pigs size and strong vital organs. When the sow has good alfalfa pasture, only a small quantity of grain is needed. The sow should be kept in good flesh, but not fat. A heavy condition of flesh is favorable if it is put on with muscle-making feeds and the sow has been given ample exercise. Underfeeding is extremely detrimental. The pigs from a half-starved sow are weak and undersized at birth, and are stunted while suckling from lack of sufficient milk.

Sows fed much corn while pregnant make poor mothers, do not give a full supply of milk, are likely to be clumsy and the pigs are often small and weak. Peas, shorts, tankage, skim milk, and alfalfa, clover, cow peas or peanut hay or pasture are the feeds to give the sow for developing strong pigs at birth.

Corn is deficient in the bone, muscle-making and blood-making materials necessary to develop the unborn pig. If the sow does not have these materials in abundance, the pigs are small and weak and the supply of milk is poor. A sow fed corn without enough bone and muscle-making feeds to supply the demands of her unborn is often so feverish and unsatisfied that she eats her pigs when they are born. All the alfalfa hay she can eat daily or a goodly supply of skim milk, are cheap feeds, and unequalled as a balance to corn.

Constipation in the sow while she is pregnant or suckling must be avoided. Pig-eating is often caused by constipation. Laxative and bulky feeds, such as pasture hay, will prevent this

trouble, and should form part of the daily ration. Exercise is necessary to keep the bowels in good condition. Small feeds of roots are good. Heavy feeding of roots is often the cause of weak or dead pigs at birth. Feeding frozen roots is likely to cause abortion. The pregnant sow should be fed, sheltered, exercised and handled in such a way as to keep her in good flesh and health. Everything that facilitates this condition tends to secure pigs with greater vigor and more profitable as feeders.

A blow or a strain of any kind to the belly of the pregnant sow is likely to result in pigs dead at birth, or pigs born the wrong way, or her death. Sows had to step over a six-inch board in passing through an opening between their yard and pasture. There were many dead pigs at farrowing, and some of the sows died from trouble while giving birth. The ground next to a hog pen was eight inches lower than the floor, and the brood sow had to climb over this step—dead pigs and dead sow at farrowing time were the consequence. Potatoes were dug with a plow and the land left in ridges. Pregnant sows had to travel over these to get to a field. At farrowing time there were many dead pigs, and two sows died. A boar allowed to run with sows that are bred will frequently knock them around and bring the same trouble. Horses or cattle running in a lot with brood sows will often injure the sows the same way. Not over five or ten bred sows should be allowed to sleep together, as crowding in cold weather may result in losses at farrowing time. Pregnant sows should not be allowed to run with fattening hogs.

VACCINATION CURE FOR CHICKEN POX

Interesting Report Made by Expert of California Agricultural College Station.

(By W. W. ROBINSON, Colorado Experiment Station.)

The report of the agricultural experiment station at Berkeley gives the particulars of a series of experiments of vaccination as a remedy for chicken pox made by J. R. Beach, assistant in veterinary science. It will be of interest to poultrymen to learn that he has made a successful application of the method of vaccination against chicken pox devised at the Wisconsin agricultural experiment station.

In one flock badly infested at the time of vaccination a total of 1,177 fowls were treated and only 9 per cent subsequently developed chicken pox lesions. In the same pens 121 fowls were left unvaccinated for controls, and 87 1/2 per cent of these subsequently developed chicken pox. The vaccination appears to have a curative as well as a preventive value.

Vaccine was given to 113 diseased fowls in addition to local treatment and 113 diseased fowls with lesions of the same degree of severity were given local treatment of the lesions only. The mortality percentage of the vaccinated lot was 25 per cent, of the unvaccinated lot 54 per cent. The average length of time required for recovery of the vaccinated lot was fourteen days.

The technique of this vaccination method is so simple that it is believed that poultry raisers will be able to prepare the vaccine and administer the treatment themselves.

ONLY KIND OF COW THAT PAYS FARMER

Animal Must Produce 200 Pounds of Butterfat or 5,600 Pounds of Milk Yearly.

(By FRANCIS W. PECK, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

From several years' records of milk production and cost of maintenance it has been found that a cow must produce at least 200 pounds of butterfat or about 5,600 pounds of milk annually or she is to pay her way. This means 19 pounds of milk daily for 300 days.

The annual cost of maintaining a cow is close to \$65, if a man values his labor at 15 cents an hour.

If a man wants more than a market price for feed and this bare wage, he must put his time on cows giving more than 200 pounds of fat.

The larger the increase over this amount the larger his pay will be.

DISEASE OF STOCK INDUCED BY ERGOT

Farmer Should Avoid Grazing Animals on Infested Areas—No Effective Remedy.

(By W. W. ROBINSON, Colorado Experiment Station.)

Ergot is a name applied to one stage of a fungus that works in the heads of a number of grasses. It causes one of the oldest known stock diseases, the so-called "ergotism."

Ergot forms purple-black, straight or hornlike, hard structures about one-fourth to one-half inch long. These structures occupy the position of the grain in the head of grass. This hard mass is not a degenerate kernel of grass, however. The black ergot masses vary in size and shape, depending upon the plant attacked. They are largest in rye. Ergot develops upon a number of grasses, chief of which are cultivated rye, wild rye, wheat-grass, meadow grass, timothy and redtop.

There is no effective remedy for ergotism. Hence, one should become familiar with the appearance of ergot, and always avoid grazing stock on badly infested areas and also avoid cutting infested areas of grasses for hay.

LAYING HENS NEED MORNING DUST BATH

By Its Use Fowls Are Enabled to Rid Themselves of Pesticiferous Little Mites.

(By C. S. ANDERSON, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.)

Laying hens must have their morning dust bath if they are to lay the maximum number of eggs through the winter. By its use they are enabled to rid themselves of mites and to remove all scales and dirt from the skin.

Lice and mites do their greatest injury to the fowls at night while on the roost. Instinctively they look for a place to dust in the morning. Do not force your hens to dust in the dropping or feed litter. During the summer they will usually find their own dusting place such as the road or in the shade of trees and shrubbery, but in the winter it must be provided for them. Nail an old grocery box in one corner of the house. Elevate it above the floor so that it will not get filled with straw or litter and put in six or eight inches of dusting material. During moderate weather their box may be placed out in the pen.

Variety Of Conditions

After a fall and winter season of almost ideal weather, the forecaster has been mixing 'em up on us lately and the offering has shown a wide range of temperature and atmospheric conditions during the past two weeks, from warm and sunny to cold and sleety, from sixty above to four below, and from hot, dry and dusty to cold, wet and nasty. The more or less adequate season in the ground at this time, however, will be very beneficial to young orchards and other trees and shrubbery and will help to put the ground in splendid shape for the spring planting.

The plains portion of the country has stood in more urgent need of moisture on account of their winter wheat and it is believed the recent rains will be of special benefit.



TEXAS WONDER
THE Texas Wonder cures kidney and bladder troubles, dissolves gravel, cures diabetes, weak and lame backs, rheumatism and all irregularities of the kidneys and bladder in both men and women. If not sold by your druggist, will be sent by mail on receipt of \$1. One small bottle is two months' treatment and seldom fails to perfect a cure. Send for testimonials from this and other States. Dr. E. W. Hall, 226 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo. Sold by druggists.—Adv.

Posted.

All parties are hereby warned that hunting or otherwise trespassing on my place four miles north of McLean is absolutely prohibited and all violators will be prosecuted.

J. O. Phillips.

(continued from front page)

The shrinkage on these cattle was unusually large, the cause of which was not ascertained, but was probably due to some unusual excitement. The shrinkage should not have been over 80 or 85 pounds a head.

The year 1914-15 was the most disastrous year cattle feeders have experienced in the last decade. Feeders in all sections of the country lost money because of the great slump in the price of fat cattle. If the feeders in this instance had purchased all the feed at market prices they would have cost him in town—about \$33.60 per head—he, too, would have lost money. When however, the feeds are charged, as in this instance, at the cost of their production on the farm, a profit of \$10.82 per head was realized.

In this statement no credit was made for the manure, although in many sections where manure is used this by-product is of high value. In fact, in certain sections of the feeding districts of the North and South east the manure is regarded as so valuable that the feeders feel that if they merely break even on the cost of feeding the animals the manure gives them a reasonable profit. In the particular case no value was figured for the manure, for the reason that farmers in this immediate section of the Great Plains country do not use the manure and regard it practically worthless. Their objection to manure is that it tends to cause the crop to burn or wither during hot, dry weather.

Labor was not charged against the cattle. If labor had been

charged at \$2 per steer, interest and depreciation on equipment at 50-cents, and if feeds had been charged, as has been done, at cost of production, a net profit of \$8.32 per steer was made. As the money was invested but five months in the cattle, they paid interest on the investment of \$5,312 at the rate of 26 per cent per annum.

The profit or loss from such demonstrations is always an item which is extremely variable. When marketed, these cattle were in excellent condition for the block and on a good market should have brought at least 91 cents a pound. At such a price a very comfortable profit would have been realized by the feeder. It will be noticed that these steers dressed out 62 1/2 per cent, which clearly shows that their condition was such that they would have sold well on any good cattle market. From these data it is evident that cattle fattened on the grain sorghums make as good beef as do corn-fed cattle.

It is also to be particularly noted that a well-balanced ration was obtained from the feeds all of which were grown on the farms.

The ration used was such that when the animals were full of feed each steer was fed 15 pounds of milo maize chops, 30 pounds of kafir silage, with all the alfalfa hay and sorghum hay it would eat. If the nutritive ratio of this is calculated on the basis of digestion coefficients given by Henry, it will be found to give about 1 part protein to 8.9 parts carbohydrates, which is fairly close to accepted standards.

The results of this feeding demonstration, together with many others, conducted along similar lines, are gradually bringing the people of the Great Plains region to realize that they have been losing by not feeding out their own cattle. In years like the present one, very little feeding will be done in this section, but sentiment is growing in favor of full feeding. The Panhandle lands and others in this section have been largely broken up into small farming areas. These farms yield products which ordinarily are most profitable when fed to live stock, and the demonstration referred to in this article show that good beef can be made by their use. The feed raised on Panhandle farms must be fed to cattle in order to get a satisfactory return from it. Therefore, as Panhandle farms learn now to utilize these feeds and finish their cattle, more and more cattle will be fed each year. It is not beyond the bounds of possibility to suggest that the Great Plains region will eventually become an important source of finished beef, with a greater output than was given during the range days. This condition can be realized by using home-grown feeds such as milo, kafir, sorghum hay, and kafir or milo silage, and feeding them to home-grown stock.



Ribbon Cane Syrup—two barrels coming. Ask us about it. Bundy-Hodges.

Flooding and Cramping!

STELLA-VITAE STOPPED IT!

This has a world of meaning to every woman who suffers as Mrs. J. S. Blair, of Enterprise, Okla., suffered and there are many thousands such.

Mrs. Blair tells the story of her suffering and cure much better than we can tell it. We quote her own words:

"I had been mooding, cramping and vomiting for five months and taking medicine from as good a doctor as the country affords, but he did me no good. I got tired of doctor's medicine and went to the drug store for a woman's medicine and the druggist sent me STELLA-VITAE.

"One bottle stopped everything and I felt like a different woman. I have used six bottles already and will continue to use and praise STELLA-VITAE whenever I need a woman's medicine."

What STELLA-VITAE did for Mrs. Blair it will do for you. We guarantee the first bottle to benefit you. Your money back if it don't. You cannot afford to not try it—when you have all to gain and not a penny to lose.

Go to your dealer today and begin trying STELLA-VITAE, trying to become well. We lose the price if you are not benefited. In many years of guaranteeing STELLA-VITAE less than one bottle out of every thousand has failed to benefit.

Your chances of being benefited are a thousand to one!

Thacher Medicine Co., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

For Sale By The Palace Drug Store, McLean, Texas.

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We have opened up a new Blacksmith Shop And will appreciate a share of your patronage

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THE ELITE BARBER SHOP

D. N. MASSAY, Prop.

Everything New and Clean. The very best service in tonsorial lines given our customers.

Agents for the reliable

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Next door to Postoffice

\$25.00 REWARD

I will pay a twenty-five dollar reward for the arrest and conviction of any party guilty of tying down any telephone wire or in any other manner tampering with the lines. The state law on the subject is as follows:

Penal code, Art. 284: If any person shall intentionally break, cut, pull or tear down, misplace, or in any other manner injure any telegraph or telephone wire, post, machinery or other necessary appurtenance to any telegraph or telephone line, or in any way willfully obstruct or interfere with the transmission of any messages along such telegraph or telephone line, he shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not less than two nor more than five years, or by fine not less than one hundred nor more than two thousand dollars.

McLEAN TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

RESTAURANT

We have opened up a restaurant in connection with our hotel and are prepared to serve the short order trade at all hours.

Will serve regular dinners in the restaurant at the same rate as the hotel dining room—35 cents. Our meals will be the very best the market affords.

A part of your trade will be appreciated.

HOTEL HINDMAN

Direct Line

Quick Service To Memphis Oklahoma City Dallas Ft Worth And All Points North and East VIA THE



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Optician and Jeweler

Dealer in Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Silverware.

Does Engraving, and all kinds of repair work pertaining to the jewelry trade.

McLean People Praise Simple Mixtre

Many in McLean praise the simple mixture of buckthorn bark, glycerine, etc., known as Alder-I-ka. This remedy is the most THOROUGH bowel cleanser ever sold being even used successfully in appendicitis. ONE SPOONFUL relieves almost ANY CASE of constipation, sour or gassy stomach. ONE MINUTE after you take it the gases rumble and pass out. Alder-I-ka cannot gripe and the INSTANT action is surprising. Arthur Erwin

Church Directory

Methodist Church.

Cordially invites you to all its services. Sunday school at 10 a. m. every Sunday. Preaching at McLean 2nd, 1st and 5th Sundays morning and night; Groom 4th Sunday, morning and night; Alanreed 2nd Sunday, morning and night; Heald 3rd Sunday, 3:30 p. m.; Eldersedge 2nd Sunday, 3:30 p. m. Junior and Senior Epworth Leagues at 2:30 and 3:30 p. m., respectively, ever Sunday. Woman's Missionary Society 2:30 p. m. every Tuesday. Prayer meeting ever Wednesday night. J. T. HOWELL, Pastor.

Baptist Church.

Preaching second and fourth Sundays in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. every Sunday. C. S. Rice, superintendent. B. Y. P. U. at 6 p. m. every Sunday. Reop Landers, president. Ladies Aid meets on Tuesdays at 2 p. m. Mrs. Myrtle Hamilton, president. Church conference on Saturday before the second Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. H. F. Hamilton, Pastor.

Nazarene Church.

Services Second and Third Sundays at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 10 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday night. The public is invited. S. R. Jones.

WANT A DRAY

See W. D. Sims when you want anything moved. Careful handling of everything entrusted to our care.

PHONE 126

W. R. PATTERSON

ABSTRACTER AND CONVEYANCER

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